



# B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS  
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL  
ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2025-26  
SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

Class: VII  
Date: 14.03.2026  
Admission no:

SET-A

Time: 3 Hrs.  
Max Marks: 80  
Roll no:

## General Instructions:

1. There are 36 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Three Sections – A-History of 27 Marks, B-Geography of 27 marks and C-Political Science of 26 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 – Q11 in Section A-History (3 marks) and Q24 in Section B – Geography (2 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 (27 marks)

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

1

|   | COLUMN A            |     | COLUMN B           |
|---|---------------------|-----|--------------------|
| A | Tripartite struggle | i   | Raided temples     |
| B | Mahmud of Ghazni    | ii  | Kanauj             |
| C | Somnath             | iii | Ruled around Delhi |
| D | Chahamanas          | iv  | Wealthy temple     |

- a) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv                      b) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii  
c) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii                      d) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i

2. **Assertion (A):** Tribal societies had their own customs and laws.

1

**Reason (R):** They were not always ruled by kings and followed clan traditions.

- 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. Arrange the following steps showing how Bhakti ideas reached ordinary people:

1

1. Use of local languages
2. Composition of devotional songs.
3. Understanding of religious ideas by common people
4. Decline of dependence on rituals

- a) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4                      b) 2 → 1 → 3 → 4  
 c) 3 → 1 → 2 → 4                      d) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4

4A. What role did *nadu* play in Chola administration? 2

**OR**

4B. Why were temples important during the medieval period?

5. How did forests support tribal life? 2

6. What is meant by regional culture? 2

7. Many Bhakti saints travelled from place to place singing devotional songs. Explain how this method helped in spreading religious ideas. 3

8. Mention any three reasons why old manuscripts need careful handling. 3

9. Explain how Kabir influenced society and culture during the medieval period. 5

10. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)

In other regions, regional cultures grew around religious traditions. The best example of this process is the cult of Jagannatha (literally, lord of the world, a name for Vishnu) at Puri, Orissa. To date, the local tribal people make the wooden image of the deity, which suggests that the deity was originally a local god, who was later identified with Vishnu. In the twelfth century, one of the most important rulers of the Ganga dynasty, Anantavarman, decided to erect a temple for Purushottama Jagannatha at Puri. Subsequently, in 1230, king Anangabhima III dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the “deputy” of the god.

**10.1** What does the making of Jagannatha’s idol in wood tell us about the early form of this deity?

**10.2** Why did King Anangabhima III describe himself as the “deputy” of Lord Jagannatha?

**10.3** Who built the temple of Lord Jagannatha at Puri, and why was it important?

11. On the outline map of India, mark and label the following. 3

(i) State associated with the worship of Lord Vitthala.

(ii) State associated with Bhakti saint Tulsidas.

(iii) State associated with Bhakti saint Mirabai.

### SECTION B

#### GEOGRAPHY (27 marks)

12. Which of the following is caused by sudden movement inside the earth? 1

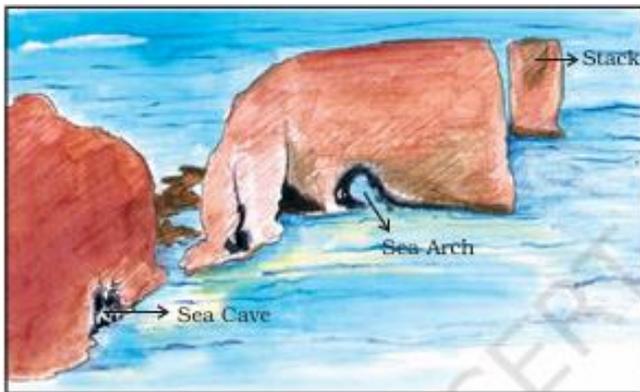
- a) Weathering                              b) Erosion  
 c) Earthquake                              d) Deposition

13. **Assertion (A):** Plateaus are rich in mineral deposits. 1

**Reason (R):** Many plateaus are formed from igneous rocks.

- a) Both A and R are true and R explains A  
 b) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A  
 c) A is true, R is false  
 d) A is false, R is true

14. Which gas makes up the largest proportion of air? 1  
 a) Oxygen b) Carbon dioxide  
 c) Nitrogen d) Ozone
15. The process by which water vapour changes into water droplets is called: 1  
 a) Evaporation b) Condensation  
 c) Transpiration d) Precipitation
16. One-horned rhinoceros is found in: 1  
 a) Ladakh b) Ganga–Brahmaputra Basin  
 c) Sahara Desert d) Amazon Basin
17. Why do houses in hot deserts have thick walls? 1  
 a) To protect from rainfall b) To keep houses warm  
 c) To look attractive d) To keep houses cool during the day
18. Name the agent responsible for the formation of landforms in the diagram below. How does this agent create such features? 2



19. How has the discovery of oil changed the **economic activities** of the Sahara region? Mention two points. 2
20. With the help of neatly labelled diagram describe the water cycle. 3
21. A family from the plains starts working in Ladakh. What changes will they need to make in clothing, housing and occupation? 3
22. Why is agriculture the main occupation in the Ganga-Brahmaputra plains? 5

**OR**

Why do people in the Amazon Basin practice slash and burn agriculture?

23. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)  
 Jet planes flying in the sky leave a white trail behind them. The moisture from their engines condenses. We see trails of this condensed moisture for some time when there is no air movement to disturb it. Precipitation that comes down to the earth in liquid form is called rain. Most of the ground water comes from rainwater. Plants help preserve water. When trees on hill sides are cut, rainwater flows down the bare mountains and can cause flooding of low-lying areas. On the basis of mechanism, there are three types of rainfall: the convectional rainfall, orographic rainfall and cyclonic rainfall. Rainfall is very important for the survival of plants and animals. It brings fresh water to the earth's surface. If rainfall is less – water scarcity and drought occur. On the other hand, if it is more, floods take place.

**23.1** Why do jet planes leave a white trail behind them in the sky?

- 23.2 What is precipitation in liquid form called?  
 23.3 Explain any two effects of rainfall on the earth.

24. On the outline map of India, mark and label following. 2  
 (i) The water body lying to the west of India.  
 (ii) The water body lying to the east of India.

**SECTION C**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (26 marks)**

25. Who is the executive head of the State Government? 1  
 a) Governor b) Chief Minister  
 c) Speaker d) President

26. **Assertion (A):** Independent media is important in a democracy. 1  
**Reason (R):** Media informs citizens and questions authority.

- 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  
 d) A is false, but R is true

27. Match the following: 1

|   | Column A      |     | Column B           |
|---|---------------|-----|--------------------|
| A | Wholesaler    | i   | Buys in bulk       |
| B | Retailer      | ii  | Sells to consumers |
| C | Weekly market | iii | Temporary shops    |
| D | Mall          | iv  | Expensive goods    |

- a) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv b) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv  
 c) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv d) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii

28. Why do malls mainly attract middle- and high-income groups? 1  
 a) Goods are of poor quality  
 b) Goods are sold cheaply  
 c) Goods are expensive and branded  
 d) Shops are temporary

29. Which of the following shows an UNFAIR market practice? 1  
 a) Paying workers according to law  
 b) Selling shirts at competitive prices  
 c) Forcing workers to work long hours for low pay  
 d) Exporting goods to other countries

30. A road in a town is badly damaged, but the problem is not being solved despite complaints. 2  
 How can an MLA raise this issue in the State Legislative Assembly?

31. Advertisements influence people's choices. Mention one positive and one negative effect of advertisements. 2

32. A cotton farmer earns very little, while the shirt sells at a high price in the market. What does this show about the market system? 2

33. Explain three reasons why many girls in India are unable to complete their education. **3**

**OR**

How does education help in empowering women? Give three points.

34. Describe the journey of a cotton shirt from the farmer to the consumer. **3**

35. A television news channel repeatedly shows crime stories from one particular city while ignoring positive developments. Analyse how this kind of media coverage can influence public opinion. **5**

**OR**

A news channel exposes corruption in a government office. How does this help ordinary citizens?

36. Read the given text and answer the following questions: **(1+1+2=4)**

**Chain of markets**

From where do you think shop-owners procure their goods? Goods are produced in factories, on farms and in homes. However, we don't buy directly from the factory or from the farm. Nor would the producers be interested in selling us small quantities such as one kilo of vegetables or one plastic mug. The people in between the producer and the final consumer are the traders. The wholesale trader first buys goods in large quantities. For example, the vegetable wholesale trader will not buy a few kilos of vegetables, but will buy in large lots of 25 to 100 kilos. These will then be sold to other traders. In these markets, buying and selling takes place between traders. It is through these links of traders that goods reach faraway places. The trader who finally sells this to the consumer, is the retailer. This could be a trader in a weekly market, a hawker in the neighbourhood or a shop in a shopping complex.

**36.1.** Why do producers usually not sell goods directly to consumers?

**36.2.** How do traders help goods reach faraway places?

**36.3.** Explain the role of wholesale traders and retailers in bringing goods to consumers.

**ALL THE BEST**

**Map for Q11 and Q24**

