

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-I, 2016

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 hrs.

Class - VII

M.M: 100

Date – 13.09.2016

PART – A

Q.1 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. (1×7=7)

- Balban introduced the Persian custom of _____ in his court.
- The Mughal empire reached to its largest extent under _____.
- The art of inlaying marble with pieces of stone is called _____.
- _____ igneous rocks are formed on the surface of the earth.
- The atmosphere is held to the earth's surface by _____.
- Members of caste which face social discrimination in India called themselves _____.
- The _____ is the lower house of the state legislature.

Q.2 Match the following column A with B. (1×5=5)

- | A | B |
|-------------------|---|
| a) Buland Darwaja | i) Irrigation Dam |
| b) Grand Anicut | ii) Mausoleum for Shah Jahan's wife |
| c) Diwan-i-Khas | iii) Supplying water of Delhi |
| d) Hauz-i-Shamsi | iv) Celebrating Akbars victory over Gujarat |
| e) Taj Mahal | v) Hall of emperor's meetings with special people |

Q.3 Multiple choice questions. (1×8=8)

- Kilimanjaro is a-
 - fold mountain
 - block mountain
 - volcanic cone
 - rift valley
- Which of the following would you find in a cyclone ?
 - clear weather
 - high pressure at centre
 - low pressure at centre
 - none of these
- Convective rainfall is most common in the
 - polar regions
 - equatorial region
 - subtropical region
 - subpolar region
- The Delhi sultanate lasted from
 - 1192 to 1206
 - 1192 to 1526
 - 1206 to 1290
 - 1206 to 1526

- e) Who among the following was not a relative of Babur?
- i) Chenghiz Khan ii) Taimur Lang
 iii) Sher Shah iv) Akbar
- f) Indo-Islamic architecture avoided the use of –
- i) Calligraphy ii) Animals & human forms
 iii) Floral patterns iv) Geometric patterns
- g) A unicameral legislature does not have –
- i) the Vidhan Sabha ii) the Vidhan Parishad
 iii) MLAs iv) a Speaker
- h) The governor may hold back a bill for consideration of the –
- i) Chief Minister ii) President
 iii) MLAs iv) Parliament

Q.4 Identify the personality and the monument and write a relevant sentence. (2×2=4)



(a) _____

(b) _____

Q.5 Draw a neat and clean diagram and label the parts. (any two) (2×2=4)

- a) Permanent pressure belts of the world.
 b) Layers of the atmosphere.
 c) Permanent winds belt of the world.

Q.6 Give the appropriate word for the following (1×4=4)

- a) The amount of water vapour present in the atmosphere
 b) The physical and biological conditions in which an organism lives.
 c) A group of 40 Turkish slave officers organised by Iltutmish.
 d) The proposal to pass a new law or to change an existing one.

Q.7 Define the following terms. (1×5=5)

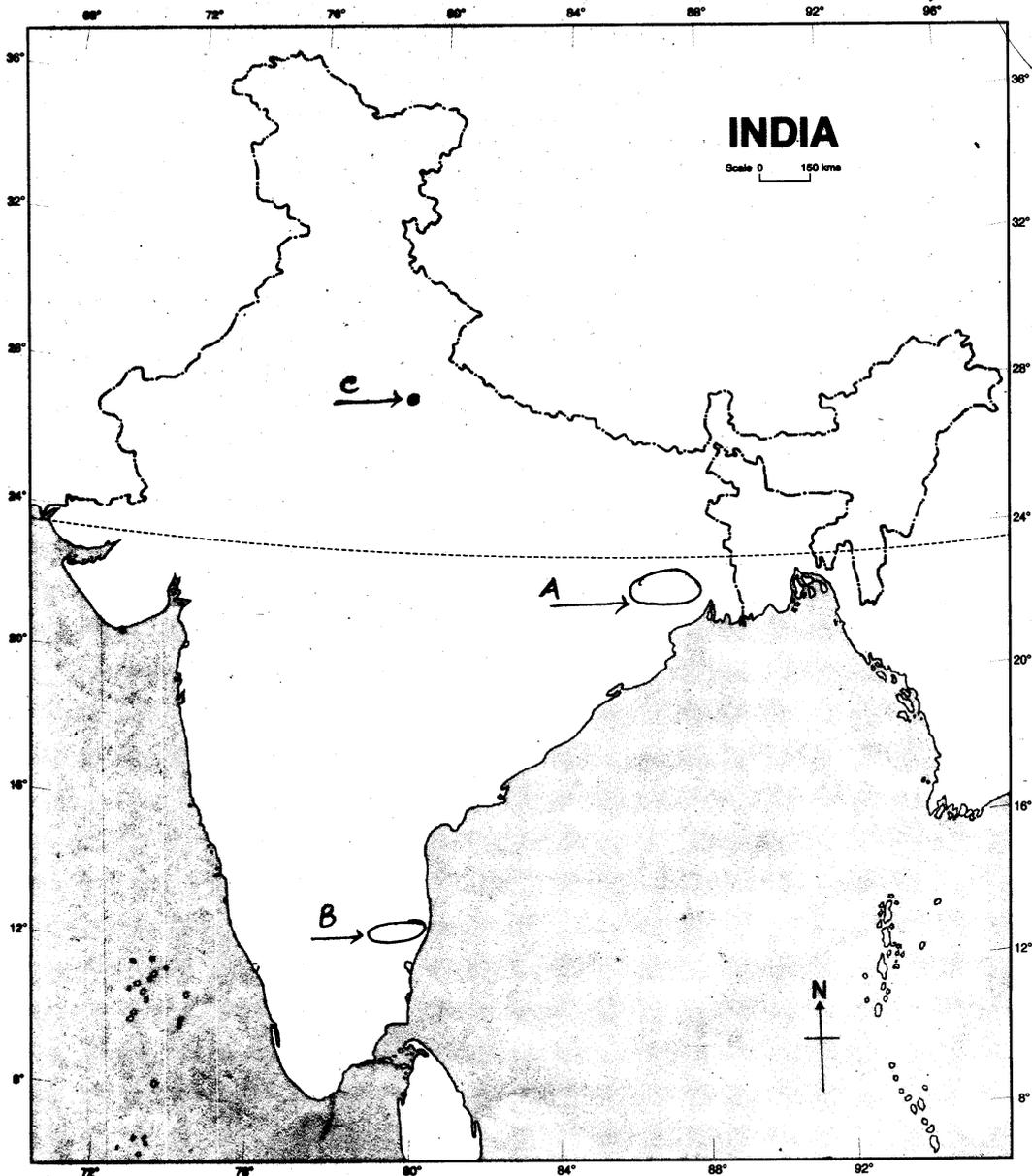
- a) Tectonic process b) Franchise c) Evaporation
 d) Dictatorship e) Masjid

Q.8 Give reasons for the following (1×3=3)

- a) The harbor of London does not freeze during winter.
 b) Vidhan Sabha is more powerful than Vidhan Parishad.
 c) The loss of Qandahar was a setback for the Mughal empire.

Q.9 In the given outline map of India, identify the following :

(1×3=3)



- (i) A – a kingdom in Bengal
B – a powerful kingdom under Rajaraja 1
C – an area that led to tripartite struggle

(ii) In an outline map of world, locate the following :

(1×3=3)

- a) Caribbean sea b) Mediteranean sea c) Arabian sea

PART – B

Q.10 Answer the following questions in not more than 20 words.

(2×5=10)

- a) What are fossils? Give examples.
b) Who were the barids? What were their jobs?
c) What do you understand by ruling party and opposition party?
d) What is the meaning of Suyurghal? Who usually receive these?
e) What is an assembly constituency? How many representatives can each constituency elect to the state legislature?

(3/4)

Q.11 Answer the following questions in not more than 40 words. (any five) (3×5=15)

- a) How does the upper mantle differ from the lower mantle?
- b) How does humidity vary from place to place and from time to time?
- c) Mention three problems faced by the Sultans of Delhi.
- d) Mention any three important architectural features of the Taj Mahal.
- e) Name a scheme that the Indian government runs to promote social equality. How does it help reduce caste discrimination?
- f) What are the functions of the presiding officer of a legislative assembly?

PART - C

Q.12 a) Answer the following questions in not more than 100 words. (any two) (2×5=10)

- i) Describe the layers of the atmosphere nearest to the earth's surface.
- ii) How do ocean currents modify the climate of coastal regions? Give one example.
- iii) What are sedimentary rocks? Explain how they are formed.

b) Answer the following questions in detail. (any two) (2×5=10)

- i) Discuss the economic measures adopted by Ala-ud-din Kalji as part of his Mongol policy.
- ii) Write briefly about Akbar's Mansabdari System.
- iii) Mughal architecture reached the peak of its glory under Shah Jahan. Justify this statement.

c) Answer any one question briefly. (1×5=5)

- i) How are MLCs of a state elected?
- ii) Explain the significance of the Indian citizen's right to equality.

PART- D

Q.13 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Humans now use about 45 times as much water as they did three centuries ago. Both surface water and ground water are getting depleted because we are using up water faster than nature can replace it.

Pollution of water is harmful for man and other organisms. Domestic wastes, untreated sewage and industrial wastes including harmful compounds of metals such as lead, pollute water. Minerals oils from spills, and dissolved salts also pollute water.

Drinking contaminated water may cause disease such as Cholera and typhoid. Boiling kills most disease-causing organisms in water. Treatment with chlorine also disinfects water.

- a) Give one reason why surface and ground water are getting depleted? (1)
- b) What kind of diseases are caused by drinking contaminated water? (1)
- c) Suggest any two measures to prevent water from getting polluted. (2)

