

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR
Annual Examination – (2025–2026)

Class/Section: VII ()
Subject: Social Science
Name: _____

MM: 80 Marks
Time: 3Hrs.
Roll No: _____

(Fifteen Minutes Extra will be given for reading the Question Paper.)

General Instructions: All questions are compulsory.

Q I. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each $\times$ 20 = 20 marks)

1. Raja Mansingh was the famous general of _____.
a) Babar b) Humayun c) Akbar d) Jahangir
2. Ahom society was divided into _____.
a) Burnjis b) Paik c) Khel d) Bhuiyans
3. The layer of atmosphere in which the ozone layer lies is called _____.
a) Mesosphere b) Stratosphere c) Exosphere d) Thermosphere
4. The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates is known as:
a) Tides b) Water cycle c) Ocean currents d) Precipitation
5. Identify the bird: The bird with brilliantly coloured plumage and oversized bills found in the Amazon is the _____.
a) Toucan b) Hummingbird c) Sparrow d) Penguin
6. Which of the following are forms of media?
a) T.V b) Radio c) Newspaper d) All of these
7. Which is the main source of income for mass media?
a) Government b) Advertisements c) Viewers d) Readers
8. Shopkeepers in a weekly market are _____.
a) Large traders b) Wholesalers c) Small traders d) None of these
9. Multi-story, enclosed shopping complex is called _____.
a) Shop b) Mall c) Neighbourhood Shop d) Weekly Market

10. What promise did Swapna make to the local trader?

- a) To pay double interest b) To sell all her cotton to him c) To work in his field
- d) None of the above

11. What government step helps women work outside by providing child-care?

- a) Separate schools b) Anganwadis or child-care centres c) Toys for children
- d) Street playgrounds

12. Lilatilakam is a book composed in _____.

- a) Sanskrit b) Manipravalam c) Persian d) Arabic

13. The amount of solar energy intercepted by the earth is called _____.

- a) Insolation b) Solar constant c) Radiation d) Albedo

14. The "putting-out system" refers to a system in which _____.

- a) Weavers sell cloth directly in big malls b) Weavers buy yarn and sell cloth independently
- c) Farmers produce cloth in factories. d) Merchants supply raw material and take finished goods

15. The _____ were the most important trader-nomads.

- a) Banjaras b) Ahoms c) Gonds d) Bhils

16. The term Sulh-i-Kul literally means:

- a) Divine worship b) Universal peace c) Military conquest d) Tax exemption

17. Tsunamis are caused by:

- a) Strong winds b) Underwater earthquakes or volcanic eruptions
- c) Heavy rainfall d) Ocean currents

18. Manioc is the staple food of _____.

- a) Ganga Basin b) Africa c) Amazon d) Prairies

19. Censorship refers to:

- a) Freedom of the press b) Government preventing media from publishing certain stories
- c) Advertising revenue d) Local news coverage

20. Why is socialization of boys and girls not uniform?

- a) Always the same b) Socially determined and changes c) Based on biology
- d) Restricted to discussions

Q II. Very Short Answer Questions (2 marks each $\times$ 4 = 8 marks)

21. What was the relationship between the mansabdar and the jagir?
22. In what ways is a hawker different from a shop owner?
23. What kinds of exchanges took place between nomadic pastoralists and settled agriculturists?
24. What is meant by 'mass media'? Give two examples.

Q III. Short Answer Questions (3 marks each $\times$ 5 = 15 marks)

25. Describe the conditions of employment and wages in the garment exporting factory.
26. Why did conquerors try to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri?
27. Give reason: Why is ocean water salty? Draw a label diagram of water cycle.
28. What is air pressure? Explain why wet clothes take a longer time to dry on a humid day.
29. Where is the one-horned rhinoceros found? What are the crops grown by the people of the Amazon Basin ?

Q IV. Case Based Questions (4 marks each $\times$ 3 = 12 marks)

30. Read the passage and answer the following:

Nitrogen and oxygen are two gases which make up the bulk of the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide, helium, ozone, argon and hydrogen are found in lesser quantities. Apart from these gases, tiny dust particles are also present in the air. Nitrogen is the most plentiful gas in the air. When we inhale, we take some amount of nitrogen into our lungs and exhale it. But plants need nitrogen for their survival; they cannot take nitrogen directly from the air. Bacteria, that live in the soil and roots of some plants, take nitrogen from the air and change its form so that plants can use it.

Oxygen is the second most plentiful gas in the air. Humans and animals take oxygen from the air as they breathe. Green plants produce oxygen during photosynthesis. In this way, oxygen content in the air remains constant. If we cut trees, then this balance gets disturbed.

Carbon dioxide is another important gas. Green plants use carbon dioxide to make their food and release oxygen. Humans or animals release carbon dioxide. The amount of carbon dioxide released by humans or animals seems to be equal to the amount used by the plants, which makes a perfect balance. However, the balance is upset by the burning of fuels, such as coal and oil. They add billions of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere each year. As a result, the increased volume of carbon dioxide is affecting the earth's weather and climate.

- i. Which gas makes up the largest portion of the atmosphere?

A) Oxygen B) Nitrogen C) Carbon dioxide D) Argon

ii. How do plants get the nitrogen they need?

- A) Directly from the air B) Through photosynthesis C) Via bacteria in the soil
D) From falling rain

iii. What happens to the oxygen balance if trees are cut down?

- A) It remains constant B) It gets disturbed C) It increases D) It has no effect

iv. What is currently upsetting the carbon dioxide balance in the atmosphere?

- A) Plant photosynthesis B) Animal respiration C) Burning of fuels D) Dust particles

31. Read the passage and answer the following:

In the story above, Harmeet's mother was not the only one who did the housework. A lot of the work was done by Mangala, their domestic helper. Many homes, particularly in towns and cities, employ domestic workers. They do a lot of work sweeping and cleaning, washing clothes and dishes, cooking, looking after young children or the elderly. Most domestic workers are women. Sometimes, even young boys or girls are employed to do this work. Wages are low, as domestic work does not have much value. A domestic worker's day can begin as early as five in the morning and end as late as twelve at night! Despite the hard work they do, their employers often do not show them much respect. This is what Melani, a domestic worker had to say about her experience of working in Delhi – "My first job was with a rich family that lived in a three-storeyed house. The memsahib was very strange as she would shout to get any work done. My work was in the kitchen. There were two other girls who did the cleaning. Our day would begin at 5 o'clock. For breakfast we would get a cup of tea and two dry rotis. We could never get a third roti. In the evening, when I cooked the food, the two other girls would beg me to give them an extra roti. I would secretly give it to them and make an extra one for myself. We were so hungry after working through the day! We could not wear chappals in the house. In the winter, our feet would swell up with the cold. I used to feel scared of the memsahib but also felt angry and humiliated. Did we not work all day? Did we not deserve to be treated with some respect?" In fact, what we commonly term as housework actually involves many different tasks. A number of these tasks require heavy physical work. In both rural and urban areas women and girls have to fetch water. In rural areas women and girls carry heavy headloads of firewood.

i. Why are the wages for domestic workers usually low?

- A) They work few hours B) The work is easy C) It has low perceived value
D) They are provided food

ii. What time did Melani's workday typically begin?

- A) 8:00 AM B) 7:00 AM C) 6:00 AM D) 5:00 AM

iii. Which physical task is specifically mentioned as being done in rural areas?

- A) Fixing electronics B) Carrying firewood C) Driving cars D) Painting houses

A) Happy and relaxed B) Bored and tired C) Angry and humiliated D) Proud and excited

If heroic traditions can be found in different regions in different forms, the same is true of dance. Let us look at the history of one dance form, Kathak, now associated with several parts of north India. The term kathak is derived from katha, a word used in Sanskrit and other languages for story. The kathaks were originally a caste of story-tellers in temples of north India, who embellished their performances with gestures and songs. Kathak began evolving into a distinct mode of dance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with the spread of the bhakti movement. The legends of Radha-Krishna were enacted in folk plays called rasa lila, which combined folk dance with the basic gestures of the kathak story-tellers. Under the Mughal emperors and their nobles, Kathak was performed in the court, where it acquired its present features and developed into a form of dance with a distinctive style. Subsequently, it developed in two traditions or gharanas: one in the courts of Rajasthan (Jaipur) and the other in Lucknow. Under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Awadh, it grew into a major art form. By the third quarter of the nineteenth century, it was firmly entrenched as a dance form not only in these two regions, but in the adjoining areas of present-day Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Emphasis was laid on intricate and rapid footwork, elaborate costumes, as well as on the enactment of stories. Kathak, like several other cultural practices, was viewed with disfavour by most British administrators in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. However, it survived and continued to be performed by courtesans, and was recognised as one of the six “classical” forms of dance in the country after independence.

A) Nritya B) Katha C) Rasa D) Bhakti

A) 12th and 13th centuries
B) 14th and 15th centuries
C) 15th and 16th centuries
D) 17th and 18th centuries

A) Lucknow and Banaras B) Jaipur and Lucknow C) Rajasthan and Awadh
D) Delhi and Punjab

A) Mughal emperors B) British administrators C) Wajid Ali Shah
D) Bhakti saints

Q V. Long Answer Questions (5 marks each × 4 = 20 marks)

33. In what ways was the history of the Gonds different from that of the Ahoms? Were there any similarities?

34. What is the atmosphere? Which two gases make up the bulk of the atmosphere? Draw a labeled diagram showing the layers of the atmosphere.

35. Who is a wholesale trader? Draw a flow chart to show the chain of markets. Explain how this chain of markets is formed and state the purpose it serves.

36. What is the '*Namami Gange Programme*'? Name the major cities located on the River Ganga and explain why paddy is widely grown in the Ganga–Brahmaputra plains?

Q VI. On the outline map of India, mark and label the following (1 mark each × 5 = 5 marks)

37. On the outline map of India, locate and label the following tribal regions:

- i. Region of Gonds
- ii. Region of Cheros
- iii. Region of Kolis
- iv. Region of Ahoms
- v. Region of Baigas

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