



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



TERM-1 EXAM, 2026-27

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class 7

SET-2

Marking Scheme

SECTION A – HISTORY (32 Marks)

1. A

2. It promoted trade by developing important trade routes.

3. Satavahana Kingdom.

4. Ashoka.

5. Agricultural surplus supported the growth of towns and kingdoms.

6. (Any Two)

- The Mauryan Empire had a strong central administration headed by the emperor.
- The empire was divided into provinces governed by officials.
- A well-organised taxation system was followed.
- A large standing army was maintained for defence.
- Officials supervised administration, law and order, and revenue collection.

7. (Any Three)

- Kautilya was the chief advisor of Chandragupta Maurya.
- He guided Chandragupta Maurya in defeating the Nanda rulers.
- He wrote the *Arthashastra*, which explains administration, economy, taxation and military organisation.
- His policies helped establish a strong and well-organised Mauryan Empire.

8. (Any Three)

- Develop and maintain roads linking towns and ports.
- Encourage inland and maritime trade.
- Build rest houses and ensure the safety of traders.
- Develop ports and trade centres.
- Maintain law and order to promote commerce.

9. (Any Three)

- The Krishna–Godavari river valleys provided fertile land for agriculture.
- The rivers supplied water for irrigation and settlements.

- They supported inland trade and transportation.
- They connected inland regions with coastal ports, encouraging maritime trade.

10.

a. Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador sent by Seleucus I to the court of Chandragupta Maurya.

b. Pataliputra.

c.

- His book *Indica* provides valuable information about the Mauryan administration, society and economy.
- It is an important historical source for studying the Mauryan Empire.

11.

- After the Kalinga War, Ashoka gave up the policy of conquest through war.
- He adopted and promoted the principles of Dhamma based on peace, non-violence and compassion.
- He introduced welfare measures such as planting trees, digging wells, building roads and rest houses.
- He established hospitals for people and animals.
- He sent missionaries to spread Buddhism to Sri Lanka and other regions.

12. *(Any one suitable ruler may be accepted.)*

Example: Ashoka

- **Name of the Ruler:** Ashoka
- **Kingdom/Empire:** Mauryan Empire
- **Capital:** Pataliputra
- **Major Achievements:** Promoted Dhamma, introduced welfare measures and spread Buddhism.
- **One Quality Admired:** *(Student's own suitable response with justification.)*

OR

Any other ruler from **The Rise of Empires** or **The Age of Reorganisation** with appropriate details may be accepted.

13.

a. Magadha

b. Pataliputra

c. Kalinga

SECTION B – GEOGRAPHY (09 Marks)

14. Fertile alluvial soil and abundant water supply.

15. *(Any Two)*

- India has diverse relief features such as mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts and coastal plains.
- Variations in climate due to differences in latitude, altitude and distance from the sea.

- Different types of soils support different kinds of vegetation and agriculture.
- Rivers and water bodies influence the physical and human landscape.

16. (Any Three)

- The Himalayas act as a barrier and prevent the cold winds of Central Asia from entering India.
- They force the south-west monsoon winds to rise, causing heavy rainfall in northern and north-eastern India.
- They are the source of many perennial rivers such as the Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra.
- They help maintain a favourable climate in the northern plains.

17.

- **Trade:** The Coastal Plains have ports that promote domestic and international trade.
- **Fishing:** The long coastline provides rich fishing grounds and supports the livelihood of fishing communities.
- **Ports:** Major ports along the coast facilitate transport, trade and economic development.

18.

a. Great Indian Desert

b. Deccan Plateau

SECTION C – POLITICAL SCIENCE (31 Marks)

19. The Gram Panchayat manages local civic amenities in a village.

20. Gram Sabha.

21. Equality.

22. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

23.

Democracy

People elect and can change their government through elections.

The government is accountable to the people and protects their rights.

Dictatorship

The ruler cannot be removed through free and fair elections.

Citizens have limited rights and cannot freely question the government.

24. (Any Two)

- Citizens can elect and change their government through free and fair elections.
- Democracy protects the Fundamental Rights and freedoms of citizens.
- The government is accountable to the people.
- Citizens can freely express their opinions and participate in decision-making.

25. (Any Three)

- Representatives discuss different ideas before taking a decision.
- Every representative gets an opportunity to express opinions.
- Decisions are taken through voting based on the majority.
- Elected representatives participate in decision-making on behalf of others.

26. (Any Three)

- A Constitution provides a framework for the functioning of the government.
- It guarantees the Fundamental Rights and freedoms of citizens.
- It promotes justice, equality and unity among all citizens.
- It defines the powers and responsibilities of different organs of government.
- It helps maintain democratic governance and the rule of law.

27.

- **Justice:** Ensures social, economic and political justice for all citizens.
- **Liberty:** Guarantees freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.
- **Equality:** Provides equal rights, opportunities and equality before the law.
- **Fraternity:** Promotes brotherhood, unity and dignity of every individual.
- **Secularism:** The State treats all religions equally and does not favour any religion.

28. (Any Five)

- The Constitution guarantees justice, liberty and equality to all citizens.
- It protects the Fundamental Rights of every individual.
- It prevents discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, gender or language.
- It ensures equality before the law and equal opportunities for all.
- It provides a framework for democratic governance and the rule of law.
- It promotes unity, dignity and peaceful coexistence among citizens.

29.

- **Rule of Law:** Every citizen is equal before the law and no one is above it.
- **People's Participation:** Citizens participate in governance by voting and expressing their views.
- **Transparency:** Government decisions and actions are open and accessible to the public.
- **Accountability:** The government is answerable to the people for its actions and decisions.
- **Protection of Rights:** Democracy safeguards the Fundamental Rights and freedoms of all citizens.

SECTION D – ECONOMICS (08 Marks)

30. Exchange takes place without the use of money.

31. (Any Two)

- Double coincidence of wants was necessary for exchange.
- It was difficult to determine the value of different goods.
- Wealth could not be stored easily.
- Deferred payments were difficult to make.

32.

- The exchange becomes difficult because there is **no double coincidence of wants**.
- Pinak has rice, but the shoemaker wants wheat instead of rice.
- Therefore, the exchange cannot take place under the barter system.

33. (Any Three)

- Money acts as a **medium of exchange**, making buying and selling easier.
- Money serves as a **measure of value**, helping compare the prices of goods and services.
- Money acts as a **store of value**, allowing people to save wealth for future use.
- Money serves as a **standard of deferred payment**, making future payments and loans easier.