

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Sample Question Paper – 2

(Class 7) (Session 2026-27)

(Exploring Society: India and Beyond – Part 1 Only)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Read all the questions carefully before answering.
2. This question paper contains 35 questions. All questions are compulsory.
3. The question paper is divided into four sections – A, B, C and D.
4. Section A: History
Section B: Geography
Section C: Governance and Democracy
Section D: Economic Life Around Us
5. The question paper contains MCQs, Very Short Answer Questions, Short Answer Questions, Case-Based Questions, and Long Answer Questions.
6. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carry 1 mark each.
7. Very Short Answer Questions carry 2 marks each. Answer each question in About 30–40 words.
8. Short Answer Questions carry 3 marks each. Answer each question in About 50–60 words.
9. Case-Based Questions carry 4 marks each.
10. Long Answer Questions carry 5 marks each. Answer each question in About 100–120 words.
11. Question 35 is a map-based question carrying 5 marks.
12. There is no overall choice. Internal choices are provided in selected Questions.
13. Use clear and relevant examples wherever required.

SECTION A – HISTORY

(20 Marks)

1. Which of the following was one of the important features of an empire? 1
- (A) It always consisted of only one small kingdom
(B) It covered a large territory and included diverse people
(C) It had no system of administration
(D) It avoided all forms of trade
2. Look at the given image carefully. 1
- Which ruler is most closely associated with such inscriptions and pillars?
- (A) Chandragupta Maurya (B) Ashoka
(C) Samudragupta (D) Harshavardhana
3. Arrange the following in chronological order: 1
- I. Rise of the Mahajanapadas
II. Mauryan Empire
III. Gupta Empire
IV. Rise of the Pallavas
- Choose the correct option:
- (A) I, II, III, IV (B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV (D) IV, III, II, I
4. What was the main purpose of Ashoka's inscriptions? 1



5. What is meant by the term 'tributary kingdom'? 2
6. Why were trade routes important for ancient Indian kingdoms and empires? Give two reasons. 2
7. Differentiate between the Gandhara and Mathura schools of art. 3

OR

Explain any three important features of the Gupta period that made it an important phase in Indian history. 3

8. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The Gupta period witnessed remarkable developments in literature, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, metallurgy and art. Aryabhata made important contributions to mathematics and astronomy. Kalidasa became famous for his Sanskrit literature, while advances in metallurgy are reflected in monuments such as the Iron Pillar.

- (a) Name the mathematician and astronomer mentioned in the passage. 1
- (b) Name the famous Sanskrit poet mentioned in the passage. 1
- (c) Mention one field other than literature in which the Gupta period made important contributions. 2
9. Explain how the Mauryan Empire helped in the development of administration, trade and communication. 5

OR

Explain why the Gupta period is sometimes described as a 'classical age' of India.

SECTION B – GEOGRAPHY

(20 Marks)

10. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of the Himadri? 1
- (A) It is the lowest Himalayan range.
- (B) It remains snow-covered for much of the year.
- (C) It consists mainly of desert dunes.
- (D) It is located in the Thar Desert.
11. The Thar Desert receives very little rainfall mainly because: 1
- (A) it is located close to the sea
- (B) it lies in a region with very low precipitation
- (C) it has dense forests
- (D) it is surrounded by glaciers
12. Which of the following is a major characteristic of the Gangetic Plains? 1
- (A) Rocky and infertile land
- (B) Very low population and no agriculture
- (C) Fertile plains nourished by river systems
- (D) Permanent snow cover

13. What is meant by a cold desert? Give one example from India. **1**
14. Why are the Gangetic Plains suitable for agriculture? **2**
15. State any two ways in which people living in the Thar Desert have adapted to their environment. **2**
16. Explain how mountains influence the climate and life of people in India. **3**

OR

Explain any three characteristics of the Thar Desert. **3**

17. Read the following situation and answer the questions:

A village in a semi-arid region receives very little rainfall during the monsoon. The village depends heavily on agriculture. As the water sources begin to dry up, people must travel farther to collect Water. Agricultural activities decline and some workers migrate to nearby towns.

- (a) Which natural factor is mainly responsible for the situation? **1**
- (b) Mention one effect of poor rainfall on agriculture. **1**
- (c) Explain one way in which such climatic conditions can affect the local economy. **2**

18. Study the following image carefully.



Answer the following:

- (a) Name the highest of the three Himalayan ranges. **1**
- (b) Name the outermost and lowest range. **1**
- (c) Explain how differences in altitude and climate influence human habitation in the Himalayan region. **3**

OR

Explain the formation and importance of the Himalayan ranges. **5**

SECTION C – GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRACY

(20 Marks)

19. The word 'democracy' is best understood as: 1
(A) Rule by a hereditary king (B) Rule by the people
(C) Rule by the military (D) Rule by religious leaders
20. Which organ of government makes laws? 1
(A) Legislature (B) Executive
(C) Judiciary (D) Election Commission
21. Which of the following is a key feature of a democratic government? 1
(A) People have no role in government
(B) Political power is inherited
(C) People elect their representatives
(D) The ruler is above the law
22. Which value of the Constitution means that all citizens are equal Before the law? 1
(A) Liberty (B) Equality
(C) Fraternity (D) Sovereignty
23. What is a government? Mention any two important functions of a government. 2
24. Why is an independent judiciary important in a democracy? 2
25. Distinguish between democracy, monarchy and dictatorship. 3

OR

Explain any three important values mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. 3

26. Read the following case and answer the questions:

A town has a public park that is used by people from different communities. The local authorities have decided to improve the park. Residents are invited to share their suggestions. After considering the views of the people, the authorities prepare a plan and allocate funds for development.

- (a) Which democratic principle is reflected when residents are invited to share their views? 1
(b) Why is public participation important in a democracy? 1
(c) Mention two responsibilities of the government towards citizens. 2
27. Explain why India needs a constitution. Discuss any four functions or purposes served by the Constitution. 5

OR

Explain the meaning of any five values mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. 5

SECTION D – ECONOMIC LIFE AROUND US

(21 Marks)

28. A market is a place where: 1
(A) only producers meet
(B) buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services
(C) only government officials work
(D) goods are never exchanged
29. Which participant generally buys goods in large quantities from producers and sells them to retailers? 1
(A) Consumer
(B) Retailer
(C) Wholesaler
(D) Customer
30. Which type of market allows buyers and sellers to transact virtually? 1
(A) Physical market
(B) Online market
(C) Wholesale market
(D) Local market
31. What is meant by a domestic market? 2
32. How do wholesalers and retailers help goods reach consumers? 2
33. Read the following case and answer the questions:
A farmer grows tomatoes and sells them to a wholesaler. The wholesaler buys a large quantity, stores the tomatoes, and supplies them to retailers. The retailer finally sells tomatoes to consumers.
- (a) Who sells the tomatoes directly to the final consumers? 1
(b) Why does the wholesaler buy goods in large quantities? 1
(c) Name two other participants in the movement of goods from the producer to the consumer. 2
34. Explain how demand and supply influence the prices of goods in a market. Also explain the role of the government in ensuring fair practices in markets.

OR

Explain the difference between physical, online, domestic and international markets with suitable examples. 5

35. MAP-BASED QUESTION 5

On the outline political map of India:

- (a) Locate and label the state of Rajasthan, which contains a large part of the Thar Desert. 1
(b) Locate and label Himachal Pradesh, a Himalayan state. 1

- (c) Locate and label Assam, associated with the Brahmaputra valley and the ancient kingdom of Kamarupa. 1
- (d) Locate and label Uttar Pradesh, part of the fertile Gangetic Plains. 1
- (e) Locate and label Bihar, where Pataliputra, the capital of the Mauryan and Gupta empires, was situated. 1



For Visually Impaired Candidates:

- (a) Name the state containing a large part of the Thar Desert.
- (b) Name one Himalayan state.
- (c) Name the present-day state associated with the ancient kingdom of Kamarupa.
- (d) Name one major state of the Gangetic Plains.
- (e) Name the present-day state where Pataliputra was located.