



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir
Mid-Term Examination (2026-27)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
SET 1

Class: VII

Date: 15.09.2026

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 2½ Hours

General Instructions:

- i. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. The Question paper comprises Four **Sections – A, B, C and D.**
- iii. Attempt one section at a stretch and then move to the next section.
- iv. Write the same question number as given in the question paper.
- v. Attach the Map along with your answer script.
- vi. Use of correction fluid (whitener) is prohibited.

SECTION – A
HISTORY (20 Marks)

Marks

Multiple Choice Questions: (1X4=4)

- 1 What does the Latin word 'imperium' mean? 1
- A. Peace.
B. Supreme power.
C. Religion.
D. Wealth.

- 2 Match the following and choose the correct option: 1

	Column I		Column II
a	Pataliputra	i	University where Kautilya taught
b	Sarnath	ii	Location of a great stupa
c	Kalinga	iii	Capital of Maurya Empire
d	Taxila	iv	Site of decisive war under Ashoka
e	Sanchi	v	Ashoka's Lion Capital pillar

Options:

- A. a-ii, b-iv, c-v, d- i, e- iii
B. a-iii, b-v, c-iv, d- ii, e- i
C. a-iii, b-v, c-iv, d- i, e- ii
D. a-iii, b-v, c-ii, d- i, e- iv
- 3 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose your answer as per the options given below: 1
- Assertion (A): Magadha became powerful due to its geographical advantages.
Reason (R): The Ganga plains offered fertile land and abundant resources.
A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- 4 Which language was commonly used in Ashoka's edicts? 1
- A. Sanskrit.
B. Persian.
C. Prakrit.
D. Greek.

Very Short answer -based questions: (2X2=4)

- 5 What was the significance of the Kalinga War in Ashoka's reign? 2
- 6 What is the importance of the Brahmi script in Indian history? 2
- 7 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1=2)** 2

The Mauryan rulers developed roads and used messengers to send orders across the empire. This helped them to stay connected with distant provinces.

Quick communication ensured that officials followed the emperor's instructions. It also helped in maintaining law and order.

7.1 How were messages sent across the Mauryan Empire?

7.2 How did the road network help in strengthening the administration of the Mauryan Empire?

Short answer -based questions: (3X1=3)

- 8 How did Kautilya contribute to the development and strengthening of the governance system of the Mauryan Empire? 3

Long answer -based questions: (4X1=4)

- 9 Explain the factors that helped the growth of kingdoms into large empires in ancient India. 4

- 10 **MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (1+1+1=3)** 3

On the given political map of India, locate and label the following important places associated with the Mauryan Empire:

- A) Sanchi
- B) Girnar
- C) Brahmagiri

SECTION B
GEOGRAPHY (30 Marks)

Multiple Choice Questions: (1X6=6)

- 11 Identify the instrument shown in the image and state what it is used to indicate. 1



- A. Amount of rainfall.
 - B. Atmospheric pressure.
 - C. Wind direction.
 - D. Air temperature.
- 12 The Himalayas are often called the 'Water Tower of Asia' because they 1
- A. Receive the highest rainfall.
 - B. Have many waterfalls.
 - C. Store snow and feed major rivers.
 - D. Contain many lakes.
- 13 Which organization issues weather forecasts in India? 1
- A. ISRO
 - B. IMD
 - C. IITM
 - D. IMF

- 14 Match the following and choose the correct option: 1

	Column A		Column B
a	Himadri	i	Cold Desert Region
b	Shivalik	ii	Old peninsular highland
c	Ladakh	iii	Highest Himalayan range
d	Deccan Plateau	iv	Outer Himalayan range

Options:

- A. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
 B. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
 C. a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
 D. a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- 15 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose your answer as per the options given below: 1
 Assertion (A): The troposphere is the layer where weather occurs.
 Reason (R): The troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere.
 A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 C. (A) is true but (R) is false.
 D. (A) is false but (R) is true.
- 16 Why is India regarded as a subcontinent? 1
 A. Has a very large population.
 B. Contains diverse landforms and climates.
 C. Is surrounded by oceans.
 D. Has many rivers.

Short answer -based questions: (2X3=6)

- 17 Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. 2
 18 Why is weather forecasting important for farmers? Mention two traditional methods of predicting weather. 2
 19 Explain the role of the Aravalli Hills in the geography of India. 2

Long answer -based questions: (3X4=12)

- 20 Draw a neat, labelled diagram of a Rain gauge. 3
 21 Name the three main ranges of the Himalayas and mention the key features of each range. 3
 22 India has a great variety of physical features. Describe any three major geographical features of India. 3
 23 How do weather predictions help us prepare for events like heavy rain, storms, drought and heat waves? 3

- 24 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+1=3)** 3

A weather station in a hill town records daily weather data using different instruments. One day, the maximum temperature is 30°C and the minimum temperature is 18°C. The barometer shows a reading of 990 millibars. The anemometer records strong winds, and a rain gauge measures 25 mm of rainfall. People in the area feel breathless while climbing uphill.

- 24.1 Which instrument is used to measure rainfall and in what unit is it measured?
 24.2 Why do people feel breathless at high altitudes?
 24.3 Name the instrument used to measure wind speed.

- 25 **MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (1+1+1=3)** 3
- On the given outline map of India, locate and label the following:
- Arabian Sea.
 - Bay of Bengal.
 - Deccan Plateau.

SECTION C
CIVICS (15 Marks)

Multiple Choice Questions: (1X5=5)

- 26 Identify the form of government shown in the given image. 1



- Dictatorship.
 - Monarchy.
 - Representative Democracy.
 - Theocracy.
- 27 Which of the following is not a feature of democracy? 1
- Equality.
 - Universal Adult Franchise.
 - Hereditary rule.
 - Freedom of expression.
- 28 Match the following and choose the correct options: 1

	Column A		Column B
a	Democracy	i	Power is in the hands of one person or a small group
b	Monarchy	ii	Rule of the people
c	Theocracy	iii	Rule by a king or queen
d	Dictatorship	iv	Government ruled by religious laws

Options:

- a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i.
 - a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii.
 - a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i.
 - a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv.
- 29 Identify the incorrect statement about dictatorship. 1
- A dictator holds supreme power.
 - People have no say in governance.
 - Multiple political parties are allowed to compete freely.
 - A Dictator does not have any limits imposed on him by a constitution.
- 30 In which year did Adolf Hitler assume the position of Chancellor of Germany? 1
- 1929.
 - 1933.
 - 1945.
 - 1919.

Short answer -based questions: (2X2=4)

- 31 What is the main function of the legislature? What is it called in India and the USA? 2
- 32 What are possible hurdles in a democracy in achieving its values and ideals? 2

Long answer -based questions: (3X1=3)

- 33 Differentiate between the direct and representative democracy? 3
- 34 **Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+1=3)** 3

King Chandra Priya wanted to build a temple, but a cobbler's hut stood in the way. When the builders complained, the King said they should have asked the cobbler first. The cobbler said the hut meant everything to him, just like the palace meant to the king. He agreed to move only if the king personally asked. The king did so and gave him money. The cobbler praised the king's fairness.

34.1 What good qualities did the king show in this story?

34.2 Why was the cobbler's hut important to him? What does this tell us?

34.3 What would have happened if the king forced the cobbler to move?

SECTION D

ECONOMICS (15 Marks)

Multiple Choice Questions: (1X4=4)

- 35 In the Barter System, what does "double coincidence of wants" mean? 1
- A. Both people must want what the other is offering.
- B. Both people must have money to trade.
- C. Both people must be happy with the trade.
- D. Both people must be an example of the Barter System.
- 36 Which of the following is an example of money acting as a "store of value"? 1
- A. Buying a car today and paying later.
- B. Saving money for future use.
- C. Using money to trade for goods immediately.
- D. Changing money into gold.
- 37 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose your answer as per the options given below: 1
- Assertion (A): Coins were one of the earliest forms of money used in ancient times.
- Reason (R): Rulers controlled the minting and issuing of coins for transactions.
- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D. (A) is false but (R) is true.
- 38 What do people exchange at the Junbeel Mela in Assam? 1
- A. Digital money
- B. Local products like roots, vegetables, and fruits
- C. Paper currency
- D. Gold and silver coins

Very Short answer -based questions: (2X2=4)

- 39 What are the main differences between coins and paper money? 2
- 40 What were the limitations of the barter system? 2

Short answer -based questions: (3X1=3)

- 41 Explain the role of digital money in modern economies. Give three examples. 3

Long answer -based questions: (4X1=4)

- 42 What are the basic functions of money? 4