



Minervaa International Scholarship Examination

Sample Question
Class - VII
Subject – Social Studies



LOGICAL REASONING

- Starting from a point, Rajiv walked 12 m North, he turned right and walked 10 m, he again turned right and walked 12 m, then he turned left and walked 5 m. How far is he now and in which direction from the starting point?
a) 27 m towards East b) 5 m towards East
c) 10 m towards West d) 15 m towards East
- Markandey is Rajeev's mother's father. Markandey has three brothers. One of them has grandson Abhi. Rajan is son of Abhi. Abhi is related to Rajeev as:
a) Brother b) Nephew c) Cousin d) Uncle
- Find the missing number in the series:
1, 2, 10, 37, 101, ?
a) 402 b) 206 c) 226 d) 320
- Which of the following Diagram best depicts the relationship among Sportsmen, Cricketers, Batsmen.

a)

c)

b)

d)
- In a month of 31 days, third Thursday falls on 16th. What will be the last day of the month?
a) 5th Friday b) 5th Wednesday
c) 5th Thursday d) None of these

SOCIAL STUDIES

- Presence of which one of the following makes the soil fertile?
a) Clay b) Silt c) Humus d) Sand

7. The Deccan Sultans consist of the rulers of-
- a) Golconda
 - b) Bijapur & Ahmadnagar
 - c) Bidar & Berar
 - d) All of these
8. What did the Gujarati traders sell?
- a) Textiles & spices
 - b) Gold
 - c) Ivory
 - d) Tin
9. A person who makes maps is called a_____.
- a) Maptographer
 - b) Cartographer
 - c) Mapartist
 - d) None of these
10. Manuscripts were collected by-
- a) Wealthy people
 - b) Monasteries
 - c) Temples
 - d) All of these
11. India has a census every_____years.
- a) 5
 - b) 10
 - c) 18
 - d) 20
12. Which among the following is not one of the nodal centers of British in India?
- a) Bombay
 - b) Calcutta
 - c) Madras
 - d) Goa
13. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under:
- a) Tughlaqs
 - b) Lodis
 - c) Khaljis
 - d) Tomara Rajputs
14. Which soil has the highest water holding capacity?
- a) Sandy Soil
 - b) Clayey soil
 - c) Loam
 - d) Gravel
15. River Mississippi drains in:
- a) Africa
 - b) Australia
 - c) South America
 - d) USA
16. Gold, petroleum & coal are examples of -
- a) Fossils
 - b) Rocks
 - c) Minerals
 - d) Chemicals
17. There are an 'outer' and 'inner' _____ in the interior of the earth.
- a) Crust
 - b) Core
 - c) Mantle
 - d) All of these
18. The bison is also called the_____.
- a) Prairie buffalo
 - b) Reindeer
 - c) American buffalo
 - d) African buffalo

19. Which of the following forest type does not have much wildlife?
a) Coniferous b) Mediterranean
c) Tropical Deciduous d) Temperate Deciduous
20. In which century Babur used Hindustan to describe geography of Sub continent?
a) 17th Century b) 16th Century
c) 18th Century d) None of these
21. Fatehpur Sikri architecture was influenced by the styles of which region?
a) Gujarat b) Vijayanagara
c) Bengal d) Bijapur
22. The process of transformation of the rock from one form to another is known as:-
a) Road cycle b) Rock turning
c) Lifecycle d) Rock cycle
23. What do plant and animal kingdom make together?
a) Hydrosphere b) Biosphere
c) Atmosphere d) Lithosphere
24. The Labrador and Gulf Stream are the examples of:-
a) Tides b) Tsunami c) Ocean currents d) Waves
25. What is the central feature of democracy?
a) Inequality b) Restrictions
c) Discrimination d) Equality
26. _____ minerals are found in the continental masses.
a) Silica & alumina b) Silica & magnesium
c) Nickel & iron d) Silica & iron
27. What are the cattle farms in North America called?
a) Veldts b) Arches c) Sheds d) Ranches
28. Prosperity in the subcontinent attracts trading companies of which region?
a) Russian b) Australian
c) European d) American
29. Who was the first slave king of Delhi Sultanate?
a) Alauddin Khilji b) Razia Sultan
c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak d) Iltutmish

30. What is the literal meaning of Hiranya - Garbha?
a) Rashtrakutas b) Danti durga
c) Golden womb d) None of these
31. Government control over the media is known as:-
a) Independence b) Censorship
c) Factual d) Emergency
32. Where is one horned rhinoceros found?
a) Brahmaputra plain b) Amazon basin
c) Ghaghra plain d) Ganga plain
33. Who is the head of a Legislative Assembly?
a) Minister b) MLA
c) Chief Minister d) All of these
34. Hampi was the capital of which empire of the following?
a) Mughal b) Vijayanagara
c) Mewar d) Pallava
35. Who was Akbar's revenue minister?
a) Birbal b) Todar Mal
c) Tansen d) Abul Fazal
36. Religious biographies are called:-
a) Hagiography b) Geography
c) Biography d) Autobiography
37. As we go up in troposphere layer of the atmosphere, the pressure:
a) Decreases b) Increases
c) No change d) All of these
38. What links a producer to a consumer?
a) Buying b) Selling
c) Chain of markets d) All of these
39. Which administrative term in early medieval India referred to a group of villages governed together under a chief?
a) Mandala b) Nadu c) Sabha d) Samanta

40. What significant administrative change did Alauddin Khilji introduce to prevent rebellion and ensure loyalty?
- a) Land grants to nobles
 - b) Reduction of taxes
 - c) Spy system and control over the nobility
 - d) Abolition of army
41. Which event is regarded as the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857?
- a) Annexation of Awadh
 - b) The Doctrine of Lapse
 - c) Introduction of Enfield rifles
 - d) Heavy taxation on farmers
42. Which of the following ideas was *not* propagated by the Bhakti movement?
- a) Idol worship
 - b) Unity of God
 - c) Personal devotion
 - d) Equality of all castes
43. The term **Mansabdari** under the Mughal rule referred to:
- a) Religious tax
 - b) Administrative division
 - c) Military and civil ranking system
 - d) Land measurement unit
44. Who among the following founded the Arya Samaj and promoted the return to Vedic values?
- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - b) Dayanand Saraswati
 - c) Swami Vivekananda
 - d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
45. The major impact of the Industrial Revolution on colonies like India was:
- a) Increase in handloom exports
 - b) Industrial growth in rural areas
 - c) Drain of wealth and destruction of local industries
 - d) Spread of education and equality
46. The Permanent Settlement introduced by the British aimed to:
- a) Increase Indian representation in administration
 - b) Fix land revenue permanently with landlords
 - c) Abolish the Zamindari system
 - d) Promote Indian agriculture

47. Which layer of the Earth contains most of the Earth's mass and is composed of silicate rocks rich in magnesium and iron?
a) Core b) Crust c) Mantle d) Atmosphere
48. The **ozone layer** is important because it:
a) Provides rainfall b) Blocks ultraviolet radiation
c) Generates oxygen d) Maintains atmospheric pressure
49. Which biome is characterized by coniferous forests, cold temperatures, and short growing seasons?
a) Tropical rainforest b) Tundra
c) Taiga d) Desert
50. The Golden Quadrilateral project in India primarily aims to connect:
a) Major rivers
b) Major ports
c) Four major metropolitan cities
d) Capitals of northeastern states
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ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	C	C	A	C	D	A	B	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	D	B	D	C	B	C	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	D	B	C	D	A	D	C	C	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	C	B	B	A	A	C	B	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	A	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	C