

POOJA MODEL SCHOOL
SESSION – 2026- 27
MID- TERM PRACTICE WORKSHEET -01
SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – VII

DATE 23/8/26

NAME _____.

(M.M=60)

SECTION A

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

(1×10=10)

- Q1. Which factor mainly influences the weather of a place on a day-to-day basis?
(a) Latitude (b) Soil (c) Population (d) Atmospheric pressure
- Q2. A government in which people elect their representatives is called:
(a) Democracy (b) Monarchy (c) Empire (d) Dictatorship
- Q3. Who is Considered the founder of the Gupta Empire.
(a) Samudragupta (b) Chandragupta I (c) Chandragupta II (d) Skandagupta
- Q4. Which of the following rulers is associated with the spread of Buddhism to Central Asia?
(a) Ashoka (b) Kanishka. (c) Harsha (d) Cholas
- Q5. What is the present name of the city known as Pataliputra?
(a) Raj agriha (b) Patna (c) Kushinagar (d) Vaishali
- Q6. Which part of the Constitution outlines the Fundamental Duties?
(a) Part IV A. (b) Part I (c) Part VI (d) Part II
- Q7. Which instrument measures wind speed?
(a) Wind vane (b) Thermometer (c) Anemometer (d) Barometer
- Q8. Which foreign traveler visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II?
(a) Ibn- Battuta (b) Al- Biruni (c) Faxian (d) Megasthenes

Assertion–Reason

Q9. Assertion (A): In a Monarchy, rulers are usually elected by the people.

Reason (R): Monarchs usually come to power through hereditary succession.

- (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.

Q10. Assertion (A): Kalidas was a prominent playwright and poet during the Gupta period.

Reason ®: Kalidasa's works were written in Prakrit, the popular language of the time.

- (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.

B. Fill in the blanks

(1/2×6=3)

1. A _____ is a government system where religious leaders rule based on religious laws.
2. Climate refers to the long-term _____ conditions of a region.
3. The _____ makes the laws in a democracy.
4. _____ dynasty issued punch-marked silver coins as a symbol of economic power.
5. The Indian Meteorological Department was set up in the year _____.
6. The most famous literary figure of Chandragupta II's court was _____ author of Meghadutam.

C. Define the following terms:

(2×5=10)

- (a) Secularism
(b) Dictatorship
(c) Reorganisation
(d) Dhamma
(e) Topography

SECTION B

D. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS. (Do Any 5)

(5 × 2 = 10)

- 1 How does a country's government interact with the people?
- 2 Write a short note on Aryabhata?
- 3 What are the monsoon? How are they formed?
- 4 Who were the pallavas and where did they rule?
- 5 What are the key features of the constitution of India? Why is it still relevant today?
6. How did Empires rise and shape Indian civilization?

SECTION C

E. PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS.

1. Read the passage and answer the questions:

(3×4=12)

The Gupta period witnessed remarkable achievements in many fields. Scholars made important contributions to mathematics, astronomy, literature and medicine. Art and architecture also developed during this period. These achievements show that the progress of a civilisation depends not only on political power but also on knowledge and creativity.

- (a) Name any one field in which important developments took place during the Gupta period. (1)
- (b) Why is the Gupta period remembered as an important period of cultural development? (1)
- (c) Why should a society encourage art, science and literature along with political development? (2)

2. Read the passage and answer the questions:

A country has many communities, languages, regions and different social backgrounds. Its citizens need common rules so that everyone can live together with equal rights and responsibilities. The Constitution establishes institutions of government and lays down principles that guide the functioning of the country.

- (a) Why does a diverse country need a Constitution? (1)
- (b) What is meant by equality before law? (1)
- (c) Explain two ways in which the Constitution helps maintain a balance between the government and citizens. (2)

3. Read the passage and answer the questions:

A coastal city receives heavy rainfall during the monsoon season. Farmers depend on this rainfall for their crops. However, excessive rainfall sometimes causes floods and affects transport and daily life. People therefore need to understand weather forecasts and take suitable precautions.

- (a) Which seasonal winds are mainly responsible for rainfall in India? (1)
- (b) Why is monsoon rainfall important for farmers? (1)
- (c) Suggest any two measures that people can take before heavy rainfall. (2)

SECTION D

F. LONG QUESTION ANSWER (Attempt any 2 questions).

(2 × 5 = 10)

1. Imagine that a region receives very little rainfall for several years. How could this affect agriculture, food supply, people's occupations and settlement patterns? Explain logically.
2. A kingdom has a large army and a huge territory, but people are unhappy because taxes are very high and officials are not accountable. Can such an empire remain stable for a long time? Analyse the situation
3. In early Indian history, the Mauryas are considered important. State your reasons?

SECTION E

(1 × 5 = 5)

G. On the outline map of India, locate and label the following historical regions:

1. Pataliputra – Important centre of the Mauryan and Gupta periods
2. Ujjain – Important ancient city
3. Mathura – Important historical and cultural centre
4. Nalanda – Famous ancient centre of learning
5. Prayagraj (Allahabad) – Associated with the Gupta period and historical inscriptions

