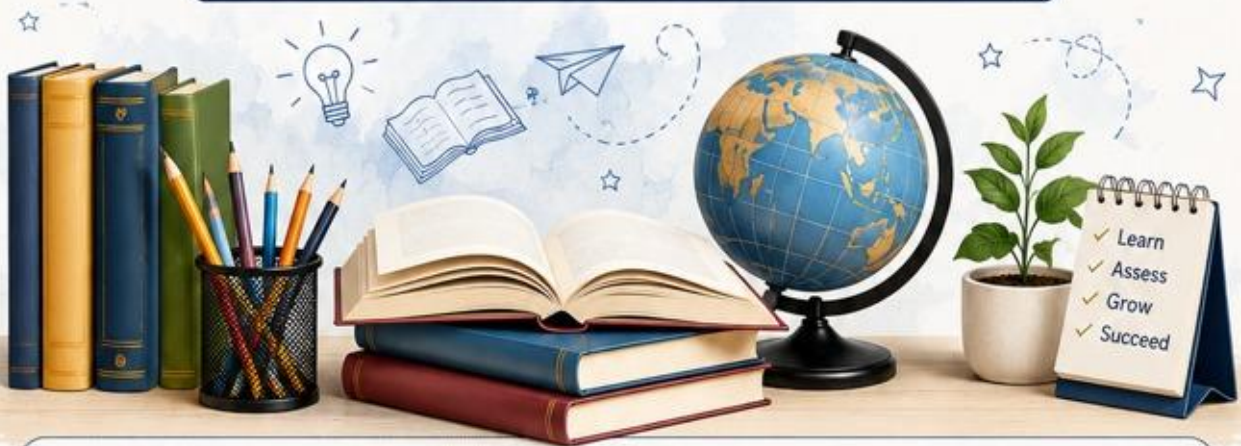


Goa State Council of Educational
Research and Training (GSCERT)

Porvorim, Goa

**SUMMATIVE EVALUATION
2026-27**

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER



MARKS



TIME



TOTAL SECTIONS



TOTAL QUESTIONS



INSTRUCTIONS

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Particulars	Page No.
1	 Blue Print	_____
2	 Question Paper	_____
3	 Answer Key	_____

Prepared by
ASSESSMENT CELL

Goa State Council of Educational
Research and Training (GSCERT),
Porvorim, Goa

A competency-based assessment aligned
with NEP 2020 and the State Curriculum Framework.

SUMMATIVE EVALUATION – I | 2026-2027
GRADE 7 | SOCIAL SCIENCE
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

1. Weightage to the Content

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Marks	Percentage
1	Geographical Diversity of India	6	12%
2	Understanding the Weather	6	12%
3	Climates of India	6	12%
4	New Beginnings: Cities and States	6	12%
5	The Rise of Empires	6	12%
6	The Age of Re-organisation	6	12%
7	The Gupta Era: An Age of Tireless Creativity	6	12%
9	From the Rulers to the Ruled: Types of Governments	4	8%
11	From Barter to Money	4	8%
	Total	50	100%

2. Weightage to the Cognitive Level as per Revised Bloom's Taxonomy

Bloom's Level	Marks	Percentage
Remember	6	12%
Understand	10	20%
Apply	10	20%
Analyze	10	20%
Evaluate	8	16%
Create	6	12%
Total	50	100%

3. Weightage to the Difficulty Level

Difficulty Level	Marks	Percentage
Easy	16	32%
Average	20	40%
Difficult	14	28%
Total	50	100%

4. Weightage to the Question Form

Question Form	Marks	Percentage
MCQ/VSA	20 (20×1)	40%
SA	12 (6×2)	24%
LA	18 (6×3)	36%
Total	50	100%

5. Weightage to the Assessment Style

Assessment Style	Marks	Percentage
Competitive-style competency-based	23	46%
Regular competency-based	27	54%
Total	50	100%

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
SUMMATIVE EVALUATION – I | 2026-27

GRADE: 7 – ENGLISH MEDIUM	MARKS: 50
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE	SUBJECT CODE: 7SOCSCIENG
DURATION: 120 MINUTES	NO. OF QUESTIONS: 32

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper contains 32 questions.
3. Q. 1 to Q. 20 are MCQ questions of 1 mark each and are to be marked on the OMR sheet.
4. Q. 21 to Q. 26 are short-answer questions of 2 marks each.
5. Q. 27 to Q. 32 are long/structured-answer questions of 3 marks each.
6. Q. 26 is map-based.

Select the most correct option from those given below each statement and mark your responses on the OMR sheet. (20 × 1 = 20 Marks)

1. A sailing club wants to know the direction from which the wind is blowing before taking boats out. Which instrument should be used?
 - A. Rain gauge
 - B. Wind vane
 - C. Thermometer
 - D. Barometer
2. Panaji is close to the sea and usually experiences less extreme temperature differences than an inland city at a similar latitude. Which factor mainly explains this?
 - A. Altitude
 - B. Proximity to the ocean
 - C. Type of soil
 - D. Distance from forests
3. Which pair of mahājanapadas is described as having a gaṇa/sangha system in which assemblies played a major role in decision-making?
 - A. Magadha and Kosala
 - B. Vajji and Malla
 - C. Avanti and Vatsa
 - D. Anga and Kuru

4. Which statement correctly compares India's two major island groups?
- A. Lakshadweep is mainly coral islands in the Arabian Sea, while Andaman and Nicobar includes many volcanic islands in the Bay of Bengal.
 - B. Lakshadweep lies in the Bay of Bengal, while Andaman and Nicobar lies in the Arabian Sea.
 - C. Both island groups are river deltas formed by the Ganga.
 - D. Both island groups are part of the Himalayan mountain system.
5. Which city served as the capital of the Maurya Empire?
- A. Pāṭaliputra
 - B. Ujjayinī
 - C. Madurai
 - D. Śhrāvastī
6. Which action best reflects the idea of Aśhoka's dhamma after the Kalinga war?
- A. Promoting welfare, tolerance and non-violence
 - B. Expanding the empire through continuous warfare
 - C. Preventing communication between different communities
 - D. Closing roads used by travellers and traders
7. The Sohagaura copper-plate record mentions storing grain as protection against famine. What does this best indicate about Mauryan administration?
- A. The state avoided all planning for emergencies
 - B. Food storage was left only to private traders
 - C. The administration planned for food security during crises
 - D. Agriculture had no role in the Mauryan economy
8. The Hāthīgumphā inscription records the achievements and public works of which ruler?
- A. Khāravela
 - B. Aśhoka
 - C. Samudragupta
 - D. Harshavardhana
9. The Cheras exported spices, timber, ivory and pearls to regions such as the Roman world and West Asia. What does this indicate?
- A. The Cheras had no contact outside south India
 - B. Long-distance trade was an important part of their economy
 - C. Trade was limited only to agricultural villages
 - D. Overseas exchange was completely prohibited

10. The Hāthīgumphā inscription says that Khāravela respected different sects and repaired religious places. What can be inferred from this?
- A. His rule valued tolerance along with public welfare
 - B. He supported only one school of thought
 - C. Religious institutions were banned under his rule
 - D. He avoided all public works
11. Which Gupta ruler was also known as ‘Vikramāditya’?
- A. Chandragupta II
 - B. Samudragupta
 - C. Skandagupta
 - D. Chandragupta Maurya
12. Why are the Ajanta cave paintings valuable to historians studying the Gupta age and its wider cultural world?
- A. They show that painting was unknown in ancient India
 - B. They are useful only for studying modern tourism
 - C. They provide evidence of artistic skill, beliefs and aspects of society
 - D. They prove that all people lived inside caves
13. A historian wants material evidence to verify information about Gupta rulers and economic life. Which pair of sources would be most useful?
- A. Weather reports and modern newspapers
 - B. Coins and inscriptions
 - C. Satellite images and traffic signs
 - D. Election posters and television advertisements
14. Who composed the Prayāga Praśhasti that records the achievements of Samudragupta?
- A. Kautilya
 - B. Megasthenes
 - C. Harisena
 - D. Faxian
15. A country with a very large population proposes that every citizen should vote directly on every national decision each week. Which arrangement would be more practical while still remaining democratic?
- A. Allow one ruler to decide everything
 - B. Elect representatives at regular intervals to take decisions on behalf of citizens
 - C. Stop citizens from choosing leaders
 - D. Allow only government officials to vote

16. A government continues welfare programmes but suspends elections indefinitely. Why would this weaken representative democracy?
- A. Welfare programmes are not allowed in a democracy
 - B. Democracy requires every citizen to work in government offices
 - C. Representatives must be periodically chosen and remain accountable to the people
 - D. Elections are needed only for local sports clubs
17. Which institution controls the issue of currency in India?
- A. Reserve Bank of India
 - B. Election Commission of India
 - C. Archaeological Survey of India
 - D. Parliament Secretariat
18. A customer scans a QR code and the payment moves directly from the customer's bank account to the shopkeeper's account. This is an example of:
- A. barter exchange
 - B. payment with commodity money
 - C. exchange without any value transfer
 - D. digital money/electronic payment
19. A hill town experiences more landslides after very heavy monsoon rain and large-scale cutting of trees on steep slopes. Which explanation best analyses the increase in landslides?
- A. Heavy rain strengthens bare slopes permanently
 - B. Tree cutting increases the roots that hold soil together
 - C. Saturated slopes and loss of vegetation together make the soil less stable
 - D. Landslides occur only because temperature becomes lower
20. A town expects more frequent heat waves. Which plan would best reduce risk to people?
- A. Schedule outdoor work at midday and reduce drinking-water points
 - B. Provide heat alerts, drinking water and shaded spaces, and avoid strenuous activity during peak heat
 - C. Encourage people to remain in direct sunlight for longer periods
 - D. Close all health centres during hot days

Q II) Answer the following questions.

(6 × 2 = 12 Marks)

21. The eastern coastal plains have several large river deltas. Explain any two geographical features that make these deltas suitable for agriculture.
22. A weather station records temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind and humidity together instead of relying on a single reading. Analyse any two reasons why combining these observations improves weather forecasting.

23. Explain any two ways in which material remains such as coins or monuments and written accounts such as travellers' descriptions or literature together help us understand the Gupta age.

24. A school with 1,500 students must make decisions about common rules. Would it be more suitable for every student to vote on every small decision, or to elect a student council? Give any two reasons for your choice.

25. A fruit seller receives ₹500 through UPI and keeps the money in the bank account for purchases to be made the following week. Explain any two ways in which money is helping the seller in this situation.

26. On the given outline map of India, mark and label:

(a) Rājagṛiha – capital of Magadha Mahājanapada.

(b) Śhrāvastī – capital of Kosala Mahājanapada.



Q III) Answer the following questions. (6 × 3 = 18 Marks)

27. Create a information card titled “India’s Island Regions”. Include: (i) one important feature of Lakshadweep, (ii) one important feature of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and (iii) one reason why India’s islands are important.

28. People sometimes use traditional signs in nature to anticipate weather, while official warnings use scientific instruments and measured data. For a school deciding whether

to act on a weather warning, which source should be given greater weight? Give any three reasons.

29. Prepare a three-point action plan for your school or community to reduce the impact of climate change. Include: (i) one action related to energy or transport, (ii) one action related to water or green cover, and (iii) one awareness or preparedness action.

30. Explain any three factors that helped the janapadas grow into larger mahājanapadas and important urban centres.

31. A Mauryan province faces a poor harvest and possible food shortage. Based on what you have learned about Mauryan administration, suggest any three steps an administrator could take to protect the people.

32. The Hāthīgumphā inscription describes Khāravela's military campaigns, welfare works, respect for different sects and repair of religious places. Analyse any three conclusions this evidence allows us to draw about rulership during the Age of Re-organisation.

***** End of Question Paper *****

SUMMATIVE EVALUATION – I | 2026-2027
GRADE 7 – SOCIAL SCIENCE
SUGGESTIVE ANSWER KEY

Q.	Answer	Correct Option / Key
1	B	Wind vane
2	B	Proximity to the ocean
3	B	Vajji and Malla
4	A	Lakshadweep is mainly coral islands in the Arabian Sea; Andaman and Nicobar includes many volcanic islands in the Bay of Bengal.
5	A	Pāṭaliputra
6	A	Promoting welfare, tolerance and non-violence
7	C	The administration planned for food security during crises
8	A	Khāravēla
9	B	Long-distance trade was an important part of their economy
10	A	His rule valued tolerance along with public welfare
11	A	Chandragupta II (Vikramāditya)
12	C	They provide evidence of artistic skill, beliefs and aspects of society
13	B	Coins and inscriptions
14	C	Harisena
15	B	Elect representatives at regular intervals
16	C	Representatives must be periodically chosen and remain accountable
17	A	Reserve Bank of India
18	D	Digital money/electronic payment
19	C	Saturated slopes and loss of vegetation make the soil less stable
20	B	Heat alerts, water, shade and avoiding peak-heat exertion

21. Major rivers deposit fertile sediments and form fertile deltas. The plains are broad and have access to river water, making them suitable for farming. Marking: Any two relevant geographical reasons × 1 mark = 2 marks.

22. Any two: Weather is described through several interacting elements, not one element alone; pressure, wind, humidity and temperature together give a more complete picture of changing atmospheric conditions; combining measurements improves the reliability

- of forecasts and warnings. Marking: Any two well-explained reasons $\times$ 1 mark = 2 marks.
- 23.** Any two: Material sources such as coins, inscriptions, monuments and art provide physical evidence about rulers, economy, technology and culture; written accounts and literature describe people, institutions and ideas; using more than one type of source allows historians to compare and cross-check information. Marking: Any two relevant points $\times$ 1 mark = 2 marks.
- 24.** A representative student council is more suitable. Reasons may include: a very large group cannot practically discuss every small decision together; elected representatives make decision-making manageable; representatives can be made answerable to students; elections allow students to change representatives. Marking: Any two valid reasons supporting the choice $\times$ 1 mark = 2 marks.
- 25.** Any two: UPI allows money to be transferred electronically and directly to the seller's bank account; the money can be kept safely and used later, showing the store-of-value function; digital payment avoids the need to handle coins/notes for that transaction. Marking: Any two relevant explanations $\times$ 1 mark = 2 marks.
- 26.** Rājagriha – Magadha; Śhrāvastī – Kosala. Marking: 1 mark for each correctly marked and labelled approximate location. Allow reasonable cartographic tolerance.
- 27.** Expected three-part card: (i) Lakshadweep – e.g., coral archipelago in the Arabian Sea / 36 coral islands; (ii) Andaman and Nicobar – e.g., large island group in the Bay of Bengal, including volcanic islands / Barren Island; (iii) importance – e.g., strategic location, marine resources, biodiversity, fishing, environmental protection. Marking: 1 mark for each complete and relevant part = 3 marks.
- 28.** Scientific/official weather information should be given greater weight for an official school decision. Reasons may include: instruments provide standardised measurable data; several weather elements can be analysed together; forecasts are updated using systematic observations; official warnings help institutions take timely safety decisions. Traditional observations may supplement but should not replace scientific warnings. Marking: Any three valid reasons $\times$ 1 mark = 3 marks.
- 29.** Any coherent three-point plan, for example: reduce electricity/fuel use or encourage walking/public transport; conserve water, plant/protect trees or expand green cover; conduct climate-awareness activities and prepare for heat, floods or other local hazards. Marking: 1 mark each for an appropriate action in the three required categories = 3 marks.
- 30.** Any three: fertile plains supported agriculture and stable settlements; expanding trade networks connected settlements and encouraged growth; some smaller states merged or consolidated into larger mahājanapadas; organised territories under rulers and assemblies strengthened political centres; fortified capitals and growing communication routes supported administration and exchange. Marking: Any three correctly explained factors $\times$ 1 mark = 3 marks.
- 31.** Any three textbook-grounded steps: organise or use granaries to store/release grain during scarcity; arrange transport and trade to move food to affected areas; maintain administrative records and coordinate officials for distribution; support food security

and protect people during the crisis. Marking: Any three practical measures consistent with Mauryan administrative evidence $\times$ 1 mark = 3 marks.

32. Any three conclusions: rulers were expected to demonstrate military strength; public welfare works enhanced legitimacy; respect for different sects indicates tolerance; rulers patronised/maintained religious and cultural institutions; inscriptions were used to record achievements and communicate a ruler's image. Marking: Any three analysed conclusions $\times$ 1 mark = 3 marks.