

CBSE
Class VII Social Science
Sample Paper – 2
Term II

Time: 2½ hours

Total Marks: 75

General Instructions:

- i. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- iii. Questions from serial number **1 to 5** are **multiple choice questions** (MCQs) of **1 mark each**. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternative in your answer book.
- iv. Questions from serial number **6 to 10** are **2 marks questions**.
- v. Questions **11 and 12** are **3 marks questions**.
- vi. **Question 13** is for **4 marks**.
- vii. Attach the filled-up maps inside your answer-book.

Section A
History

Question 1 – ‘Kitab-al-Hind’ was authored by which of the following historians? [1]

- a) Ibn-i-Batuta
- b) Al Beruni
- c) Abdul Qadir Badaoni
- d) Hasan Nizami

Question 2 – Which of the following was the earliest literary composition written in Malayalam in the 12th century CE. [1]

- a) Manipravalam
- b) Krishnagatha
- c) Ramacharitam
- d) Amuktamalyada

Question 3 – Which saints were completely against the caste system? [1]

- a) Virashaivas
- b) Alvars
- c) Nayanars
- d) None of the above



- Question 4** – Which tribe are the most powerful community in Central India? [1]
a) Bhil
b) Gond
c) Ahom
d) Rajput
- Question 5** – The fort of Masulipatnam was built by the [1]
a) English
b) French
c) Chinese
d) Dutch
- Question 6** – Why did Surat become important during the Mughal reign? [2]
- Question 7** – Monuments are an important source of history. Explain. [2]
- Question 8** – Who were Alvars? Name the best known Alvars. [2]
- Question 9** – Who were *kathaks* originally? [2]
- Question 10** – Into how many schools was Kathak divided? [2]
- Question 11** – Discuss main sources of the Delhi Sultanate. [3]
- Question 12** – Write a short note on Ramanuja. [3]
- Question 13** – Describe in brief about Ahoms? [4]



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Section B
Civics

Question 1 – Trademark is a legally protected [1]

- a) Common name
- b) Brand name
- c) Famous name
- d) Rare name

Question 2 – Which was the first state in India to introduce the mid day meal scheme? [1]

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) West Bengal
- d) Bihar

Question 3 – Broadcast refers to a message which is transmitted by [1]

- a) Magazine and newspaper
- b) Radio and newspaper
- c) Radio and TV
- d) TV and magazine

Question 4 – A mill where seeds are removed from cotton bolls and the cotton is pressed into bales is called [2]

- a) Threading mill
- b) Ginning mill
- c) Spinning mill
- d) All of the above

Question 5 – In which year did the construction of the Tawa dam start? [1]

- a) 1926
- b) 1962
- c) 1985
- d) 1958

Question 6 – Mention any two reasons why literacy rates are low among the dalits, Muslim and adivasi children. [2]

Question 7 – How do advertisements get people to buy a brand? [2]

Question 8 – Cite an example to show that buying and selling take place in different ways, other than through shops in the market. [2]



Question 9 – What does the term ‘power over the ballot box’ refer to? [2]

Question 10 – Which issues affect marginalised and poor communities? [2]

Question 11 – What does the Article 15 of our Constitution states? What does it aims to ensure? [3]

Question 12 – What is Khabar Lahriya? What does it focus on? [3]

Question 13 – What is a weavers cooperative? [4]

Section C **Geography**

Question 1 – In the Sahara desert, long-staple cotton is grown in [1]

- a) Chad
- b) Sudan
- c) Libya
- d) Egypt

Question 2 – Which domain consists of the hard top layer of the earth? [1]

- a) Hydrosphere
- b) Biosphere
- c) Lithosphere
- d) Atmosphere

Question 3 – Bromeliads are special plants which store water in their [1]

- a) Roots
- b) Leaves
- c) Branches
- d) Stem

Question 4 – Which gas is adversely affecting the weather and climate of the earth? [1]

- a) Oxygen
- b) Nitrogen
- c) Carbon dioxide
- d) Argon

Question 5 – What is the other name of the tropical deciduous forests? [1]

- a) Monsoon forests
- b) Tropical rainforests
- c) Temperate deciduous forests
- d) Tundra vegetation



Question 6 – Where is Mediterranean vegetation commonly found? What type of climate do these areas experience? [2]

Question 7 – How do glaciers work as an agent of erosion? [2]

Question 8 – What does the following figure indicates? What is the effect of the following activity shown in it? [2]



Question 9 – What is the most important occupation of the people of Velds? Name the most popular species of sheep in Velds. [2]

Question 10 – Describe any two characteristics of the igneous rocks. [2]

Question 11 – Write a short note on the wildlife found in the Ganga–Brahmaputra plain. [3]

Question 12 – Briefly describe the climate of the Amazon Basin. [3]

Question 13 –

- a) On the outline map of Jammu & Kashmir (India), mark the region covering Ladakh. [2]
- b) On the outline map of North America, mark the Prairies. [2]

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Section A
History

Answers

1. **(b)** – Al Biruni
2. **(c)** – Ramacharitam
3. **(a)** – Virashaivas
4. **(b)** – Gond
5. **(d)** – Dutch

Answer 6

Surat turned out to be a very important commercial city during the Mughal reign because it grew famous for all types of textiles, particularly cotton textiles.

Answer 7

Monuments are an important source of history as they tell us about the religious beliefs of the people and give us an insight into the scientific and technological knowledge which existed during that time. For example by building temples, mosques, wells, tanks and bazaars, the kings wanted to show that they cared for their subjects and tried to win the support and loyalty of the people.

Answer 8

Alvars were saints who were devoted to Vishnu. The best known Alvars were Periyalvar, his daughter Andal, Thondaradippodi Alvar and Nammalvar.

Answer 9

The *kathaks* were originally a caste of storytellers in temples of north India who embellished their performances with gestures and songs.

Answer 10

Kathak was divided into two schools or 'gharanas'.

1. Jaipur gharana
2. Lucknow gharana



Answer 11

- The main sources of this period are coins, inscriptions and architecture. An important source of this period is the history written in the Persian language (official language under the Delhi Sultanate) known as tarikh or the tawarikh.
- The tawarikh were written by learned men who often occupied important posts in the administration.
- Ibn Batuta was a Moroccan traveller who visited India in the fourteenth century during the rule of Muhammad Tughlaq. He has left an interesting account of India during this time.

Answer 12

Ramanuja was one of the greatest saints of his times.

- He was born in 1017 CE in Tamil Nadu and believed that the soul, God and the Universe all belong to one reality.
- Also, these are all united, but still distinct from each other.
- He also preached the idea that devotion to God was more important than knowledge.

Answer 13

- The Ahoms are one of the main tribes in northeastern India.
- They are believed to be the descendants of the Shan dynasty of China.
- According to legend, in 13th century CE, Chukapha, a Shan prince, left his home with about 3,000 followers.
- They crossed the Patkai hills and entered the Brahmaputra valley in 1228 CE and founded the Ahom kingdom in Assam.

Section B

Civics

Answers

1. (b) – Brand name
2. (b) – Tamil Nadu
3. (c) – Radio and TV
4. (b) – Ginning mill
5. (d) – 1958

Answer 6

Literacy rates are low among the dalits, Muslim and adivasi children because

- Many schools are located many kilometres away from the villages. Lack of proper transport facilities forces the children to drop out from the schools.
- Many tribal and dalit families are so poor that they are unable to afford the cost of educating their children.



Answer 7

Advertising is a very important part of selling a product. It

- Aims to get people to buy a particular brand of product.
- Tries to influence prospective consumers in a manner such that they would want to buy the product of a particular brand.

Answer 8

In clinics and nursing homes, we see medical representatives waiting for doctors. Such persons are waiting to sell their medical products to the doctor. This shows that they are also engaged in the selling of goods. Thus, buying and selling take place in a different way, not necessarily through shops in the market.

Answer 9

This term is used by people to elect or replace their representatives as all adults in India have an equal right to vote during the elections. Also, the Indian Constitution recognises all Indians as equal before the law and states that no person can be discriminated against because of their religion, sex, caste or whether they are rich or poor.

Answer 10

The issues affecting marginalised and poor communities are

- Privatisation of health services
- Low value given to women and their work
- Low earning made by farmers who grow cotton
- Increasing control of business houses on the media

Hence, these issues are becoming a concern for economic and social equality in the country.

Answer 11

Article 15 of the Indian Constitution states that:

- The state shall not discriminate among people on the basis of religion, race, gender or place of birth.
- No citizen on the grounds of religion, caste, gender, or race can be barred from using-
 - Shops, restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment



- Wells, tanks, bathing ghats or public resorts, maintained fully or partly out of the state funds, and which are for the use of the general public.

Article 15 aims to establish the principle of equality in India.

Answer 12

Khabar Lahriya, a fortnightly newspaper in the Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh, is written in the Bundeli language. This 8-page newspaper reports on Dalit issues and cases of violence against women and political corruption. It is read by farmers, shopkeepers, Panchayat members, school teachers and women who have recently learnt to read and write.

Answer 13

A weavers cooperative is a way in which weavers can reduce their dependence on the merchant and earn a higher income for themselves.

- Here, people with common interests come together and work for their mutual benefit. Weavers form a group and take up certain activities collectively.
- They procure yarn from the yarn dealer and distribute it among themselves.
- The cooperative also does the marketing.
- So, the role of the merchant is reduced, and the weavers get a fair price on the cloth.

Section C Geography

Answers

1. **(d)** – Egypt
2. **(c)** – Lithosphere
3. **(b)** – Leaves
4. **(c)** – Carbon dioxide
5. **(a)** – Monsoon forests

Answer 6



Mediterranean vegetation is mostly found in the areas around the Mediterranean Sea in Europe, Africa and Asia. This kind of vegetation is also found outside the actual Mediterranean region in California in the USA, southwest Africa, southwestern South America and southwest Australia. These regions are marked for hot dry summers and mild rainy winters.

Answer 7

Glaciers are large masses of snow which erode the landscape by crushing soil and stones lying beneath them and expose the solid rock on the surface.

The rock starts cracking and at times becomes hollow due to the movement of the glaciers. Thus, they act as an agent of erosion.

Answer 8

The given figure indicates the gradual destruction of forests.

The topsoil is washed away as the rains fall and the lush forest turns into a barren landscape.

Answer 9

Sheep rearing is the most important occupation of the people. Sheep are bred mainly for wool and this has given rise to the wool industry in the velds. Merino sheep is a popular species, and their wool is very warm.

Answer 10

Two characteristics of igneous rocks are:

- When hot molten magma (lava) cools down, it becomes solid. Such rocks are known as igneous rocks. They are also called primary rocks.
- There are two types of igneous rocks, intrusive rocks and extrusive rocks.

Answer 11

There is a variety of wildlife in the basin. Elephant, tiger, deer and monkey are common. The one-horned rhinoceros is found in the Brahmaputra plain. In the delta area, Bengal tiger, crocodile and alligator are found. Aquatic life abounds in the fresh river waters, the lakes and the Bay of Bengal. The most popular varieties of fish are Rohu, Catla and Hilsa.

Answer 12

The Amazon Basin stretches directly on the equator and is characterised by hot and wet climate throughout the year. Both day and night are almost equally hot and humid. It rains almost every day, without much warning. The day temperatures are high with very high humidity. At night, the temperature goes down but the humidity remains high.

Answer 13

a)





b)

