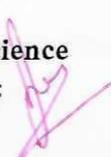


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Name: Parthavi
Class: VII E
Subject: Social Science
Invigilator's Sign: 
Session 2025-26

Roll No.

25

SET - A

CODE- 087

Time allowed: 2 hour 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 60

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises six sections-A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 28 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A- From questions 1 to 15 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B- Question no. 16 to 19 are very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C- Q 20 to Q 22 are Short Answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D -Q 23 to Q25 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section E – Q26 and Q27 are Case Based Question consisting of three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. Section F- Q28 is map based question carrying 5 marks.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions:

(1×15=15)

- Q1. If the wind blows from the sea towards the land during daytime, what type of breeze is it and why does it occur?
- a) Land breeze, because land heats up faster
b) Sea breeze, because land heats up faster
c) Land breeze, because sea heats up faster
d) Sea breeze, because sea heats up faster
- Q2. The percentage of water vapour present in the air is known as _____.
- a) temperature b) humidity c) precipitation d) air pressure
- Q3. If the wind vane shows winds blowing from the Arabian Sea towards Gujarat, what type of wind is this most likely to be?
- a) Winter monsoon winds b) Local winds c) Summer monsoon winds d) Cyclonic winds
- Q4. A city experiences very hot afternoons but cool nights. What does this tell us about the region?
- a) It is a coastal region. b) It has a desert climate. c) It is near the equator. d) It has a lot of forests.
- Q5. Who helped Chandragupta Maurya to establish the Maurya Empire?
- a) Dhanananda b) Alexander c) Kautilya d) Ashoka
- Q6. Which among these was the capital of Mauryan empire under Chandragupta?
- a) Pataliputra b) Rajagriha c) Kausambi d) Ujjain

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Q7. What was the primary purpose of Ashoka's edicts?

- a) to celebrate military victories.
- b) to promote buddhism and moral values.
- c) to establish monarchy.
- d) to create system of taxation.

Q8. If a region had fertile land and good rainfall, which of the following was most likely to happen during the rise of empire?

- a) People would migrate away from the region.
- b) Agriculture would flourish and attract rulers.
- c) The land would remain unused.
- d) Empires would avoid ruling there.

Q9. If Ashoka had not adopted the policy of Dhamma after the Kalinga war, which of the following might have happened?

- a) The empire would have spread more peacefully.
- b) There might have been more wars and bloodshed.
- c) People would have been united under peace.
- d) Empires in the South would have grown weaker.

Q10. Which of the following is the main feature of a democracy?

- a) power lies with a single ruler
- b) citizens elect their representatives
- c) the king makes all decisions
- d) only a group of people rule

Q11. A leader takes control of a country after a military coup. Citizens are not allowed to question the government. Which type of government is this?

- a) Democracy
- b) Republic
- c) Dictatorship
- d) Monarchy

Q12. Which type of democracy has citizens directly making decisions?

- a) Representative Democracy
- b) Parliamentary Democracy
- c) Direct Democracy
- d) Presidential Democracy

Q13. Which of the following countries is an example of a monarchy today?

- a) India
- b) Saudi Arabia
- c) USA
- d) France

In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

Q14. Assertion (A): Atmospheric pressure decreases with increase in altitude.

Reason (R): At higher altitudes, the air becomes thinner and less dense.

Q15. Assertion (A): In a democracy, the ultimate power rests with the people.

Reason (R): Citizens can choose their rulers through regular elections.

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Type Questions:

(2×4=8)

Q16. State two characteristics of weather.

Q17. In which layer of atmosphere do the aeroplanes fly? Why is this layer most suitable for flying aeroplanes?

Q18. Why was Alexander a great leader?

Q19. a) State any two differences between monarchy and democracy.

OR

b) What do you mean by an independent judiciary?

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SECTION-C

Short Answer Type Questions:

(3×3=9)

- Q20. Why does India have representative democracy? Give any three reasons to support your answer.
Q21. How do weather predictions help us prepare for events like heavy rain, storms, drought and heat waves?
Q22. State some of Kautilya's key ideas?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Type Questions:

(5×3=15)

- Q23. What is a government? State five functions of the government.
Q24. a) Give some of the features of an empire, how is it different from the kingdom? Explain
OR
b) What are some important factors for the transition from kingdoms to empire?
Q25. a) Why is it important to measure weather? Mention the instruments used for measuring weather elements.
OR
b) How does weather affect our daily life?

SECTION-E

- Q26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow- **(4)**
"Around 600 BCE, important changes took place in the northern part of the subcontinent. Some villages became towns where many craftspeople, merchants, and traders lived. These towns grew near rivers and trade routes. Gradually, many small kingdoms known as mahajanapadas emerged. Each mahajanapada had its own ruler, who maintained armies, collected taxes, and controlled land. Some were monarchies, ruled by kings, while others were republics, where rulers were elected by the people."
a) Which were the occupations taken up by the people in 600 BCE? **(1)**
b) Where did these town flourish? **(1)**
c) How did mahajanapadas work with their administration? **(2)**

SECTION-E

- Q27. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow- **(4)**
In a monarchy, the head of the state is a king or a queen. The position is usually hereditary, passed from one generation to another within a family. The monarch has supreme power and is not answerable to the people."
a) Who is the head of state in a monarchy? **(1)**
b) How is the position of the monarch usually decided? **(1)**
c) Why is the monarch said to have supreme power? **(1)**
d) Give one example of a country ruled by monarchy in history. **(1)**

SECTION-F

Map skill-based question:

(1×5=5)

- Q28. Mark the following on political map of India.
a) Bihar
b) Assam
c) The state whose capital is Itanagar.
d) Capital of India
e) The Union territory Ladakh