

St. Mary's School, Dwarka
Periodic Test 2
Class VII
Subject: Social Science

Rakshit
VII - D
28

Reading Time: 15mins.

Writing Time: 2hrs 30 mins.

Max. Marks: 60

No. of questions: 31

General Instructions-

1. This Question Paper comprises of five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 31 questions in all. All the questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question No. 13 and 14 are case -based questions carrying 4 marks each.
4. Section C – Question No. 15 to 22 are very short answer type questions carrying 1 mark each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 10-20 words.
5. Section D – Question No. 23 to 30 are short and long answer type questions, carrying 2, 3 and 5 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 30-40 words, 50-70 words and 80-100 words respectively.
6. Section E – Question No. 31 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 31 (i) from History (2 marks) and 31 (ii) from Geography (3 marks), to be located on the maps.

Section A

- Q1. Which among the following archaeological sources tell us about the customs, food habits, dress and jewellery of the medieval period? 1
- A) Coins
B) Monuments
C) Paintings
D) Inscriptions
- Q2. Humayunnamah by _____ gives us a lot of information about the reign of the Mughal Emperor Humayun. 1
- A) Chandbardi
B) Gulbadan Begum
C) Abul Fazl
D) Hamida Begum
- Q3. Who among the following invaders invaded India 17 times in the span of 26 years (1000-1026)? 1
- A) Mahmud of Ghazni
B) Nader Shah
C) Muhammad Ghori
D) Timur

- Q4. Why do you think Rajendra Chola called himself 'Gangaikondachola'? 1
- A) Because he liked this title.
 - B) Because he worshipped river Ganga.
 - C) Because he wanted to conquer areas near river Ganga.
 - D) Because he conquered the areas up to river Ganga.
- Q5. In which of the following countries of the world is Direct Democracy practiced at the state level? 1
- A) Pakistan
 - B) Sri Lanka.
 - C) Switzerland
 - D) Sweden
- Q6. Democracy implies rule of a/the _____ 1
- A) king
 - B) dictator
 - C) government
 - D) common people
- Q7. In a democracy, elections are an important means for people to exercise their _____ power. 1
- A) economic
 - B) social
 - C) equal
 - D) political
- Q8. Secret ballot is an essential feature of democratic elections. In which of the following countries was first introduced in 1856? 1
- A) Australia
 - B) South Africa
 - C) New Zealand
 - D) China
- Q9. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of natural environment? 1
- A) Rivers
 - B) Agriculture
 - C) Animals
 - D) Mountains
- Q10. Today, the whole world is facing various problems due to technological and scientific development on one hand and _____ and _____ on the other. 1
- A) religion, education
 - B) overpopulation, economic
 - C) urbanisation, politics
 - D) overpopulation, urbanization

Q11. Match the contents of Column A with Column B.

1

A	B
1. Land	a. lithosphere
2. Animals, plants	b. atmosphere
3. Mountains, plains	c. abiotic
4. Gases, water vapour	d. biotic

A) 1 (a) 2 (d) 3 (c) 4 (b)

B) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3 (a) 4 (b)

C) 1 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d)

D) 1 (d) 2 (c) 3 (b) 4 (a)

Q12. Which of the following terms is **NOT** linked with seismic activity?

1

A) Focus

B) Richter Scale

C) Crater

D) Epicentre

Section B

Q13. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows.

The Sultan ordered the measurement of all land under cultivation. He kept a strict check on the nobles and did not allow them to collect any additional taxes. He also introduced a system of getting the accounts of his officers audited. According to Zia-ud-din Barani, 'none of the officers could take bribes, and had been reduced to such a position by hardships, imprisonment for long periods or torture for small outstanding dues that people considered these posts to be worse than fever.' He also introduced a market control policy. He lowered the prices of all the essential items such as food grains, sugar, cooking oil, cloth, etc. Shop owners were asked to charge the rates fixed by the sultan.

I) Identify the ruler discussed in the above passage.

1

A) Ala-ud-din Khalji

B) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban

C) Muhammad Shah Sayyid

D) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

II) What according to you was the reason to lower the prices of all commodities?

1

A) To build monuments, forts and palaces.

B) To maintain a large army on limited resources.

C) To improve the economic conditions of the people.

D) To put down many external rebellions.

III) Why do you think the ruler raised the land tax in the doab region?

1

A) As the land was fertile.

B) To develop that area.

C) To build canals in that area.

D) As the people had huge fields.

- IV) The accounts of officers were audited during the reign of above-mentioned ruler. This was later followed by _____ and _____.
- A) Babur and Akbar
 - B) Shah Jahan and Babur
 - C) Sher Shah and Akbar
 - D) Sher Shah and Shah Jahan

1

Q14. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows.

The atmosphere of the Earth, commonly known as air, is retained by the earth's gravity. We live at the bottom of this invisible ocean called the atmosphere surrounding the planet Earth and forming its planetary atmosphere. The density and the temperature of the atmosphere is not the same everywhere. The atmosphere has a layered structure. Its total extent can be roughly divided into five concentric layers.

I) How does the thermosphere help in long distance communication?

- A) By reducing the greenhouse effect on the earth.
- B) By reflecting low frequency radio waves back to the earth.
- C) By increasing the concentration of ozone in the atmosphere.
- D) By absorbing ultraviolet radiation of the sun.

1

II) Why is the troposphere considered the most important layer of the atmosphere?

- A) It is closest to the earth's surface.
- B) One does not feel hot in this layer.
- C) All weather phenomena occur here.
- D) It is free from any types of dust particles.

1

III) Why do you think a jet aircraft flies in the lower part of the Stratosphere?

- A) The movement of the air is almost horizontal.
- B) The density of air is very low and is in rarefied form.
- C) The temperature remains constant and bearable.
- D) Ozone absorbs the ultraviolet rays of the sun.

1

IV) Which one of the given statements is **NOT** correct regarding the layers of the atmosphere?

- A) Troposphere has about 90 percent of the air.
- B) Mesosphere protects the earth from the meteors.
- C) Ionosphere is the lower part of thermosphere.
- D) Exosphere constitutes of heavy gases like oxygen.

1

Section C

Q15. What are travelogues? Why are they an important literary source?

1

Q16. Write any two names by which India was known in the ancient times.

1

Q17. Why is India called a democratic republic?

1

Q18. A political party is called a 'voluntary association'. Explain

1

Q19. Define election manifesto.

1

- Q20. What do you understand by absolute and simple majority. 1
Q21. Why do you think the earth is the home to human beings and other organisms? 1
Q22. Write any one point of difference between focus and epicentre. 1

Section-D

- Q23. Why do you think opposition parties are important for the smooth running of a democracy? 2
Q24. Write any four functions of a political party. 2
Q25. Describe any two features of the composition of the atmosphere with the help of a diagram. 2
Q26. Write short notes on **any two** of the following (1½ x 2=3)
i) Chola Sculpture
ii) Language and literature during Chola period
iii) Agrarian expansion in the Tamil region
Q27. Who is the real head of the state? Explain any four of his functions. (1+2= 3)
Q28. Answer the following-
i) Mention any two problems faced by Humayun after he ascended the throne. 1
ii) List the achievements of Sher Shah Suri. 2
iii) Discuss the Rajput **or** the Religious policy of Akbar. 2
Q29. Answer the following in detail. (2+3=5)
i) Explain the steps involved in the process of a bill becoming an act.
ii) What qualifications are needed to become the Governor of a state? Explain the discretionary powers of a Governor.
Q30. Make a G.O. of different types of rocks. Explain the formation of each type of rocks with examples. 5

Section-E

- Q31. Map work-
i) Mark any four important towns in India under the rule of Akbar in 1605 in the political map of India. 2
ii) On the outline map of the world mark and label the following volcanoes of the world. 3
a) Rainer b) Fujiyama c) Etna d) Cotopaxi e) Kilimanjaro f) Stromboli