



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2025-26
SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

Class: VII
Date: 14.03.2026
Admission no:

SET-A MS

Time: 3 Hrs.
Max Marks: 80
Roll no:

SECTION A HISTORY (27 marks)

1. Match the following correctly and choose the correct option: 1

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
A	Tripartite struggle	i	Raided temples
B	Mahmud of Ghazni	ii	Kanauj
C	Somnath	iii	Ruled around Delhi
D	Chahamanas	iv	Wealthy temple

- a) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
b) **A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii**
c) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
d) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i

2. **Assertion (A):** Tribal societies had their own customs and laws. 1
Reason (R): They were not always ruled by kings and followed clan traditions.

- a) **Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A**
b) A is true, but R is false
c) A is false, but R is true
d) Both A and R are false

3. Arrange the following steps showing how Bhakti ideas reached ordinary people: 1

1. Use of local languages
2. Composition of devotional songs.
3. Understanding of religious ideas by common people
4. Decline of dependence on rituals

- a) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4
b) **2 → 1 → 3 → 4**
c) 3 → 1 → 2 → 4
d) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4

4A. What role did *nadu* play in Chola administration? 2
Answer: *Nadu* was a group of villages that functioned as an important administrative unit in the Chola kingdom.

OR

4B. **Why were temples important during the medieval period?**

Answer: Temples were centres of worship, wealth, education, and social activities and also showed the power and devotion of rulers.

5. How did forests support tribal life? 2

Answer: Forests provided food, shelter, fuel, medicines, and materials for tools and livelihoods to tribal communities.

6. What is meant by *regional culture*?

2

Answer: Regional culture refers to unique traditions, languages, food habits, art forms, and customs of a particular region.

7. Many Bhakti saints travelled from place to place singing devotional songs. Explain how this method helped in spreading religious ideas.

3

Answer:

- **Songs attracted people easily.**
- **Ideas spread across different regions.**
- **Messages reached both literate and illiterate people.**

8. Mention any three reasons why old manuscripts need careful handling.

3

Answer:

- **They are fragile and easily damaged.**
- **Ink and paper may fade over time.**
- **They are valuable historical records.**

9. Explain how Kabir influenced society and culture during the medieval period.

5

Answer:

Kabir influenced society and culture in the following ways:

1. He criticised meaningless rituals and superstition.
2. He preached devotion to a formless God.
3. He opposed caste and religious divisions.
4. He used simple language and couplets.
5. His teachings promoted social harmony.

10. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

(1+1+2=4)

In other regions, regional cultures grew around religious traditions. The best example of this process is the cult of Jagannatha (literally, lord of the world, a name for Vishnu) at Puri, Orissa. To date, the local tribal people make the wooden image of the deity, which suggests that the deity was originally a local god, who was later identified with Vishnu. In the twelfth century, one of the most important rulers of the Ganga dynasty, Anantavarman, decided to erect a temple for Purushottama Jagannatha at Puri. Subsequently, in 1230, king Anangabhima III dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the “deputy” of the god.

10.1 What does the making of Jagannatha’s idol in wood tell us about the early form of this deity?

Answer: It tells us that Jagannatha was first worshipped as a local tribal god.

10.2 Why did King Anangabhima III describe himself as the “deputy” of Lord Jagannatha?

Answer: He wanted to show that he ruled the kingdom in the name of the god.

10.3 Who built the temple of Lord Jagannatha at Puri, and why was it important?

Answer: Anantavarman of the Ganga dynasty built the temple of Lord Jagannatha at Puri. It was important because it helped spread the worship of Jagannatha and strengthened the link between religion and the ruler.

11. On the outline map of India, mark and label the following.

3

(i) State associated with the worship of Lord Vitthala. - **Maharashtra**

(ii) State associated with Bhakti saint Tulsidas. – **Uttar Pradesh**

(iii) State associated with Bhakti saint Mirabai. - **Rajasthan**

SECTION B

GEOGRAPHY (27 marks)

12. Which of the following is caused by sudden movement inside the earth?

1

a) Weathering

b) Erosion

c) **Earthquake**

d) Deposition

13. **Assertion (A):** Plateaus are rich in mineral deposits. 1

Reason (R): Many plateaus are formed from igneous rocks.

a) **Both A and R are true and R explains A**

b) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A

c) A is true, R is false

d) A is false, R is true

14. Which gas makes up the largest proportion of air? 1

a) Oxygen

b) Carbon dioxide

c) **Nitrogen**

d) Ozone

15. The process by which water vapour changes into water droplets is called: 1

a) Evaporation

b) **Condensation**

c) Transpiration

d) Precipitation

16. One-horned rhinoceros is found in: 1

a) Ladakh

b) **Ganga–Brahmaputra Basin**

c) Sahara Desert

d) Amazon Basin

17. **Why do houses in hot deserts have thick walls?** 1

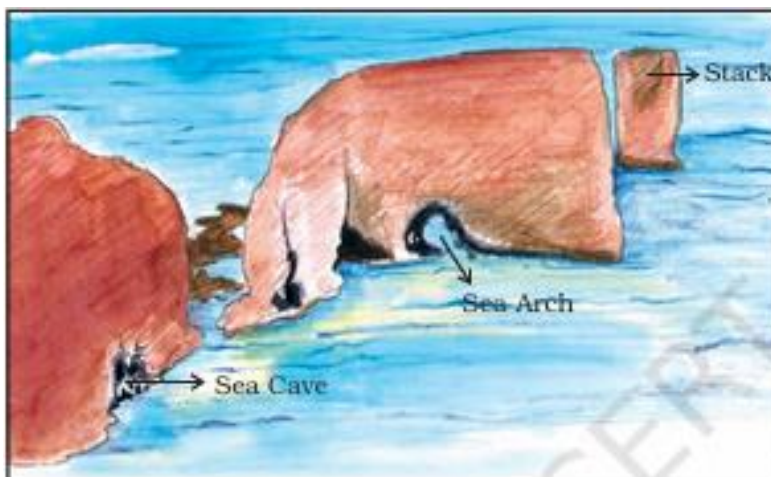
a) To protect from rainfall

b) To keep houses warm

c) To look attractive

d) **To keep houses cool during the day**

18. Name the agent responsible for the formation of landforms in the diagram below. How does this agent create such features? 2



Ans- Sea waves. Continuous erosion by sea waves enlarges cracks in rocks to form caves, which later develop into arches and stacks.

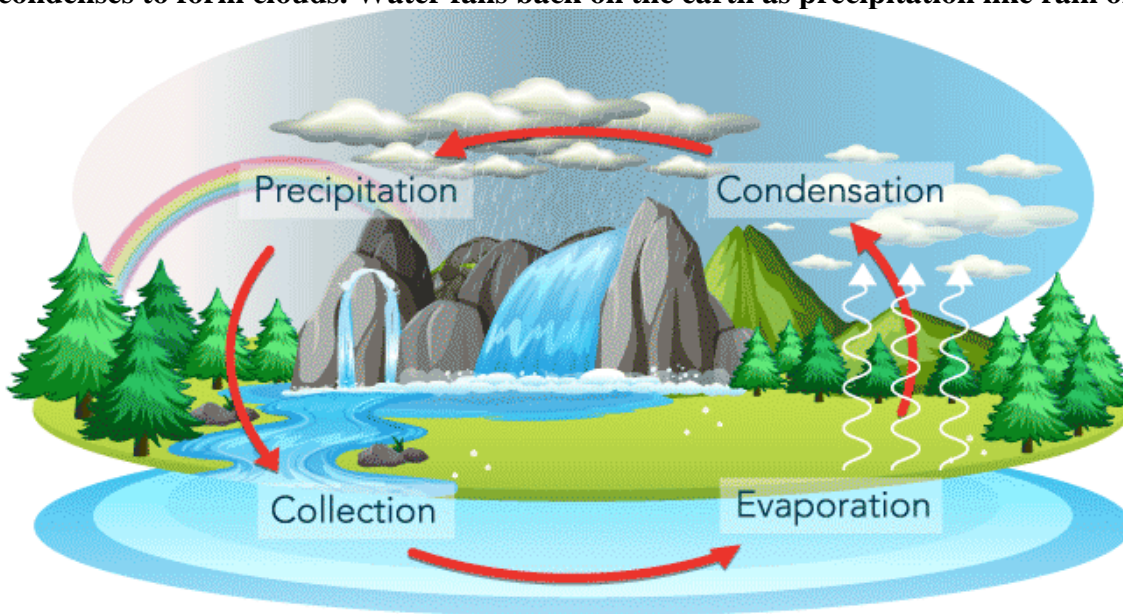
19. How has the discovery of oil changed the **economic activities** of the Sahara region? Mention two points. 2

Answer:

1. Oil discovery has created **new jobs in oil and gas operations**.
2. It has reduced dependence on **traditional activities like nomadic herding and salt trade**.

20. With the help of neatly labelled diagram describe the water cycle. 3

Answer: Water evaporates from water bodies due to heat of the sun. Water vapour cools and condenses to form clouds. Water falls back on the earth as precipitation like rain or snow.



21. A family from the plains starts working in Ladakh. What changes will they need to make in clothing, housing and occupation? 3

Answer: They will wear woollen clothes suitable for cold climate. They will live in houses designed to retain heat. They may take up occupations like animal rearing or tourism.

22. Why is agriculture the main occupation in the Ganga-Brahmaputra plains? 5

Answer:

- The plains have fertile alluvial soil.
- Monsoon rainfall provides sufficient water.
- Rivers support irrigation.
- Flat land makes farming easy.
- Suitable climate supports multiple crops.

OR

Why do people in the Amazon Basin practice slash and burn agriculture?

Answer:

- Dense forests need to be cleared for farming.
- Burning releases nutrients into the soil.
- Crops grow well for a few years.
- Soil loses fertility after repeated use.
- Farmers shift to new areas.

23. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)

Jet planes flying in the sky leave a white trail behind them. The moisture from their engines condenses. We see trails of this condensed moisture for some time when there is no air movement to disturb it. Precipitation that comes down to the earth in liquid form is called rain. Most of the ground water comes from rainwater. Plants help preserve water. When trees on hill sides are cut, rainwater flows down the bare mountains and can cause flooding of low-lying areas. On the basis of mechanism, there are three types of rainfall: the convectional rainfall, orographic rainfall and cyclonic rainfall. Rainfall is very important for the survival of plants and animals. It brings fresh water to the

earth's surface. If rainfall is less – water scarcity and drought occur. On the other hand, if it is more, floods take place.

23.1 Why do jet planes leave a white trail behind them in the sky?

Answer: Jet planes leave a white trail because moisture from their engines condenses in the cold air.

23.2 What is precipitation in liquid form called?

Answer: Precipitation in liquid form is called rain.

23.3 Explain any two effects of rainfall on the earth.

Answer:

- Rainfall supplies fresh water to the earth and helps in the survival of plants and animals.
- Too little rainfall causes drought, while excessive rainfall leads to floods.

24. On the outline map of India, mark and label following. 2

(i) The water body lying to the west of India. – **Arabian Sea**

(ii) The water body lying to the west of India. -**Bay of Bengal**

SECTION C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (26 marks)

25. Who is the executive head of the State Government? 1

a) Governor

b) Chief Minister

c) Speaker

d) President

26. **Assertion (A):** Independent media is important in a democracy. 1

Reason (R): Media informs citizens and questions authority.

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

27. Match the following: 1

	Column A		Column B
A	Wholesaler	i	Buys in bulk
B	Retailer	ii	Sells to consumers
C	Weekly market	iii	Temporary shops
D	Mall	iv	Expensive goods

a) **A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv**

b) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv

c) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv

d) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii

28. Why do malls mainly attract middle- and high-income groups? 1

a) Goods are of poor quality

b) Goods are sold cheaply

c) Goods are expensive and branded

d) Shops are temporary

29. Which of the following shows an UNFAIR market practice? 1

a) Paying workers according to law

b) Selling shirts at competitive prices

c) Forcing workers to work long hours for low pay

d) Exporting goods to other countries

30. A road in a town is badly damaged, but the problem is not being solved despite complaints. 2

How can an MLA raise this issue in the State Legislative Assembly?

Answer: The MLA can raise the issue during **Question Hour or debates** in the Legislative Assembly. This helps bring public problems to the notice of the government and seek action.

31. Advertisements influence people's choices. 2

Mention one positive and one negative effect of advertisements.

Answer:

- Positive: They **inform consumers** about products.
- Negative: They may **mislead or promote unnecessary consumption**.

32. A cotton farmer earns very little, while the shirt sells at a high price in the market. **What does this show about the market system?** 2

Answer:

33. Explain **three reasons** why many girls in India are unable to complete their education. 3

Answer:

1. Girls are often expected to **do household work** and care for siblings.
2. **Early marriage** prevents continuation of studies.
3. **Lack of family support and safety concerns** discourages parents from sending girls to school.

OR

How does education help in empowering women? Give three points.

Answer:

1. Education helps women become **aware of their rights**.
2. It enables them to **earn an income and become independent**.
3. Educated women can **take better decisions** for themselves and their families.

34. Describe the journey of a cotton shirt from the farmer to the consumer. 3

Answer:

1. **Cotton farmers** grow and sell cotton to traders or ginning mills.
2. Cotton is processed into yarn and stitched into shirts in **garment factories**.
3. Shirts are sold by **exporters or retailers** to consumers.

35. A television news channel repeatedly shows crime stories from one particular city while ignoring positive developments. **Analyse how this kind of media coverage can influence public opinion.** 5

Answer:

1. It creates a negative image of the city in the minds of viewers.
2. People may start believing the city is unsafe even if crime is not high.
3. Fear and prejudice against people from that city may increase.
4. Tourism and investment in the city may be affected.
5. Public opinion becomes biased due to selective reporting.

OR

A news channel exposes corruption in a government office. **How does this help ordinary citizens?**

Answer (5 points):

1. People become aware of corruption.
2. Government officials are questioned.
3. Public money misuse is highlighted.
4. Citizens can demand action.
5. Democracy becomes stronger.

36. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)

Chain of markets

From where do you think shop-owners procure their goods? Goods are produced in factories, on farms and in homes. However, we don't buy directly from the factory or from the farm. Nor would the producers be interested in selling us small quantities such as one kilo of vegetables or one plastic mug. The people in between the producer and the final consumer are the traders. The wholesale trader first buys goods in large quantities. For example, the vegetable wholesale trader will not buy a few kilos of vegetables, but will buy in large lots of 25 to 100 kilos. These will then be sold to other traders. In these markets, buying and selling takes place between traders. It is through these links of traders that goods reach faraway places. The trader who finally sells this to the consumer, is the retailer. This could be a trader in a weekly market, a hawker in the neighbourhood or a shop in a shopping complex.

36.1. Why do producers usually not sell goods directly to consumers?

Answer: Because producers deal in **large quantities**, while consumers buy **small quantities**.

36.2. How do traders help goods reach faraway places?

Answer: Traders buy goods in bulk and **sell them through a chain of traders**, allowing goods to reach distant markets.

36.3. Explain the role of **wholesale traders and retailers** in bringing goods to consumers.

Answer:

- **Wholesale traders** buy goods in large quantities from producers and sell them to other traders.
- **Retailers** sell goods in small quantities to consumers through shops, weekly markets, or hawkers.

Map for Q11 and Q24

