



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
Post Mid Term Examination 2025-26
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
SET-2 (Marking Scheme)

CLASS: VII
Date:30/11/25

Time Allowed: 1 Hour
Maximum Marks:30

General Instructions

1. Ensure that you have written your name and roll number correctly.
2. This Question paper has three sections, Section A (History), Section-B(Civics) & C (Geography).
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper in the answer sheets provided.

SECTION – A (History) 10 Marks		
I	Choose the correct option and write it in your answer sheet: -	2 Marks
1	Which shepherd tribe lived in the western Himalayas? (a) Ahoms (b) Gaddis (c) Banjaras (d) Bhils	1 Mark
2	Identify the Mughal emperor who mentioned the Banjara tribe in his writings. (a) Alauddin Khalji (b) Kamal Khan (c) Jahangir (d) Akbar	1 Mark
II	Answer in one or two sentences: -	3 Marks
3	Who was the leading tribe in Punjab during the 13th–14th centuries? In Punjab, the Khokhar tribe was the most influential during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.	1 Mark
4	In what way did the kingdom of Garha Katanga acquire most of its wealth? Garha Katanga was a rich state. It earned much wealth by trapping and exporting wild elephants to other kingdoms.	1 Mark
5	Define the term 'Paiks'. The Ahom state depended upon forced labour. Those forced to work for the state were known as paiks.	1 Mark
III	Answer the following: -	2 Marks
6	Observe the picture given below and answer the following questions: -	



1. Name the traders who played an important role in bringing goods to India?

Central Asian traders

2. Who were the Banjaras?

Banjaras were the most important trader nomads

1 Mark

1 Mark

IV Answer in brief: -

3 Marks

7 **What are the sources of livelihood and income for nomadic pastoralists?**

3 Marks

- Nomadic pastoralists moved over long distances with their animals.
- They lived on milk and other pastoral products. They also exchanged wool, ghee, etc., with settled agriculturists for grain, cloth, utensils and other products.
- They bought and sold these goods as they moved from one place to another, transporting them on their animals.

**SECTION – B
(CIVICS) 10 Marks**

V Choose the correct option and write it in your answer sheet: -

3 Marks

8 The political party that has a majority in the State Assembly is called

1 Mark

- (a) Opposition Party
- (b) **Ruling Party**
- (c) Head of the state
- (d) head of the Government

9 Who has the authority to appoint the Chief Minister and other ministers of a state?

1 Mark

- (a) **The Governor**
- (b) The President
- (c) The Members of Parliament
- (d) The Opposition MLAs

10 Which of the following bodies is present in every state of India?

1 Mark

- (a) Legislative Council
- (b) **Legislative Assembly**
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Supreme Court

VI Answer in one or two sentences: -

2 Marks

14 **What is the significance press conferences?**

1 Mark

Press conferences are organised to discuss various important public and government related issues.

15 **What is meant by the term ‘Constituency’.**

1 Mark

A particular area from which all the voters living there choose their representatives. This could be, for example, a panchayat ward or an area that chooses an MLA.

VII	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the following questions: - The chief minister and other ministers have to take decisions and run the government. We usually hear about them or see them in the news channels or in the papers. However, whatever decisions are being taken have to be approved by the members of the legislative assembly. In a democracy, these members can ask questions, debate an important issue, decide where money should be spent, etc. They have the main authority in decision making.</p> <p>1. Who is the head of the state government? The Chief Minister is the head of the state government.</p> <p>2. Define the term 'majority'. A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a majority.</p> <p>Or This is a situation when more than half the number in a group supports a decision or an idea. This is also called a simple majority.</p>	<p>2 Marks</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
VIII 6	<p>Answer in brief: Why is it important for the Legislative Assembly to discuss and debate the decisions made by the Chief Minister and other ministers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a democratic government, participant is important from each and every section. • Thus, whatever decisions are being taken have to be approved by the members of the legislative assembly. • These members then ask questions, debate an important issue, decide where money should be spent, etc. • After that, they have the main authority to finalize the decision. 	<p>3 Marks 3 Marks</p>
<p>SECTION-C (GEOGRAPHY) 10 Marks</p>		
IX	<p>Choose the correct option and write it in your answer sheet: -</p>	<p>2 Marks</p>
1	<p>Moisture in the air at any time is called</p> <p>(a) Air (b) Wind (c) Rainfall (d) Humidity</p>	<p>1 Mark</p>
2	<p>Which hot and dry wind blows across northern India in the summer months?</p> <p>(a) Monsoon (b) Loo (c) Westerlies (d) Cyclone</p>	<p>1 Mark</p>
X	<p>Answer in one or two sentences: -</p>	<p>3 Marks</p>
3	<p>How does cutting down trees on hillsides impact nature? When trees on hillsides are cut down, rainwater flows down the bare mountains and can cause flooding of low-lying areas.</p>	<p>1 Mark</p>
4	<p>Define the term 'air pressure'. The pressure exerted by the weight of air on the earth's surface is known as air pressure.</p>	<p>1 Mark</p>
5	<p>In which layer of the atmosphere, do meteorites burn up upon entering from space?</p>	<p>1 Mark</p>

	Meteorites burn up in Mesosphere on entering from the space.	
XI	Draw and label a neat diagram of the Layers of the Atmosphere: - 	2 Marks
XII	Answer in brief: -	3 Marks
6	<p>The amount of insolation decreases from the equator toward the poles. Give reasons.</p> <p>The Equator receives vertical rays of the Sun, which strike the Earth directly. These rays cover a smaller area and travel through a shorter distance of the atmosphere, so the heat is concentrated and felt more strongly.</p> <p>As we move away from the Equator toward the poles, the Sun's rays become slanting. Slanting rays spread over a larger area and pass through a thicker layer of the atmosphere. This causes more heat to be lost before reaching the ground, resulting in less heat and lower temperatures.</p>	3 Marks