



SHRI GULABRAO ESHWARA KHANDVE EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION,
JAGADGURU INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, LOHEGAON PUNE
TERM-1 EXAM (2024-25)

Class: VII
Date: 18/09/2024
Roll No.:

Subject: Social Studies
M.M.: 80
Time: 3 HRS

General Instructions:

- 1) The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 38 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- 3) Section B – Question no. 21 and 25 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 120 words.
- 6) Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 5 marks each.
- 7) 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.

In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Q.NO	QUESTIONS	MARKS
SECTION A MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1X20=20)		
1.	Ziyauddin Barani wrote his chronicle first in _____. (a) 13 th century (b) 12 th century (c) 14 th century (d) 15 th century	1
2.	Why do historians today have to be careful about the terms in the past? (a) Because they do not know the meaning of terms. (b) Because the terms may have more than one meaning. (c) Because the terms meant different in the past. (d) None of the above.	1
3.	A ritual called hiranya-garbha (literally, the golden womb) was considered as the? (a) "Rebirth" of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya (b) Rebirth as a brahman (c) Sacrificial performance (d) None	1
4.	Prashastis were composed by (a) Administrators (b) Historians (c) Teachers (d) Brahmanas	1
5.	What was the period of rule of Qutb-ud-din Aibak? (a) 1206 - 1210 A.D. (b) 1208 - 1212 A.D. (c) 1210 - 1214 A.D. (d) 1220 - 1225 A.D.	1
6.	Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called (Fill in the blanks)	1
7.	True or False: Gravitational force of the earth holds the atmosphere around it.	1
8.	Rocks which contain fossils are called (a) metamorphic rocks (b) igneous rocks (c) core (d) sedimentary rocks	1
9.	Where is 'Niagara falls' located? (a) On the border between Canada and USA (b) On the border between India and China (c) On the border between India and Pakistan (d) On the border between India and Nepal	1
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assertion (A): The movement of the lithospheric plates causes vibrations which travel all around the Earth causing earthquakes.Reason (R): It is the movement of the lithospheric plates outside the earth which causes the earthquake.	1

	(a) Only A is correct and R is not the explanation of A (c) Both are correct and R is the correction of A	(b) Only R is correct (d) Both are incorrect.	
11.	Which gas is used by the green plants to make their food? (a) Oxygen (b) Carbon dioxide (c) Nitrogen (d) Lithium		1
12.	Government has passed laws that organisations having 30 or more women workers must have creche facilities. (True or False)		1
13.	MLA's are elected by _____. (a) Member of law authority (b) Member of legislative assembly (c) Minister of law abiding authority (d) None of these		1
14.	What does RMP mean? (a) Registered medical practitioners (b) Retired medical practitioners (c) Recognised medical practitioners (d) Rural medical practitioners		1
15.	Our constitution provides _____ of genders. (Fill in the blanks)		1
16.	Match the following:		1
	a. Head of the state	i) Ruling party	
	b. Head of the government	ii) Governor	
	c. Party with majority	iii) Opposition	
	d. Party with minority	iv) Chief minister	
	a) Option: a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i b) Option: a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-I	c) Option: a-i, b- ii, c- iii, d-iv d) Option: a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii	
17.	Which layer contains of ozone?		1
18.	What are fossils?		1
19.	Name two ancestors of Mughals?		1
20.	Who defeated Prithviraj Chauhan?		1
SECTION-B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2x4=8)			
21.	What were the central provinces under the control of Mughals? OR Why was there no mention of Delhi till 12 th century?		2
22.	Who is responsible for making laws? OR What are the key elements of a democracy?		2
23.	What is global warming?		2
24.	What are exogenic forces?		2
25.			
SECTION-C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3 x 5=15)			
26.	What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?		3
27.	Why do you think Barani criticised the Sultan?		3
28.	Building collapse due to earthquakes. (Give reason) OR Amount of insolation decreases from equator towards poles. (Give reason)		3
29.	What is seismograph? How is the magnitude of earthquake measured?		3
30.	Where is Samoa? Briefly write about the life of children there.		3
SECTION-D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5 x 4=20)			
31.	Explain the main features of Public Health Services. OR Where else, work of government is discussed other than the Legislature.		5
32.	Give an account of the work of wind.		5
33.	Describe Akbar Nama and Ain-I Akbari. OR Describe the lives of ordinary men and women during the Chola empire.		5
34.	How did large parts of the subcontinent remain outside the control of Delhi sultanate. OR Write a note on how different sea rocks are formed.		5
SECTION-E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 x 3=12)			
35.	Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: Our atmosphere is divided into five layers starting from the earth's surface. These are Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere. Troposphere is the most important layer of the atmosphere. Its average height is 13 km. The air we breathe exists here. Almost all the weather phenomena like rainfall, fog and hailstorm occur in this		5

	<p>layer. Above the troposphere lies the stratosphere. It extends up to a height of 50 km. This layer is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomenon, making conditions most ideal for flying aeroplanes. One important feature of stratosphere is that it contains a layer of ozone gas.</p> <p>Answer the following:</p> <p>(a) Name all the five layers in which our atmosphere is divided.</p> <p>(b) Which is the most important layer of the atmosphere?</p> <p>(c) Almost all-weather phenomena occur in which layer?</p> <p>(d) Which layer lies above troposphere?</p> <p>(e) What is the important feature of stratosphere?</p>	
36.	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>In 1236 Sultan Iltutmish's daughter, Raziyya, became Sultan. The chronicler of the age, Minhaj-i Siraj, recognised that she was more able and qualified than all her brothers. But he was not comfortable at having a queen as ruler. Nor were the nobles happy at her attempts to rule independently. She was removed from the throne in 1240. the early Delhi Sultans, especially Iltutmish, favoured their special slaves purchased for military service, called bandagan in Persian. They were carefully trained to man some of the most important political offices in the kingdom.</p> <p>Answer the following:</p> <p>(a) What is the name of Sultan Iltutmish's daughter?</p> <p>(b) When did sultan Iltutmish's daughter became Sultan?</p> <p>(c) Who recognised that she was more able and qualified than others?</p> <p>(d) When was Raziyya removed from the throne?</p> <p>(e) What was the Persian name given to special slaves purchased for military service?</p>	5
37.	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The people in power like the chief minister and the minister have to take action. They do so through various departments like the Public Works Department, the Agriculture Department, the Health Department, the Education Department and so on. They also have to answer questions that are asked in the Legislative Assembly and convince people asking the questions that proper steps are being taken. At the same time, newspapers and the media widely discuss the issue and the government has to respond, for example, by holding the press conferences. The government can also decide to make new laws for the state regarding sanitation and health facilities. For example, it may make it compulsory for municipal corporations to ensure that there are adequate toilets in every urban area. It may also ensure that a health worker is appointed in every village. This act of making laws on certain issues is done in the Legislative Assembly of each state. The various government departments then implement these laws. Laws for the entire country are made in the Parliament. In a democracy, it is the people who elect their representatives as Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and, thus, it is the people who have the main authority. The ruling party members then form the government and some members are appointed ministers. These ministers are in charge of various departments of the government such as health in the above example. Whatever work is done by these departments has to be approved by the members of the legislative assembly.</p> <p>Answer the following:</p> <p>(a) Name a few departments of the government.</p> <p>(b) Why is the government responsible to the questions asked by the people?</p> <p>(c) How does the government take care of health and sanitation of a given area?</p> <p>(d) Who makes the laws in every state? (e) Who has the ultimate authority in a democracy?</p>	5