



BURARI PUBLIC SCHOOL

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PT- IV ASSIGNMENT(2025-26)

CLASS: VII

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

Date / /

M.M.: 40

Name: Roll No..... T. sign.....

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully:

- (i) This worksheet comprises 19 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This worksheet is divided into five sections - A, B, C, D, and E
- (iii) **Section A** Question Nos. 1 to 12 are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) **Section B**-Question Nos.13 to 14 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
- (v) **Section C**-Question Nos. 15 to 17 are long answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
- (vi) **Section D** Question Nos. 18 is a case based question of 6 marks.
- (vii) **Section E** Question Nos. 19 Map work of 3 Marks
- (viii) An internal choice has been provided in some sections. Only one of the alternatives has to be attempted in such questions.

SECTION A (1 × 12 = 12 Marks)

1. The Nayanar saints were devoted to:
 - a) Lord Vishnu
 - b) Lord Shiva
 - c) Goddess Lakshmi
 - d) Lord Brahma
2. The compilation of the songs of the Alvars is known as:
 - a) Bijak
 - b) Tevaram
 - c) Nalayira Divyaprabandham
 - d) Guru Granth Sahib
3. Who among the following was a proponent of Nirguna Bhakti?
 - a) Tulsidas
 - b) Mirabai
 - c) Kabir
 - d) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
4. The place where Sufi masters held their assemblies was called a:
 - a) Madrasa
 - b) Langar
 - c) Khanqah
 - d) Dargah
5. The word 'Silsila' in Sufism literally means:
 - a) Devotional song
 - b) A chain or spiritual lineage
 - c) Austerity
 - d) Worship hall
6. The founder of Sikhism was:
 - a) Guru Arjan Dev
 - b) Guru Gobind Singh
 - c) Guru Nanak Dev
 - d) Guru Ram Das

7. Who composed the *Ramcharitamanas*?

- a) Surdas
- b) Tulsidas
- c) Kabir
- d) Ramananda

8. The teachings of Guru Nanak are compiled in the:

- a) Dasam Granth
- b) Adi Granth (Guru Granth Sahib)
- c) Bijak
- d) Abhang

9. The term that means 'loving devotion to a personal god' is:

- a) Shariat
- b) Bhakti
- c) Sufism
- d) Virashaivism

10. Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti is associated with the Sufi order known as the:

- a) Suhrawardi
- b) Qadiri
- c) Naqshbandi
- d) Chishti

11. **Assertion (A):** The Bhakti movement originated in South India.

Reason (R): Many early Bhakti saints like Alvars and Nayanars belonged to the Tamil region.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

12. **Assertion (A):** Qawwali became a popular form of devotional singing in Sufi traditions.

Reason (R): Sufi saints believed that music helped devotees feel spiritually closer to God.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

SECTION B (2 × 2 = 4 Marks)

13. Name the two distinct streams of the Bhakti movement based on the form of God. Give one saint's name for each stream.

14. What are Alvars and Nayanars?

SECTION C (5 × 3 = 15 Marks)

15. Explain the major similarities between the Bhakti and Sufi movements.

16. Describe the main teachings of Guru Nanak Dev. What was the langar and its purpose?

17. How did the Alvars and Nayanars challenge the caste system? Explain with the help of examples.

SECTION D (1 × 6 = 6 Marks)

18. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Sufi saints developed an elaborate tradition of teaching and ritual. They often gathered in their hospices or khanqahs. Devotees of all descriptions, including members of the royalty and nobility, and ordinary people flocked to these khanqahs. They discussed spiritual matters, sought the blessings of the saints in solving their worldly problems, or simply attended the music and dance sessions. Often, people attributed miraculous powers to the Sufi saint. The tomb or dargah of a Sufi saint became a place of pilgrimage, attracting people of all faiths.

- a) What was the purpose of the music and dance sessions held in the khanqahs? (1 Mark)
- b) Who were the people who visited the khanqahs? (1 Mark)
- c) Explain the significance of the dargah in the Sufi tradition. (2 Marks)
- d) In what ways did the Sufis try to connect with the common people? (2 Marks)

SECTION E (1 × 3 = 3 Marks)

19. On an outline map of India, mark and label any three of the following places associated with the Bhakti and Sufi Traditions:

- i) Ajmer (Dargah of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti)
- ii) Pandharpur (Center of the Varkari tradition in Maharashtra)
- iii) Talwandi (Birthplace of Guru Nanak)
- iv) Vrindavan (Associated with Mirabai and Krishna worship)