SYNERGY SCHOLARS SOCIAL SCIENCE OLYMPIAD

GRADE VII – SSSO SYLLABUS & SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Examination Framework: 50 Marks | 60 Minutes | 5 Sections

GRADE VII SSSO EXAMINATION FRAMEWORK

Section	Area	Syllabus Coverage
Section 1	Geography	Geographical Diversity of India; Understanding the Weather
Section 2	History – Early India	New Beginnings: Cities and States; The Rise of Empires; The Age of Reorganisation; The Gupta Era: An Age of Tireless Creativity
Section 3	History & Cultural Heritage	The Story of Indian Farming; Our Cultural Heritage and Knowledge Traditions; Empires and Kingdoms: 6th to 10th Centuries; Turning Tides: 11th and 12th Centuries; India – A Sacred Land
Section 4	Civics & Democratic Politics	From the Rulers to the Ruled: Types of Governments; The Constitution of India
Section 5	Economics + Synergy Challenge	From Barter to Money & Banks; Understanding Markets; Infrastructure: Engine of India's Development; integrated application, reasoning and HOTS

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. The growth of cities in early India was closely connected with trade, crafts and political centres. Which conclusion is most reasonable?
   A. Cities developed only because of forests.
   B. Urban growth was linked to economic and political activities.
   C. Cities had no connection with agriculture.
   D. Trade was absent from early cities.

2. **Atmospheric pressure is highest at:**
   A. The top of a mountain
   B. Sea level
   C. Inside an airplane flying high
   D. A very cold region

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3. Ancient Indian knowledge traditions developed in areas such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, literature and philosophy. What is the best reason for studying these traditions today?
   A. To reject all modern knowledge.
   B. To understand the intellectual and cultural contributions of earlier societies.
   C. To prove that every ancient idea is scientifically correct.
   D. To study only religious practices.

4. The Gupta Empire is celebrated as a golden age of science, mathematics, and metallurgy. Which famous archaeological monument stands as living proof of the rust-resistant iron metallurgical expertise during Chandragupta II's reign?
   A. Iron Pillar at Mehrauli, Delhi
   B. Iron Pillar at Sanchi Stupa
   C. Bronze Idol of Nataraja at Tanjavur
   D. Copper Plate Inscriptions of Aihole

5. A farmer exchanges wheat for tools, but finding someone who wants wheat and has the required tools becomes difficult. Which problem of barter does this situation show?

A. Double coincidence of wants B. Inflation C. Banking D. Market competition

6. Different regions of India contain places considered sacred by different communities. What does this most strongly demonstrate?

A. Cultural diversity and the importance of places in traditions.
B. That all communities have identical customs.
C. That geography has no connection with culture. D. That sacred places exist only in cities.

7. In Country X, citizens elect representatives who make laws and are accountable to the people. Which type of government does this most closely represent?

A. Representative democracy B. Absolute monarchy C. Military dictatorship D. Hereditary rule

8. In a system where political and administrative power is constitutionally divided between a central National authority and various constituent state units, what form of government is in operation?

A. Unitary Governance B. Absolute Monarchy
C. Federal System (Federalism) D. Authoritarian Dictatorship

9. Why is a Constitution important in a democratic country?

A. It gives unlimited power to one ruler.
B. It provides a framework for government and protects citizens' rights and principles.
C. It removes the need for laws. D. It prevents citizens from participating in democracy.

10. Read the two statements below regarding constitutional governance and economic markets:

Statement I: The Constitution of India mandates the government to prevent unfair trade practices and protect consumer rights.

Statement II: Unregulated market monopolies can exploit consumers through price manipulation and artificial scarcity of essential commodities.

A. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
B. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
C. Both statements are correct, and Statement II provides the economic rationale for Statement I.
D. Both statements are completely false.

ANSWERS

1 – B	2 – B	3 – B	4 – A	5 – A	6 – A	7 – A	8 – C	9 – B	10 – C