

226
10/10/25

BHARTIYA SHIKSHA BOARD
Model Paper – Half Yearly
SOCIAL SCIENCE - Class 7
Session 2025-26

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

Instructions:

- Read the questions carefully.
- Please check that this question paper contains **08** printed pages.
- **10** minutes extra time is allowed to read this question paper. During this time, students will only read the question paper and not write the answers.
- Attempting all the questions is compulsory.
- This question paper contains **14** questions.
- This question paper contains **four** sections:
- **Section-A:** Q.no. 1 carries **10** marks, Q.no. 2 carries **03** marks, Q.no. 3 carries **04** marks and Q.no. 4 carries **06** marks.
- **Section-B:** Q.no. 5, 6, 7 and 8 carry **05** marks each.
- **Section-C:** Q.no. 9 carries **06** marks, Q.no. 10 carries **04** marks, Q.no. 11 carries **06** marks and Q.no. 12 carries **04** marks.
- **Section-D:** Q.no. 13 carries **09** marks and Q.no. 14 carries **08** marks.

Section-A

1. Choose the correct option and write in your answer sheet. (1x10=10)

I. The principle of political equality is expressed in the

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) right to vote | (ii) right to stand for elections |
| (iii) right to express | (iv) all the above |

II. Bharat adopted a written Constitution as the supreme law of the nation on which date?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) 26 January 1950 | (ii) 26 November 1949 |
| (iii) 25 December 1946 | (iv) 20 November 1949 |

III. Oral history is a vital link to the past as it:

- (i) preserves archaeological facts.
- (ii) serves as an important secondary source.
- (iii) appreciates the art of writing.
- (iv) adds personal voices and stories to the historical record.

IV. Steppes are temperate grasslands found in:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (i) North America | (ii) South America |
| (iii) Eurasia | (iv) Steppe |

V. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) mainly consist of:

- (a) Large companies
- (b) Groups of farmers
- (c) Small groups of individuals, often women
- (d) Government officials

Select the Correct Combinations:

- (i) (a) and (b) are correct
- (ii) (b) and (d) are correct
- (iii) (c) only is correct
- (iv) (a), (b), and (c) are correct

VI. Which Bharatiya classical dance form, originating from Manipur, is primarily performed on the themes of the Ras Leela of Bhagwan Krishna, Radha, and Gopis?

- (i) Kuchipudi
- (ii) Manipuri Dance
- (iii) Kathak
- (iv) Bharatanatyam

VII. Tropical wet climate is located in:

- (i) 10° North from equator
- (ii) 10° South from equator
- (iii) 30° and 45° north and South of the equator
- (iv) in the Polar regions.

VIII. Universal Adult Franchise gives the right to Vote for all adult Citizens:

- (i) above the age of 18
- (ii) above the age of 25
- (iii) above the age of 21
- (iv) at & above the age of 20

IX. The Royal Bengal Tiger is mostly found in:

- (i) the mangrove forests of the Sundarbans.
- (ii) The Gir national forest in Gujarat
- (iii) the Karakoram wild life Sanctuary
- (iv) The Keoladeo National Park.

X. Which of the following roles was held by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, according to the information provided?

- (i) Chairman of the Drafting Committee
- (ii) First Prime Minister of Bharat
- (iii) President of the Constituent Assembly
- (iv) Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly

Q2. ASSERTION and REASON based questions:

(1x3=3marks)

Analyse the following set of statements. Determine whether each statement in the set is correct. If both the statements are correct, you have to determine whether the reason supports the assertion. Choose the correct option from the given box for each set and write in your answer sheet.

I. Assertion (A): Oral history provides rich and personal first-hand accounts, offering direct access to personal experiences, emotions, and perspectives often missing from written records.

Reason (R): Oral history is always free from bias and inaccuracies, as memories are perfectly preserved and not influenced by time or subsequent experiences.

- (i) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
- (ii) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (iii) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (iv) (A) is False but (R) is true

II. Assertion (A): Habitat destruction and overuse of resources are significant causes for the decline and extinction of natural vegetation and wildlife.

Reason (R): Establishing protected areas like national parks and wildlife reserves is a key measure to combat habitat destruction and promote conservation.

- (i) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
- (ii) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (iii) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (iv) (A) is False but (R) is true

III. Assertion (A): The Constituent Assembly drafted Constitution of Bharat after independence.

Reason (R): An independent Bharat required its own legal framework for governance.

- (i) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
- (ii) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (iii) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (iv) (A) is False but (R) is true

Q3. Fill in the blanks. Write complete statement in your answer sheet (1x4=4)

- I. In the Vedic period, the term Rathkaar (रथकार) refers to a _____ maker, indicating a specific craft mentioned in ancient texts.
- II. The word Hiranyakaar (हिरण्यकार) signifies a skilled artisan who crafts _____ ornaments, as mentioned in Vedic literature alongside other crafts.
- III. Dhanushkaar (धनुष्कार) denotes a craftsman specializing in making _____ and arrows, showcasing another ancient craft mentioned in Vedic texts.

- IV. An individual known as Manikaar (मणिकार) is described as one who carves precious _____ and gems to be used in ornaments, highlighting the artistry of the Vedic era.

Q4. State True or False

(1x6=6)

- I. Preserving marginalised voices helps maintain the unique cultural identities of different communities.
- II. The famous poem 'Gita Govinda' by Haldasa was written.
- III. The automobile industry is responsible for making software.
- IV. In 1952, the Wild Life Act was enacted for the Conservation and protection of wild life in Bharat.
- V. Tropical Humid climate is located close to poles.
- VI. The Motilal Nehru Report aimed to set up a federal government for the constitution of Bharat.

SECTION B

Q5. Answer the following questions after reading the given shloka:

अल्पोदकद्रुमो यस्तु प्रवातः प्रचुरातपः।
ज्ञेयः स जाङ्गलो देशः स्वल्परोगतमोऽपि च ॥
प्रचुरोदकवृक्षो यो निवातो दुर्लभातपः।
अनूपो बहुदोषश्च समः साधारणो मत ॥

(चरक संहिता, विमान स्थान - 3.47-48)

Translation (as provided in the text):

"Where there is scarcity of water and there are less trees, the wind blows fast, the sun is strong and there are very few diseases, it is called Jaangal country. Where there is abundance of water, there are many trees, the wind does not blow fast, where there is less. This disease-ridden place is called Anoop country. Where there is not much water, there are not many trees, the wind blows well, the sun is not very strong and people do not get many diseases, such a place with normal climate is called Sadharana country."

Questions:

- I. According to Charaka Samhita, what are the key characteristics that define a 'Jaangal Desh' and how do these characteristics relate to human health in such a region?
(2 marks)
- II. Differentiate between an 'Aanup Desh' and a 'Saadhaaran Desh' based on their climatic features and the prevalence of diseases mentioned in the text.
(3 marks)

Q6. State the merits and demerits of media as a means of political participation.

(5 marks)

Q7. "Think of Bharat as a very big family after it became independent. Everyone had their own thoughts and needs, and there were also many different small 'houses' (princely states) that needed to join this big family."

What were the tough parts of making rules for such a diverse and newly united 'family'? How did the leaders make important decisions and find solutions so that everyone felt included and the 'family' stayed united and happy?

(5 marks)

Q8. जनं बिभ्रती बहुधा विवाचसं नानाधर्माणं पृथिवी यथौकसम् ।

(अथर्ववेद पृथिवीसूक्तम् - 12.1.45)

English Translation:

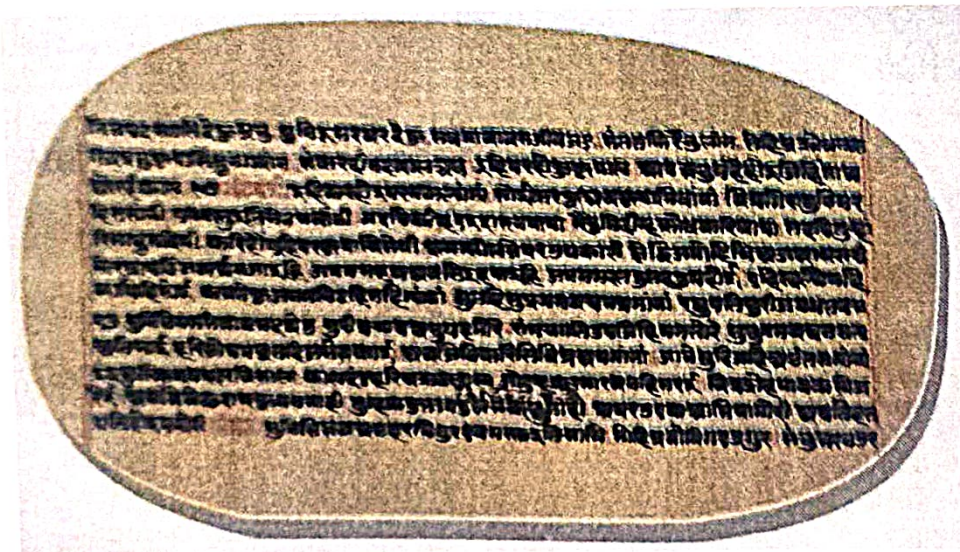
"This Motherland (the Earth) shelters and nourishes (without any discrimination) people who speak different languages, follow different customs, and have different thought processes like people living in the same house (members of a family)."

1. How does the Earth treat everyone equally, as described in this shloka? What two specific actions can you take in your daily life at school or home to show this same acceptance and kindness to people who are different from you?

(5 marks)

SECTION C

Q9. Observe the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



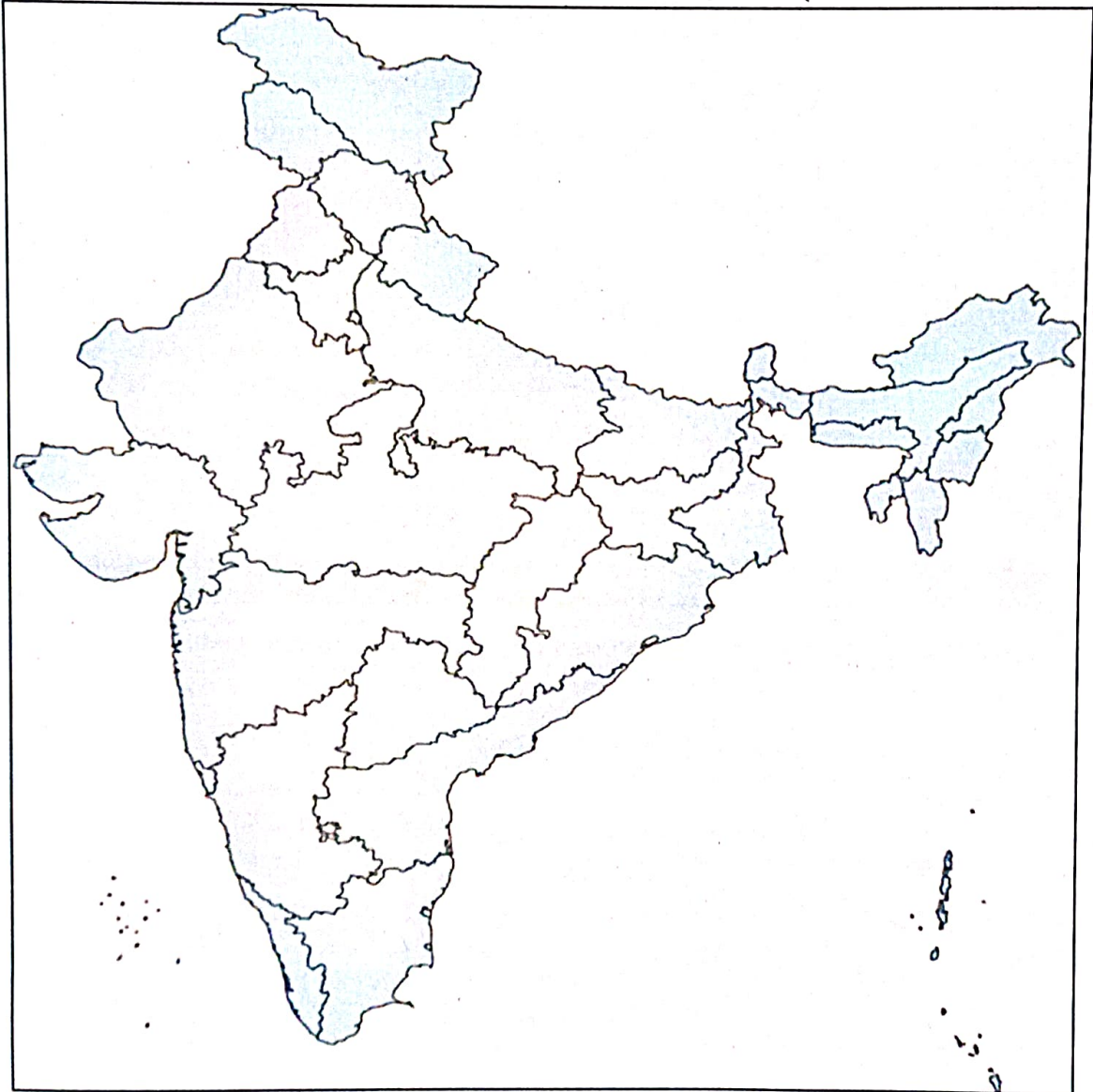
I How did Sanskrit become most important for books and culture in Bharat? What did Panini's special book do to help Sanskrit?

(3 Marks)

II. Besides language, what other things in Bharatiya culture did Sanskrit writings change or help create? (3 Marks)

Q10. Draw a diagram showing three main temperature zones on Earth: Polar zone, Temperate zone and Torrid zone. Include the Equator, Tropic of Cancer, and Tropic of Capricorn on your drawing. (4 marks)

Q11. On an outline map of Bharat, locate and label the FOUR major biodiversity hotspots of the country, and briefly explain why these regions are considered "hotspots" of biodiversity. (1+1+1+1+1=6 marks)



Q12. Case Study Questions based on the "Bela Papad Self Help Group" story:

Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh is world famous for Kashi Vishwanath Dham (Hindu temple). Here, the people living around the temple used to make and sell the laddu prasad offered in the temple at home. Due to low investment and lack of marketing, they were not able to make much profit. In the year 2019, a group of these women living around the Dham, Bela Papad Self Help Group, started selling laddu prasad on a commercial level by taking advantage of the availability

of raw materials and cheap labour locally. This activity of the group employed many women, help them earn more 15000 rupees per month.

After the government appealed to include coarse grains in the diet because of the health benefits, this group associated with the National Rural Livelihood Mission. They use coarse grains instead of traditional ingredients to make laddus through innovation, due to which the demand for their laddus started increasing and the women of the group started getting benefits from it. Presently, this group has emerged as a successful example of entrepreneurship in the surrounding areas.

- (A) What challenges did the Bela Papad Help Group help women overcome? (2 Marks)
(B) How did new ingredient and a government mission help the group to succeed?

(2 Marks)

Section D

Q13. 'Open Text Based Assessment' - Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

(A) 'Need for A Constitution and the Constituent Assembly'

Bharat adopted a written Constitution as a supreme law of the nation on 26 November 1949, which came into effect on 26 January 1950. The Constitution of Bharat was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, which started its work in December 1946, and completed in November 1949, after a long and painstaking period of 2 years 11 months and 18 days.

The demand for a constitution for Bharat gathered momentum in the 1920s. The 1928 Motilal Nehru Committee's Report produced a meticulous scheme for self-governance through a constitutional framework. However, in 1934, an official demand for a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution for Bharat, without interference from the foreign power, was raised by the Indian National Congress. The question is: why was the formation of Constituent Assembly demanded to draft the Constitution? There were two reasons: First, after freedom from the British rule, Bharat's destiny had to be decided by Bharatiya themselves. Second, a new Bharat was to be rebuilt after centuries of subjugation. Therefore, the revival of the past legacy, and its adjustment to contemporary needs, required the Bharatiya insight.

(A) On what date did the Constitution of Bharat come into effect? (1 Mark)

(B) Explain the two main reasons why the formation of the Constituent Assembly was demanded to draft the Constitution of Bharat. (2 Marks)

(C) Describe the role of the 1928 Motilal Nehru Committee's Report in the demand for a constitution for Bharat. (2 Marks)

(B) "Bharatiya classical dance is a vibrant tapestry weaving together our stories, devotion, and heritage, making our culture come alive through graceful movements and timeless expressions."

Imagine you are introducing Bharatiya culture to a friend from another country who doesn't know much about it. How would you use Bharatiya classical dance to show them how rich and diverse our culture is, by explaining how dance tells our stories, shares our feelings, and celebrates our heritage through its beautiful movements and expressions? (4 marks)

- Q14. On a world map, identify and mark the general locations of eight countries or territories whose landmass extends significantly into the polar climate region.
i. Greenland (Denmark) ii. Canada iii. Russia iv. United States(Alaska)
v. Norway vi. Finland vii. Sweden and viii. Iceland. (1x8=8)

