



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
टर्म-I परीक्षा / Term-I Examination 2025- 26

कक्षा /Class: VII

अवधि /Duration : 03 Hours

विषय/Subject : Social Science

अधिकतमअंक/Maximum Marks :80

सामान्यनिर्देश / General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. Section-D - Questions no from 30 to 32 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vi. Section E – Question no. 33 to 36 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. 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 have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A (Multiple Choice questions) (1X20=20)

- Q.1. Which one of the following is not a country of Indian Sub-continent?
- a. Pakistan
 - b. Bangladesh
 - c. Afghanistan
 - d. Sri Lanka
- Q.2. Which one of the following river system provide vital lifeline water to Gangetic plains?
- a. The Ganga
 - b. The Yamuna
 - c. The Indus
 - d. The Brahmaputra
- Q.3. Archipelago means:
- a. a large desert area
 - b. a group of volcanic islands.
 - c. a mountain range
 - d. a deep ocean trench
- Q.4. Ants shifting their eggs to higher ground is an indication of:
- a. An earthquake
 - b. Heavy rainfall or floods
 - c. A storm
 - d. A heat wave

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SECTION- B (Very Short Type Questions) (2x4=8)

- Q.21. What is Weather? (2)
Q.22. What is 'troposphere'? (2)
Q.23. What are the two main sources of ancient urban centres? (2)
Q.24. Who were Indo-Greeks, and what did they contributed? (2)

SECTION- C (Short Answer Type questions) (3x5=15)

- Q.25. Who were the Pallavas and where did they rule? (3)

OR

What are the main sources of information about the Gupta period?

- Q.26. Who were the Shakas? (3)
Q.27. How does the wind affect the climate of an area? (3)
Q.28. In early Indian history, the Mauryas are considered important. Give any three reasons to support the statement. (3)

OR

What is the difference between an empire and a kingdom?

- Q.29. Why do you think it would be important to measure atmospheric pressure? Who are the people most likely to use such measurements? (3)

SECTION D (Case Based Questions)

Q.30. Read the Case given below and answer the questions that follow:

Towards the end of the 2nd millennium BCE, regional cultures gradually reorganized themselves in north India. As people formed clans or groups, probably sharing a common language and common customs, each clan came to be associated with a territory or janapadas led by a rajā or ruler. (Janapada' is a Sanskrit word which means 'where the people (jana) have set foot (pada), that is, have settled down.)The janapadas grew as trade networks expanded and connected them. By the 8th or 7th centuries BCE, some of those early states had merged together; the resulting bigger units were known as mahajanapadas.

- 30.1) What is the meaning of Janapada? (1)
30.2) What are Mahajanapadas? (1)
30.3) What were clans? (2)

Q.31. Read the Case given below and answer the questions that follow:

A plateau is a landform that rises up from the surrounding land and has a more or less flat surface; some of its sides are often steep slopes. India has several plateaus; the most important one is the triangular peninsular area in the middle and south of the country. It is also a very old land formation! Since this region is a peninsula, surrounded by water on all three sides by the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean, it is called a peninsular plateau.

- 31.1) What is a plateau? (1)
31.2) What is the shape of the India's peninsular plateau? (1)
31.3) What is a peninsula? (2)

Q.32. Read the passage and answer the questions below:

The Satavahanas were among the most powerful dynasties that emerge after the fall of the Mauryan empire. They ruled over parts of central and southern India. Their rulers often use their mother's name in their titles such as Gautami Putra Satkarni. The Satavahanas promoted trade by developing inland and maritime routes. They issued coins and supported sculptors and artists. Their capital, Amravati became a centre of trade and art.

- 32.1) What does the use of mother's name in royal title indicate? (1)
32.2) How did the Satavahanas support trade? (2)
32.3) Why was Amravati an important city? (1)

SECTION- E (Long Answer Type Questions) (5x4=20)

- Q.33. Explain the contributions of the Gupta period to the Indian art and architecture. (5)

OR

Explain the contribution of the Gupta period to the Science and technology?

- Q.34. Write a note on Sangam Literature? (5)

OR

What were the guilds? How did they function?

- Q.35. Describe the Northern Plains of India? (5)

OR

Categorise the Himalayas into their main ranges. Explain them in brief.

- Q.36. What role does precipitation play in weather conditions? (5)

OR

What are weather stations? How are they helpful?

SECTION-F (Map skilled-Based Questions) (1x5=5)

- Q.37. a. On the outline map of India provided, mark and label the following geographical features:

1. The Himalayan Mountain Range
2. The Gangetic Plains
3. Show the direction of winds during the monsoon.

- Q.37.b. Label these cities:

1. Pataliputra
2. Prayagraj

(The given map needs to be attached with the answer sheet)

(For Question no. 37)

Name..... Roll No. Class/Sec.....

