

CLASS 7 - SOCIAL SCIENCE

COMBINED HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Syllabus: Chapter 2 - Understanding the Weather; Chapter 3 - Climates of India; Chapter 5 - The Rise of Empires; Chapter 7 - The Gupta Era: An Age of Timeless Creativity; Chapter 10 - The Constitution of India: An Introduction

General Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory unless an internal choice is given.
2. Read each question carefully before answering.
3. Write answers clearly and to the point.
4. Draw neat and labelled diagrams/maps wherever required.

SECTION A - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

Q1. Which instrument is used to measure atmospheric pressure?

- (a) Hygrometer (b) Barometer (c) Anemometer (d) Rain gauge

Q2. Winds generally move from:

- (a) Low pressure to high pressure (b) High pressure to low pressure
(c) East to west only (d) North to south only

Q3. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) was established in:

- (a) 1857 (b) 1875 (c) 1947 (d) 1950

Q4. Which region receives less rainfall because of the rain-shadow effect?

- (a) Western Ghats (b) Deccan Plateau (c) Coastal Kerala (d) Assam

Q5. Which resource obtained from forests helped Magadha build a strong army?

- (a) Gold (b) Elephants (c) Coal (d) Cotton

Q6. Who wrote the *Arthashastra*?

- (a) Kalidasa (b) Kautilya (c) Aryabhata (d) Varahamihira

Q7. Who performed the Ashvamedha during the Gupta period?

- (a) Chandragupta I (b) Samudragupta (c) Kalidasa (d) Harisena

Q8. *Brihat Samhita* was written by:

- (a) Aryabhata (b) Varahamihira (c) Kalidasa (d) Ravigupta

Q9. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Rajendra Prasad (c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (d) Sardar Patel

Q10. Article 38 promotes:

- (a) Religious education (b) Social, political and economic justice
(c) Elections only (d) Citizenship only

SECTION B - FILL IN THE BLANKS (5 x 1 = 5 Marks)

Q11. A _____ measures the amount of water vapour present in the air.

Q12. The long-term average of weather conditions is called _____.

Q13. The seven parts of the state described by Kautilya are collectively known as the _____ theory.

Q14. Aryabhata's famous work was called _____.

Q15. The Constitution of India was adopted on _____.

SECTION C - TRUE OR FALSE (5 x 1 = 5 Marks)

Q16. Winds move from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure.

Q17. The Deccan Plateau receives more rainfall than the Western Ghats because of the rain-shadow effect.

Q18. Kautilya wrote the *Arthashastra*.

Q19. Socotra was important for Indian maritime trade during the Gupta period.

Q20. India has an official state religion.

SECTION D - VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 x 2 = 10 Marks)

Q21. What is humidity? Name the instrument used to measure it.

Q22. Define **microclimate** and give one example from nature.

Q23. What does the term **Gymnosophists** mean?

Q24. Name any **two important Ayurvedic texts** compiled during the Gupta age.

Q25. How do Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties work together?

SECTION E - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 x 3 = 15 Marks)

Q26. Explain the difference between a **high-pressure system** and a **low-pressure system**.

Q27. Why does the western coast of India receive more rain than the eastern coast?

Q28. Give any three pieces of evidence showing that **trade flourished under the Mauryas**.

Q29. Explain any three contributions of **Aryabhata, Varahamihira or Kalidasa** during the Gupta age.

Q30. How did the makers of the Constitution ensure that it remained truly Indian despite borrowing ideas from other countries?

SECTION F - LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)

Q31. Describe the importance of different weather instruments in forecasting. Explain the uses of any five instruments.

OR

Explain the importance of meteorology in daily life.

Q32. Describe the mechanism of the **South-West Monsoon and North-East Monsoon**. Explain the role of temperature and pressure.

OR

Explain how the **Himalayas influence India's climate**. What would India's weather be like if the Himalayas did not exist?

Q33. Discuss **Kautilya's Saptanga Theory of the State**. Name and explain its seven parts.

OR

Explain how **natural resources, technology and geography** together helped Magadha emerge as the nucleus of early empire building.

Q34. Explain the contributions of **Aryabhata, Varahamihira and Kalidasa** to the intellectual and cultural brilliance of the Gupta age.

OR

Discuss the major causes of the **decline of the Gupta Empire** and explain how regional kingdoms such as the Pallavas and Kamarupa rose afterward.

SECTION G - ASSERTION-REASON & CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (10 Marks)

Q35. Assertion-Reason (2 x 2 = 4 Marks)

Choose: (a) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R does not correctly explain A. (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.

(i) Assertion (A): People feel breathless at high altitudes.

Reason (R): The air at higher elevations contains less oxygen due to lower air pressure.

(ii) Assertion (A): India has no official religion.

Reason (R): The State treats all religions equally.

Q36. Case-Based Question (3 x 2 = 6 Marks)

A coastal village receives an IMD warning that a severe storm is approaching. Atmospheric pressure is falling rapidly, winds are becoming stronger and dark clouds are gathering. Local authorities advise people to stay indoors, avoid unnecessary travel and move to safer places where required.

(a) Which instrument measures atmospheric pressure?

(b) What does a sudden fall in atmospheric pressure generally indicate?

(c) Mention two safety measures people should follow after receiving such a warning.

SECTION H - MAP / DIAGRAM / COMPETENCY-BASED (5 Marks)

Q37. On an outline map of India, identify and label **any five** of the following (5 x 1 = 5):

1. Himalayas 2. Western Ghats 3. Deccan Plateau 4. Thar Desert 5. Tropical Wet Climate Region 6. Hot and Dry Climate Region

***** END OF QUESTION PAPER *****