

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION, GNCT OF DELHI
PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER
Mid-Term Examination
Session 2026–27
Subject: Social Science
Class VII

Time Allowed: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 60

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper is divided into six sections – A, B, C, D, E and F.
3. Section A contains Question No. 1 with all sub-parts as Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 mark. Choose the correct option.
4. Section B contains Question Nos. 2 to 5, which are short answer questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer each question in at least 20 words.
5. Section C contains Question Nos. 6 and 7, which are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer each question in about 40–60 words.
6. Section D contains Question Nos. 8 and 9, which are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer each question in about 80–100 words.
7. Section E contains Question Nos. 10 to 13, which are source/case-based questions carrying 4 marks each. Read the given source/passage carefully and answer the questions.
8. Section F contains Question No. 14 is a map-based question carrying 5 marks. Mark the given locations on the map using appropriate symbols/signs.
9. No overall choice has been provided in the question paper; however, internal choices are given in some questions. Attempt only one option in such questions.
10. For Visually Impaired students, a separate question has been provided in place of Question No. 14. This question is to be attempted only by visually impaired students.
11. Maintain neatness and clarity while writing answers.

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1x15=15)

- 1.(i) Which of the following is a neighbouring country of India?** **1**
- (A) Australia
(B) South Africa
(C) Britain
(D) Pakistan
- (ii) At which of the following places will atmospheric pressure be the highest?** **1**
- (A) Near the sea coast
(B) Far from the sea coast
(C) On mountains
(D) On plateaus
- (iii) Which of the following receives the highest rainfall?** **1**
- (A) Rajasthan
(B) Gujarat
(C) Mawsynram
(D) Srinagar
- (iv) Identify the correct match.** **1**
- (A) Avanti – Anga
(B) Varanasi – Kashi
(C) Malla – Kosala
(D) Magadha – Kurukshetra
- (v) Identify me based on the following information.** **1**
- (I) I came to India during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.
(II) I wrote the book “Indica”.
- Options:**
- (A) Kautilya
(B) Porus
(C) Megasthenes
(D) Alexander
- (vi) Which of the following rulers is NOT described in Sangam literature?** **1**
- (A) Chola
(B) Shunga
(C) Chera
(D) Pandya

(vii) Who among the following is a famous astronomer?

1

- (A) Kalidasa
- (B) Varahamihira
- (C) Chandragupta
- (D) Samudragupta

(viii) Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A): Rivers have been worshipped in India since the Vedic period.

Reason (R): The Kumbh Mela originates from the legend of Samudra Manthan.

Options

- (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is correct but R is incorrect.
- (D) A is incorrect but R is correct.

(ix) Read Statement I and Statement II carefully and choose the correct option. 1

Statement I: Equality means that every person has the right to equal treatment.

Statement II: Freedom means the right to make one's own choices and express one's views.

Options:

- (A) Only Statement I is correct.
- (B) Only Statement II is correct.
- (C) Both Statements I and II are correct.
- (D) Both Statements I and II are incorrect.

(x) When did the Constitution of India come into force?

1

- (A) 26 January 1950
- (B) 15 August 1950
- (C) 15 August 1947
- (D) 26 January 1947

(xi) The method of exchanging goods and services without using money is called: 1

- (A) Coin System
- (B) Barter System
- (C) Paper Currency System
- (D) UPI System

(xii) On which of the following products would you find the BEE label?

1

- (A) Agricultural products
- (B) Electrical products
- (C) Food products
- (D) Gold products

(xiii) Who was the first Indian astronaut?

1

- (A) Saurabh Shukla
- (B) Rakesh Sharma
- (C) Deepak Verma
- (D) Anoop Iyer

(xiv) Who composed the text “Ashtadhyayi”?

1

- (A) Aryabhata
- (B) Panini
- (C) Kautilya
- (D) Brahmagupta

(xv) During the 5th and 4th centuries BCE in Greece, who did NOT have the right to vote?

1

- I. Women
- II. Workers
- III. Slaves
- IV. Free Men

Options:

- (A) Only I
- (B) Only I and II
- (C) Only I, II and III
- (D) Only IV

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (4x2=8)

2.(A) Describe any two features of the Lakshadweep Islands.

2

OR

2.(B) Describe any two features of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and explain their importance for India's security.

2

3. Name any two early republics (Ganarajyas) and mention one important feature of any one of them.

2

4. Explain the importance of an independent judiciary.

2

5.(A) Explain any two modern forms of money and mention their advantages.

2

OR

5.(B) Explain any two drawbacks of the barter system and how the modern monetary system overcomes them.

2

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2x3=6)

6.(A) Explain the importance of the market with examples from your daily life. Also explain how life would be affected without markets. **3**

OR

6.(B) Where do you buy the goods required for your daily life? Give any two reasons and explain the factors that influence your choice of such places. **3**

7.(A) Examine any three features of the Shunga rulers. **3**

OR

7.(B) Examine any three features of the Satavahana rulers. **3**

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (2x5=10)

8. A How does climate affect our lives? Explain using examples from daily life. **5**

OR

8.B Describe any five features of the climate of India. **5**

9. Describe any five features of the Constitution of India.. **5**

Section E

CASE based Questions (4x4=16)

10. Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions that follows: (1+1+2=4)

In the summer, the snow on the mountains melts and feeds major rivers, such as the Ganga, Indus, and Brahmaputra. These rivers and their tributaries provide water for drinking, farming, and industrial use, connecting with the lives of hundreds of millions of people. Hence, the Himalayas are sometimes called the 'Water Tower of Asia'. The Himalayas are also important to many cultures and belief systems. The mountains themselves are considered sacred, and temples and monasteries have been built within them, attracting monks and spiritual seekers from around the world who come to pray and meditate.

Questions:

(10.1) Where is Himalaya located? (1)

(10.2) Name any one river that originate from the Himalayas. (1)

(10.3) Why Himalaya is called the Water Tower of Asia?

(2)

11. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows: (1+1+2=4)

Towards the end of the 2nd millennium BCE, regional cultures gradually reorganised themselves in north India. As people formed clans or groups, probably sharing a common language and common customs, each clan came to be associated with a territory or janapada led by a rājā or ruler. ('Janapada' is a Sanskrit word which means 'where the people (jana) have set foot (pada),' that is, have settled down.) The janapadas grew as trade networks expanded and connected them. By the 8th or 7th centuries BCE, some of those early states had merged together; the resulting bigger units were known as mahājanapadas. Although the texts have different lists of them, the more frequent list gives the names of 16 mahājanapadas, extending from Gandhāra in the northwest to Anga in the east and to Aśhmaka in central India, close to the Godavari River. There may have been a few more, along with some smaller janapadas continuing independently.

Questions:

(11.1) What is the meaning of janpada? (1)

(11.2) Name any one Mahajanapada. (1)

(11.3) Which factors promoted the rise of Mahajanapadas? (2)

12. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows: (1+1+2=4)

In a democracy, a government is formed usually through some kind of election. While in kingdoms which have kings or queens, usually someone from within the family continues to rule and decide how the government will be set up. There are other ways of forming a government, and even in democracies there can be different kinds of elections.

Questions:

(12.1) How rulers are chosen in kingship? (1)

(12.2) How government is formed in democracies? (1)

(12.3) Explain the organs of government in India. (2)

13. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows: (1+1+2=4)

It is said that "necessity is the mother of invention." As the types and numbers of things that were being exchanged grew, and the distances across which barter was beginning to take place became longer, it became clear that there was a need for a different system. A common medium of exchange would make trade easier and so, money came into existence. As more and more people began to use it for transactions — buying and selling goods and services — it became the accepted method of payment.

Questions:

- (13.1) What is meant by barter system? (1)
- (13.2) Mention one example of barter system (1)
- (13.3) How did money ease the system of business? (2)

Section F**Map Based Questions (1x5)**

14. On the Political outline Map of India locate and label any five of the following places-

- (I) Magadh
- (II) Ashmaka
- (III) The Thar Desert
- (IV) Andaman and Nicobar Island
- (V) Aravalli Hills
- (VI) Sunderban Delta

The following questions are given for Visually Impaired students only in lieu of Question No. 14. Answer any five questions:

- (I) In which present-day Indian state is the Magadha Mahajanapada located? 1
- (II) In which present-day Indian state is the Ashmaka Mahajanapada located? 1
- (III) In which present-day Indian state is the Thar Desert located? 1
- (IV) In which part of India are the Andaman and Nicobar Islands located? 1
- (V) In which part of India are the Aravalli Hills located? 1
- (VI) In which present-day Indian state is the Sundarbans Delta located? 1

भारत- राजनैतिक
INDIA-POLITICAL

