

Vikas Bharati Public School
Sample Paper (Session 2025-26)
Class: VII
Subject: Social Science

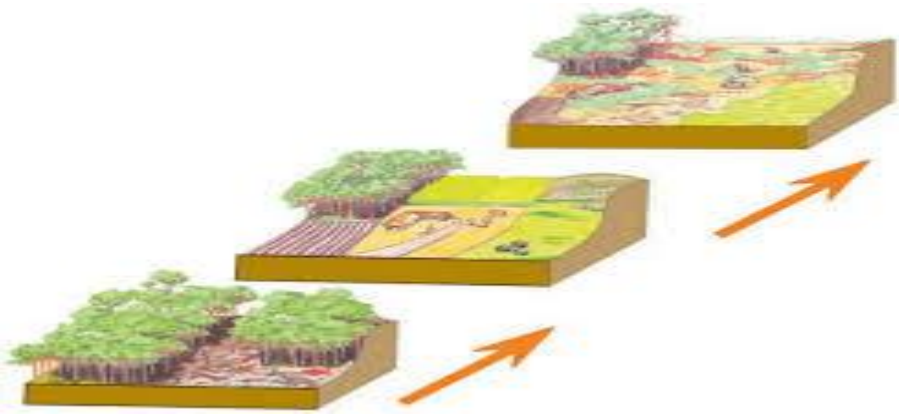
Time : 2 hrs 30 mins


M.M: 60

- Note:** 1.This question paper contains 5 printed pages and 20 questions.
2. Read the questions carefully before attempting. Over- attempted questions will not be evaluated.
3. Map to be attached with the answer sheet.
4. Write the complete answer with the options in the answer sheet for MCQ. No marks will be awarded for writing only options.

		SECTION- A	
		The following questions are multiple-choice questions with one correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark. There is no internal choice in this section.	
1.	a)	On a hot day, air over land becomes warm and rises, while cooler air from nearby areas moves in to take its place. This movement of air creates wind. Which factor is mainly responsible for this process? i. Unequal heating of the Earth's surface ii. Rotation of the Moon iii. Earthquakes iv. Ocean currents	1
	b)	Akbar introduced a system in which officials were given ranks and responsibilities for maintaining soldiers as well as managing administration. This system helped the Mughal Empire strengthen its control over land and army. Which system is being referred to here? i. Revenue collection and military administration ii. Building monuments iii. Religious reforms iv. Trade and commerce	1
	c)	A group of farmers sets up stalls in a local area and sells fresh vegetables directly to nearby residents without involving any middlemen. Which type of market is being described here? i. Retail market ii. Wholesale market iii. Physical market iv. Virtual market	1
	d)	Which of the following human activities can lead to environmental degradation? i. Rainwater harvesting ii. Deforestation iii. Terrace farming iv. Plantation of trees	1
	e)	People generally prefer not to live in desert regions. Which of the following reasons best explains this situation? i. Availability of fertile soil for farming ii. Extreme temperatures and scarcity of water iii. Presence of dense forests iv. Frequent floods throughout the year	1
	f)	The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called:	1

		i. Tide iii. Wave	ii. Ocean current iv. Stream	
	g)	Before a shirt reaches the shop or a market, someone has to make it from cloth. Who is the first person responsible for producing a shirt? i. Retailer iii. Consumer		1
	h)	A market where goods are sold in large quantities, mainly to shopkeepers or businesses, rather than directly to customers, is known as a wholesale market. How do wholesale markets operate? i. Directly to consumers in small quantities iii. Only online		1
	i)	The Mughal emperors in the 18th century were unable to control distant provinces effectively. As a result, local governors and chiefs began to assert their independence. What does this situation explain? i. Strengthening of Mughal administration iii. Expansion of European trade only		1
	j)	Who is the constitutional head of a state in India? i. Chief Minister iii. President		
2.		Correct the underlined word in the following statements.		5
	a)	The Sikhs organized themselves into <u>military groups</u> .		
	b)	Bedouins are the inhabitants of the <u>Ladakh</u> region.		
	c)	The Marathas collected land revenue through a system called <u>Zamindari</u> .		
	d)	<u>Wind vane</u> is used to measure rainfall.		
	e)	The <u>Sikhs</u> became powerful under the leadership of the Peshwa.		
3.		Fill in the blanks.		5
	a)	Ocean currents can be _____ or _____.		
	b)	_____ founded the Khalsa in 1699.		
	c)	Domestic work done by women is often _____ and unpaid.		
	d)	After the death of _____ the Mughal Empire began to decline.		
	e)	The main religion followed by people in Ladakh is _____.		
		SECTION – B (Attempt any 6 questions)		
4.		Define the following terms.		1+1
	a)	Slash and Burn		

	b)	Censorship	
5.		A Mughal governor stopped sending revenue to the emperor and started ruling independently. What does this situation indicate about the Mughal Empire in the 18th century?	2
6.		How do people adapt their homes and livelihood to the climate of the Amazon Basin?	1+1
7.		Which two taxes were collected by the Marathas? Explain them.	2
8.		Cotton farmers and factory workers work hard but earn less than traders and shopkeepers. Give two reasons for this difference.	2
9.		Why is it important for everyone to have equal access to markets?	2
10.		Draw a neat diagram and label the features of a Volcano.	2
		SECTION – C (Attempt any 4 questions)	
11.		In a local bazaar, customers can bargain with the fruit seller and negotiate prices, whereas in a big shopping mall, the prices of goods are already fixed and bargaining is not allowed. a) Identify the two types of markets mentioned in the situation. b) Explain any two reasons why price negotiation is possible in one market but not in the other.	1+2
12.		Tulsidas was an important Bhakti saint and poet. a) Name one famous book written by Tulsidas. b) Write any two main teachings of Tulsidas.	1+2
13.		Compare physical markets and online/virtual markets with one example of each.	3
14.		Observe the image given below answer the following questions. 	
	a)	What change in the natural environment is shown in the image?	1
	b)	Explain how this activity affects both the natural environment and human life.	1+1
15.		Observe the image given below and answer the following questions.	

			
	a)	Identify one major problem of health care that the government is trying to solve through this scheme.	1
	b)	Identify any two features of public health services shown in the image.	2
		SECTION – D (Attempt any 2 questions)	
16.		What are the challenges faced by people living in deserts?	4
17.		What were the reasons behind the Marathas' expansion beyond the Deccan region?	4
18.		Who are nomads? Describe the lifestyle of nomads in deserts.	1+3
		SECTION – E	
19.		<p>Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions.</p> <p>A shirt that we buy from a shop appears to be a simple product, but it goes through a long process before reaching the consumer. The process begins with cotton farmers who grow cotton in their fields. Most farmers do not have enough money or storage facilities, so they are forced to sell their cotton to traders immediately after harvest at very low prices. These traders store the cotton and later sell it to factories at higher prices.</p> <p>In the factories, cotton is turned into cloth and then stitched into shirts. Factory workers, including men and women, work for long hours in crowded and unsafe conditions. They are paid very low wages and have little job security. If workers complain, they may lose their jobs easily. After the shirts are stitched, they are sold to wholesalers and then to shopkeepers. The shopkeepers sell the shirts in the market at high prices. The final price paid by the consumer is much higher than what farmers and factory workers receive. While traders, factory owners, and shopkeepers earn good profits, farmers and workers remain poor.</p>	
	a)	Who sells the shirt to the final consumer?	1
	b)	Identify one reason why cotton farmers sell their produce immediately after harvest.	1
	c)	Explain the role of traders in the making of a shirt.	2
		SECTION – F	
20.	20.I	Name the following sites / places with the help of the hints given below on the political map of India.	2
	a)	The state established by the Jats that became an important centre of power in north India during the eighteenth century.	

	b)	Raja Ajit Singh, a prominent Rajput ruler of the 18th century, was associated with which Rajput state?	
	20.II	Mark the following places on the political map of India.	2
	a)	Panipat	
	b)	Ajmer	

