

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN: HYDERABAD REGION

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन - हैदराबाद संभाग

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II

संकलित परीक्षा II

CLASS – VII : SOCIAL SCIENCE

कक्षा - सातवीं : सामाजिक विज्ञान

TIME : 2 ½ Hrs

Maximum Marks : 60

General Instruction:

1. The question paper has 24 questions.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Marks are indicated against each question.
4. Questions from serial number 1 to 9 are multiple choice questions (MCQ) of 1 Mark
5. Questions from serial number 10 to 19 are 3 marks questions.
6. Questions from serial number 20 to 22 are 5 marks questions.
7. Question number 23, is a map question of 3 marks from History and question number 24 is a map question of 3 marks from Geography. Both maps to be attached with answer sheet.

१. प्रश्न पत्र में २४ प्रश्न हैं ।
२. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
३. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने अंक दिए गये हैं ।
४. प्रश्न क्रमांक १ से ९ तक के प्रश्न एक-एक अंक के बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं ।
५. प्रश्न क्रमांक १० से १९ तक के प्रश्न तीन - तीन अंक हैं।
६. प्रश्न क्रमांक २० से २२ तक के प्रश्न पाँच - पाँच अंक हैं।
७. प्रश्न संख्या २३ इतिहास से मानचित्र संबंधित ३ अंक का है और प्रश्न २४ भूगोल से मानचित्र संबंधित ३ अंक का है। दोनों मानचित्रों को अपनी उत्तर - पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न कीजिये ।

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. The Rajarajeshwara temple was constructed at 1M
a) Ajmer b) Bijapur c) Vijayanagar d) Thanjavur
राजराजेश्वर मंदिर का निर्माण हुआ था
a) अजमेर b) बीजापुर c) विजयनगर d) तंजावुर
2. Which tribal group established a powerful kingdom in Assam? 1M
a. Khokhar b. Ahom c. Gond d. Banjara
जो आदिवासी समूह असम में एक शक्तिशाली राज्य की स्थापना की ?
a. खोखर b. अहोम c. गोंड d. बंजारा
3. What was Manipravalam ? 1M
a. A language b. Name of the state c. Name of a saint d. Name of a king
मनिप्रवलम क्या था?
a. एक भाषा b. राज्य का नाम. c. संत का नाम. d. राजा का नाम
4. Roads built underground are called 1M
a. Subways b. Expressway c. Airways d. Flyover
भूमिगत सड़क को कहा जाता है -
a) सबवे b) एक्सप्रेसवे c) एयरवेज d) फ्लाईओवर
5. Manioc is the staple food of – 1M
a. Ganga basin b. Africa c. Amazon d. None of the above
मैनियोक मुख्य भोजन है -
A) गंगा बेसिन B) अफ्रीका C) अमेज़न D) उपरोक्त में से कोई
6. Hemis in the Ladakh is a famous - 1M
a. Temple b. Church c. Monastery d. Mosque.
लद्दाख में हेमिस प्रसिद्ध है -
A) मंदिर B) चर्च C) बौद्ध मठ D) मस्जिद .
7. Which of the following are form of media? 1M
a. T.V b. Radio c. Newspaper d. All of the above
निम्न में से कौन सा मीडिया का रूप है ?
A) टीवी B) रेडियो C) अखबार D) इनमें से सभी
8. Which is the largest cloth market in the world ? 1M
a. Tamil Nadu b. Delhi c. Ahmedabad d. Agra
दुनिया में सबसे बड़ा कपड़ा बाजार कहाँ है ?
A) तमिलनाडु B) दिल्ली C) . अहमदाबाद D) आगरा

9. According to the 2001 census what is the % of women in India? 1M
 a. 52% b. 30% c. 48% d. 60%
 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में महिलाओं का क्या % है ?
 A) 52 % B) 30 % C) 48 % D) 60 %
10. How did a temple communicate the importance of a King? 3M
 मंदिर कैसे एक राजा के महत्व को दर्शाते थे?
11. Why did people from distant lands visit Surat ? 3M
 दूर देश के लोग सूरत का दौरा क्यों करते थे?
12. Why the Mughals were interested in the land of the Gonds? 3M
 मुगल गोंड की भूमि में कब्जा करना क्यों चाहते थे ?
13. Define the following - 3M
 a. Local media b. Broadcast c. Public Protest
 निम्नलिखित परिभाषित करें
 A) स्थानीय मीडिया B) प्रसारण C) सार्वजनिक विरोध
14. What made Swapna sell the cotton to the trader instead of selling at the Kurnool cotton market? 3M
 स्वप्ना कपास कुरनूल कपास बाजार में बेचने के बजाय व्यापारी को क्यों बेचा?
15. What issue was the Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) fighting for ? Why did the villagers set up this organization? 3M
 तवा मत्स्य संघ (टी.एम.एस) के संघर्ष का विषय क्या था? ग्रामीणों ने इस संगठन की स्थापना क्यों की थी?
16. What is meant by the word Brand? Write two reasons why building brands is central to advertising? 3M
 ब्रांड शब्द से क्या मतलब है? विज्ञापन में ब्रांड निर्माण क्यों प्रमुख है। दो कारण लिखिये?
17. Distinguish between – 3M
 Tropical evergreen forests and Tropical deciduous forests.
 उष्णकटिबंधीय सदाबहार वनों और उष्णकटिबंधीय पर्णपाती वनों में क्या अंतर है?
18. What are the major cities located on the river Ganga ?(any six) 3M
 गंगा नदी पर स्थित कौन से बड़े शहर हैं ? (कोई छह)
19. Life of people is undergoing change due to modernization. But the people of Ladakh have over the centuries learned to live in balance and harmony with nature. Due to the scarcity of resources like water and fuel, they are used with reverence and care. Nothing is discarded or wasted. 3M
 a. How the people of Ladakh have balanced their life with nature?

b. What do we learn from the life style of people from Ladakh?

लोगों का जीवन आधुनिकीकरण की वजह से परिवर्तन के दौर से गुजर रहा है | लेकिन लद्दाख के लोग सदियों से प्रकृति के साथ संतुलन और सद्भाव में जीना सीख लिया है | पानी और ईंधन जैसे संसाधनों की कमी के कारण, उन्होंने इसका प्रयोग श्रद्धा और देखभाल के साथ किया है | कुछ भी नष्ट या बर्बाद नहीं किया जाता है |

a) लद्दाख के लोगों ने कैसे प्रकृति के साथ अपने जीवन को संतुलित किया है ?

b) हमें लद्दाख के लोगों के जीवन शैली से क्या सीख मिलती है?

20. (a) What are Prairies?

5M

(b) Where are they found?

(c) Why the Prairies are known as granaries of the world?

(a) प्रेयरीज़ का अर्थ क्या है?

(b) ये कहाँ पाए जाते हैं?

(c) प्रेयरीज़ को दुनिया के अनाज का भंडार के रूप में जाना जाता है क्यों?

21. a. What is Guru Granth Sahib?

5M

b. What was known as dharmsal?

c. What were the major teachings of Baba Guru Nanak?

a) गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब क्या है ?

b) धर्मसाल से क्या समझते हो?

c) बाबा गुरु नानक की प्रमुख शिक्षायें क्या थीं ?

22. a. In what ways is a hawker different from a shopowner?

5M

b. Why do people go to a weekly market ? Give two reasons?

a) फेरीवाला दुकानदार से किस तरह अलग है ?

b) लोग क्यों साप्ताहिक बाजार जाते हैं? दो कारण दीजिए?

23. On the world map mark the following

3M

a. Sahara Desert

b. Ladakh

c. Equator

दुनिया के मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दिखाइए -

a) सहारा मरुस्थल

b) लद्दाख

c) भूमध्यरेखा

24. On the outline map of India mark the following

3M

- a. Baroda
- b. Arcot
- c. Awadh

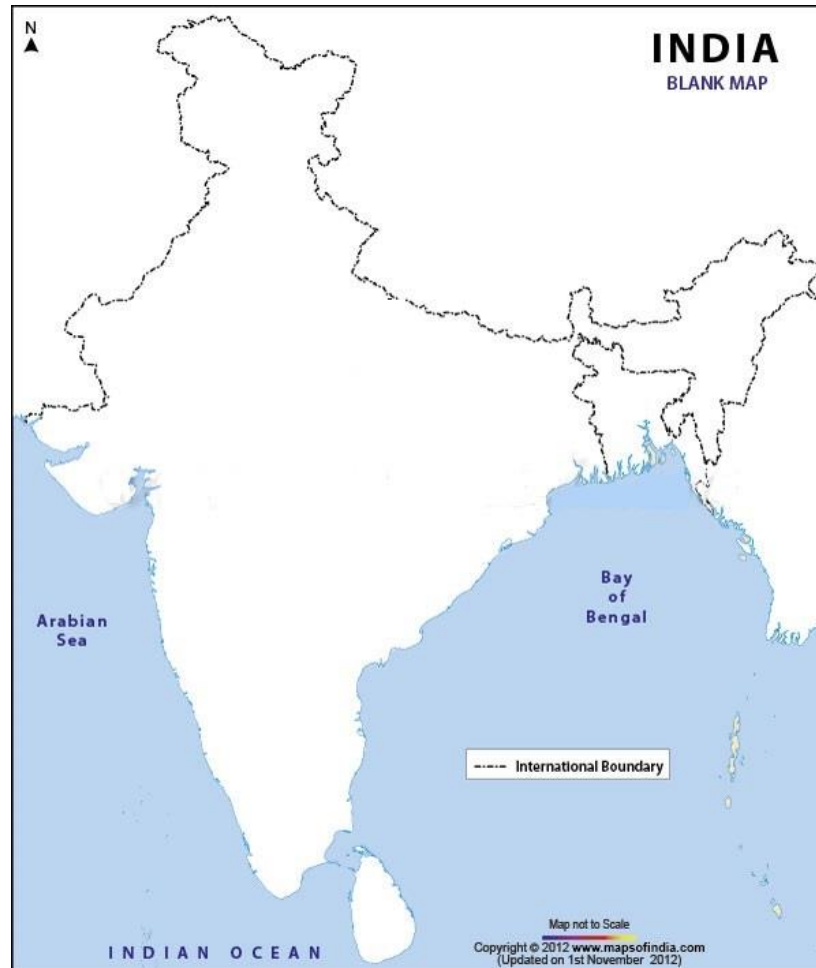
भारत की रूपरेखा मानचित्र निम्नलिखित को दिखाइए

- a) बड़ौदा
- b) अर्कोट
- c) अवध

23.



24.



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MARKING SCHEME

Maximum Marks : 60

MCQ

1 x 9 = 9M

- 1) Thanjavur (d)
- 2) Ahom (b)
- 3) A language (a)
- 4) Subways (a)
- 5) Amazon (c)
- 6) Monastery (c)
- 7) All of the above (d)
- 8) Tamil Nadu (a)
- 9) 48% (c) (page no .116)
- 10) 1. Kings demonstrate their devotion to god and their power and wealth. (3M)
2. Example-Rajarajeshwara temple built by king Rajarajadeva for the worship of his god-Rajarajeshvaram.
3. it is noticeable that the names of ruler and the god are very similar.
4. The king took the God's name because it was auspicious and wanted to appear like a god.
- 11) 1. Surat was the gateway for trade with west Asia via the Gulf of Ormuz. (3M)
2. Called the gate of Mecca because many pilgrim ships set sail from here.
3. Big market for cotton textiles.
4. Famous for gold lace borders.
5. Numerous rest houses for visitors.
6. Magnificent building and innumerable pleasures parks. (any three)
- 12) 1. Garha Katanga was a rich state. (3M)
2. It earned much wealth by trapping and exporting wild elephants to others kingdoms.
3. When the Mughal defeated the Gonds , captured a huge booty of precious coins and elephants. (page no .99)
- 13) 1. Local Media- Most of the big houses of media are not interested in covering in small issues that involve ordinary people and their daily lives. Hence several local groups have come forward to start their own media.
2. Broadcast- This word is used to refer to a TV or radio programme that is widely transmitted.
3. Public Protest- When a large number of people come together and openly state their opposition to some issue . Example- organizing a rally, signature campaign. (1 X 3=3M)
- 14) 1. Swapna was a small farmer in Kurnool grows cotton on her small piece of land. (3M)
2. She had taken loan from the trader at a very high rates of interest to buy seeds, fertilizers for cultivation.
3. Trader made her promise to sell her cotton to him.

15) A) Demanding their right to fishing for their livelihood (1+2=3M)

B) 1. Tawa river originates in the Mahadeo hills of Chhindwara district, flows through Betul, before joining the Narmada in Hosangabad.

2. The Tawa dam began to be built in 1958 and was completed in 1978.

3. In 1994 the government gave the rights for fishing in the Tawa reservoir to private contractors.

4. Contractors drove the local people away and got cheap labour from outside and threaten the villagers.

5. The villagers stood united and decided that it was the time to set up an organization and do something to protect their rights. Thus the Tawa Matsya Sangh was formed.

16) Brand- This refers to a special identification or name that is associated with a product. Such identification is created through the process of advertising. (1+2=3M)

–Building brands is central in advertising because of the following reasons. –

1. To differentiate it from other products in the markets.

2. The branded product does not confuse people with the other products in the open market.

17) (3M)

Tropical Evergreen Forest	Tropical Deciduous Forest
1. Tropical evergreen forests are also called tropical rain forests.	1. Tropical deciduous forests are monsoon forests.
2. They receive heavy rainfall during the year.	2. These regions experience seasonal changes.
3. The trees do not shed their leaves all together.	3. Trees shed their leaves in the dry seasons to conserve water.
4. Hardwood trees like Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany are common trees.	4. The hardwood trees are found in these forests. Example Sal, Teak, Neem.

18) Major cities located on the banks of river Ganga- (3M)

1. Kanpur
2. Allahabad
3. Varanasi
4. Patna
5. Lucknow
6. Kolkata

19) 1. The people of Ladakh have balanced their life with nature by harmony in spite of changes due to modernization.

2. Limited resources should be used with reverence and care. Nothing should be discarded and wasted. Ex-water and fuel. (1+2=3M)

20) 1. The temperate grasslands of North America are known as the Prairies. (5M)

2. Prairies grasslands have been cleared and wheat is grown extensively on these plains.

3. The people of this region are very hardworking.

4. They have successfully harnessed technology to utilize their rich natural resources.

5. Scientific methods of cultivation and use of tractors, harvesters and combines has made North America a surplus food producer.

6. The Prairies are also known as the Granaries of the world due to the huge surplus of wheat Production.

21) A. Guru Granth Sahib- holy scripture of the Sikhs. (1+1+3=5M)

B. Baba Guru Nanak created sacred space which was known as dharmsal. It is now known as Gurdwara.

C. Teachings of Baba Guru Nanak-

1. He emphasized the importance of the worship of an God.
2. He insisted that caste, creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining liberation.
3. He himself used the terms nam, dan and isnan for the essence of his teaching.
4. Nam – Japna , kirt-karna and vand- chhakna basis of right belief and worship, honest living and helping others.

22) A) (3+2=5M)

1. Hawker sells their goods by shouting on the roadside or keeping their goods on their head.
2. They do not have any permanent shop.
3. They sell their goods at cheaper rate.
4. They goods are not packed or branded.

Shop owner

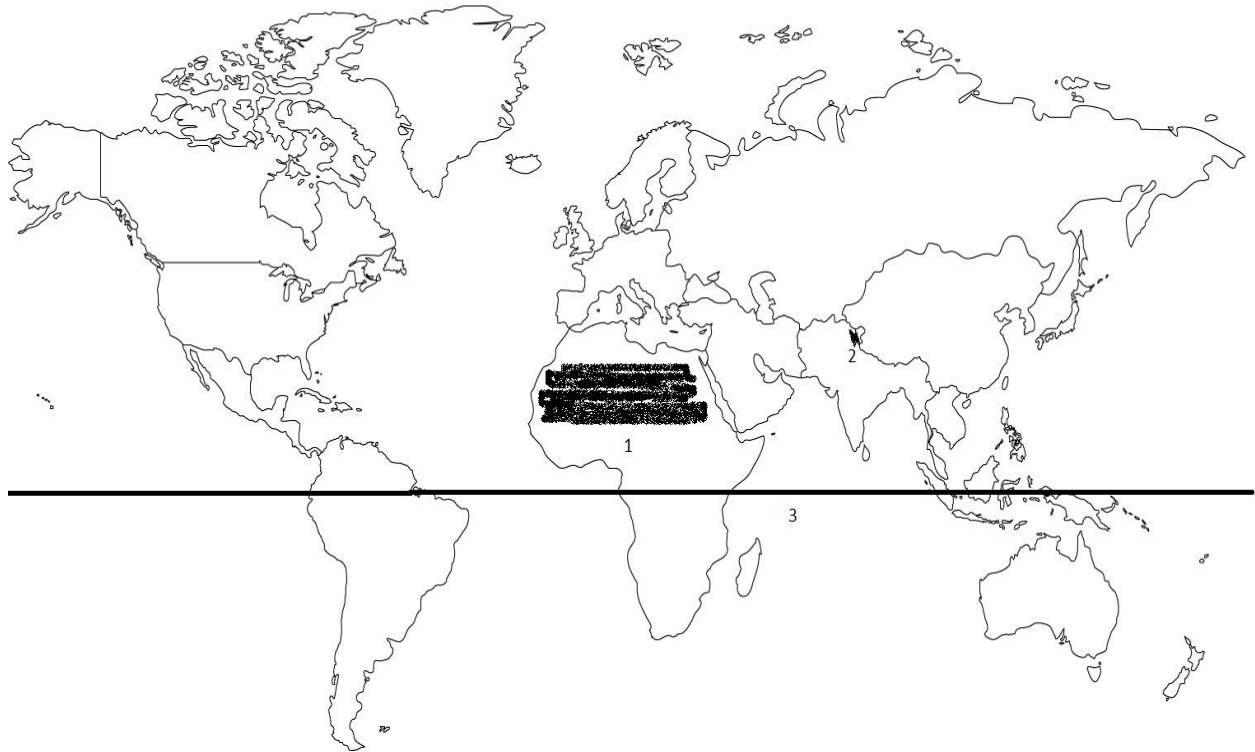
1. Shop owner owns a shop in a market or a street.
2. They have to pay rent, electricity and fees/ taxes to the govt.
3. They have to pay wages to their workers.
4. Shops selling the same goods have competition with others.

B)

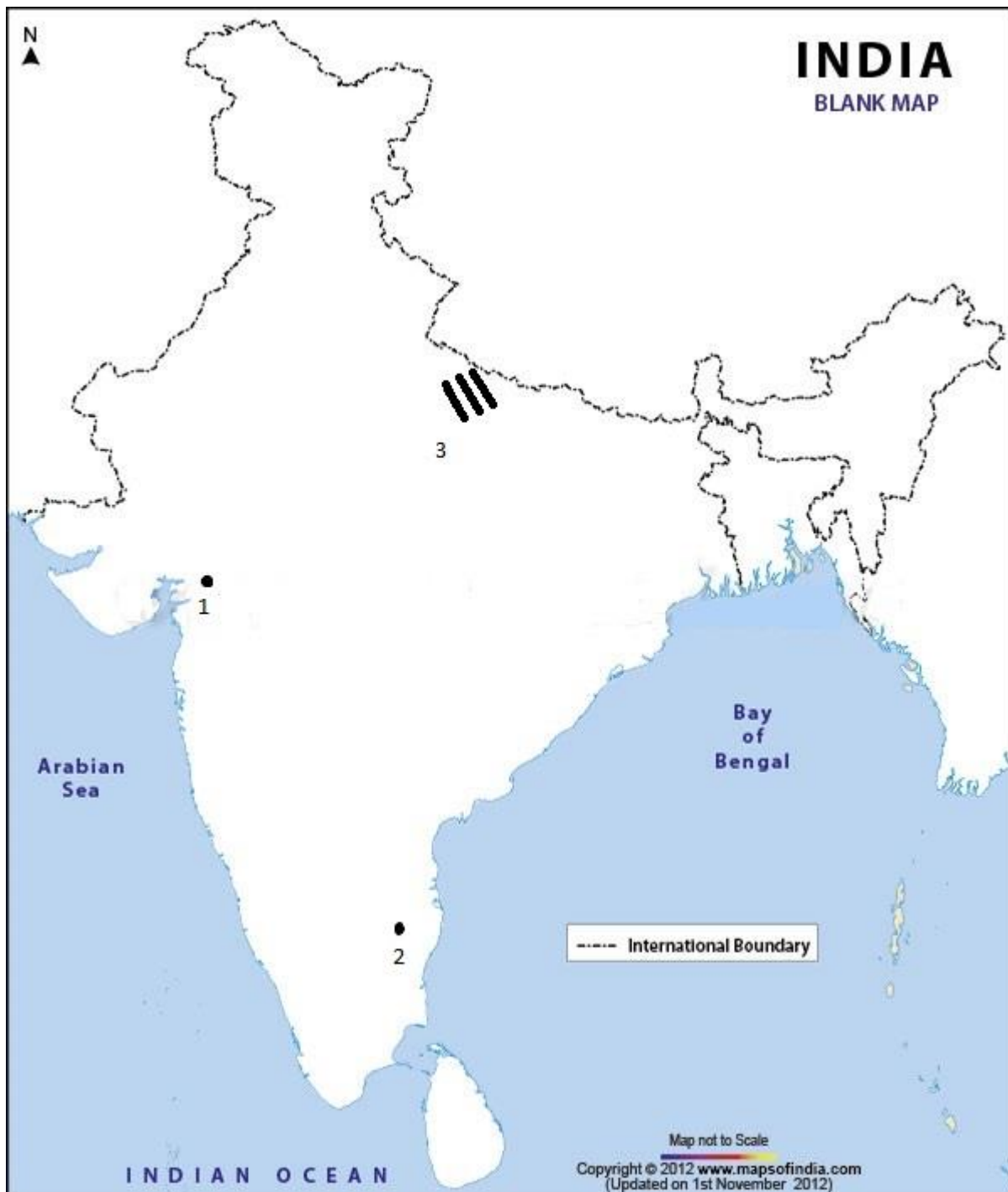
1. Weekly market is held on a specific day of the week.
2. In weekly market things are available with cheaper rates.
3. Most items are available in one place.

23) World Map

(1 X 3 = 3M)



1. Sahara Desert
2. Ladakh
3. Equator



1. Baroda
2. Arcot
3. Awadh