 **SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, HEBBAL**

**HALF YEARLY EXAMINAION 2022-23**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Class: VII Max. Marks: 80**

**Date: 19.09.2022 Reading time: 8.00 am to 8.15 am**

**No. of sides:5 Writing Time: 8.15 am to 10.45 am**

**General Instructions:**

* The Question Paper is divided into 5 Sections with 35 questions
* Section A has 20 questions. Question 1-20 for 1 mark each.
* Section B has 3 questions. Question 21-23 for 4 marks each.
* Section C has 6 questions. Question 24-29 for 3 marks each.
* Section D has 5 questions. Question 30-34 for 5 marks each.
* Section E has 2 questions map/Drawing-based questions.

35.1 History map for 3 marks.

35.2 Geography drawing for 2 marks

**Section-A**

**I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER 1x20=20**

1. Where were the manuscripts placed?  
 (a) At home (b) In cupboard (c) In archives (d) In boxes

2. Who were expected to bring gifts for their kings during 17th century?  
 (a) Samantas (b) Overlords (c) Maha-samantas (d) Maha-mandaleshvara

3. In which language was the Prashasti written?  
 (a) Hindi (b) English (c) Sanskrit (d) Urdu

4. A fortified settlement with soldiers was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) hinterland (b) garrison town (c) jagir (d) none of these

5. Who was Akbar’s Revenue minister?  
 (a) Todar Mal (b) Birbal (c) Abul Fazl (d) Tansen

6. Which of the following was built by the Delhi Sultans:

(a) Dehli-i -Kuhna (b) Siri (c) Jahanpanah (d) All of these

7. At the time of partition the refugees were preferred to be called \_\_\_

(a) Muhajireen (b) tourists (c) pilgrims (d) travellers

8. Karachi was significant because it was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a) country's capital city (b) only major port

(c) biggest financial Centre (d) All of these

9. Ayub Khuhro was the Sindhi\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Artist (b) Writer (c) Politician (d) Musician

10. What do plant and animal kingdom make together?  
 (a) Biosphere (b) Hydrosphere (c) Atmosphere (d) Troposphere

11. When is the World Environment Day celebrated every year?  
 (a) 15th July (b) 15th June (c) 5th July (d) 5th June

12. Which type of rocks are called primary rocks?  
 (a) Fossils (b) Igneous (c) Metamorphic (d) Sedimentary

13. The Taj Mahal is made of\_\_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) White marble (b) Black marble (c) Red marble (d) Yellow marble

14. Large deposits of loess is found in\_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Japan (b) Pakistan (c) India (d) China

15. African-Americans were discriminated against in\_\_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) South America (b) Africa (c) USA (d) Australia

16. What does RMP mean?  
 (a) Registered Medical Practitioners (b) Retired Medical Practitioners  
 (c) Recognized Medical Practitioners (d) Recorded Medical Practitioners

17. MLAs are elected by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) the people (b) Members of Parliament

(c) selected representatives (d) Members of societies

18. A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in

a state is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party.  
 (a) majority (b) minority (c) coalition (d) all of these

19. The state that introduced the Midday meal programme \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a) Karnataka b) Kerala (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Maharashtra

20. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ asked all state government to begin Midday meal

programme in their schools within six months.

(a) Supreme Court (b) High Court (c) District Court (d) Civil Court

**Section-B**

**II READ THE EXTRACT AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

**QUESTIONS (4x3=12)**

**21.**  Mughals were the descendant of two great lineages of rulers. From their mother’s side they were descendants of Genghis Khan, the Mongol ruler who ruled over part of China and central Asia. From their father’s side they were the successor of Timur, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern day Turkey. However, the Mughals did not like to be called Mughals or Mongols. This was because Genghis Khan’s memory was associated with the massacre with innumerable people. It was also linked with Uzbegs, their Mongol competitors. On the other hand, the Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry, not least of all because their great ancestor had captured Delhi in 1398.

21.1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the ruler of Mongol

21.2) The great ancestor of Mughals captured Delhi in\_\_\_\_

(a)1298 (b) 1289 (c) 1398 (d)1389

21.3) State True of False.

From their mother’s side Mughals were descendants of Timur.

21.4) Timur was the ruler of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a)Iran (b) Iraq (c) Turkey (d) All of these

**22.**  The earth is made up of several concentric layers with one inside another. The uppermost layer over the earth’s surface is called the crust. It is the thinnest of all the layers. It is about 35 km. on the continental masses and only 5 km. on the ocean floors. The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are silica and alumina. It is thus called sial (si-silica and al-alumina). The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium; it is therefore called sima (si-silica and ma-magnesium) (Fig. 2.2). Just beneath the crust is the mantle which extends up to a depth of 2900 km. below the crust. The innermost layer is the core with a radius of about 3500 km. The central core has very high temperature and pressure

22.1) Name the main mineral constituents of the continental mass.

22.2) The**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** crust consists of silica and magnesium

22.3) The innermost layer is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

22.4) The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the thinnest of layers.

**23**. In order to fulfil its commitment of providing health care to all citizens, the government has established the Public Health Care Services. Also the resources needed to run these are obtained from the money that we the public pay to the government as taxes. Hence such facilities are meant for everyone. At village level a nurse and a village health worker are trained in dealing with common illness and work under the supervision of doctors at the Primary Health Centre (PHC). One of the most important aspects of the Public Health system is that it is meant to provide quality health care services either free or at a low cost. So that even the poor can seek treatment.

23.1) State True or false

The Public Health system provide quality health care services at high cost.

23.2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_establishes the Public Health Care services.

23.3) Expand: PHC.

23.4) At village level \_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_are trained in dealing with common illness.

**Section-C**

**III ANSWER THE FOLLOWING ( 3 x 6= 18)**

24. How didDelhi become an important city in the twelfth century.?

25**.** Who was Dantidurga? How did he become a kshatriya?

26.What is Ecosystem?

27. (a) What is a Rock?

(b) Differentiate between Extrusive and Intrusive Igneous rocks.

28. Mention any three provisions that are included in the recognition of equality?

29. Explain the positive effects of the Midday meal programme.

**Section -D**

30. What are the difficulties that historians face in (**5x1=5)**

using manuscripts?

**OR**

Explain the features of Akbar’s administration.

31. (a) Differentiate between Exogenic and Endogenic forces **(2+3=5)**

(b) List any three preparedness that are to be followed during an Earthquake.

**OR**

(a) Explain: (i) Volcano (ii) Earthquake (b) Draw a diagram of Rock Cycle

32. (a) Differentiate between biotic and abiotic components with an example each? (**2+3=5)**

(b)Why do human beings modify natural environment?

33. Explain about the Private Health services**. 5**

34. (a) What is the purpose of a press conference? (**1+4=5)**

(b) How does the press conference help you to get information on

what the government is doing?

**OR**

(a) Explain: Opposition party

(b) What is a Legislative Assembly? What happens in a Legislative Assembly during a

debate?

**Section- E**

35.1 On the given political map of India identify the following dynasties  **3**



3

2

1

35. 2) Draw a neat diagram of flood plain and mark the following: **2**

(a) Meander (b) Ox-bow lake

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