



**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**MID TERM EXAMINATION 2025-26**  
**Set 1- ANSWER-KEY**

**CLASS: VII**

**Max: Marks: 80**

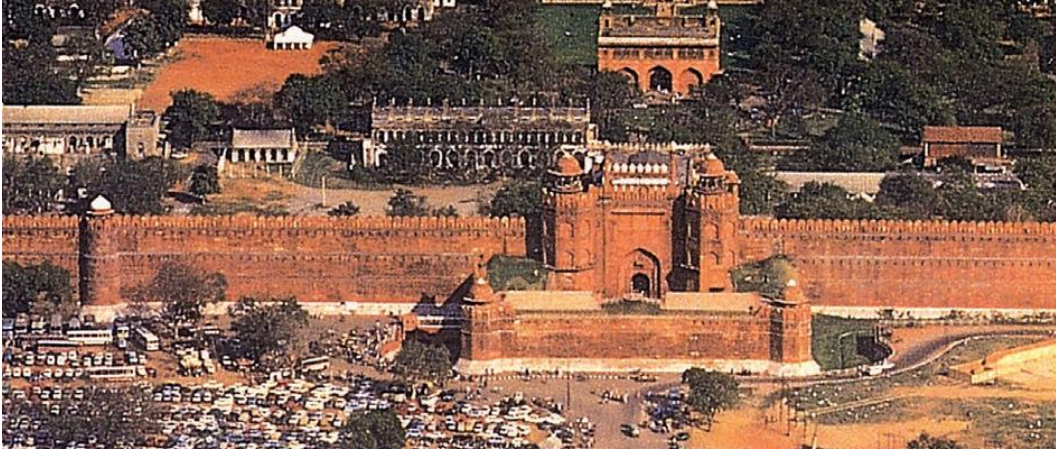
**Date: 25/09/2025**

**Time: 2½ Hrs.**

**General Instructions: -**

1. Ensure that you have written your name and roll number correctly.
2. This Question paper has three parts, Section **A (History)** **B (Civics)** and **C (Geography)**.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Attach the Map along with your answer script.
5. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper in the Answer sheet provided.

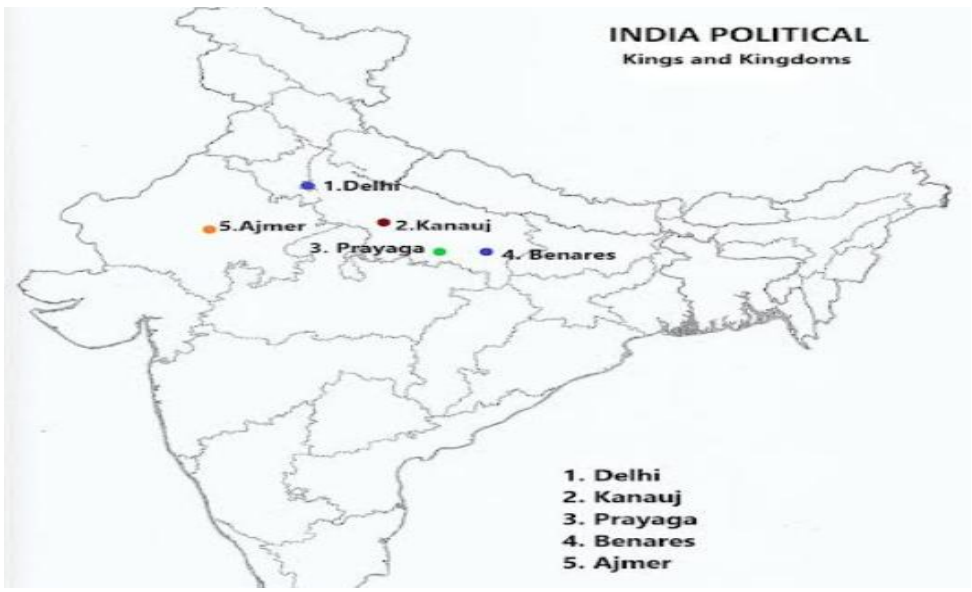
<b>SECTION – A (HISTORY) 30 MARKS</b>		
<b>I</b>	<b>Choose the correct answer and write on your answer paper: -</b>	<b>3 MARKS</b>
1	Which trading companies were attracted to the subcontinent because of its prosperity?	1 Mark
	a) Australian                      b) Russian                      c) <b>European</b> d) All of these	
2	What was the other name of a great lord of a 'circle' or region?	1 Mark
	a) <b>Maha Madaleshvara</b> b) Samantas                      c) Subordinates                      d) King	
3	The five Deccan Sultanate were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, Golconda and _____.	1 Mark
	a) Surat                      b) Jaipur                      c) <b>Bijapur</b> d) none of these	
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the Blanks: -</b>	<b>4 MARKS</b>
4	The fourteenth-century poet _____ used the word "Hind". <b>Amir Khusrau</b>	1 Mark
5	_____ were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agricultural settlements. <b>Forest-dwellers</b>	1 Mark
6	Temple at Thanjavur was for goddess _____. <b>Nishumbhasudini.</b>	1 Mark
7	The Mughals were the descendants of _____, ruler of the Mongol tribe. <b>Genghis Khan</b>	1 Mark

III	Match the following: -	3 MARKS
8	Shikaste                      a. Son of a ruler	1 Mark
9	Nastaliq style                b. Jahangir	1 Mark
10	Nur Jahan                      c. Denser and more difficult	1 Mark
	d. Cursive and easy to read	
	<b>Answer: 8-c , 9-d, 10-b</b>	
IV	Answer in one or two sentences: -	3 MARKS
11	What do you mean by archive? <b>Answer: Archive is a place where documents and manuscripts are stored.</b>	1 Mark
12	What was 'tripartite struggle'? <b>Answer: The tripartite struggle was a long-drawn conflict among the rulers of Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties for control over Kanauj.</b>	1 Mark
13	What do you mean by the rule of primogeniture? <b>Answer-Under the rule of primogeniture, the eldest son inherited his father's estate.</b>	1 Mark
V	Answer the following: -	4 MARKS
14	Who performed the ritual called 'Hiranya-garbha' and why?  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called 'Hiranya-garbha' (literally, the golden womb).</li> <li>• When this ritual was performed with the help of Brahmanas, it was thought to lead to the "rebirth" of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya, even if he was not one by birth.</li> </ul>	2 Marks
15	With reference to the given picture, answer the following questions.	2 Marks
	 <p>a. Identify and name the above picture. <b>Answer:</b> It is the Red Fort.</p> <p>b. What is the architectural style of the Red Fort? <b>Answer:</b> The Red Fort is built in the Mughal architectural style, characterized by its red</p>	1 Mark  1 Mark

	sandstone wall and intricate design.	
<b>VI</b>	<b>Answer the Following: -</b>	<b>3 MARKS</b>
16	<p><b>Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions: -</b></p> <p>The study of the thousand years between 700 and 1750 is a huge challenge to historians largely because of the scale and variety of developments that occurred over the period. At different moments in this period, new technologies made their appearance. New foods and beverages arrived in the subcontinent. Remember that all these innovations – new technologies and crops came along with people, who brought other ideas with them as well. As a result, this was a period of economic, political, social and cultural changes. This was also a period of great mobility. Groups of people travelled long distances in search of opportunity. Changes in their habitat forced people dependent on forest to migrate. The subcontinent held immense wealth and the possibilities for people to carve a fortune. A chivalric code of conduct – extreme valour and a great sense of loyalty – were the qualities attributed to Rajputs by their poets and bards. Other groups of people such as the Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Ahoms and Kayasthas (a caste of scribes and secretaries) also used the opportunities of the age to become politically important. Throughout this period there was a gradual clearing of forests and the extension of agriculture, a change faster and more complete in some areas than in others. new peasant groups gradually began to be influenced by regional markets, chieftains, priests, monasteries and temples. They became a part of large, complex societies, and were required to pay taxes and offer goods and services to local lords. As a result, significant economic and social differences emerged amongst peasants.</p> <p><b>A. Which century marked the beginning of the medieval period?</b></p> <p>❖ <b>A period of Indian History from 700 AD to 1750 AD. Or The eighth century is taken as the beginning of the medieval period.</b></p> <p><b>B. Define the Term “Habitat”</b></p> <p>❖ <b>Refers to the environment of a region and the social and economic lifestyle of its residents.</b></p> <p><b>C. Give any one of the technological changes associated with the medieval period. ANY 1</b></p> <p><b>Answer: Some notable technological changes associated with this period were:</b></p> <p><b>(i) The use of Persian wheel in irrigation;</b></p> <p><b>(ii) The use of spinning wheel in weaving;</b></p> <p><b>(iii) The use of firearms in combat.</b></p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
<b>VII</b>	<b>Answer in detail: -</b>	<b>5 MARKS</b>
17	<p>What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Zamindars were powerful local chieftains appointed by the Mughal rulers.</b></li> <li>• <b>They exercised great influence and power.</b></li> <li>• <b>They collected taxes from the peasants and gave them to the Mughal emperor. Thus, they played the role of intermediaries.</b></li> <li>• <b>In some areas the zamindars became more powerful.</b></li> <li>• <b>The exploitation by Mughal administrators made them to rebellion.</b></li> </ul>	

	<p><b>They got support from the peasants in rebelling against the Mughal authority.</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Describe the role of the Jagirdars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Akbar’s reign these jagirs were carefully assessed so that their revenues were roughly equal to the salary of the mansabdar.</li> <li>• By Aurangzeb’s reign situation changed and the actual revenue collected was often less than the granted sum.</li> <li>• There was also a huge increase in the number of mansabdars which meant a long wait before they received a jagir.</li> <li>• These and other factors created a shortage in the number of jagirs. Hence, many Jagirdars tried to extract as much revenue as possible while they had a jagir.</li> <li>• Aurangzeb was unable to control these developments in the last years of his reign, so the peasantry suffered tremendously.</li> </ul>	
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<b>VIII</b>	<b>On the given map of India mark the following cities of the Medieval period.</b>	<b>5 MARKS</b>
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18	<p>(1) Delhi (2) Kanauj (3) Prayaga (4) Benares (5) Ajmer</p> 	
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<b>SECTION – B (CIVICS) 20 MARKS</b>		
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<b>IX</b>	<b>Choose the correct answer and write on your answer paper: -</b>	<b>2 MARKS</b>
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19	Who drafted the Indian Constitution?	1 Mark
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	a) Jawaharlal Nehru	<b>b) Dr B.R. Ambedkar</b>	c) Mahatma Gandhi	d) Sarojini Naidu	
20	Diseases that spreads from one person to another in many ways such as through water, food, air, etc are known as ____ diseases.				1 Mark
	a) non-communicable	b) artificial	c) natural	d) <b>communicable</b>	
<b>X</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks: -</b>				<b>4 MARKS</b>
21	The government can start a mosquito eradication campaign to prevent cases related with _____ and malaria. <b>Dengue</b>				1 Mark
22	Health means our ability to remain free from illness and _____. <b>Injury/injuries.</b>				1 Mark
23	Right to vote is a _____ Right. <b>Fundamental</b>				1 Mark
24	_____ was the first state to introduce Midday meal scheme in India. <b>Tamilnadu</b>				1 Mark
<b>XI</b>	<b>Match the following: -</b>				<b>2 MARKS</b>
	<b>A</b>		<b>B</b>		
25	District Hospital		a. USA-1990		1 Mark
26	Civil Rights Movement		b. Great Britain		
			c. Supervised PHCs		1 Mark
	<b>Answer- 25-c, 26-a</b>				
<b>XII</b>	<b>Answer in one or two sentences: -</b>				<b>2 MARKS</b>
27	What is a constitution? ❖ <b>A constitution is a document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for people and the government in the country to follow.</b>				1 Mark
28	What is the full form of RMPs? Where are they found? <b>Registered Medical Practitioners. They are found in rural areas</b>				1 Mark
<b>XIII</b>	<b>Answer the following: -</b>				<b>4 MARKS</b>
29	Discuss the challenges faced by people in villages areas in accessing healthcare. <b>a) People in rural areas often face a shortage of doctors. b) They have to travel long distances for treatment. c) Health centers lack proper facilities and are under-equipped. d) Many rural areas depend on unqualified or semi-qualified practitioners. e) Government hospitals are often overburdened or non-functional</b>				2 Marks
30	What do you understand by the term “all persons are equal before the law”? Why do you think it is important in a democracy? <b>ANY 2 POINTS</b> <b>Answer: By the term, “all persons are equal before the law”, we understand equality.</b> ☑ <b>Equality is important in a democracy because democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.</b> ☑ <b>Equality is the essence of democracy.</b>				2 Marks

	☒ <b>If people are discriminated against on the basis of caste, creed, religion, sex, prosperity etc. the democracy will not survive.</b>	
<b>XIV</b>	<b>Answer the following: -</b>	<b>6 MARKS</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions: -</b>	<b>3 Marks</b>
	<p>There is little doubt that the health situation of most people in our country is not good. It is the responsibility of the government to provide quality healthcare services to all its citizens, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. However, health is as much dependent on basic amenities and social conditions of the people, as it is on healthcare services. Hence, it is important to work on both in order to improve the health situation of our people. And this can be done. Look at the following example. In 1996, the Kerala government made some major changes in the state. Forty per cent of the entire state budget was given to panchayats. They could plan and provide for their requirements. This meant that water supply schemes were checked, the working of schools and anganwadis was ensured and specific problems of the village were taken up. Health centres were also improved. All of this helped to improve the situation. Despite these efforts, however, some problems – needed to be addressed.</p> <p>A. How did the decentralization of power in Kerala contribute to better healthcare?</p> <p><b>(Any 1 point)</b></p> <p><b>Answer-(a) In 1996, Kerala gave 40% of its budget to panchayats, enabling local planning and development.</b></p> <p><b>(b) This allowed communities to improve health centers.</b></p> <p><b>(c) This helped in monitoring water-supply.</b></p> <p><b>(d) It also ensured nutrition and education, leading to better overall health despite some challenges.</b></p> <p>B. What challenges remained in the healthcare sector despite the efforts in Kerala?</p> <p><b>Answer: Challenges such as shortages of medicines, insufficient hospital beds, and a lack of doctors still needed to be addressed in the healthcare sector.</b></p> <p>C. What do we need to prevent and treat illnesses? <b>(Any 1 point)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Answer: We need appropriate healthcare facilities such as health centers, hospitals, laboratories for testing, ambulance services, Clinics, Dispensaries etc. Organizing free camps for checkup of general public.</b></li> <li>• <b>Organizing Pulse Polio campaigns. Spreading health awareness among common people through different means. Workshops, seminars and training camps can also prove to be effective ways.</b></li> </ul>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
<b>32</b>	<p>Write down the main features of Private Health System. ANY 3 POINTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. These are managed by the individuals or companies</b></li> <li><b>2. These are run mainly for profit and usually prescribe expensive medicines.</b></li> <li><b>3. Mostly concentrated in urban areas.</b></li> <li><b>4. Private hospitals are maintained properly and people do not face such long queues.</b></li> </ol>	<b>3 Marks</b>



XIX	<b>Answer the following: -</b>	<b>4 MARKS</b>
15	What are the uses of rocks? ☑ <b>Hard rocks are used for making roads, houses and buildings.</b> ☑ <b>Stones are used in many games, such as seven stones (pitthoo), hopscotch (stapu/kit kit), five stones (gitti).</b>	2 Marks
XX	<b>Observe the given picture, and answer the following questions.</b>	2 Marks
16	<div data-bbox="175 489 1174 747" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="164 810 959 842"><b>1. Identify the sudden movement given in the above picture.</b></p> <p data-bbox="164 852 683 884">❖ <b>Origin of an Earthquake/Earthquake</b></p> <p data-bbox="164 915 683 947"><b>2. What causes the sudden movement?</b></p> <p data-bbox="164 957 976 989">❖ <b>Tectonic plates moving/ movement of the tectonic plates.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="1442 831 1536 863">1 Mark</p> <p data-bbox="1442 947 1536 978">1 Mark</p>
XXI	<b>Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions: -</b>	<b>3 MARKS</b>
17	<p data-bbox="164 1035 1414 1650">At an NCC camp that Ravi's class was attending, Jessy exclaimed, "What a heavy downpour. It reminds me of my home in Kerala. You should come and see how it pours and pours and pours over the lush green fields and coconut plantations." Heera from Jaisalmer exclaimed, "We get no rains. We see only 'kikar' and sand, as far as the eyes can see." "But you also find camels", said Ravi. Heera says, "Not just camels. If you visit our desert, you will see snakes, lizards and many insects too." Ravi wondered, "Why do the animals, the vegetation and the way people live vary from place to place? Are they all related to each other?" "Oh yes, very much so", the teacher replied. Early humans adapted themselves to the natural surroundings. They led a simple life and fulfilled their requirements from the nature around them. With time needs grew and became more varied. Humans learn new ways to use and change environment. They learn to grow crops, domesticate animals and lead a settled life. surplus food was produced, barter system emerged, trade started and commerce developed. Industrial revolution enabled large scale production. Transportation became faster. Information revolution made communication easier and speedy across the world. Have you ever thought why you love eating a juicy watermelon in summer and hot roasted peanuts in winter? A perfect balance is necessary between the natural and human environment. Humans must learn to live and use their environment in a harmonious way</p> <p data-bbox="164 1661 496 1692"><b>A. What is 'Environment'?</b></p> <p data-bbox="164 1703 1414 1766"><b>Environment is our basic life support system. It provides us air, water, food and land , the basic needs of our life</b></p> <p data-bbox="164 1797 496 1829"><b>B. What is barter system?</b></p> <p data-bbox="164 1860 1065 1892"><b>It is a trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money</b></p>	<p data-bbox="1442 1661 1536 1692">1 Mark</p> <p data-bbox="1442 1818 1536 1850">1 Mark</p> <p data-bbox="1442 1860 1536 1892">1 Mark</p>

	<p>C. Why do the animals and vegetation vary from place to place? (Any 1 POINT)</p> <p><b>Animals and vegetation vary from place to place because: -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are dependent on their immediate surroundings.</li> <li>• They depend on the environmental conditions like climate, soil, water etc.</li> <li>• All of them are inter-dependent on each other.</li> </ul>	
XXII	<p>Answer in detail: -</p>	<b>9 MARKS</b>
18	<p>What is Lithosphere?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard-top layer of the Earth.</li> <li>*It is made up of Rocks and Minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil.</li> <li>*It is an irregular surface with various land forms such as Mountains, Plateaus, Plains, Valleys, etc.</li> </ul>	3 Marks
19	<p>How are extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☑ When the molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid.</li> <li>☑ Rocks formed in this way on the crust are extrusive igneous rocks.</li> <li>☑ Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust.</li> <li>☑ Solid rocks so formed are actually intrusive igneous rocks.</li> </ul>	3 Marks
XXIII	<p>Draw a neat, labelled and colored diagram of a 'volcano'.</p>	3 Marks

