

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
Final Examination (13 March 2026)

Class VII

Subject - Social Science (Set - A)

M.M. 80

Time: 3hrs

History (27 Marks)

(1×5=5)

I) Answer the following questions:

- Q1. Which craft was Bidar famous for?
- Q2. Who were saints devoted to Shiva?
- Q3. What were muslim mystics called?
- Q4. In how many units each gond clan was divided?
- Q5. What do you mean by term 'Kinship'?

(2×2=4)

II) Answer the following questions in brief:

- Q1. How were Bhakti movement different?
- Q2. What were the different livelihood of tribal people?

(3×2=6)

III) Answer the following questions in brief:

- Q1. Write a short note on Gonds.
- Q2. Who was Mirabai?

(5×1=5)

IV) Answer the following question in detail:

- Q1. How Nayanars and Alvares Propagated new religious movement in South India?

OR

Describe different tribal groups/ communities?

(4×1=4)

V) Case Study based questions:

In the 11th century, many Sufis from Central Asia settled in Hindustan. They were Muslim mystics who rejected outward religiosity and emphasized a personal bond between the devotee and God. The Sufis developed elaborate methods of training under the guidance of a Pir (teacher). These included zikr (chanting of a name), sama (singing), and raqs (dancing). Their assemblies were held in Khanqahs (hospices), and the tomb or Dargah of a Sufi saint became a place of pilgrimage for people of all faiths.

Similarly, in Maharashtra, a group of saint-poets emerged between the 13th and 17th centuries. These saints, such as Dnyaneshwar and Tukaram, rejected all forms of ritualism and social differences based on birth. Unlike traditional ascetics, they rejected the idea of renunciation. Instead, they preferred to live with their families and earn their livelihood like any other person while serving fellow human beings in need. Their devotion was centered on the temple of Vitthala in Pandharpur.

- a) What were the three specific methods of training used by Sufis to look at the world in a different way?

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- b) How did the lifestyle of the Maharashtra saints differ from the traditional idea of renunciation?
- c) What is the specific term used for the hospices where Sufi masters held their assemblies?
- d) According to the text, which deity and location served as the center of the Bhakti tradition in Maharashtra?

(3)

V) Locate the following on the MAP

- a) Gakkars b) Bhils c) Gonds

Geography (27 Marks)

(1×5=5)

I) Answer the following questions:

- Q1. _____ is the S.I. unit of atmospheric pressure.
- Q2. The never-ending cycle of water and is known as _____.
- Q3. _____ forests are open and shrubs grow between the trees.
- Q4. Settlements are broadly categorised in two categories _____ and _____ settlements.
- Q5. Which forests are also known as monsoon forests?

- a) Dense forests b) Mediterranean forests
- c) Tropical deciduous forests d) Tropical evergreen forests

II) Answer the following questions in brief:

(2×2=4)

- Q1. Name the factors due to which atmospheric pressure keep changing.
- Q2. Which gas is in abundance? Write its uses.

III) Answer the following questions in brief:

(3×2=6)

- Q1. Define natural vegetation. Name the different types of natural vegetation.
- Q2. Differentiate between temporary settlements and permanent settlements.

IV) Answer the following question in detail:

(5×1=5)

- Q1. Write a few points about different types of communications, their advancements and uses.

OR

Write a short note on Green House Effect.

V) Case Study based questions:

(4×1=4)

The ocean water is never still; it moves horizontally and vertically through waves, tides, and currents. Waves are horizontal movements caused by the wind blowing across the surface. Tides, however, are the periodic rise and fall of sea levels caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun. Tides occur twice a day at equal intervals. When the Sun, Moon, and Earth are aligned in a straight line during a full moon or new moon, the gravitational pull is strongest, resulting in Spring tides. These high tides are very useful for humans; they help large ships reach ports more safely and bring fish closer to the shore for fishermen. Additionally, the force of these

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tides is harnessed by countries like the UK, France, and Canada at tidal power stations to produce electricity.

- a) What is the primary difference between how "waves" and "tides" are formed?
- b) Describe the specific celestial alignment required for "Spring tides" to occur.
- c) How do high tides specifically benefit the maritime (shipping) and fishing industries?
- d) Mention one way that humans use the energy of tides as a natural resource, according to the text.

V) Locate the following on the MAP:

(3)

- a) Eastern Ghats b) The Himalayan Range c) Indian Desert

Civics (26 Marks)

(6×1=6)

I) Answer the following questions:

- Q1. _____ is considered the fourth pillar of democracy.
- Q2. _____ refers to buying and selling goods and services for money within a country.
- Q3. Explain the term 'Employment'.

Q4. In which market, buyers and sellers do not meet or interact physically?

- a) Physical markets b) Virtual markets c) Auction market d) Black market

Q5. What do you mean by word 'sophisticated'?

Q6. Channels of distribution can be divided into the _____ and the _____.

(3×2=6)

II) Answer the following questions in brief:

- Q1. Give a brief description of Trade.
- Q2. Differentiate between export and import trade. Give two points.
- Q3. What is retail trade?

(3×3=9)

III) Answer the following questions in brief:

- Q1. Differentiate between wholesale trade and retail trade.
- Q2. Write the major roles played by advertising media.
- Q3. Marketing provides various benefits to the people. Justify your answer by giving three suitable reasons.

(5×1=5)

IV) Answer the following question in detail:

- Q1. Write any five limitations on media?

OR

Explain the concept of retail marketing on the basis of your own understanding.