

SOCIAL SCIENCE
Sample Question Paper – 4
(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 paper is divided into 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 paper contains MCQs, Very Short Answer, Short Answer, Case-Based and Long Answer Questions.
6. MCQs carry 1 mark; Very Short Answer Questions carry 2 marks; Short Answer Questions carry 3 marks; Case-Based Questions carry 4 marks; Long Answer Questions carry 5 marks.
7. Question 35 is the final map-based question and carries 5 marks.
8. There is no overall choice. Internal choices are provided in selected questions.

SECTION A – HISTORY

(20 Marks)

1. Which of the following is an important source of written information about the past? **1**
(A) Inscriptions (B) Weather forecasts
(C) Modern advertisements (D) Traffic reports

2. Look at the picture given below and answer the question that follows. **1**
The gold coin shown above is associated with which ruler?
(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. Pallava rule in the south.
(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 the Mauryan administration? **1**

5. What did the term 'varna system' refer to in ancient India? **2**

6. Why were inscriptions important sources of information about the past? Give two reasons. **2**

7. Explain any three features of the Mauryan administration. **3**

OR

Write any three achievements of the Gupta period.

8. Read the following case and answer the questions that follow. **4**
Fa-hien, a Chinese traveler, visited India during the Gupta period. He traveled to many places, observed society, and wrote a detailed account of what he saw. His writings provide valuable information about the people, their customs, education, and administration.

- (a) Who was Fa-hien?
- (b) During which period did Fa-hien visit India?
- (c) Give two types of information that Fa-hien's writings provide.

9. Explain how the Gupta period helped in the development of art, literature, and science. **5**

OR

Explain the causes and results of the decline of the Mauryan Empire.

SECTION B – GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)

10. Which of the following is the northernmost major physical region of India? **1**

- (A) Northern Plains
- (B) Peninsular Plateau
- (C) Himalayan Mountains
- (D) Coastal Plains

11. The Western Ghats are located along the coast of: **1**

- (A) Arabian Sea
- (B) Bay of Bengal
- (C) Indian Ocean
- (D) Both A and B

12. Which desert is in the north-western part of India? **1**

- (A) Thar Desert
- (B) Cold Desert of Ladakh
- (C) Rann of Kachchh
- (D) Himalayan Desert

13. What is the main feature of the Peninsular Plateau? **1**

14. Why are Deltas important for people? **2**

15. How do the Northern Plains support a large population? **2**

16. Explain any three features of the Indian Islands. **3**

OR

Explain the importance of the Himalayan range.

17. Read the following case and answer the questions that follow. **4**

A group of students visited a village in the Thar Desert. They observed that houses were made of thick mud walls, people wore loose cotton clothes and used water very carefully. Most houses had flat roofs.

- (a) Which region is described in the case?
- (b) Give one reason why houses have thick mud walls in this region.
- (c) Why do people in this region use water carefully? Give one reason.

18. Explain how differences in physical features and climate influence human life in India. **5**

OR

Explain how the Himalayas, Northern Plains and Thar Desert differ in their physical conditions and human adaptations.

SECTION C – GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRACY

(20 Marks)

19. Which of the following is an example of a Fundamental Right? 1
(A) Right to Equality (B) Right to hereditary rule
(C) Right to avoid laws (D) Right to unlimited power
20. Which organ of government implements laws? 1
(A) Legislature (B) Executive
(C) Judiciary (D) Election Commission
21. What is the main aim of democracy? 1
22. Why is universal adult franchise important in democracy? 2
23. Explain any two duties of citizens in a democratic society. 2
24. Distinguish between the roles of the Legislature and the Executive. 3

OR

What are the main values in the Preamble to the Constitution of India? Explain any three.

25. Read the following case and answer the questions that follow. 4
In a village, the Panchayat decided to build a new well. They discussed the need, collected opinions from villagers, and used village funds. The work was completed and all villagers could use the well.
(a) Which value of democracy is shown in this case?
(b) Why is taking people's opinion important in democracy?
(c) Give two benefits of such participation in decision-making.
26. Explain why the Constitution is important for Indian democracy. Discuss any four functions of the Constitution. 5

OR

Explain the meaning of any five values mentioned in the Preamble.

27. Mention one way in which citizens can participate in local governance. 1

SECTION D – ECONOMIC LIFE AROUND US

(21 Marks)

28. A wholesaler: 1
(A) buys in small quantities and sells to consumers
(B) buys in large quantities and sells to retailers
(C) grows crops and sells in the market
(D) provides only personal services
29. Which of the following is an example of an online market? 1
(A) Local weekly haat (B) Amazon
(C) Village fair (D) Street market
30. What is meant by a domestic market? 1

31. What is the difference between a retailer and a wholesaler? 1
32. State one role of distributors in the movement of goods. 1
33. Read the following case and answer the questions that follow. 4
Rita grows flowers in her field. She sells them to a wholesaler, who then sells them to a florist. The florist makes bouquets and sells them to customers in a shop.
(a) Who is the producer in this case?
(b) Name two other participants in the movement of goods from producer to consumer.
(c) Why does the wholesaler buy flowers in large quantities?
34. Explain how demand and supply affect the price of a commodity. 5

OR

Explain the differences between physical and online markets.

35. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the following: 5
(a) Rajasthan – associated with the Thar Desert. 1
(b) Himachal Pradesh – a Himalayan state. 1
(c) Assam – associated with the Brahmaputra valley and ancient Kamarupa. 1
(d) Uttar Pradesh – part of the fertile Gangetic Plains. 1
(e) Bihar – associated with ancient Pataliputra. 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.