



GRADE:	SUBJECT:	DATE:	TIME:	MARKS:
VII	SOCIAL SCIENCE	.03.2025	3HRS	60

QI Choose the correct option:

(10Q X 1M = 10M)

- Religious biographies are called
a. autobiography b. geography c. photography d. **hagiography**
- Climate of Amazon basin is
a. cold and wet b. **hot and wet** c. dry or wet d. none of these
- How many countries touch Sahara Desert
a. **eleven** b. thirteen c. sixteen d. twenty
- Government control over the media is known as
a. factual b. **censorship** c. independence d. emergency
- Shopkeepers in a weekly market are
a. **small traders** b. large traders c. wholesalers d. none of these
- Dalkhalsa was set up in 1699 by
a. Guru kishan b. Guru TeghBahadur c. **Guru Gobind Singh** d. Guru Tej Singh
- Region characterized by extremely high or low temperature and has scarce vegetation is
a. **Desert** b. fertile land c. grassland d. Forest
- The name of residence of Mughal Emperors in Delhi was
a. **The Red fort** b. The Old fort c. The Siri fort d. The New fort
- The upper most layer of the earth's surface is called
a. core b. **crust** c. burst d. sediments
- What was the most important activity on an island of Samoa in 1920
a. **Fishing** b. farming c. household work d. processing

QII Fill in the blanks:

(4Q X 1M = 4M)

- The Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram was a part of present day _____ . Kerala
- Small rivers that join a main river are called _____ . triburaries
- A _____ market is held on a specific day of the week. weekly
- Ramabai was given the title of _____ because she could read and write. Pandita
- Ruler of Iran, _____ plundered the city of Delhi in 1739. Nadir Shah

QIV State whether True or False and correct the sentence if it is False.

(3Q X 1M = 3M)

- Ramanuja influenced by Alvars was born in Madhya Pradesh. _____ F- Tamil Nadu
- Media can be divided into print media and electronic media. _____ T
- High tides help in navigation. _____ T

QV Answer in Short:

(4Q X 3M = 12M)

- Who were the Nayanars and Alvars? Write about them in brief.
The Nayanars and Alvars led religious movements in south India during the seventh to ninth centuries. The Nayanars were devotees of Shiva while the Alvars were the devotees of Vishnu. They came from all castes including those considered 'untouchable' like the Pulaiyar and the Panars. They went from place to

place composing beautiful poems in praise of the deities enshrined in the villages they visited and set them to music. There were 63 Nayanars who belonged to different caste backgrounds. There were 12 Alvans who came from equally divergent backgrounds.

2. How has television brought the world closer to us?

Television images travel huge distances through satellites and cables. This allows us to view news and entertainment channels from other parts of the world. We see cartoons on our television set which are mostly from Japan and the United States. We can be sitting in Delhi and can see images of Barak Obama's oath ceremony in the United States. Thus, television has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of a larger global world. Television images travel huge distances through satellites and cables. This allows us to view news and entertainment channels from other parts of the world. We see cartoons on our television set which are mostly from Japan and the United States. We can be sitting in Delhi and can see images of Barak Obama's oath ceremony in the United States. Thus, television has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of a larger global world.

3. What are the waves? Write a short note on it.

Waves are the rise and fall of the water on the surface of the ocean. Waves are formed when winds scrape across the ocean surface. The stronger the wind blows, the bigger the wave becomes. During the storm, the winds blow at very high speed and therefore huge waves are formed. These waves are very strong, hence very destruction. They may cause huge devastation.

4. What is the job of a wholesale trader?

A wholesale trader buys goods from the producer in large quantities. He then sells them to other traders, say small traders. These small traders sell different items to the final consumer. Thus, the wholesale trader establishes link between the producer and the consumer. It is through these links of traders that goods reach faraway places.

QVI Read the passage and answer the following questions:

(4Q X 1M = 4M)

Some of them like Kabir and Baba Guru Nanak rejected all orthodox religions. Others like Tulsidas and Surdas accepted existing beliefs and practices but wanted to make these accessible to all. Tulsidas conceived of God in the form of Rama. Tulsidas's composition, Ramcharitmanas, written in Awadhi (a language used in eastern Uttar Pradesh), is important both as an expression of his devotion and as a literary work. Surdas was an ardent devotee of Krishna. His compositions, compiled in the Sursagara, Surasarvali and Sahitya Lahari, express his devotion. Also Shankaradeva of Assam who emphasised devotion to Vishnu, and composed poems and plays in Assamese. Mirabai was a Rajput princess married into the royal family of Mewar in the sixteenth century. Mirabai became a disciple of Ravidas, a saint from a caste considered "untouchable". She was devoted to Krishna and composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion. Her songs also openly challenged the norms of the "upper" castes and became popular with the masses in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

1. Who rejected orthodox religions? - Kabir and Guru Nanak
2. In which language Ramcharitmanas was written? - Awadhi
3. Name the compiled composition of Surdas. - Sursagara, Surasarvali, Sahitya Lahari
4. Write about Mirabai. - Mirabai was a Rajput princess married into the royal family of Mewar in the sixteenth century.

QVII Read the passage and answer the following questions:

(4Q X 1M = 4M)

There are three major types of rocks: igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks. When the

molten magma cools, it becomes solid. Rocks thus formed are called igneous rocks. They are also called primary rocks. There are two types of igneous rocks: intrusive rocks and extrusive rocks. Lava is actually fiery red molten magma coming out from the interior of the earth on its surface. When this molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called extrusive igneous rocks. They have a very fine grained structure. For example, basalt. The Deccan plateau is made up of basalt rocks. Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are called intrusive igneous rocks. Since they cool down slowly they form large grains. Granite is an example of such a rock. Grinding stones used to prepare paste/powder of spices and grains are made of granite. Rocks are very useful to us. The hard rocks are used for making roads, houses and buildings.

1. Name major types of rocks. - igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic
2. What is lava? - Lava is actually fiery red molten magma coming out from the interior of the earth on its surface
3. Give an example of extrusive rocks. - Basalt
4. What are the hard rocks used for? - The hard rocks are used for making roads, houses and buildings.

QVII Read the passage and answer the following questions:

(4Q X 1M= 4M)

Going to school is an extremely important part of your life. As more and more children enter school every year, we begin to think that it is normal for all children to go to school. Today, it is difficult for us to imagine that school and learning could be seen as out of bounds or not appropriate for some children. But in the past, the skill of reading and writing was known to only a few. Most children learnt the work their families or elders did. For girls, the situation was worse. In communities that taught sons to read and write, daughters were not allowed to learn the alphabet. Even in families where skills like pottery, weaving and craft were taught, the contribution of daughters and women was only seen as supportive. For example, in the pottery trade, women collected the mud and prepared the earth for the pots. But since they did not operate the wheel, they were not seen as potters. In the nineteenth century, many new ideas about education and learning emerged. Schools became more common and communities that had never learnt reading and writing started sending their children to school. But there was a lot of opposition to educating girls even then. Yet many women and men made efforts to open schools for girls. Women struggled to learn to read and write. The experience of Rashsundari Devi (1800-1890), who was born in West Bengal, some 200 years ago. At the age of 60, she wrote her autobiography in Bangla. Her book titled Amar Jiban is the first known autobiography written by an Indian woman. Rashsundari Devi was a housewife from a rich landlord's family. At that time, it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write, she would bring bad luck to her husband and become a widow! Despite this, she taught herself how to read and write in secret, well after her marriage.

1. Who was Rashsundari Devi? – Rich landlord's wife.
2. How was the situation for girls? – they were not allowed to go to school.
3. When did the new ideas about education emerged? In 19th century.
4. What was the name of the autobiography? - Amar Jiban

QVIII Long answer questions:

(3Q X 5M= 15M)

1. How do the people of rainforest live?

The people of the Amazon basin practise slash and burn agriculture. They grow most of their food in small areas after clearing some trees in the forest. Men hunt and fish along the rivers and women take care of the crops. They mainly grow tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato. As hunting and fishing are uncertain it is the women who support the family. They feed them the vegetables that they grow. Their staple food is manioc, also known as cassava that grows under the ground like a potato. They also eat queen ants and egg sacs. Cash crops like coffee, maize, and cocoa are also grown. People get wood for their houses from the rainforests. They build thatched houses shaped like beehives. There are also malocas there which are large apartmentlike houses with a steeply slanting roof.

1.b How is the rainforest of the Amazon basin rich in fauna?

The rainforest of the Amazon basin is very rich in fauna. A variety of birds such as toucans, hummingbirds, birds of paradise with their brilliantly coloured. Plumage and oversized bills for eating are found here. Animals like monkeys, sloth, and ant-eating tapirs are found here.

2.a Why did the Marathas want to expand beyond the Deccan?

Marathas wanted to expand beyond the Deccan because of the following reasons:

1. They wanted to chip away the authority of the Mughal Empire.
2. Maratha king to be recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula.
3. To possess the right to collect Chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region.

The Maratha empire expanded between 1720 and 1761. It gradually chipped away at the authority of the Mughal Empire. Malwa and Gujarat were seized from the Mughals by the 1720s. By the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula.

2.b Explain the administration system under Maratha empire?

Alongside endless military campaigns, the Marathas developed an effective administrative system as well. Once conquest had been completed and Maratha rule was secure, revenue demands were gradually introduced taking local conditions into account. Agriculture was encouraged and trade revived. This allowed Maratha chiefs (sardars) like Sindhia of Gwalior, Gaekwad of Baroda and Bhonsle of Nagpur the resources to raise powerful armies. Maratha campaigns into Malwa in the 1720s did not challenge the growth and prosperity of the cities in the region.

3. Write in brief on 'market and equality'.

We do not see equality in the market. Big and powerful business persons earn huge profits while small traders earn very little. For example, the shop owners in a weekly market and those in a shopping complex are two different people. One is a small trader who has little money to run the shop. Whereas the other has a lot of money to spend on the shop. The earning of these two people is also unequal. The weekly market trader earns little profit whereas the shopping complex owner gains huge income. Not only the shop owners are different people, but also the buyers. In the market we see different types of buyers There are several buyers who are not able to afford even the cheapest of goods while others are busy shopping for different luxurious items in malls. Thus, we see no equality in the market place.

QIX Mark the following on the map of India:

(3Q X 1M= 3M)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



SNBP INTERNATIONAL & Sr. SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHIKHALI, PUNE
Affiliation No. 1130703
PT-4 2024-25

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DIV-

ROLL NO-

NAME AND SIGN OF INVIGILATOR-