

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR
Half Yearly 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 × 20 = 20 marks)

1. Who was the cartographer who made the map of the Indian subcontinent in 1154 CE?
a) Al-Biruni b) Al-Idrisi c) Ibn Battuta d) Amir Khusrau
2. What is an archive?
a) A place where manuscripts are sold b) A place to store old animals
c) A place to teach history d) A place where documents and manuscripts are stored
3. Who was the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty?
a) Harsha b) Rajaraja c) Pulakeshin II d) Dantidurga
4. The Gurjara-Pratiharas established their kingdom mainly in which region?
a) Bengal b) Tamil Nadu c) Western Deccan d) Gujarat and Rajasthan
5. The term “Rajput” was originally derived from which word?
a) Rajamata b) Rajaputra c) Rajadhani d) Rajadhiraja
6. Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?
a) Khaljis b) Mughals c) Chauhans d) Tomaras
7. Which was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?
a) Urdu b) Hindi c) Arabic d) Persian
8. Which of the following is a democratic principle?
a) Monarchy b) Authoritarianism c) Equality d) Censorship

9. Who appoints the Chief Minister of a State?
a) The Governor b) The Prime Minister c) The MLA d) The President
10. What is the full form of PHC?
a) Primary Health Centre b) Public Health Check c) Primary Hospital Centre
d) Public Hygiene Centre
11. Which is not a natural ecosystem?
a) Grassland b) Forest c) Aquarium d) Desert
12. Gold,petroleum and coal are examples of
a) Rocks b) Minerals c) Clay d) Fossils
13. The innermost layer of the Earth is:
a) Lithosphere b) Core c) Mantle d) Crust
14. Which of the following causes earthquakes?
a) Cyclones b) Tectonic plate movement c) Solar storms d) Air pressure
15. Assertion (A): Sedimentary rocks may contain fossils of plants and animals.
Reason (R): Sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks over time.
a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) A is true, but R is false
d) A is false, but R is true
16. In the chola kingdom ,a group of villages formed a larger unit of administration known as
a) Sabha b) Nadu c) Samanta d) Temple
17. Who was the Rajput ruler of Delhi between 1175-1192?
a) Ananga Pala b) Prithiviraj chauhan c) Balban d) Qutbuddin Aibak
18. One of the key features of a democratic government is:
a) Dictatorship b) Freedom of speech c) Censorship d) Unequal rights
19. Rocks which contain fossils are:
a) Granite b) Metamorphic rocks c) Igneous rocks d) Sedimentary rocks
20. Ox-bow lakes are found in:
a) Mountains b) Deserts c) River valleys d) Glaciers

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

21. Who were the parties involved in the “tripartite struggle”?
22. What do you mean by natural environment?
23. Why should decisions taken by the Chief Minister and ministers be debated in the Legislative Assembly?
24. State two ways in which article 15 it addresses inequality.

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

25. What were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola empire?
26. Draw and label a neat diagram of the interior of the Earth showing its three main layers. Explain each layer briefly.
27. Explain the difference between private and public health services with examples.
28. Why were the Delhi Sultans interested in cutting down forests?
29. What are exogenic and endogenic forces?

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

30. *Read the passage and answer the following questions:*

The earlier Sultans, the Khalji and Tughluq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes. These lands were called iqta and their holder was called iqtadar or muqti. The duty of the muqtis was to lead military campaigns and maintain law and order in their iqtas. In exchange for their military services, the muqtis collected the revenues of their assignments as salary. They also paid their soldiers from these revenues. Control over muqtis was most effective if their office was not inheritable and if they were assigned iqtas for a short period of time before being shifted. These harsh conditions of service were rigorously imposed during the reigns of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq. Accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the muqtis. Care was taken that the muqti collected only the taxes prescribed by the state and that he kept the required number of soldiers.

As the Delhi Sultans brought the hinterland of the cities under their control, they forced the landed chieftains the samanta aristocrats and rich landlords to accept their authority. Under Alauddin Khalji the state brought the assessment and collection of land revenue under its own control. The rights of the local chieftains to levy taxes were cancelled and they were also forced to pay taxes. The Sultan's administrators measured the land and kept careful accounts. Some of the old chieftains and landlords served the Sultanate as revenue collectors and assessors. There were three types of taxes: (1) on cultivation called kharaj and amounting to about 50 per cent of the peasant's produce, (2) on cattle and (3) on houses.

It is important to remember that large parts of the subcontinent remained outside the control of the Delhi Sultans. It was difficult to control distant provinces like Bengal from Delhi and soon after annexing southern India, the entire region became independent.

Q1. The territories assigned to military commanders were called:

- a) Mansab b) Iqta c) Zamindari d) Jagir

Q2. Which Sultan imposed the harshest control on muqtis by making assignments short-term and non-inheritable?

- a) Firoz Shah Tughluq b) Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq c) Balban
d) Iltutmish

Q3. Under Alauddin Khalji, which of the following taxes amounted to about 50% of the peasant's produce?

- a) Khums b) Kharaj c) Jizya d) Zakat

Q4. Which region became independent soon after annexation due to difficulty in control from Delhi?

- a) Southern India b) Sindh c) Bengal d) Punjab

31. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

The Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal. This means that every individual in the country, including male and female persons from all castes, religions, tribes, educational and economic backgrounds are recognised as equal. This is not to say that inequality ceases to exist. It doesn't. But atleast, in democratic India, the principle of the equality of all persons is recognised. While earlier no law existed to protect people from discrimination and ill-treatment, now there are several that work to see that people are treated with dignity and as equals.

This recognition of equality includes some of the following provisions in the Constitution: first that every person is equal before the law. What this means is that every person, from the President of the country to Kanta, a domestic worker, has to obey the same laws. Second, no person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, place of birth or whether they are female or male. Third, every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops and markets. All persons can use publicly available wells, roads and bathing ghats. Fourth, untouchability has been abolished.

Q1. On which ground can no one be discriminated?

- a) Food b) Religion c) Hobby d) Age

Q2. Who is given as an example of a domestic worker?

- a) Sita b) Radha c) Kanta d) Lata

Q3. Which practice was abolished by the Constitution according to above paragraph?

- a) Dowry b) Child labour c) Untouchability d) Polygamy

Q4. Who has to obey the same laws?

- a) Only poor people b) Only rich people c) everyone d) Only officers

32. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

The earth's crust is made up of various types of rocks any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock. Rocks can be of different colour, size and texture. 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.

Can you imagine lava coming out from the volcanoes? 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 roll down, crack, and hit each other and are broken down into small fragments. These smaller particles are called sediments. These sediments are transported and deposited by wind, water, etc. These loose sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks. These types of rocks are called sedimentary rocks. For example, sandstone is made from grains of sand. These rocks may also contain fossils of plants, animals and other micro-organisms that once lived on them.

Q1. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called:

- a) Fossil b) Rock c) Mineral d) Soil

Q2. The Deccan plateau is made up of which type of rock?

- a) Marble b) Sandstone c) Basalt d) Granite

Q3. Which type of rocks may contain fossils of plants and animals?

- a) Intrusive rocks b) Metamorphic rocks c) Sedimentary rocks d) Igneous rocks

Q4. Limestone changes into which rock under great heat and pressure?

- a) Basalt b) Marble c) Granite d) Slate

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

33. How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful? Explain the steps taken by the new dynasties to gain acceptance in the subcontinent.
34. What are the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all?
35. What are metamorphic rocks? Explain how they are formed. Give two examples.
36. How are flood plains formed? Why are they fertile?

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

- 37. Delhi – Capital of Delhi Sultanate
- 38. Thanjavur – Capital of Cholas
- 39. Kannauj – Important medieval city
- 40. Kanchipuram – Centre of learning under Cholas
- 41. Jaipur – A well-known historical city of Rajasthan

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