



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



TERM-1 EXAMINATION 2026-27

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(SET-2)

CLASS: VII

DATE: 4/09/2026

NAME:

DURATION: 3 Hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 80

ROLL NO: -----

General Instructions: Read Carefully.

1. There are 33 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Marks are indicated after every question.
4. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q13 in Section A-History (3 marks) and Q18 in Section B -Geography (2 marks).
5. Answers should be written as per questions in order with proper numbering in legible handwriting.
6. Ensure Answers are written as per Section. Each Section should start on a new page.
7. Kindly use blue or black ball pen.
8. **All the Best !**

SECTION-A

HISTORY (32 Marks)

Q.1 Match the following in Column A with their correct description in Column B.

1

	Column A		Column B
a	Ashoka	i	Capital of Mauryan Empire
b	Pataliputra	ii	Spread Buddhism after Kalinga War
c	Satavahana Kingdom	iii	Flourished in Deccan region
d	Megasthenes	iv	Greek Ambassador

A. a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv

B. a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii

C. a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

D. a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii



- Q.2** Observe the picture carefully. It represents the Naneghat Caves, an important centre during the Satavahana period. What does this suggest about the Satavahana Kingdom? 1
- It discouraged trade and travel.
 - It promoted trade by developing important trade routes.
 - It depended only on agriculture.
 - It remained isolated from other regions.
- Q.3** During an excavation, archaeologists discover punch-marked coins, inscriptions, and evidence of flourishing inland and maritime trade. These findings most likely belong to the: 1
- Harappan Civilisation
 - Satavahana Kingdom
 - Gupta Empire
 - Delhi Sultanate
- Q.4** "A ruler ordered the planting of trees, digging of wells, construction of rest houses for travellers, and encouraged kindness towards people and animals."
This ruler is most likely: 1
- Bindusara
 - Chandragupta Maurya
 - Ashoka
 - Pushyamitra Shunga
- Q.5** A settlement located near a river began producing more food after farmers started using stronger iron tools. What was the most likely result of this change? 1
- Trade routes disappeared.
 - Kingdoms became weaker.
 - Agricultural surplus supported the growth of towns and kingdoms.
 - People stopped practising farming.
- Q.6** The Mauryan Empire was one of the largest empires in ancient India. State any two features of its administration. 2
- Q.7** How did Kautilya contribute to the establishment of the Mauryan Empire?
Explain any three points. 3
- Q.8** Imagine you are an advisor to a Satavahana ruler. Suggest any three measures that would help promote trade and strengthen the kingdom. 3
- Q.9** Explain any three ways in which the Krishna–Godavari river system contributed to the growth of the Satavahana Kingdom. 3
- Q.10** Megasthenes is regarded as an important source of information about the Mauryan Empire. 3
- Who was Megasthenes? (1)
 - Name the capital city where Megasthenes stayed during his visit to India. (1)
 - Explain why his writings are important for historians. (1)
- Q.11** Ashoka is remembered as one of the greatest rulers in Indian history. 5
Explain this statement with reference to:
- Kalinga War
 - Dhamma
 - Welfare measures
 - Spread of Buddhism
- Q.12** Choose any one ruler from the *Rise of Empires* or *Age of Reorganisation* chapter and prepare a brief profile under the following headings: 5
- Name of the ruler
 - Kingdom/Empire
 - Capital
 - Major achievements
 - One quality of the ruler that you admire and why
- Q.13** On the outline map of India provided, locate and label the following. 3

- a. **Magadha** – The Mahajanapada that later became the centre of the Mauryan Empire. (1)
- b. **Pataliputra** – The capital of the Mauryan Empire. (1)
- c. **Kalinga** – The kingdom conquered by Ashoka. (1)

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (11 Marks)

- Q.14** The Northern Plains are among the most densely populated regions of India mainly because they have: 1
- A. Snow-covered mountains
 - B. Dense forests and heavy rainfall throughout the year
 - C. Fertile alluvial soil and abundant water supply
 - D. Rocky terrain suitable for mining
- Q.15** State any two factors responsible for the geographical diversity of India. 2
- Q.16** Explain any three ways in which the Himalayas influence the climate of India. 3
- Q.17** Describe the significance of the Indian Coastal Plains with reference to: 3
- a. Trade
 - b. Fishing
 - c. Ports
- Q.18** On the outline map of India provided, identify and label the following physical features. 2
- a. **The Great Indian Desert** (1)
 - b. **The Deccan Plateau** (1)

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (29 Marks)

- Q.19** Which of the following is an example of the principle of **decentralisation** in India? 1
- A. The Prime Minister appoints the Chief Minister.
 - B. The Gram Panchayat manages local civic amenities in a village.
 - C. Parliament conducts Panchayat elections.
 - D. The Supreme Court prepares the Union Budget.
- Q.20** A Gram Panchayat wants to construct a new community hall. Before beginning the work, the proposal must be discussed and approved by which of the following bodies? 1
- A. Zila Parishad
 - B. Panchayat Samiti
 - C. Gram Sabha
 - D. State Legislative Assembly
- Q.21** During elections for the School Parliament, every student gets an equal opportunity to vote regardless of gender, religion or background. Which constitutional value is reflected? 1
- A. Equality
 - B. Liberty
 - C. Justice
 - D. Fraternity
- Q.22** Assertion (A): India is known as the world's largest democracy. 1
Reason (R): Every adult citizen has the right to vote irrespective of caste, religion, gender or wealth.
- 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.
- Q.23** A country's ruler cannot be removed by elections, even if the people are unhappy with the government. Identify the form of government and explain any two differences between this system and democracy. 2
- Q.24** In a dictatorship, citizens cannot freely question the government or choose their leaders. Explain any two advantages of democracy over dictatorship. 2

Q.25 Read the following situation and answer the question.

The Student Council of a school plans to organize an annual cultural festival. Before taking any decision, representatives from each class discuss different ideas, listen to everyone's opinions, and then vote to select the best proposal.

How does this activity reflect the principles of democracy? Explain any three points. 3

Q.26 Read the following situation and answer the question.

A group of people from different religions, languages, and cultures has decided to form a new country. They want to ensure equality, justice, and peaceful governance for all citizens.

Why should they adopt a Constitution? Explain any three reasons. 3

Q.27 Explain the meaning of the following constitutional ideals mentioned in the Preamble. 5

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Justice | b. Liberty |
| c. Equality | d. Fraternity |
| e. Secularism | |

Q.28 Explain the importance of the Indian Constitution in ensuring justice, equality, and liberty for all citizens. 5

Q.29 Explain how democracy promotes good governance with reference to the following: 5

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Rule of Law | b. People's Participation |
| c. Transparency | d. Accountability |
| e. Protection of Rights | |

**SECTION-D
ECONOMICS (08 Marks)**

Q.30 Which of the following is NOT a limitation of the barter system? 1

- A. Double coincidence of wants is required.
- B. Difficulty in storing wealth.
- C. Difficulty in measuring value.
- D. Exchange takes place without the use of money.

Q.31 Mention any two limitations of the Barter System that led to the introduction of money. 2

Q.32 Read the following situation and answer the question. 2

Pinak has rice but needs a pair of shoes. The shoemaker is willing to exchange shoes only for wheat. Why does this exchange become difficult? Explain with reference to the Barter System.

Q.33 A shopkeeper accepts cash, UPI, and debit card payments from customers. Explain any three reasons why money is considered essential in modern transactions.. 3

ALL THE BEST

Name:

Class:

Section:

