

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS ODISHA ZONE B AND C
QUESTION BANK
PA-1 PORTION
CLASS-VII-SOCIAL SCIENCE, 2023-24
CHAPTER- Components of Environment

1. The domain of earth used for agriculture is (1)
 - a) Hydrosphere
 - b) Atmosphere
 - c) Lithosphere
 - d) both (a) and (c)
2. The great variety of life on earth is called. (Give one word) (1)
3. The top most layer of the surface of earth is called_____. (1)
4. People, place and things surrounding any living organism is called biosphere (true or false) (1)
5. Atmosphere extends up to a height of about _____km from the earth surface. (1)
 - a) 1000 kms
 - b) 1600kms
 - c) 16000 kms
 - d) 1500 kms
6. Plants, animals and land are an important part of biological environment. (Correct the underlined word and rewrite the statement) (1)
7. The language from which the word Environment is derived (1)
 - a) Greek
 - b) German
 - c) French
 - d) Spanish
8. It is one of the causes of threat to Environment (1)
 - a) Growing population
 - b) Growing crops
 - c) Growing animals
 - d) Both a and b
9. Earth temperature is increasing day by day, this process is known as (Give a single term) (1)
10. There is a constant and continuous interaction between the___&___components of environment (1)
11. The most dynamic domain of the environment is _____ (1)
 - a) Hydrosphere
 - b) Atmosphere
 - c) Lithosphere
 - d) both (a) and (b)

- 12 The percentage of water present in Northern hemisphere is _____ than the Southern hemisphere. (1)
13. _____ protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun. (1)
14. Identify the need of the present times towards sustaining of all form of life on earth (1)
15. Human being is an integral part of biosphere as (1)
- They can create biodiversity
 - They can generate mineral resources
 - They can modify their environment
 - Both b and C
- 16 SIMA layer lies _____ SIAL layer. (Above/ Below) (1)
17. Wildlife protection act is enforced to conserve (1)
- wildlife
 - minerals
 - water
 - soil
18. Assertion-Atmosphere is the most dynamic sphere in the environment (1)
Reason -Changes in the atmosphere takes place most often
- Both A & R are true, R is correct explanation of A
 - Both A & R are true; R is not correct explanation of A
 - A is false R is true
 - Both A & R are false
- 19. Identify one of the adverse impacts of the picture. (1)**



- 20. Case study (1)**
- It is important to realise that all elements of nature have some mutual dependency and interaction. Therefore if humans over exploit the natural resources it would affect other organisms and in the long term also affect human beings. As member of human environment we should take adequate care of nature and natural resources and not over consume and exploit them
- Identify one of the most negative impacts of environment
 - Write one step to conserve our environment
 - Plants and animals are dependent on each other for their _____
 - Write one major action by human being which affects the environment.
21. SIAL and SIMA are divisions of _____ (1)

22. Identify the correctly matched pair. (1)
- | A | B |
|------------------|---|
| a) National park | i) reserved area for protection of wild lif |
| b) 1972 | ii) wild life protection act |
| c) SIMA | iii) Silica and magnesium |
| d) SIAL | iv) silica and alluminium |
- A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
 B) a-ii, b-I, c-iii, d-iv
 C) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii
 D) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
23. Choose the odd one. (1)
 Bridge, Road, Buildings, Plants
24. When is the world environment day celebrated every year? (1)
- a) 25 june
 b) 23 June
 c) 26january
 d) 5 june
25. Which among the following is a human made environment? (1)
- a) Hydrosphere
 b) Air
 c) Economic
 d) Industries
26. Explain the importance of environment for us. (3)
27. Give examples for the positive interdependence of man on the environment. (3)
28. Compare between physical environment and biological environment. (3)
29. Analyse the importance of biosphere. (3)
30. Describe the different components of environment. (3)
31. Explain biodiversity with the help of examples. (5)
32. Human activities are responsible for affecting the environment. Explain. (5)
33. Enumerate the significance of Natural environment for us. (5)
34. Illustrate various components of environment with examples. (5)
35. Highlight the importance of lithosphere for us. (5)

CHAPTER-2- THE EARTH AND THE CHANGES ON IT

1. The rate at which Weathering and Erosion takes place depends upon the -
- a) Temperature of a place
 b) Slope of the land
 c) Vegetation Cover
 d) Ocean Currents

2. _____ is the science of study of landforms.
 - a) Biology
 - b) Seismology
 - c) Geomorphology
 - d) Astrology
3. Find out which layer of the soil contains humus?
 - a) Bed rock
 - b) Weathered rock
 - c) Sub soil
 - d) Top soil
4. Identify the valleys which are formed at the youthful stage of a river.
 - a) W and S valley
 - b) I and V valley
 - c) A and C valley
 - d) V and U valley
5. Black soil is popularly known as _____.
 - a) silk soil.
 - b) velvet soil.
 - c) cotton soil.
 - d) synthetic soil.
6. Identify a Continental glacier.
 - a) Gangotri
 - b) Yamunotri
 - c) Greenland
 - d) Siachin

FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. Removal of top layer of soil is called _____.
2. Weathering refers to the process that breaks _____ into smaller particles.
3. Geomorphology is the science of study _____.
4. The mass of moving ice is called a _____.
5. The delta of _____ and _____ is the largest in the world.

TRUE-FALSE

1. The surface of the earth undergoes changes constantly.
2. Laterite soil is found in a large part of our country.
3. Delta is formed in the maturity stage of a river.

4. The sudden changes originate inside the earth, due to volcanic or earthquake activities.
5. Cliffs are formed in desert regions.

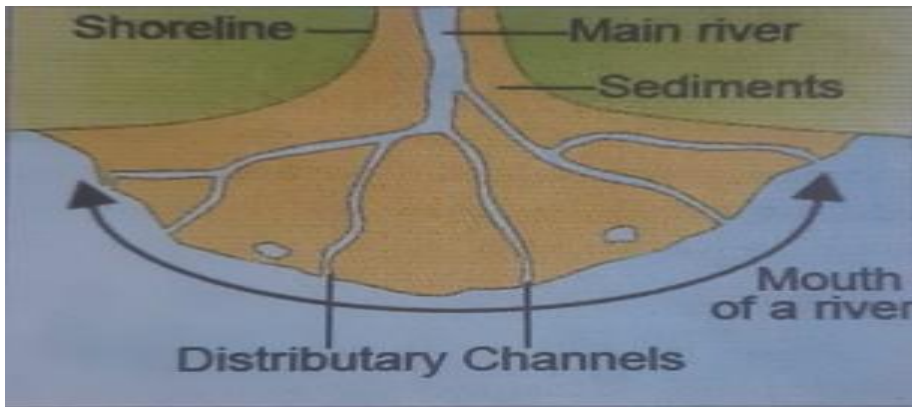
ONE WORD SUBSTITUTE

1. The science of study landforms.
2. The process that breaks rocks into smaller particles.
3. Largest delta in the world.
4. Huge mass of ice which covers large area of continent.
5. Organism matter when gets decomposed in the soil and converts into dark coloured material.

MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	
Coloumn A	Coloumn B
a) Cliff	i) Old stage
b) Meanders	ii) Young Stage
c) Sand Dunes	iii) Maturity stage
d) Delta	iv) Mountains
e) Valleys	v) Desert
	vi) Sea
<p>A) a) vi, b) iii, c) v, d) i, e) ii B) a) iv, b) iii, c) v, d) ii, e) i C) a) vi, b) v, c) iii, d) i, e) ii D) a) iv, b) ii, c) v, d) i, e) iii</p>	
2.	
Coloumn A	Coloumn B
a) Black Soil	i) Peninsular Plateau
b) Red Soil	ii) Organic Matter
c) Alluvial Soil	iii) Cotton Soil
d) Humus	iv) Silt and Clay
e) Laterite Soil	v) Most Fertile
	vi) Presence of Iron
<p>A) a) iii, b) vi, c) v, d) ii, e) i B) a) iv, b) iii, c) v, d) ii, e) i C) a) iii, b) v, c) iv, d) i, e) ii D) a) iv, b) ii, c) v, d) i, e) iii</p>	

PICTURE STUDY



Study the picture and answer the following question:

Identify the feature formed by a river.

- a) Delta
- b) Lake
- c) Meander
- d) Cliffs

Assertion (A) and Reason (R) QUESTION

In the question given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:-

Assertion(A): The soil forming process continues over a long span of time.

Reason (R): Soil takes thousands of years to form a thin layer. It is a very slow process.

- 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) Both A and R are false.

Assertion(A): Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, pulses etc as it is very fertile.

Reason (R): Alluvial soil is well known for its capacity to hold moisture.

- 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) Both A and R are false.

REWRITE THE STATEMENT

1. The rate at which erosion take place depends upon the pressure of a place.
2. In the early stage, river forms delta.
3. The glaciers which occupy small areas over the mountains are called as continental glaciers.
4. Soil is generally classified on the basis of its colour and vegetation.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

1. Name any three agents of gradation.
2. Define Weathering. Mention any two of its effects.
3. State the factors affecting the rate of erosion.
4. Differentiate between Alluvial Soil & Red Soil.
5. Define External process. Mention two of its elements.
6. The mass of moving ice is called a Glacier.
Describe two different types of glaciers with any one example of each.
7. Mention different stages of river from its source to mouth.
8. Define Delta with the help of a labeled diagram.
9. Show any one similarity and difference between continental glaciers and mountain glaciers with one examples of each.
10. Differentiate between organic and inorganic materials found on the surface of the earth.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

1. Outline the processes involved in the formation of soil with the help of a labeled diagram.
2. A river, like any living form, has a life cycle.
Assess the journey of a river from its source to its mouth with diagram.
3. Discuss any five major type of soil found in India? (One point for each)
4. Define Gradation? Name any four important agents of Gradation that change the land surface.
5. 'Human beings play a crucial role in changing the face of the land'. Examine the statement giving suitable arguments.
6. Soil is the foundation for the existence of all the creatures living on the earth. Justify. Suggest any two measures to conserve the soil so that we can save life on earth.
7. Define Gradation. Mention any ONE features formed by each agents of gradation.

CHAPTER-9 MEDIEVAL PERIOD

SECTION A

1. Select one of following which does not belong to literary sources of information of medieval period.
 - a. Inscription
 - b. Travel accounts
 - c. coins
 - d. Manuscripts
2. Availability of what encourages the writing of records in medieval period:
 - a. Pen
 - b. Ink
 - c. Paper
 - d. Palm leaf
3. State which of the following statements are true.
 - I. In ancient period, Indian culture had remained aloof from the outside world.
 - II. In medieval period also, Indian culture was not influenced by changes that took place in other countries.
 - III. During this medieval period, several changes took place.
 - a. Both I and II
 - b. Both II and III
 - c. Both I and III
 - d. I, II, and III
4. Select the incorrect match.
 - a. Ain-i-Akbari - Abul Fazl
 - b. Prithwiraj Raso - Chand Bardai
 - c. Tahqid-i-hindi - Bernier
 - d. Manu Scripts - Written documents
5. Choose the odd one out.
 - a. Manuscripts
 - b. coins
 - c. Sculptures
 - d. Travel Accounts
- 6.



Identify.

- a. Iban Battutah
 - b. Bernier
 - c. Marco Polo
 - d. Al-Biruni
- 7.



The above picture shows which type of source of information:

- a. Religious
 - b. Monuments
 - c. Non-religious
 - d. Travel Accounts
8. Ain-i-Akbari was written in Hindi. (Correct and Rewrite.)
9. In medieval period, the movement of people in search of opportunities resulted in exchange of occupations. (Correct and Rewrite.)
10. Handwritten documents written on the temples. _____
(Supply one word answer.)
11. The period of great technological development like Persian wheels and Spinning wheels. _____
(Supply one word answer.)

In the questions (12-13) given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

12. Assertion (A): According to our constitution the name of our country is India.
Reason (R): The word "Hindustan" is referred by some people as a place where Hindus live.
- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - B. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - C. A is correct, and R is incorrect.
 - D. A is incorrect, and R is correct.

13. Assertion (A): The main source of information about medieval period are literature and archaeological finding.
Reason (R): The significant achievement of this period was paper.
- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - B. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - C. A is correct, and R is incorrect.
 - D. A is incorrect, and R is correct.
14. Find the incorrect match.
- a. Religious works- Smritis
 - b. Non-religious works- Astronomy
 - c. Autobiography- Prithviraj Raso
 - d. Biography- Ain-i-Akbari
15. The period from fifth to fifteenth century CE in India is known as medieval period. (Write True or False)

SECTION B

Answer the following.

1. List the literary sources of information of medieval period.
2. Define excavations. Make a list of sources of information revealed from excavations during medieval period.
3. Without the invention of paper the history of medieval period has not become able to add the flavor to Indian history. Examine the statement.
4. The technological developments of Medieval period assisted a lot to the field of agriculture. Interpret the statement.
5. Mention the significant achievements of the medieval period.

SECTION C

Answer the following.

1. Distinguish between literary and archaeological sources of information of medieval period.
2. Suggest your opinion comparing the changes found in the field of technology, social and economic between town and village with respect to present scenario.
3. Describe the historical records of the medieval period.

CH-10- THE RISE OF SMALL KINGDOMS IN NORTH INDIA
SECTION-A
MCQs (1x25=25)

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN OPTIONS:

1. The last great ruler of ancient India was-
 - a) Dantidurga
 - b) Amoghavarsha
 - c) Harshvardhan
 - d) Dantidurga
2. The Northern Deccan comprised of present-
 - a) Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Karnataka.
 - b) Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka.
 - c) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Bihar.
 - d) Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
3. Which of the following goddesses was not worshipped by the Rajputs?
 - a) Kali
 - b) Laxmi
 - c) Durga
 - d) Saraswati

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

4. _____ system was prevalent in North India.
5. Rajput kings gave gifts of land to the Brahmins called _____.
6. During the rule of North India _____ and _____ subjects were ignored in universities.

TRUE AND FALSE

7. The art of miniature paintings were developed by Jain monks and painters of Bengal_____.
8. India during this period have developed good trade relation with African countries_____.
9. The rigid caste system led to the division of Indian society in North India_____.
10. The condition of women was good in North India_____.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE WORD:

11. The four clans of Rajputs born from fire altars was known as _____.
12. The centre for Buddhist education set up by Dharamapala was _____.
13. The book written by Amoghvarsha was _____.

14. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

COLOUMN A

- A. Ellora
- B. Mihir Bhoj
- C. Muhammad Ghori
- D. Sun Temple

COLOUMN B

- i) Konark
- ii) Rock-cut temple
- iii) Scholar
- iv) Afghanistan

15. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

COLOUMN A

- A. Chand Bardai
- B. Nagabhata-I
- C. Gopala
- D. Mukteshwara

COLOUMN B

- i) Palas
- ii) Bhubneswar
- iii) Prithviraj Raso
- iv) Pratiharas

16. PICTURE STUDY

Look at the picture given below. Identify the personality.



- a) Rajput king
- b) Dharamapala
- c) Prithviraj Chauhan
- d) Mihir Bhoj

17. Identify the temple found in the state of Madhya Pradesh.



- a) Lingaraj Temple
- b) Kandariya Mahadev Temple

- c) Sun Temple of Konark
- d) Khajuraho Temple

18. Look at the picture given below. Identify the cave.



- a) Elephanta caves
- b) Ellora caves
- c) Khandagiri caves
- d) Ajanta caves

19. ASSERTION AND REASON:

There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A): The three kingdoms –the Rashtrakutas, the Pala, the Pratihara were continuously engaged in a struggle to possess Kanauj.

Reason(R) : Kanauj was considered a symbol of power in North India.

Options:

- 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 correct but R is wrong.
- D. A is wrong but R is correct.

20. ASSERTION AND REASON:

There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A): The Rajputs are known as son of a Raja.

Reason(R) : As Rajputs belongs to Royal families.

Options:

- 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 correct but R is wrong.
- D. A is wrong but R is correct.

21. ASSERTION AND REASON:

There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A): The Elementary education was limited to temples and monasteries in North India.

Reason(R): Superstitions and narrow-mindedness was a great hurdle to education.

Options:

- 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 correct but R is wrong.
- D. A is wrong but R is correct.

REWRITE THE STATEMENT CORRECTLY:

22. Sanskrit language was used for writing books on Buddhism and Jainism in North India.

23. The Gurjara-Pratiharas have originated from Rajasthan.

24. The Pala rulers were the followers of Hinduism.

25. The power of Rashtrakutas was crushed by the Palas.

SECTION-B

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3x10=30)

26. "The period after Harshavardhan's death is called a period of political instability." Give reasons to clarify the statement.

27. Describe the effects of feudal system in North India.

28. What was tripartite struggle? State its results.

29. Mention the three important developments that took place in northern India.

30. State the contribution of Pala dynasty in various fields.

31. What was the important event of Prithviraj Chauhan's period?

32. Describe any three important features of Pratiharas rule.

33. Describe the rise of the Rajputs.

34. Discuss the religious condition of North India.

35. State the administration run in North India during the Rajput rule.

SECTION-C
LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5x3=15)

36. State any five important features of Rashtrakuta empire.
37. Describe the social and economic condition of North India during the medieval period.
38. Describe about the education and art and architecture carried out in North India during the medieval period.

SECTION-D
MAP SKILL (1x5=5)

On the given outline Map of India, locate and Level the following:

39. The most powerful Empire in Northern Deccan.
40. The kingdom found in West Bengal.
41. The kingdom where the art of miniature painting started.
42. Ajmer
43. Kanauj



INDIA POLITICAL
भारत राजनीतिक



CHAPTER- 18- DEMOCRACY AND EQUALITY
STD-VII

1. Who drafted the Indian Constitution? (1)
- (a) Pt. J.L. Nehru
 - (c) LalBahadurShastri
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
2. The most successful scheme of the government which increased enrolment of children in schools is-(Substitute one word) (1)
3. The people of India cast their votes and elect their representatives for a _____ period. (1)
4. The provisions of reservation have not reached everyone.(True/False) (1)
5. A person elected /chosen to act or speak on behalf of the people for a fixed period.(Substitute one word) (1)
6. What is the central feature of Democracy? (1)
- (a) Inequality
 - (b) Discrimination
 - (c) Equality
 - (d) Restrictions
7. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertions (A) and Reasons (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. (1)
- Assertion (A) : Law is the only source through which the government has tried to treat every person equally and help the disadvantaged people.
- Reason (R): Some government schemes are also initiated which help the poor people to get access to all the opportunities which they lacked in the past.
- a.) Only R is correct
 - b.) Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A
 - c.) Only A is correct
 - d.) Both are incorrect
8. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertions (A) and Reasons (R) . Read the statements and choose the correct option. (1)

Assertion (A) Sheikho's parents enjoy the equality in the society.

Reason(R) They are unable to fulfil the basic necessities of their family like food, shelter and clothing.

- a.) Only R is correct
- b.) Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A
- c.) Only A is correct
- d.) Both are incorrect

9. The Constitution of India came into effect on- (1)

- a) 26 January 1950
- b) 26 January 1947
- c) 15 August 1947
- d) 26 January 1949

10. Secularism means- (1)

- a) Where everyone is free to follow the religion's of one's choice.
- b) The state does not have a religion of its own.
- c) Both (a) and (b) are true.
- d) a is true but b is false

11. Operation black board is a /an - (1)

- a) Literacy programme
- b) Employment programme
- c) Higher education programme
- d) Housing programme

12. Identify the picture and name the programme of the govt. (1)



13. It is an introduction to the Indian constitution. (Substitute one word) (1)
14. _____ is a document that lays down the framework, political structure and the powers and duties of the government. (1)
15. A candidate who does not belong to a political party and can contest election is called a/an opposition candidate. (Write it correctly) (1)
16. The elected leader of the party or a person, whom the combination of parties supports, becomes the president. (Change the underlined word and write it correctly) (1)
17. Identify the incorrect pair (1)
- a) Right to vote- Above 18 years
 - b) Casteism-Weakened the Indian society
 - c) Multi party system-Combination of parties
 - d) 15 August 1947- India became republic
18. Political parties join hands to form the government is known as- (1)
- a) Democratic govt.
 - b) Multiparty system
 - c) Coalition government
 - d) Opposition govt.
19. Everyone wants to fulfil the basic necessities of life which include – (1)
- a) Food and shelter
 - b) Shelter and clothing
 - c) Food, shelter and clothing
 - d) Money and power
20. The preamble grants us the equality of status and opportunities. (True/False) (1)
21. Define Constitution. State any two features of constitution. (3)
22. Explain UAF. (3)
23. India has adopted multiparty system. Justify the statement. (3)
24. The mid day meal increases the enrolment in school. Explain. (3)
25. Name the evils that weakened the Indian society before independence. (3)
26. State the meaning of Coalition Government. Write three limitations of it. (5)

27. The government has launched a number of poverty alleviation programmes and income generating programmes .But poverty continues. Give reasons. (5)
28. Explain the role of government in democracy. (5)
29. Is reservation necessary for all? Write the steps the government hastaken for the betterment of the weaker sections of our society. (5)
- 30.The programmes of the government will be meaningful if they have the support of the people. Justify with example. (5)