

KENDRIYA VIDHALAYA SANGTHAN. JAIPUR REGION
SESSION ENDING EXAM 2025-26
SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS VII

Answer Key(Practice set)

S.N	SECTION A	MARK
1	(A) 185 BCE.	1
2	(B) Patliputra	1
3	(A)Amritsar.	1
4	(B) 22.	1
5	(B) Dr.Sachidananda Sinha	1
6	(C) Dr.B.R.Ambedakar.	1
7	(A) Rain gauge.	1
8	(A) 6.	1
9	(A)(iv) b (i) c (ii) d (iii).	1
10	(D) Barter exchange	1
11	(A) Assam.	1
12	(D) Coin	1
13	(C) Karnataka.	1
14	(D) South East Asia	1
15	(A) Manipur.	1
	SECTION B	1
16	In Sikhism, takhts are seats or centers of spiritual authority — f o r example, the Takht Sri Patna Sahib (in Patna), the Akal Takht (part of the Golden Temple at Amritsar,	1+1=2
17	A simple answer is that it is a document that spells out a nation's basic principles and laws. It lays out the framework of the three organs of the government (legislature, executive, and judiciary) and their roles and responsibilities; checks and balances amongst the three organs of government to ensure fairness, responsibility and accountability; (Any relevant points)	1+1=2
18	Weather is a state of the Earth's atmosphere at a particular time and place	1+1=2
19	A physical market is where buyers can meet the seller physically, and purchase goods or services in exchange for money. This is the most common type of market	1+1=2
	SECTION C	
20	the Gupta period promoted notable achievements in various fields, leading some historians to label this period the 'classical age' of India. 1.It was also the time when knowledge from previous eras was consolidated and compiled into numerous texts.	1x3=3

	<p>2.Sanskrit literature flourished, with Kālidāsa's works and many major Purāṇas. Āryabhaṭa and Varāhamihira recorded major advancements in mathematics and astronomy,</p> <p>3. while medical texts compiled and refined medical theories and practices.</p> <p>4.Metallurgy also progressed, as we saw with the rust-resistant Iron Pillar.</p>	
21	<p>1.Welfare Government •</p> <p>2.Uniform Civil Code •</p> <p>3.Social, Political, and Economic Justice •</p> <p>4.Environment and Wildlife Protection</p>	1x3=3
22	<p>1. Prem Behari Narain Raizada.</p> <p>2. Nandalal Bose,</p> <p>3. (i)Scenes from a Mahabalipuram bas-relief: Bhagīratha's penance and the descent of Gangā (ii)A scene from an ancient gurukula (iii) scene from the Rāmāyaṇa: Rāma's conquest of Lanka and recovery of Sītā</p>	1x3=3
23	<p>People exchanged goods or services for other goods and services. This system is called the barter system.</p> <p>The barter system was the earliest form of exchange. There is a lot of evidence of it from around the world. People used commodities such as cowrie shells, salt, tea, tobacco, Transaction: cloth, cattle (cows, goats, horses, sheep), seeds, etc.</p>	1x3=3
	PART D	
24	<p>1.Sātavāhanas were a powerful dynasty and their empire largely comprised of present-day Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra,</p> <p>2.Trade and commerce appear to have flourished in the Sātavāhana kingdom.</p> <p>3.Coins issued by the Sātavāhana rulers have been found in various regions of India, from Gujarat to Andhra Pradesh — India's western and eastern coasts. Indeed, many coins depicted ships, suggesting that maritime trade was an important part of economic life.</p> <p>4.Agriculture flourished in the KrishnaGodavari river system, which provided economic stability to the kingdom</p> <p>OR</p> <p>1.The Śhungas patronised literature, art and architecture.</p> <p>2.The Bharhut Stūpa (in present-day Madhya Pradesh) presents us with beautiful examples of Śhunga art.</p> <p>3.It was probably built during the time of Ashoka, but the Śhungas added beautifully carved railings and reliefs depicting stories from the Buddha's life.</p> <p>4.These are considered some of the earliest examples of Buddhist art.</p>	1x5=5
25	<p>The elements of weather are: ☐</p> <p>1.Temperature: How hot or cold the atmosphere is. ☐</p> <p>2.Precipitation: Any form of water, such as rain, snow, sleet or hail, that falls from the sky. ☐</p> <p>3. Atmospheric Pressure: The weight of the air above us, felt on the Earth's surface. ☐</p> <p>4.Wind: The movement of air, including its speed and direction. ☐</p> <p>5.Humidity: The amount of water vapour in the air.</p> <p>OR</p>	1x5=5

	<p>Our bodies are quite aware of temperature and rainfall. But you may also have experienced that the weather sometimes feels 'heavy', as before a thunderstorm. This is related to atmospheric pressure, which is the pressure exerted by the weight of the air above and around us</p> <p>The instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure is called a barometer.</p>	
26	<p>1.A simple answer is that it is a document that spells out a nation's basic principles and laws</p> <p>2. the framework of the three organs of the government (legislature, executive, and judiciary)</p> <p>3. checks and balances amongst the three organs of government to ensure fairness, responsibility and accountability</p>	1x4=4
27	<p>1. Weather is a state of the Earth's atmosphere at a particular time and place.</p> <p>2. The Earth's atmosphere may be compared to a cake with several layers. The layer closest to the surface of the Earth is called the 'troposphere', and that is where all land-based plants and animals (including humans!) live and breathe.</p> <p>3. The layer closest to the surface of the Earth is called the 'troposphere', and that is where all land-based plants and animals (including humans!) live and breathe.</p>	1X4=4
28	<p>1.India's total land boundary stretches over 15,100 km</p> <p>2.passes through diverse landscapes, including deserts, plains, forests, mountains, marshes, and river valleys</p> <p>3.In that sense, Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China's region of Tibet, Nepal, and Bhutan in the north, and Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east are indeed our neighbors</p>	1X4=4
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