

DWARKA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
CLASS VII (Social Science)
Sample Paper (2019-2020)

Name _____
Roll No. _____

MM: 80
TIME: 3 hour

General Instructions:

1. All Questions are compulsory
2. Attach the Map inside the paper.
3. The handwriting should be neat and legible

I. Answer the following questions based on your understanding: (10*1=10)

Q1 Which city gained importance in the later medieval period?

- a) Jaipur b) Calcutta c) Banaras d) Delhi

Q2 The saints devoted to shiva were?

- a) Alvars b) Nayanars c) Panchajanya d) none of these.

Q3 Who founded the city of Jaipur?

- a) Aurangzeb b) Bahadur Shah Zafar c) Sawai Raja Jai Singh d) Balaji Baji Rao

Q4 The boundary between troposphere and stratosphere is called.

- a) Stratosphere b) Tropopause c) Mesopause d) Ionosphere

Q5 Temperate grasslands are termed as

- a) Granaries of the world b) Desert vegetation c) Tundra vegetation d) Parkland

Q6 Piranha is a flesh eating

- a) Bird b) Amphibian c) fish d) Alligators

Q7 The most importance crop of prairies is

- a) Rice b) Sorghum c) Wheat d) Barley

Q8 The biggest tropical desert in the entire world is

- a) Ladakh b) Kalahari c) Sahara d) Gulf

Q9 What is the most important source of earning for the media?

- a) News b) Films c) Advertising d) None of these

Q10 He fought for the disadvantaged class

- a) Dr BR Ambedkar b) Sunderal Bahuguna c) Chandi Prasad Bhatt d) Swami Dayanand

II. Correct the following statements:

(5*1=5)

Q1 Saadat Khan was succeeded by Nadir shah.

Q2 Veld is a Dutch word which means Wool.

Q3 Kalahari is the biggest tropical desert in the entire world.

Q4 The legislative council known as Vidhan Sabha.

Q5 Newspapers, journals and books are examples of visual media.

III. Answer the following in one word or sentence:

(5*1=5)

- Q1 Freedom from the cycle of birth and death is called.
- Q2 Which battle of Panipat shook the Marathas?
- Q3 Why Temperate Grasslands termed as Granaries of the world?
- Q4 Name the lowest and the densest layer of the atmosphere.
- Q5 How do advertising promotes inequality in society?

IV. Give reasons for the following statements:

(5*2=10)

- Q1 Maharashtra saw a great number of saint poets from 14th to the 17th centuries, their compositions still inspire people.
- Q2 Agriculture is the most important occupation in the prairies.
- Q3 As we know that deserts are not suitable for living but still people live there.
- Q4 Advertisements play a crucial role in motivating the customer to buy a particular brand.
- Q5 Indian constitution is recognised as living document.

V. Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words:

(10*3=30)

- Q1 Compare the Bhakti idea of Ramanuja with that of Shankaracharya.
- Q2 Write a note on Bengal under Murshid Quli khan.
- Q3 Define natural vegetation and write two factors that affect the growth of vegetation.
- Q4 Briefly describe the climate and the life in the Ganga -Brahmaputra basin.
- Q5 Describe the kind of natural vegetation found in the prairies.
- Q6 Discuss Ladakh as a cold desert.
- Q7 Which provisions made in the constitution shield people from maltreatment and discrimination.
- Q8 Mass media are controlled by industry and their primary motive is to earn profit. Comment.
- Q9 Define advertisement. How do advertisements influence our lives?
- Q10 Which are the sections most discriminated against in India? What does the constitution state with regard to equality?

VI. Answer the following in 100 to 120 words

(3*5=15)

- Q1 Write a note on natural vegetation of Veld and write about the major occupation of the people of Veld in South Africa.

OR

Write down the composition and advantages of atmosphere.

- Q2 What were the teachings of the Bhakti and sufi saints? To what extent were they similar?
- Q3 Describe Chipko movement. Name the prominent activists of the Chipko movement?

VII. Locate the states associated with the following saints on the political map of India:

(5*1=5)

- 1 Kabir
- 2 Hazrat Nizammuddin Auliya
- 3 Tukaram
- 4 Namdev
- 5 Chaitanya