





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

TERM-1 EXAMINATION, 2025-26 SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

Class: VII

Date: 17.09.2025

Admission no:

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max Marks: 80

Roll no:

General Instructions:

- 1. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- 2. The question paper has Three Sections A-History of 26 Marks, B-Geography of 27 marks and C-Political Science of 27 marks.
- 3. Each Section has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
- 4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- 5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- 6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- 7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- 8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks Q9. In Section A-History (5 marks)
- 9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION A HISTORY (26 marks)

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

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
A	Cartographer	i	Collection of old records and documents
В	Archives	ii	Regional assembly of elders managing jati rules
С	Jati Panchayat	iii	Scholar who wrote in Persian during the 13th century
D	Minhaj-i-Siraj	iv	Person who makes maps

- a) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
- b) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
- c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- d) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
- 2. **Assertion** (A): The term "Hindustan" always had the same meaning in history.

Reason (R): Its meaning changed over time depending on the person using it.

- 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. The given picture shows a medieval script with flowing, cursive letters. Identify the style.

1

1

1



a) Shil	kaste

- b) Nastaliq
- c) Brahmi
- d) Devnagari

4A. Name the ruler who defeated the Tomara Rajputs and state the year of their defeat.

2

5

5

1

OR

- 4B. Raziyya, the daughter of Sultan Iltutmish, became Sultan in 1236 and was described by chronicler Minhaji-Siraj as more capable than her brothers. Yet, she was removed from the throne in 1240. Based on this, explain why her rule was not accepted and what it reveals about women's status in that period.
- 5. The Chola rulers are known for their efficient administration. Based on this, name one important administrative division, explain its function, and describe how village affairs were managed. 3
- 6. Describe Prashastis and Land Grants. How did they help in understanding the history of early India?
- 7. Explain the changes in the use of the term "Hindustan" over time. Give examples from different historical sources.
- 8. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

(1+1+2=4)

Vijayalaya, a Chola chief from the Kaveri delta, captured the city of Tanjavur in the mid-ninth century. The Cholas gradually expanded their territory by defeating neighbouring kingdoms like the Pandyas and Pallavas. Under rulers like Rajaraja I and Rajendra I, the Cholas became powerful, with strong armies and navies.

- 8.1 Who was Vijayalaya and which city did he capture?
- 8.2 Name any one neighbouring kingdom defeated by the Cholas.
- 8.3 Mention two ways in which the Cholas expanded their territory.
- 9. On the outline map of India, mark and label the following.

(v) Malwa

- (i) Palas
- (ii) Cholas
- (iii) Delhi
- (iv) Rajasthan

SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (27 marks)

10. If a pond dries up in a village, which components of the environment will be directly affected first?

a) Rocks and minerals

b) Aquatic plants and animals

c) Roads and bridges

d) Mountains

11. Which action would best protect a local	ecosystem?	1
a) Expanding a factory near a riverc) Planting trees and conserving water	b) Constructing roads through a forestd) Increasing hunting activities	
12. Assertion (A): Human activities do not Reason (R): Pollution, deforestation, and co	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correctb) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correctc) A is true, but R is false.d) A is false, but R is true.	•	
 13. Which of the following pairs is correct? a) Igneous → Formed from sediments b) Metamorphic → Formed under heat and c) Sedimentary → Formed from molten mag d) Intrusive → Cooled rapidly on surface 		1
14. Which of the following is an endogenica) River erosionc) Earthquake	sudden force? b) Wind deposition d) Sea wave erosion	1
15. Distinguish between biotic and abiotic en	nvironments.	2
16. Name the constituents of the oceanic cru	ist.	2
17. Which are the major components of the	environment?	2
	His school is teaching students how to stay safe e learnt, suggest three safety steps Ravi and his family lain why each step is important.	3
19. Draw a neatly labelled diagram and writ	e a detailed note on the interior of the Earth.	3
20. With the help of a creatively designed ar Cycle process.	nd neatly labelled diagram, describe the complete Rock	5
scale and caused massive destruction. The collapsed. The epicentre was near Bhuj. Re-	wing questions: (1+1+2= the Kutch region of Gujarat. It measured 6.9 on the Rich ousands of people lost their lives, and many buildi scue teams from all over the country helped in relief we at earthquake preparedness in the affected areas.	nter ngs
21.1 Why do you think the loss of life was s 21.2 Name the place near which the epicent		
21.3 Mention two impacts of the Gujarat ear	thquake as given in the case study.	

SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (27 marks)

- 22. In a classroom, the teacher allows only boys to answer questions. This violates the principle of: 1
- b) Equalityd) None of the above a) Libertyc) Sovereignty

c) B-iii, C-ii, A-i d) C-i, B-iii, A-ii		
25. The term "universal adult franchise" mea) Only men can votec) Voting is compulsory for all	ans: b) All adult citizens have the right to vote d) Only literate people can vote	1
26. A company pays women workers less thata) Right to Freedomc) Right to Constitutional Remedies	tan men for the same work. This is a violation of: b) Right to Equality d) None of the above	1
27. Which of the following is <i>not</i> a form ofa) Televisionc) Radio	media? b) Newspaper d) Parliament	1
28. Which is the cheapest and most widely a a) Internet c) Radio	accessible form of media in India? b) Television d) Newspapers	1
29. The main role of media in a democracya) Entertain peoplec) Inform people and create awareness	is to: b) Promote only government policies d) Keep people busy	1
30. A company pays a news channel to show a) Biased coverage c) Breaking news	w positive reports about its product. This is called: b) Paid news d) Press freedom	1
31. Gender roles are:a) Fixed and naturalc) Decided by biological differences only	b) Created by society and cultured) The same in all countries	1
32. The idea that girls should help with houa) Gender equalityc) Cultural exchange	sehold work while boys play outside is an example of: b) Gender stereotype d) Equal opportunity	1

33. **Assertion** (A): Gender equality means equal opportunities for both boys and girls.

Reason (R): Both boys and girls have the same physical strength.

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- 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
- 34. Write a note on equality in Indian democracy.

3

35. How does unequal distribution of household responsibilities affect girls' education and career opportunities?

3

36. Explain how the media can 'set the agenda' in a democracy. Support your answer with two examples from the chapter.

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OR

Discuss the importance of a balanced report in the media. Why is it difficult to achieve? Use examples from the chapter.

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

(1+1+2=4)

Growing Up Male in Madhya Pradesh

In the 1960s, boys and girls in Madhya Pradesh attended separate schools. Girls' schools had enclosed courtyards for safety, while boys had open playgrounds. After school, girls walked home in groups without lingering in public spaces due to safety concerns. Boys, on the other hand, used streets for playing and cycling.

- 37.1. What type of playground did boys have in Madhya Pradesh in the 1960s?
- 37.2. Why did girls in Madhya Pradesh walk home in groups?
- 37.3. Give two reasons why girls were more restricted in public spaces than boys.

************ALL THE BEST*********

Map for Q 9 (SECTION A)

