



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
वार्षिक परीक्षा / Annual Examination 2025-26

कक्षा /Class : VII

अवधि/Duration : 3 Hours

विषय / Subject : Social Science

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
6. Section-E - Question no from 34 to 36 are case based questions of 4 marks each (with three sub questions). Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks,
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. Outline map given should be detached & add it to the answer sheet.

SECTION A

Multiple Choice Questions (1 X 20 = 20 Marks)

1. Which of the following is a major Rabi crop?
a) Rice
b) Wheat
c) Watermelon
d) Cotton
2. Which state in India became the world's first 100 per cent organic state?
a) Punjab
b) Kerala
c) Sikkim
d) Odisha
3. Who is considered the architect of the Green Revolution in India?
a) M.S. Swaminathan
b) Verghese Kurien
c) Homi Bhabha
d) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
4. Who was the ruler of Kannauj in the 7th century?
a) Pulakeshin II
b) Rajaraja Chola
c) Harshavardhana
d) Dantidurga

5. Who was the Chinese pilgrim who visited India during Harsha's reign?
 - a) I-Tsing
 - b) Xuanzang
 - c) Fahien
 - d) Megasthenes
6. The Chola kings were famous for:
 - a) Cave paintings
 - b) Land grants
 - c) Strong navy
 - d) Mountain fortresses
7. Which temple was looted by Mahmud of Ghazni?
 - a) Jagannath Temple
 - b) Brihadeeswara Temple
 - c) Somnath Temple
 - d) Sun Temple
8. Bhaskar II born in 1114 from present day in ----- was known as Bhaskarayacharya.
 - a) Karnataka
 - b) Rajasthan
 - c) Tamil Nadu
 - d) Maharashtra
9. Who was Muhammad Ghori's trusted general in India?
 - a) Balban
 - b) Alauddin Khalji
 - c) Firoz Shah
 - d) Qutbuddin Aibak
10. Who makes laws in a democracy?
 - a) Police
 - b) Courts
 - c) Government
 - d) Army
11. The government that rules a country is called:
 - a) Local government
 - b) State government
 - c) Central government
 - d) Village government
12. Which organ of government interprets laws?
 - a) Legislature
 - b) Executive
 - c) Media
 - d) Judiciary
13. Which is NOT a function of the government?
 - a) Making laws
 - b) Enforcing laws
 - c) Giving justice
 - d) Running private businesses
14. Which of the following is a part of economic infrastructure?
 - a) Schools
 - b) Hospitals
 - c) Roads
 - d) Parks
15. Which mode of transport is most suitable for long-distance heavy goods?
 - a) Roadways
 - b) Airways
 - c) Railways
 - d) Pipelines
16. Pipelines are mainly used to transport:
 - a) Passengers
 - b) Letters
 - c) Oil and gas
 - d) Grains
17. Which organization controls all banks in India?
 - a) SBI
 - b) Finance Ministry
 - c) World Bank
 - d) Reserve Bank of India
18. Which account earns the highest interest?
 - a) Savings Account
 - b) Current Account
 - c) Fixed Deposit Account
 - d) Jan Dhan Account
19. Money kept in a bank is called as ----- .
 - a) Income
 - b) Deposit
 - c) Tax
 - d) Loan

20. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R):
Assertion (A): UPI has reduced the use of cash.
Reason(R): UPI allows digital payments.
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true but R is false
d) A is False but R is true

Section B (2 X 4 = 8 Marks)

21. Name two challenges that farmers face today. (2)
22. Who were the parties involved in the tripartite struggle? (2)
23.A. What is the difference between the state and the government? (2)
OR
23.B. What is physical infrastructure?
24 .What is a Cheque ? (2)

Section C (3 X 5 = 15 Marks)

25. Write any three features of the Chalukya kingdom. (3)
26. Describe the First and Second Battles of Tarain. (3)
27. Why is government necessary? (3)
28. Write any three benefits of good infrastructure. (3)
29.A. Why are banks important for people? (3)
OR
29.B. Write three advantages of digital payments.

Section D (5 X 4 = 20 Marks)

30. A. How has modern technology helped farmers? (5)
OR
30.B. Why is sustainable agriculture important? Write a short note.
31.A. Describe the life and achievements of Harshavardhana. (5)
OR
31.B. Explain the contribution of the Cholas to administration and culture.
32. A. Explain features of the democratic government. (5)
OR
32.B. What is judiciary? What does the judiciary do?
33.A. Explain the role of infrastructure in India's development. (5)
OR
33.B. How does infrastructure like ports, highways, and airports create jobs in different parts of the country? Can you think of indirect ways people benefit from it?

Case Study Section E (4 X 3 = 12 Marks)

34. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

Meet Raman, a small farmer in a village near Pune. He grows wheat and maize on his small plot of land. This year, unexpected heavy rains damaged his crops, and he couldn't sell his produce at a fair price due to local middlemen exploiting the situation. He is worried about repaying his loan for seeds and fertilizers.

- i) What challenge does Raman face in farming? (1)
- ii) Why doesn't he get fair price of his produce? (1)
- iii) What does Raman borrow the money for? (2)

35. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

During the 11th and 12th centuries, Indian history witnessed major political and economic changes. New and powerful kingdoms such as the Cholas expanded their territories by maintaining strong armies and efficient administration. Agriculture improved due to better irrigation facilities, and trade increased through land and sea routes. Temples were not only religious centres but also acted as hubs of economic activity, where land grants, donations, and employment were managed. These developments strengthened the kingdoms and improved the lives of people.

- i) Which dynasty became very powerful during this period? (1)
- ii) Why the Temples during this period were important? (1)
- iii) Mention two reasons for the rise of strong kingdoms. (2)

36. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

The government is responsible for managing the affairs of a country. It makes laws, maintains law and order, and provides public facilities such as schools, hospitals, roads, and water supply. Governments function at different levels—local, state, and national—to ensure efficient administration. By collecting taxes and using them for public welfare, the government works to improve the quality of life of citizens and maintain equality and justice in society.

- i) Which of the following is a function of the government? (1)
 - a) Business trading
 - b) Law making
 - c) Farming
 - d) Manufacturing
- ii) Government works at how many levels? (1)
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four
- iii) What does the government do for the public welfare? (2)

Section F (1 X 5 = 5 Marks)

37. Mark the following in the outline map of India-

- a) Thanjavur
- b) Thar Desert
- c) Place where the Parliament of India is situated
- d) Areas of Black soil
- e) Region of Pala dynasty.

