



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



PRE MID TERM EXAM, 2025-26

SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

Class: VII

Date: 8.08.25

Admission no:

Marking Scheme

Time: 1hr

Max Marks: 25

Roll no:

SECTION-A

1. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options- 1

Assertion (A): Trees and animals are examples of living things.

Reason (R): They are part of the biotic environment.

a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is correct but R is wrong.

d) A is wrong but R is correct.

2. Match the Columns: 1

	Column I		Column II
A	Lithosphere	i	Water bodies
B	Atmosphere	ii	Land and soil
C	Hydrosphere	iii	Air and gases
D	Biosphere	iv	Living organisms

a) A-ii, B- i , C – iv, D - iii

b) A-iii, B- i , C – iv, D - ii

c) A-i, B- ii , C – iv, D - iii

d) A-ii, B- iii , C – i, D - iv

3. Which statement about ecosystems is **correct**? 1

a) Only plants and soil make up an ecosystem.

b) A pond can be an example of a natural ecosystem.

c) Human-made items like factories form ecosystems.

d) Every house is a natural ecosystem.

4. Which title means “overlord of kings”? 1

(a) Tribhuvana-chakravartin

(b) **Maharaja-adhiraja**

(c) Maha-mandaleshvara

(d) Samanta

5. Who performed the *hiranya-garbha* ritual to declare himself a Kshatriya? 1

a) Harichandra

b) Prithviraj Chauhan

c) **Dantidurga**

d) Rajaraja I

SECTION –B

6. What is meant by the term "environment"? 2

Answer: The place, people, things and nature that surround any living organism is called environment.

7. Who were *samantas*, and how did they rise to power? 2

Answer: Samantas were big landlords or warrior chiefs. They were initially subordinates to kings but gained power over time, declared independence, and sometimes became rulers themselves.

SECTION C

8. What are biotic and abiotic elements of the environment? Give one example of each. 3

OR

Compare and contrast natural and human-made components of the environment.

Answer:

- **Biotic elements** are the living things in the environment, like plants and animals.
- **Abiotic elements** are the non-living things, like air, water, soil.
- Example: Biotic – Cow; Abiotic – River

OR

i. **Natural components:** Created by nature (e.g., rivers, air).

ii. **Human-made components:** Created by humans (e.g., buildings, vehicles).

iii. Natural components support life directly, while human-made components often modify the natural surroundings.

9. How does the Tripartite Struggle reflect the political situation in early medieval India? 3

OR

What were *prashastis*? Who wrote them and what was their purpose?

Ans. The Tripartite Struggle shows that:

Multiple regional kingdoms were rising to power.

Political control was unstable, with constant battles for territory.

Rulers competed not just for land but also for prestige and recognition as dominant powers in the Indian subcontinent.

OR

- *Prashastis* were inscriptions written in praise of kings.
- They were usually composed by **learned Brahmanas**.
- Their purpose was to describe the king as a brave, powerful, and generous ruler, often glorifying victories and qualities.

SECTION D

10. Explain the major components of the environment. Give examples for each. 5

OR

Analyse how the four domains of the natural environment—lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, and biosphere—are interdependent. Support your answer with examples.

Answer:

The environment is made up of **three major components**:

1. **Natural Environment:**

- Includes all naturally occurring things like **air, water, land, plants, and animals**.
- Example: Mountains, rivers, forests.

2. **Human-made Environment:**

- Made by humans to fulfill their needs.
- Example: Roads, buildings, parks, bridges, monuments.

3. **Human Environment:**

- Refers to **people and their activities** such as economic, political, and social interactions.
- Example: Community life, religion, family, education system.

These components interact and affect each other, forming a complex system that supports life on Earth.

OR

The four domains are deeply interconnected:

1. **Lithosphere** provides land for forests, agriculture, and settlement.
2. **Hydrosphere** supplies water for drinking, irrigation, and aquatic life.
3. **Atmosphere** provides air, controls temperature, and influences climate.
4. **Biosphere** includes all life forms that depend on the other three domains.

Interdependence Examples:

- Plants (biosphere) need soil (lithosphere), water (hydrosphere), and air (atmosphere) to grow.
- Humans modify the lithosphere for agriculture and rely on the atmosphere for clean air.
- Marine animals rely on oceanic (hydrosphere) oxygen and temperature (atmosphere) for survival.

Conclusion: A change in one domain (like pollution in atmosphere) can disrupt all others, showing their strong interdependence.

SECTION E

11. On a physical map of India, locate and label the territories ruled by the following dynasties: 5

1. Gurjara-Pratiharas
2. Rashtrakutas
3. Palas
4. Cholas

5. Chahamanas

Answer:

- Map locations:
 - Gurjara-Pratiharas – Rajasthan & Gujarat
 - Rashtrakutas – Deccan (Maharashtra & Karnataka)
 - Palas – Bengal & Bihar
 - Cholas – Tamil Nadu
 - Chahamanas – Delhi & Ajmer region