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INDIAN SCHOOL SALALAH
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION – SEPTEMBER 2025



SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

Class: VII

Date: 25.09.2025

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- ☐ This question paper contains 3 pages and 38 questions in all.
☐ All questions are compulsory.
☐ Attach the map inside the answer booklet

Q.NO	I. Choose the correct answer. 7 x 1 = 7	MARKS
1.	The word 'Himalaya' is a combination of two Sanskrit words — hima, meaning '_____', and ālaya, meaning 'abode' or 'dwelling' (a) Water. (b) Land (c) Rock. (d) Snow	1
2.	Match the following. 1. Janapada - (a) Bhubaneswar 2. Vedas - (b) The first Indian coins 3. Sisupalgarh - (c) Sabhā 4. Silver - (d) India's most ancient texts (a) - 1(a), 2(c), 3(b), 4(d) (b) - 1(c), 2(d), 3(a), 4(b) (c) - 1(d), 2(b), 3(c), 4(a) (d) - 1(b), 2(a), 3(d), 4(c)	1
3.	Study the following two statements and choose the correct option. Statement A – Guilds were powerful associations of traders, craftsmen, moneylenders or agriculturists. Statement B – A guild had a head (who was usually elected) and executive officers who were supposed to have all kinds of ethical qualities. (a) Statement A and Statement B are correct. (b) Statement A and Statement B are wrong. (c) Statement A is correct, but Statement B is wrong (d) Statement A is wrong, but Statement B is correct.	1

4.	The government that is run by elected representatives of the people. (a) Theocracy. (b) Dictatorship. (c) Democracy. (d) Monarchy.	1
5.	There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Money serves as a common denomination that measures the value of goods and services. Reason (R): It enables the comparison of goods and services in terms of their quantity. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A. (c) A is correct but R is wrong. (d) A is wrong but R is correct	1
6.	Which among the following is correctly matched? (a) The Todas - Bihar (b) The Dongria Khond tribe - Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu (c) The Mahabodhi Stūpa - The Niyamgiri Range of Jharkhand (d) The Maoris - The indigenous people of New Zealand	1
7	Which among the following is not correct in relation with the content, From pilgrimage to trade ? (a) Pilgrims encounter traders and merchants along their journey. (b) This interaction harms both groups. (c) Pilgrims need various items which traders can provide. (d) As a result, the pilgrimage routes and the trade routes often overlap.	1
II. Fill in the blanks. 6 x 1 = 6		
8	A landform that rises up from the surrounding land and has a more or less flat surface; some of its sides are often steep slopes is called _____	1
9	Siddhārtha Gautama, who became known as the Buddha, and Vardhamāna, better known as Mahāvīra - lived in the time of King _____	1
10	The head of a democratic government is _____	1
11	The _____ is responsible for interpreting and protecting laws.	1
12	The ₹ sign was adopted by the Government of India in _____	1
13	_____ is a part of a saint's or other spiritual figure's body or sometimes to one of their belongings kept as an object of reverence.	1
III. Name the following. 6 x 1 = 6		
14	A piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.	1
15	A body of water separated from larger bodies of water by a natural barrier.	1
16	The author of the book Indika.	1
17	A large painting or artwork created directly on a wall or a ceiling.	1
18	A way of exchanging goods and services without using money.	1
19	A journey to a sacred place that is significant within a religion or belief system.	1

	IV. Very Short Answer Questions. 6 x 2 = 12	
20	Describe the Peninsular plateau and its importance.	2
21	Evaluate the reasons for expanding kingdoms into empires.	2
22	Which type of Government does India have? And why is that called that type?	2
23	How did the use of iron impact urbanization?	2
24	Name two ancient forms of money and the places they were used.	2
25	What is the two-fold significance of a tīrthayātrā or a pilgrimage?	2
	V. Short Answer Questions. 7 x 3 = 21	
26	Why is India called a land of Geographical diversity?	3
27	Write a short note on the Sundarbans.	3
28	What kind of system of governance did the janapadas and mahājanapadas evolve?	3
29	Aśhoka (268-232 BCE), Chandragupta's grandson, who came to be credited with major administrative and religious achievements. Justify this statement.	3
30	State any three reasons why you think it is important for the judiciary to be independent.	3
31	State any three salient features of ancient Indian coins.	3
32.	What is 'sacredness'?	3
	VI. Long Answer Questions. 5 x 5 =25	
33	What is meant by the 'Second Urbanisation of India'? How did the use of iron impact urbanisation?	5
34	Analyze the advantages that helped Kings like Ajataśhatru made Magadha a strong center of power.	5
35	Name and write about the various types of government.	5
36	What were the limitations of the barter system?	5
37	How do sacred places influence the culture and traditions of the people living near them.	5
	VII. Map Skill. 3 x 1 = 3	
38	On the given outline map of India, mark and label the following places. a. Avanti b. Ashmaka. c. Kosala	1 1 1