

Kendriya Vidyalaya No.1 Golconda, Hyderabad

Model Formative Assessment-1

Class: VII

Marks: 40

Sub: Social Science

Time: 90 MIN

Instructions:- (i) All questions are compulsory  
(ii) Word limit should be followed strictly

I. Answer the following in one word or one sentence. 5x1=5m

- 1) How did historians divide the Indian history.
- 2) Who was the first British governor general of India?
- 3) What is resource conversion?
- 4) What is suitable development?
- 5) Dr. B.R Ambedkar.

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- 6) Solar and Wind energy is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Coal and Petroleum are the example of \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Jamel mill divides \_\_\_\_\_ into three parts.
- 9) The last viceroy of British India was \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) Nepal adapted an interim constitution in \_\_\_\_\_.

III Choose the correct answer

11. Which of the following is not the period of division of Indian history by James mill? ( )

- a. Hindu                      b. Muslim                      c. Christian's                      d.sikhs

12. HyderAli was the ruler of ( )  
a. Bengal            b. Mysore            c. Delhi            d. Hyderabad
13. Ravi channamma was the ruler of ( )  
a. Bengal            b. Agra            c. Kitoor            d. Kanpur
14. Give an Example of Biotic resource ( )  
a. rocks            b. Minerals            c. Soils            d. Animals
15. Who was the first Prime minister of free India ( )  
a. pt. Jawarlal Nehru    b. Mrs. Indira Gandhi            c. Lala lajpahi Roy  
d. lal bahadur shastri
16. Resources drawn from nature and used without much modification are called ( )  
a. Human made resources    b. Natural resources  
c. Cultural resources            d. none

IV Answer the following in 30-40 words 4x3=12m

17. Why does a democratic country need a constitution?
18. Why did the British preserve official documents?
19. What attracted European trading company in India?
20. Distinguish between Actual resources and potential resources?

V Answer the following in 60-80 Words 3x4=12m

21. Explain any two key features of Indian Constitution.
22. Distinguish between ubiquitous and localized resources
23. Describe the changes that Occurred in the composition of the Company Army.

## ANSWER KEY

1. Ancient, Medieval and Modern
2. Warren Hosting
3. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed
4. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them to the future
5. who was known as the father of India constitution
6. Renewable resources
7. Non renewable resources
8. Indian History
9. lord mount botten
10. 2007
11. Sikhs
12. Mysore
13. kitoor
14. Animals
15. A) pt –Jawaharlal Nehru
16. B) natural resources
17. In a democratic country general public chose their leader to exercise their power Responsibility on Their behalf.  
  
But it was always possible that this leaders might misuse there authority.  
  
Hence, the constitution provides safe guard against this.
18. The British preserved documents because of the following reasons.
  - One can study the notes and reports which were prepared in the past.
  - The preserver documents reveal the progress made by country in the past.

19. – cheap and I killed labor  
 - Cheap land.  
 -spices like pepper, cloves, cardamom.

20. Potential resources

Actual resources

1) Those resources which entire

Quantity is not known

Examples-uranium in ladakh, strong

Winels in Rajasthan

1) Those resources which quantity is known.

eg-rich coal deposits in rub valley of Germany,

petroleum in west Asia

21. 1. Parliamentary form of government

2. Federalism

3. Separation of powers

4. Fundamental rights (any two points Explanation)

22. Those resources which are found everywhere is called ubiquity resources

Ex: land water air etc

Those resources which are found in certain places are called localized Resources

Ex: iron ore silver copper etc

23. 1. Farmers recruited as sapoy by mughal successor states

2. The army was known as sepoy army

3. Infantry requirements become more important

4. Caste and community feelings ignored