

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Sample Question Paper – 5

(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 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 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 a feature of the mahājanapadas? 1
(A) They were all small villages (B) They were large territorial states
(C) They had no organized administration (D) They were all ruled by foreign kings
2. Which ancient kingdom had an assembly that could take important decisions through discussion and when necessary, voting? 1
(A) Magadha (B) Avanti
(C) Vajji (D) Kosala
3. Which ruler is associated with the famous Prayaga Prashasti written by Harisena? 1
(A) Ashoka (B) Samudragupta
(C) Chandragupta Maurya (D) Kanishka
4. What was the aśhvamedha yajña used by ambitious rulers to proclaim? 1
5. Why were trade activities important during the post-Maurya period? Give two reasons. 2
6. Mention any two contributions of the Gupta period to science or mathematics. 2
7. Explain any three features of the political system of the mahājanapadas. 3

OR

Explain how Samudragupta expanded and maintained his empire.

8. Read the following case and answer the questions that follow. 4
During the Gupta period, several scholars and artists made important contributions. Āryabhaṭa worked in mathematics and astronomy, Kālidāsa became famous for Sanskrit literature, and Gupta rulers supported art and learning. Ajanta and Udayagiri are examples of the artistic achievements associated with this period.
(a) Name the mathematician and astronomer mentioned in the case.
(b) Name the famous Sanskrit literary figure mentioned.
(c) Name one important site associated with Gupta-period art.

9. Why is the Gupta period described as an age of tireless creativity? Explain with reference to literature, science, mathematics and art. 5

OR

Explain the importance of inscriptions, coins and literary sources in reconstructing the history of the Gupta period.

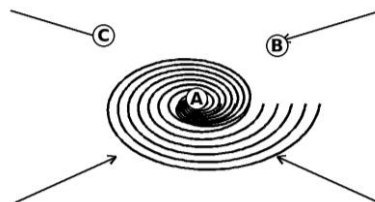
SECTION B – GEOGRAPHY
(20 Marks)

10. Which Himalayan range is the highest and remains snow-covered throughout the year? 1
(A) Shivalik (B) Himachal
(C) Himadri (D) Aravalli
11. Which factor mainly causes seasonal changes in India's weather? 1
(A) Monsoon winds (B) Ocean tides
(C) Earthquakes (D) Volcanic activity
12. A cyclone develops around an area of: 1
(A) high pressure (B) low pressure
(C) no pressure (D) constant pressure
13. What is the 'eye' of a cyclone? 1
14. Why does poor rainfall affect both agriculture and the economy? 2
15. Give two differences between weather and climate. 2
16. Explain any three ways in which the Himalayas influence human habitation and biodiversity. 3

OR

Explain any three effects of cyclones, floods or landslides on people and the economy.

17. Study the image and answer the questions that follow. 4



- (a) Which labelled part represents the central, relatively calm region of a cyclone? 1
(b) What type of pressure system is associated with the formation of a cyclone? 1
(c) Explain why moist air from the sea is important in cyclone formation. 2
18. Explain how India's diverse climates influence agriculture, water availability and people's livelihoods. 5

OR

Describe the formation of a cyclone and explain two safety measures that can reduce its impact.

SECTION C – GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRACY

(20 Marks)

19. Democracy literally means: 1
(A) rule by a king (B) rule of the people
(C) rule by the army (D) rule by judges
20. Which function of government involves making rules? 1
(A) Legislative function (B) Executive function
(C) Judicial function (D) Administrative survey
21. Which organ ensures that laws are in accordance with the Constitution? 1
(A) Legislature (B) Executive
(C) Judiciary (D) Local market committee
22. What is a representative? 1
23. Why is participation important in a democracy? Give two reasons. 2
24. Distinguish between the legislative, executive and judicial functions of government. 3

OR

Explain any three features of a democratic government.

25. Read the following case and answer the questions that follow. 4
Students in a school need to choose representatives for a committee. Each grade discusses possible candidates and then votes to choose one representative. The representatives meet together to discuss the needs of their grades and make decisions.
(a) Which democratic method of choosing representatives is shown here? 1
(b) Why is representation useful when a large group has to make decisions? 1
(c) Mention two qualities that a good representative should have. 2
26. Explain why India needs a constitution. Describe any four important functions or purposes of the Constitution. 5

OR

Explain how the Constitution of India reflects the ideas of liberty, equality, justice and fraternity.

27. State any two functions of the judiciary. 2

SECTION D – ECONOMIC LIFE AROUND US

(21 Marks)

28. A market in which goods are bought and sold within the boundaries of a country is called a: 1
(A) domestic market (B) international market
(C) global market only (D) foreign market
29. Who generally buys goods in large quantities from producers? 1
(A) Consumers (B) Wholesalers
(C) Retail customers (D) Final users
30. What is an international market? 1

31. State two functions of a retailer. 2
32. How do warehouses and cold storage facilities help markets? 2
33. Explain the flow of goods from producers to consumers through wholesalers, distributors and retailers. 3

OR

Differentiate between domestic and international markets with examples.

34. Read the following case and answer the questions that follow. 4
 A farmer sends a large quantity of vegetables to a wholesale market. The wholesaler stores the vegetables and distributes them to retailers in nearby towns. The retailers sell the vegetables in smaller quantities to households. Some vegetables are kept in cold storage to reduce spoilage.
- (a) Who purchases the vegetables in large quantities? 1
 (b) Who sells them in smaller quantities to households? 1
 (c) Why is cold storage useful for some vegetables? Give two reasons. 2

35. On the outline political map of India, locate and label the following: 5

OUTLINE POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA



- (a) Himachal Pradesh – associated with the Himadri/Himachal Himalayan region. 1
 (b) Assam – associated with the Brahmaputra valley and ancient Kamarupa. 1
 (c) Bihar – associated with Magadha and ancient Pataliputra. 1
 (d) Tamil Nadu – associated with the Pallavas and Kanchipuram. 1
 (e) Gujarat – associated with Jain sacred sites such as Girnar and Shatrunjaya. 1

For Visually Impaired Candidates:

- (a) Name the state associated with the Himalayan region containing Himadri and Himachal.
 (b) Name the present-day state associated with the ancient kingdom of Kamarupa.
 (c) Name the present-day state associated with ancient Magadha and Pataliputra.
 (d) Name the state where Kanchipuram, the Pallava capital, is located.
 (e) Name the state where the Jain sacred sites Girnar and Shatrunjaya are located.