

FORMAT OF THE **WEEKLY TEST** QUESTION PAPER

CLASS VII SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time -1.5 hrs

MM-50

S. NO	Types of Ques	No. Of Ques	Marks for each ques	Total Marks
1	MCQs	5	5	5
2	Fill in the blanks	5	5	5
3	Short ans type ques	8	2	16
4	Long ans type ques	6	4	24

Total Marks - 50

*** Questions include Give reasons , Define , Picture study ,Differentiate , Value based ques , flow charts , diagrams and Map ques etc**

X-----X-----X-----X-----X-----X

Deihi Public School Bahadurgarh

First Semester Examination Sample Paper

Class VII Subject –Social Science

Set-1

Duration-3hrs

MM-90

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:-

Total Pages-3

- (i) Attempt all the questions in the answer sheet.*
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.*
- (iv) Answer to questions carrying 2marks (Question nos.4) should not exceed 40 words each.*
- iv) Answer to questions carrying 3marks (Question nos.5) should not exceed 60 words each.*
- v) Answer to question carrying 4marks (Question nos 6)should not exceed 100 words*

I Fill in the blanks**7x1=7**

1. The new capital founded by Akbar was known as _____
2. The Chief Judge during the Sultante was called _____
3. A bigger nadu was called a _____
4. The term primary rock used for _____
5. _____ is an example of Dormant Volcano.
6. _____ is the Chief election commissioner of India.
7. _____ fought for democracy in Myanmar.

II . Give answer in one word.**8x1=8**

1. Founder of Mamluk dynasty _____
2. Babur was succeeded by _____
3. He was known as lakh baksh _____
4. The average density of sial is _____
5. The study of earthquake is called _____
6. Name a regional Party _____
7. An alliance of parties in 2009 named as _____
8. Dictator of Germany _____

III. Choose the correct option.**1x5=5**

1. The number of seats in Lok Sabha is
(a) 550 (b) 545 (c) 455
2. The upper house of Parliament is called
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) House of People
3. Haiti is in the
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Caribbean Sea (c) South Atlantic Ocean
4. The head of province was known as
(a) Muqti (b) Shiqs (c) Amil
5. The brahmana Assembly was known as
(a) Sabha (b) Ur (c) Nadu

IV. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words**2x4=8**

1. Who assumed the title of " Gangaikonda "? What does it mean ?
2. Who was the last ruler of Delhi Sultante ? Who defeated him in the battle of Panipat ?
3. Why did Humayun have to flee to the Persian empire ?
4. What do you understand by the focus and epicentre of an earthquake ?

V. Answer the following questions in 50 to 60 words**3x8=24**

1. Describe Volcano with the help of a labeled diagram.
2. Give three differences between sial and sima ?
3. Mention three functions of Election Commission.

4. Name three organs of the Government with main function of each .
5. Define the following terms.
(a) Dissent (b) Unflagging (c) Crusade
6. Critically examine the rule of Aurangzeb.(give three points)
7. Write three problems faced by Razia as a ruler.
8. Mention three measures to develop agriculture in Chola period.

VI. Answer the following question in 80 to 100 words.

1. What are Igneous Rocks ? Mention its types with three features. **4x6=24**
2. List four importance of volcanoes.
3. What is meant by opposition Party ? Mention its two functions.
4. Define the terms absolute monarchy and constitutional monarchy.
Give two differences between them.
5. Describe the nature of Mughal Central Administration with the help of flow chart
6. Discuss two major achievements of the following
(a) Rajendra Chola (b) Rajaraja Chola

VII. Map work - On an given outline map of India mark the following volcanoes 1x4=4

- (a) Surtly (b) Mount Fuji (c) Mount St Helens (d) Cotopaxi

VIII. Picture Study - Look at the picture of a famous monument and answer the following questions 1x3=3

1. Identify the monument.
2. Name the builder.
3. What is the significance of this structure at present.?

IX . Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : 1x4=4

Akbhar was a tolerant ruler. He realized that in order to build a strong empire, He needed to win the support of both the Hindus as well as Muslims. He followed a policy of religious tolerance towards Hindus, gave them important positions in his administration , and employed them in his army. He even took part in Hindu festivals and allowed construction of temples. He abolished the Jaziya and another tax imposed on Hindu pilgrims, which were unpopular among Hindus. Akbar is credited with the idea of sulh-I kul or 'universal peace ' wherein people were tolerant of other religions and upheld universally applicable ethics, such as honesty and justice. This idea became the central principle of governance during his rule. This idea of tolerance was upheld by both

his son Jahangir and grandson Shah Jahan.

1. Why was Akbhar called a tolerant ruler ?
2. How did Akbhar follow religious tolerance ?
3. What is sulh--l-kul or universal peace ?
4. Who up held the idea of tolerance ?

X. Value based-Mercy is the quality of justice .How do you think defeated king and Soldier should be treated ?(Mention three points)

1x3=3

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Delhi Public School Bahadurgarh
Second Semester Examination Sample paper
Class VII Subject –Social Science
Set-1

Duration-3hrs

MM-90

Date –

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:-

Total Pages-3

- (i) *Attach map with answer sheet.*
- (ii) *Marks are indicated against each question.*
- (iii) *Answer to questions carrying 2marks (Question no.4) should not exceed 40 words each.*
- (iv) *Answer to questions carrying 3marks (Question no.5) should not exceed 60 words each.*
- (v) *Answer to question carrying 4marks (Question no 6)should not exceed 100 words*

I Fill in the blanks

1x8=8

8. The religious orders of the sufis were called_____
9. The first nawab of Bengal was_____
10. Kabir's poems have been collected in a book entitled _____
11. Thin fog is called _____
12. _____ is the other name of fish food.
13. Towns dedicated to the armed forces are called _____ towns.
14. The Right to Information Act came into force in the year_____.
15. The famers usually get exploited by the _____.

II . Give answer in one word.

1x10=10

9. Devotional gatherings were called _____
10. Rulers of Hyderabad were called _____
11. Rare, unusual or interesting object is called _____
12. Another name of relief rainfall _____
13. High waves caused by earthquakes _____
14. Cluster of houses where people live _____
15. An example of mass media _____
16. Wholesalers are called _____
17. Tomb of an important or holy person _____
18. Amount of water vapour in the air _____

III. Choose the correct option.

1x6=6

4. Shavites were the devotees of
(a) Shiva (b) Vishnu (c) Durga
5. Tipu Sultan was the son of
(a) Hyder Ali (b) Asaf Jah (c) Saadat Khan
6. Precipitation does not include
(a) Fog (b) Hail (c) Snowfall
4. Settlement pattern having a star like appearance
(a) Linear (b) Radial (c) Compact
5. The Broadcasting Code was adopted in
(a) 1960 (b) 1962 (c) 1966
- 6 The e-choupal project has been initiated by
(a) ILC (b) ITC (c) FAO

IV. Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words

2x4=8

1. Mention two main teachings of Guru Nanak.
2. Who was the last powerful Mughal ruler? Why were the Sayyid brothers called kingmakers?
3. Write two facts about the Alvars and the Nayanars.
4. How are tides caused? Name the two types of tides.

V. Answer the following questions in 50 to 60 words

3x10=30

9. Describe relief rainfall with the help of a labelled diagram.
10. Give three usefulness of ocean currents.
11. Briefly explain media ethics and accountability in three points.
12. What is e-choupal? State its aim. .
13. Define the following terms.
(a) Omnipresent (b) Dew point (c) Transaction
14. Critically examine the rule of Rajputs.
15. What do you mean by Bhakti? How was it novel in two ways?.
16. Mention three points distinction between rural and urban settlements..

- 9 **Value based** –When we use the public mode of transport, we see people behaving badly like breaking queues, pushing and spitting. As a traveller what etiquette would you follow when using public mode of transport.

10 **Picture Study** - **Look** at the picture of a settlement pattern and answer the following questions

1. Identify the rural settlement pattern
2. Comment on its appearance.
3. Where can we find this pattern?.

VI. Answer the following question in 80 to 100 words.

4x6=24

1. Describe the formation of Spring tide and Neap tide.
2. List any four types of urban settlements with examples.
3. Explain the role of intermediaries in four points.
4. 'The Right to Information Act specifies certain rights to the citizens'. List four of them
5. Describe the characteristics of the bhakti saints of Maharashtra .
6. Discuss the role of Guru Gobind Singh in consolidating Sikh power.

VII. Map work - On a given outline map of the India mark the following

1x4=4

- (a) Golconda (b) Benaras (c) Patiala (d) Ahmedabad
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