



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी – अभ्यास पत्र / Answer Key – Practice Paper (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VII विषय /Subject: Social Science माह/ Month: September अंक/Marks: 80
दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: _____

- A. 1. (b) (ii), (iii)
2. b) Mineral-rich soil from rivers
3. c) Elevated flat land with steep slopes
4. (d) Rainfall
5. (c) Depression or storm
6. (b) Latitude
7. (c) Lack of vegetation and moisture
8. (c) By elections or decisions made in tribal assemblies
9. (a) The introduction of iron tools and weapons
10.(d) A collection of smaller kingdoms under one ruler
11. (a) Whether death is stronger than life.
12. (b) Kanishka
13. (b) Samudragupta
14. (a) Pataliputra
15. (c) Islam
16. (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
17. (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.
18. Option (a) is the correct answer.
19. Option (a) is the correct answer.
20. (c) A is true, but R is false.

B.1.Tropical climates are warm and humid with high rainfall, while temperate climates have moderate temperatures with distinct seasons.

2. Brihat Samhita – a compendium on astronomy, astrology, and natural sciences.

3. China and Rome.

4. Humidity refers to the moisture or water vapour in the air at any given time.

C. 1. Northern parts of India experience extreme climate because it is away from the moderating influence of the sea. Thus, the summers are extremely hot and winters are extremely cold.

2. Sacredness refers to the quality of being holy, divine, or spiritually significant. It is the feeling or belief that certain places, objects, people, or events are connected with the divine or have special religious importance. Sacredness often inspires reverence, respect, and devotion.

3. The Ajanta Caves are important examples of rock-cut architecture developed during the post-Maurya period. These caves feature intricate carvings and paintings depicting Buddhist themes, contributing significantly to the art and architecture of ancient India.

4. With the use of iron tools, agriculture flourished, and small Janapadas expanded into larger political units called Mahajanapadas. Increased trade, urbanization, and population growth also contributed to this transformation.

5. Relative humidity measures the amount of water vapour in the air compared to the maximum amount the air can hold at a specific temperature.

D.1. Widespread use of iron tools and weapons

2. They enabled trade and economic exchange between regions.

3. They connected regions for trade, pilgrimage, and administration.

4. Urban planning, craft industries, and trade connections were advanced.

E. 1.A. Himadri: It is also known as the Greater Himalayas, are the highest and the most rugged part of the range. This region remains snow covered through out the year. The region has high peaks like Mount Everest and Kanchenjunga.

B. Himachal: Also known as the Lower Himalayas. It lies to the south of the Greater Himalayas. It has a more moderate climate. Popular hill stations are present here like Nainital and Darjeeling.

C. Shivalik Hills: Also known as Outer Himalayas forms the outermost and the lowest range. These regions are rich in dense forests and wildlife.

2.A. The Gupta period is known for remarkable achievements in literature and science, largely due to the works of scholars like Kalidasa, Aryabhata, and Varahamihira.

B. Kalidasa was a classical Sanskrit poet and playwright whose works like Abhijnanasakuntalam, Meghaduta, and Raghuvamsha are still celebrated for their literary beauty.

C. Aryabhata, a mathematician and astronomer, wrote the Aryabhatiya. He introduced the concept of zero, explained the decimal system, and proposed that the Earth rotates on its axis.

D. Varahamihira was a polymath who wrote the Brihat Samhita, covering astronomy, astrology, architecture, and natural sciences. These scholars laid the foundations for Indian science and literature and influenced future generations.

3. A. Thermometer: Measures temperature (how hot or cold it is).

B. Rain Gauge: Measures the amount of rainfall (in millimetres or centimetres).

C. Barometer: Measures atmospheric pressure, which helps predict weather changes.

D. Anemometer: Measures wind speed (how fast the wind is blowing).

E. Wind Vane: Shows the direction of the wind (north, south, east, or west).

F. Hygrometer: Measures humidity (the amount of water vapor in the air).

4. A. Sacred places are connected to religious stories, festivals, and local beliefs.

B. People living nearby often take part in rituals, prayers, and celebrations.

C. Festivals at sacred sites include music, dance, special food, and traditional clothes.

D. These places teach values like kindness, honesty, and respect.

E. Local art, crafts, and songs often show stories from the sacred place.

F. Sacred places bring people together and build a sense of community and belonging.

G. Traditions are passed from one generation to the next, keeping the culture alive.

H. These places also attract visitors, helping locals share their culture with others.

E. Locate the place.

A. Western part of Tamil Nadu & Kerala

B. Amritsar

C. Rajasthan

D. Western part of peninsula

E. Meghalaya