



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 B

Class: VII

Marking Scheme

SECTION A: MCQs (1×5 = 5 marks)

1. (b) Due to glacier and snow melt
2. (c) Loose rocks and forests
3. (c) Collective decision-making
4. (b) Growth of trade and cities
5. (b) Defence

SECTION B: Very Short Answers (2×2 = 4 marks)

6. Natural features like fertile soil, availability of water, and suitable climate influenced settlements. People preferred river valleys like the Gangetic plains for agriculture and survival.
7. Assemblies were important because they helped in collective decision-making, advised rulers, and ensured that governance was not completely arbitrary.

SECTION C: Short Answers (3×2 = 6 marks)

8. Iron tools improved agriculture by helping clear forests and increase production. Stronger iron weapons also helped rulers expand territories and strengthen political power.
9. Geographical diversity leads to differences in occupation and lifestyle. For example, people in plains practice farming, while those in mountains depend on animal rearing and wear woollen clothes.

SECTION D: Long Answer (5 marks)

10. The rise of cities during the Second Urbanisation was important as it led to growth in trade, use of coins, development of markets, and specialization of occupations. It also strengthened political systems and administration, contributing to economic and social development.

SECTION E: Map Work (5 marks)

11 (a) Map Marking:

- Northern Mountains (Himalayas) – Northern boundary
- Thar Desert – Western India (Rajasthan)
- Northern Plains – Along the Ganga river basin

11 b):

Example: Magadha -Geographical advantage: Fertile land, availability of water from rivers like Ganga, and nearby iron resources helped its growth.