



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-B MS

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

SECTION A HISTORY (27 marks)

Marks

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

1

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
A	Rajaraja I	i	Built Gangaikondacholapuram
B	Rajendra I	ii	Powerful Chola ruler
C	Vijayalaya	iii	Founder of Chola power
D	Thanjavur	iv	Chola capital

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

2. **Assertion (A):** Tribal societies were closely connected to forests.

1

Reason (R): Forests provided them with food, shelter, and livelihood.

- 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 events related to the Bhakti movement in South India in the correct chronological order:

1

1. Composition of devotional hymns by Alvars and Nayanars
2. Rise of temple-based Bhakti worship
3. Spread of Bhakti ideas to North India
4. Patronage of Bhakti traditions by kings

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

4A. What is meant by a "Samanta"?

2

Answer: A Samanta was a subordinate ruler who provided military support to the king and collected revenue in return for land.

OR

4B. What is a *prashasti*? Who usually composed it?

Answer: A prashasti is a praise inscription describing the achievements of a ruler. It was usually composed by learned Brahmanas.

5. Name any two occupations of nomadic communities. 2

Answer:

- Herding animals
- Trading or gathering forest produce

6. How did local languages help in the growth of regional cultures? 2

Answer: Local languages made religious ideas and literature easy for common people to understand.

7. Kabir criticised meaningless rituals and priestly dominance. How did this message influence society? 3

Answer:

- **People focused on inner devotion.**
- **Blind rituals were questioned.**
- **Religious equality was promoted.**

8. Explain any three features of manuscripts. 3

Answer:

- **They are handwritten records.**
- **They were copied by hand many times.**
- **Errors could occur during copying.**

9. Describe the contribution of Mirabai to regional culture. 5

Answer:

Mirabai contributed to regional culture in many ways:

1. She composed devotional songs in praise of Lord Krishna.
2. She used simple language understood by common people.
3. Her poems expressed personal devotion.
4. She challenged social norms and traditions.
5. Her songs are still sung in many regions.

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

A number of religious groups that emerged during this period criticised the ritual and other aspects of conventional religion and the social order, using simple, logical arguments. Among them were the Nathpanthis, Siddhacharas and Yogis. They advocated renunciation of the world. To them the path to salvation lay in meditation on the formless Ultimate Reality and the realisation of oneness with it. To achieve this, they advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like yogasanas, breathing exercises and meditation. These groups became particularly popular among “low” castes. Their criticism of conventional religion created the ground for devotional religion to become a popular force in northern India.

10.1 Why did these groups focus on meditation instead of rituals?

Answer: Because they believed meditation led directly to salvation.

10.2 How did rejecting rituals help more people follow these religious groups?

Answer: It made religion simple and accessible to everyone.

10.3 How did the ideas of groups like the Nathpanthis and Yogis help in the growth of devotional religion in northern India?

Answer:

- **They criticised conventional religion and rigid rituals.**
- **Their ideas prepared people to accept simple and personal forms of devotion.**

11. On the outline map of India, mark and label the following. 3

(i) State associated with the worship of Lord Jagannath. – **Odisha**

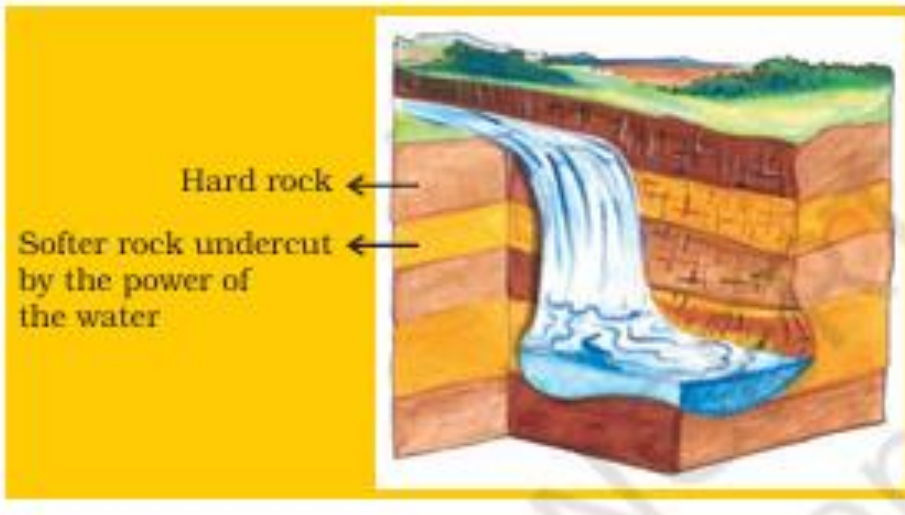
(ii) State associated with Bhakti saint Ramanuja. – **Tamil Nadu**

(iii) State associated with Bhakti saint Narsi Mehta. - **Gujarat**

SECTION B

GEOGRAPHY (27 marks)

12. Which force is responsible for earthquakes and volcanoes? 1
a) Exogenic force
b) Endogenic force
c) Gravitational force
d) Atmospheric force
13. **Assertion (A):** Flood plains are very fertile. 1
Reason (R): Rivers deposit fine sediments during floods.
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. The layer of the atmosphere where weather changes take place is: 1
a) Stratosphere
b) Mesosphere
c) **Troposphere**
d) Thermosphere
15. Which process of the water cycle changes liquid water into water vapour? 1
a) **Evaporation**
b) Condensation
c) Transpiration
d) Precipitation
16. Amazon Basin lies in this continent: 1
a) **South America**
b) Australia
c) Asia
d) Africa
17. Which occupation is commonly practiced by people of the Sahara Desert? 1
a) Fishing
b) Mining
c) **Nomadic herding**
d) Tea plantation.
18. Identify the landform. Why does this landform mostly occur in hilly regions? 2



Ans – Waterfall. Waterfalls occur in hilly regions due to steep slopes and uneven hardness of rocks.

19 Why are nomadic herdsman shifting to city life in the Sahara? Give two reasons.

2

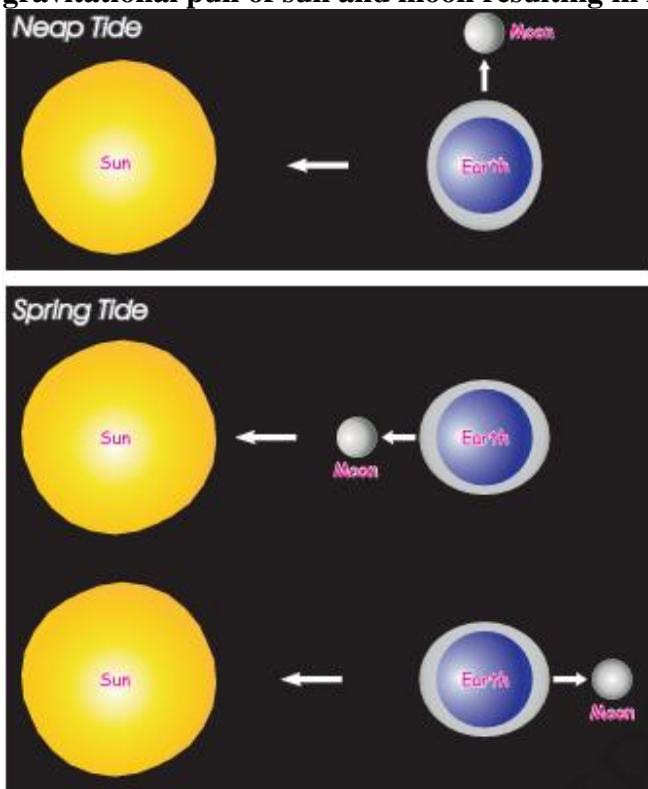
Answer:

1. Cities offer **employment in oil and gas industries.**
2. Urban life provides **better facilities and income opportunities**

20. Draw a neatly labelled diagram and explain Spring Tide and Neap Tide.

3

Ans - During the full moon and new moon days, the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same line and the tides are highest. These tides are called spring tides. But when the moon is in its first and last quarter, the ocean waters get drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of sun and moon resulting in low tides. These tides are called neap tides.



21. A family shifts from the plains to the Sahara Desert for work. What changes will they need to make in their clothing, housing and daily routine to adapt to desert life?

3

Answer: They will wear loose, light-coloured cotton clothes to protect from heat. They will live in thick-walled houses with small windows to keep interiors cool. They will adjust daily activities to early morning and evening to avoid extreme heat.

22. How does pollution caused by human activities impact the rivers of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin and the life dependent on them? 5

Answer:

- **Untreated sewage from towns and cities is discharged directly into the rivers.**
- **Industrial waste containing harmful chemicals pollutes river water.**
- **Polluted water harms fish and other aquatic organisms.**
- **River water becomes unsafe for drinking and domestic use.**
- **Polluted rivers increase health risks for people living along the basin.**

OR

How does the Amazon Basin support a variety of animal species?

Answer:

1. **Dense forests provide shelter.**
2. **Rivers support aquatic animals.**
3. **Warm climate suits wildlife survival.**
4. **Abundant food is available.**
5. **Different habitats support diverse species.**

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

When water evaporates from land and different water bodies, it becomes water vapour. Moisture in the air at any time, is known as humidity. When the air is full of water vapour we call it a humid day. As the air gets warmer, its capacity to hold the water vapour increases and so it becomes more and more humid. On a humid day, clothes take longer to dry and sweat from our body does not evaporate easily, making us feel very uncomfortable. When the water vapour rises, it starts cooling. The water vapour condenses causing formation of droplets of water. Clouds are just masses of such water droplets. When these droplets of water become too heavy to float in air, then they come down as precipitation.

23.1 What is meant by humidity?

Answer: Humidity is the amount of moisture present in the air at a given time.

23.2 What happens to water vapour when it cools while rising in the air?

Answer: It condenses to form small droplets of water.

23.3 Explain how clouds and precipitation are formed.

Answer:

- **When water vapour rises in the air, it cools and condenses to form tiny water droplets, which gather to form clouds.**
- **When these droplets become heavy, they fall to the ground as precipitation.**

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

(i) The water body lying to the south of India. – **Indian Ocean**

(ii) The water body into which the River Ganga flows. -**Bay of Bengal**

SECTION C
POLITICAL SCIENCE (26 marks)

25. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the: 1
 a) Prime Minister
 b) Governor
 c) **People of the state**
 d) President

26. **Assertion (A):** Advertisements provide unbiased information. 1
Reason (R): Their aim is to promote products.

- 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	Consumer	i	Uses goods
B	Producer	ii	Makes goods
C	Trader	iii	Sells goods
D	Market	iv	Buying and selling

- 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. Weekly markets are useful because goods are: 1
 a) Imported
 b) Branded
 c) **Cheaper**
 d) Rare

29. Who faces the GREATEST risk in the shirt production process? 1
 a) Exporter
 b) Retail shop owner
 c) **Cotton farmer**
 d) Brand company

30. A Chief Minister loses the support of the majority of MLAs. **What is likely to happen next?** 2
Answer: The Chief Minister must **resign**, or the government may be dissolved, as it no longer has the support of the Legislative Assembly.

31. Why is independent media essential in a democracy? Give two points. 2
Answer:
 1. It **informs citizens** about government actions.
 2. It helps **question and criticize authority** without pressure.

32. Why are garment workers often exploited? Give two reasons. 2
Answer:
 1. They are paid **low wages**.
 2. They work **long hours under poor conditions**.

33. "Women can change society." Justify the statement with three examples. 3
Answer:

1. Educated women help **improve health and education** within families.
2. Women participate in **social and political activities**, bringing positive change.
3. Women challenge **gender stereotypes** and promote equality.

OR

Mention three steps that can be taken to improve the condition of women in society.

Answer:

1. Providing **equal educational opportunities** to girls.
2. Ensuring **equal wages and job opportunities**.
3. Creating awareness about **gender equality and women's rights**.

34. Why are laws necessary to make markets fair? Give three reasons.

3

Answer:

1. Laws protect **workers and farmers from exploitation**.
2. They ensure **minimum wages and safe working conditions**.
3. Laws help reduce **inequality in the market system**.

35. During an election, a news channel openly supports one political party. **Explain why this practice goes against the idea of an independent media.**

5

Answer:

1. Independent media should report news without political bias.
2. Supporting one party misleads voters.
3. Citizens do not receive balanced information.
4. It weakens people's ability to make informed decisions.
5. Such media behaviour harms democratic values.

OR

A journalist checks facts before publishing news. **Why is this important?**

Answer:

1. Prevents spread of false information.
2. Maintains trust of the public.
3. Protects people from harm.
4. Ensures responsible reporting.
5. Strengthens credibility of media.

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

(1+1+2=4)

Shopping complexes and malls

So far we have seen two kinds of marketplaces weekly markets and markets in our neighbourhood. There are other markets in the urban area that have many shops, popularly called shopping complexes. These days, in many urban areas, you also have large multi-storeyed air-conditioned buildings with shops on different floors, known as malls. In these urban markets, you get both branded and non-branded goods. As you have read in the chapter on advertising, branded goods are expensive, often promoted by advertising and claims of better quality. The companies producing these products sell them through shops in large urban markets and, at times, through special showrooms. As compared to non-branded goods, fewer people can afford to buy branded ones.

36.1. Why can fewer people afford to buy branded goods sold in malls?

Answer: Because branded goods are **expensive due to advertising and brand promotion**.

36.2. How does advertising influence the sale of branded goods in shopping complexes?

Answer: Advertising creates a **perception of better quality**, encouraging people to buy branded goods.

36.3. Mention two differences between **branded** and **non-branded** goods as shown in the passage.

Answer:

1. Branded goods are **more expensive**, while non-branded goods are **cheaper**.
2. Branded goods are **heavily advertised**, whereas non-branded goods are **not strongly promoted**.

Map for Q 11 and Q24

