



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



PERIODIC TEST I, 2026-27

SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

SET A

Class: VII

Marking Scheme

SECTION A (1×5 = 5 marks)

1. (b) Due to glacier and snow melt from the Himalayas
2. (c) Shivalik
3. (b) Assemblies like sabhā and samiti advised him
4. (b) Use of coins and development of routes
5. (c) To protect the city from attacks

SECTION B (2×2 = 4 marks)

6. Early settlements developed in the Gangetic plains because the land was fertile, water was easily available from rivers, and the climate supported agriculture, unlike desert regions.
7. Some mahājanapadas can be called early democracies because decisions were taken collectively in assemblies, and rulers were often chosen or advised by groups like sabhā and samiti.

SECTION C (3×2 = 6 marks)

8. Iron technology led to economic and political growth by improving tools and weapons. It helped clear forests, expand agriculture, increase production, and strengthen kingdoms with better weapons.
9. Geographical diversity influences lifestyle by affecting food, clothing, occupations, and housing. For example, people in mountains wear woollen clothes, while those in plains depend on agriculture.

SECTION D (5 marks)

10. The rise of mahājanapadas was a turning point because it marked the transition from small tribal states to large kingdoms. It led to better administration, growth of cities, expansion of trade, use of coins, and stronger political systems.

SECTION E (5 marks)

11 (a) Map Marking:

- Himalayas – Northern boundary
- Thar Desert – Western India (Rajasthan region)
- Gangetic Plains – Northern plains along River Ganga

11 (b)

Example: **Magadha** - Geographical reason: It developed due to fertile soil, availability of water from rivers like Ganga, and rich iron deposits which helped in making tools and weapons.