

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, PATNA

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –I

BLUE PRINT (2014-15)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STD – VII

Topic	V.S.A.	S.A.	L.A.
<b><u>History</u></b>			
1. Tracing changes through a thousand years.		3	
2. New Kings and Kingdoms	1	4	4
3. The Delhi Sultans	1	3	
4. The Mughal Empire	1		
5. Rulers and Building.	1	3	
<b><u>Geography</u></b>			
1. Environment		3	
2. Inside our Earth	1	3	
3. Our Changing Earth	1		2
4. Air	1		2
5. Water	1	3	4
<b><u>Civics</u></b>			
1. On Equality	1	3	
2. Role of the Government in Health	1		4
3. How the state Government works.		Or 3	
4. Growing up as boys and girls.	1		4
5. Women change the world	1	3	

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Patna Region  
Summative Assessment-1 (2015-16)  
CLASS – VII  
Subject – Social Science

Time-2:30 hours

Max. Marks: 60

**General Instruction**

- This question paper has 26 questions.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Marks are given against each question.
- Attach separate map work with answer book.

**सामान्य निर्देश**

This questions paper has 26 question. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य है

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने अंक दिए गए हैं

अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ अलग से मानचित्र कार्य नत्थी करे

1. Which were the two major cities under the control of the chahamanas? 1  
चौहमनानो के नियंत्रण मे आने वाले दो प्रमुख नगर कौन थे?
2. From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to india? 1  
इबब्बन बतुता किस देश से भारत आया थ?
3. Who was the founder of the Mughal Empire? 1  
मुगल साम्राज्य का संस्थापक कौन थ?
4. What is a Shikhara? 1  
शिखर से क्या अभिप्राय हैं?
- 5 Name 3 types of rocks? 1  
तीन प्रकार के शैलों के नाम लिखें?
6. Mushroom rocks are found in? 1  
छत्रक शैलें पाई जाती है?
7. The most important layer of the atmosphere is? 1  
वायुमंडल की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण परत हैं?
8. Generally the warm ocean current originates near? 1  
सामान्यतया गर्म महासागरीय धाराएं उत्पन्न होती है?
9. The first state in India to introduces the midday meal scheme? 1  
मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम लागू करने वाला प्रथम राज्य है?

10. What are the two health care services? 1  
हम स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को किन दो वर्गों में बांट सकते हैं?
11. Who was Melani? 1  
मेलानी कौन थी?
12. Domestic workers are usually? 1  
घरेलू कामगार अक्सर होते हैं?
13. What is an ecosystem? 3  
परितंत्र क्या है ?
14. What are the uses of rocks? 3  
शैलों के क्या उपयोग हैं?
15. What is precipitation? 3  
वर्षण क्या है?
16. Who was considered a foreigner in the past? 3  
अतीत में विदेशी किसे माना जाता था?
17. What is meant by the internal and external frontiers of the Sultanate? 3  
सल्तनत की भीतरी और बाहरी सीमा से आप क्या समझते हैं?
18. What role did the Yamuna play in the layout of the New Mughal city at Shahjahanabad? 3  
शाहजहानाबाद में नए मुगल शहर की योजना में यमुना नदी की क्या भूमिका थी?
19. In what ways was Omparkesh Valmiki's experience similar to that of the Anshari? 3  
ओम प्रकाश वाल्मीकि का अनुभव अंसारी दम्पति के अनुभव से किस प्रकार मिलता है?
20. How did some MLA's become ministers? Explain. 3  
कुछ विधायक मंत्री कैसे बनते हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

OR

- How do you think stereotypes about what a woman can or can't do affect women's right to equality?
21. Why are the works of men and women not valued equally? 4  
पुरुषों और महिलाओं के कार्यों को समान मूल्य क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है?
22. What are different ways thought which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all? Discuss. 4  
सभी को स्वास्थ्य - सुविधा मिले इस के लिये सरकार कौन-कौन से कदम उठा रही है?
23. Give reason :- 4

- i) What is erosion?  
ii) Name three types of rainfall?

(i) अपरदन क्या है ?

(ii) वर्षा के तीन प्रकार लिखें ।

24. Match the following :-

4

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Gurjara Prithiharas | (i) Western Deccan          |
| b) Rashtrakutas        | (ii) Bengal                 |
| c) Palas               | (iii) Gujarat and Rajasthan |
| d) Cholas              | (iv) Tamil Nadu             |

जोड़े बनाए

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (i) गुर्जर - प्रतिहार | पश्चिमी दक्कन      |
| (ii) राष्ट्रकूट       | बंगाल              |
| (iii) पाल             | गुजरात और राजस्थान |
| (iv) चोल              | तमिलनाडु           |

25. Draw a neat diagram of water cycle ? Explain.

4

जल - चक्र का साफ -सुथरा चित्र बनाए तथा वर्णन करे?

26. On the given outline map of India show the following:

4

- i) Kanauj  
ii) Ganga river  
iii) Indraprastha  
iv) Chahamanas

दिए गए भारत के रेखाचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दर्शाएं

- (i) कन्नौज  
(ii) गंगा नदी  
(iii) इंद्रप्रस्थ  
(iv) चौहमहान





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MARKING SCHEME

1. a. Indraprastha  
    b. Kanauj
2. Morocco Africa
3. Babur was the founder of Mughal Empire in India.
4. The top most pointed portion of a temple is called shikhara.
5. a. Igneous rocks  
    b. Sedimentary rocks  
    c. Metamorphic rocks
6. Deserts
7. Troposphere
8. Equator
9. Tamil nadu
10. a) Public health service.  
      b) Private health facilities.
11. A domestic worker.
12. Women

13. Ecosystem is the system formed by the interaction of all living organisms with one another and with physical and chemical factors of the environment in which they live, all transfer of energy and material.
14. Uses of Rocks
- (i) Hard rocks are used in making buildings and barrages.
  - (ii) Houses and buildings are built of rocks (stones, slates, granite, marble )
  - (iii) Stones are used in numerous games:
    - ~ Seven stone (phitthoo).
    - ~ Hop scotch (stapu, kit kit).
    - ~ Five stones (gitti).
  - (iv) Rocks (stones and slate) are used in building bridges, embankments.
15. Precipitate is the fall of moisture on the ground in the form of rainfall, snow, sleet and hail stones.
16. In the past, a person who was stranger or who was not a part of the society or culture was considered to be a 'foreigner'.
- ~ In Hindi a foreigner is termed as pardesi.
  - ~ In Persian a foreigner is called ajnabi.
17. Meanings of:

Internal frontier: Hinterland of the garrison towns.

External frontier: Areas beyond the hinterland of the garrison towns.

18. The Yamuna played the following role in the layout of the new Mughal city at Shahjahanabad.

~ the palace was commanded by the river front.

~ Only the specially favoured nobles like dara Shukoh were given access to the river.

~ All others had to construct their houses far away from river Yamuna.

19. Omprakash Valimiki's experience was similar to that of Ansaris in the following ways:

~ Omprakash Valimiki was not allowed to sit with other students on the desks or mats but at the end of the worn out mat.

~ Ansaris were not given apartments on rent in the locality of the people belonging to Hindu religion.

~ Omprakash Valimiki was discriminated. On the basis of caste while Ansaris were discriminated against on the basis of religion.

20. The party which obtains more than 50 percent of total seats in an Assembly is termed as the ruling party.

The ruling party members (MLAs) choose their leader.

~ The leader is the leader of the entire legislature.

~ The Governor appoints give oath to the leader as Chief Minister.

~ The Chief Minister forms the cabinet by nominating minister from among the ruling party MLAs or from outside from among the party members.

~ He sends the names of the minister to the Governor who appoints them as ministers.

~ The Governor then gives oath to these ministers.

Q.21.

Ans.- In most societies the roles men and women play or the work they do, are not valued equally.

Men and women do not have the same status.

Difference exists in the work done by men and that by women.

Men works outside the house.

Most of the women work in the house.

But the work of women is more taxing and men cannot do their work smoothly and patiently.

Q. 22.

- i. Increasing the of hospitals, healthcare centers and family welfare centers.

- ii. Organizing pulse polio.
- iii. Organizing free camps for check up of general public.

Q. 23.

- i. Erosion is wearing away of landscape by different agents like running water, glacier, wind, ground water and sea waves.
- ii. Three types of rainfall are:-
  - Convectional rainfall
  - Orographic rainfall
  - Cyclonic or Frontal rainfall

Q. 24.	Gurjara- Pratiharas	Gujarat and Rajashthan
	Rashtrakutas	Western Deccan
	Palas	Bengal
	Cholas	Tamil Nadu

Q.25.

Ans.        Condensation  
              (Rainfall)  
              Evaporation  
              Precipitation

The water cycle is the process by which the water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land.