

**SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, BENGALURU**

**ANNUAL EXAMINATION [2023-24]**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Class: VII (ANSWER KEY)**

**Date : 21-03-24 Marks:80**

**No. of sides: 9**

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|  | **SECTION -A(Q.NO 1 to 20)**  **Choose the best option:** |  |
| 1. | Paiks were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a) Landlords (b) Itinerants (c) Nomads (d**) Forced labour** | (1) |
| 2. | The Domestic Violence Act was passed in the year\_\_\_\_\_\_  (a) 2014 (b) **2006** (c) 2016 (d) 2004 | (1) |
| 3. | Bromeliads are special plants that store water in their \_\_\_\_  (a) Stems (b) Roots (c) **Leaves** (d) Branches | (1) |
| 4. | Which of the following layer of the atmosphere is free from the clouds?  (a) **Stratosphere**  (b) Troposphere (c) Mesosphere (d) Inosphere | (1) |
| 5. | Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. Bedouins | i.Monastery | | 1. Lamayuru | ii. Shastoosh | | 1. Oasis | iii. Sahara | | 1. Chiru | iv. Depression with water |   (a)1- ii, 2-iv, 3 -iii, 4- i **(b)1- iii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-ii**  (c)1-iv, 2 -ii, 3-iii, 4-iv (d) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-ii | (1) |
| 6. | The Mughal forces under \_\_\_\_\_\_ attacked Garha Katanga.  (a) **Asaf Khan** (b) Mir Jumla (c) Aman Das (d) Allauddin Khalji | (1) |
| 7. | Rashsundari Devi was born in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (a) Maharastra (b) Tamil Nadu (c) **West Bengal** (d) Kerala | (1) |
| 8. | Every year on 14th August, people gather at \_\_\_\_\_ border.  (a)Rann of Kutch (b) **Wagah**  (c) Kargil (d) Gilgit | (1) |
| 9. | Match the following:  1. Kabir Das i. Gujarat  2. Narsi Mehta ii. Uttar Pradesh  3. Basavanna iii. Maharashtra  4. Namdev iv. Karnataka  (a) **1-ii,2-i,3-iv,4-iii** (b) 1-ii,2-iv,3-i,4-iii  ( c) 1-iv,2-ii,3-iii,4-iv (d) 1-i,2-iv,3-ii,4-iii | (1) |
| 10. | Ranveer Singh Bhavnani was born on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (a) 16th July 1975 (b) **6th July 1985** (c) 18th July 1995 (d) 8th July 1905 | (1) |
| 11. | Khabar Lahriya is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (a) journal (b) Magazine (c) **Local Newspaper** (d) News Channel | (1) |
| 12. | Find the incorrect statement(s)  (A) Sawai Raja Jai Singh constructed astronomical observatories in Mathura.  (B) Raja Ajit Singh of Jodhpur held the governorship of Gujarat.  ( C) Nagaur was conquered and annexed to the house Jodhpur.  (D) Raja Jai Singh founded his new capital at Agra.  (a) **A,B** (b) A,D (c) only A (d) only D | (1) |
| 13. | Which is an example of Mass Media?  (a) **Internet**  (b) Mobile (c) Letter (d) Telephone | (1) |
| 14. | On 26th December 2004, the waves moved from earthquake epicenter located in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. Andaman Nicobar (b) India (c) **Sumatra** (d ) Srilanka | (1) |
| 15. | Name the place which recorded highest temperature of 57.7 degree Celcius.  (a) Tafilalet (b) **Al-Azizia** (c) Phalodi (d) Chad | (1) |
| 16. | Schedule Tribe in India is an official term for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. Dalit (b) rich people (c) poor people (d) **Adivasis** | (1) |
| 17. | Laxmi Lakra is from a poor tribal family in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a) West Bengal (b) **Jharkhand**  (c) Bihar (d) Orissa | (1) |
| 18. | Tamanna made her first Telugu movie debut in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a) Syeraa Narasimha Reddy (b) Oopiri (c) **Sri**  (d) Bahubali | (1) |
| 19. | The Government has set up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ child care centres in several villages in the country.  (a) **Angadwadis** (b) Health centre (c) Vidyalaya (d) Creche | (1) |
| 20. | The powerful warrior families who supported Maratha were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  (a) **Deshmukhs** (b) Kunbis (c) Peshwas (d) Gaikwads | (1) |
|  | **SECTION – B**  **Q. no. 21 to 24 are very short answer questions** | **2x4=8** |
| 21. | Media plays an important role in a democracy. Justify the statement.  Ans. Media plays an important role in a democracy because  \* It is through the media that we hear about issues related to the working of the government.  \* The media decides what to focus on and in this way it ‘sets the agenda’.  \* The government can, at times prevent the media from publishing a story and this is called censorship.  \* Media’s close relationship with business often means that a balanced report is difficult to come.  \* Most of the report the media claims to be factual information is often not complete and can be one sided. | (2) |
| 22. | Mention any two reasons for the depletion of rainforests.  Ans. The reason why the rainforests are depleting is:   * Agricultural expansion. * Mining. * Infrastructure expansion. * Industrialization. * Washing of topsoil during rains turns lush green forests turn into barren lands. | (2) |
| 23. | What are ocean currents? Give an example of cold current and warm current.  Ans. \* Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions.  \*Example – Cold current – The Labrador ocean current, Warm Current – The Gulf Stream | (2) |
| 24. | * What is an independent media?   Ans. \*An independent means that no one should control and influence its coverage of news.  \* No one should tell the media what can be included and what should not be included in a news story. | (2) |
|  | **SECTION – C**  **Q.no. 25 to 29 are short answer questions.** | **3x5=15** |
| 25. | Observe the picture given below and answer the following questions.       1. Identify the personality in the picture.   Ans a. Mirabai   1. Write a short note on the contribution made by   her in the field of devotion.  Ans b. \*Mirabai became a disciple of Ravidas, a saint from a caste considered “untouchable”.  \*She was devoted to Krishna and composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion.  \*Her songs also openly challenged the norms of the “upper” castes and became popular with the masses in Rajasthan and Gujarat. | (1+2) |
| 26. | a. Who set up a mission Khedgaon near Pune in 1898?  Ans. Pandita Ramabai  b. How did the mission prove beneficial for the women?  Ans.\* The widows and poor women were encouraged to not only become literate but to also be independent.  \*They were taught a variety of skills from carpentry to running a printing press, skills that were usually not to taught to girls even today. | (1+2) |
| 27. | Explain different types of wind.  Ans. Winds can be broadly divided into three types.  1. Permanent winds – The trade winds, westerlies and easterlies are the permanent winds. These blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction.  2. Seasonal winds – These winds change their direction in different seasons. For example monsoons in India.  3. Local winds – These blow only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area. For example, land and sea breeze.The hot and dry local wind of northern planes of India . It is called loo. | (3) |
| 28. | Describe the flora and fauna of Ladakh.  Ans. \*Due to high aridity, the vegetation is sparse. There are scanty patches of grasses and shrubs for animals to graze. Groves of willows and poplars are seen in the valleys. \*During the summers, fruit trees such as apples, apricots and walnuts bloom.  \* Several species of birds are sighted in Ladakh. Robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcock, raven and hoopoe are common. Some of these are migratory birds.  \*The animals of Ladakh are wild goats, wild sheep, yak and special kinds of dogs. The animals are reared to provide for the milk, meat and hides. Yak’s milk is used to make cheese and butter. The hair of the sheep and goat is used to make woollens. | (3) |
| 29. | Write any 3 religious philosophies of Shankara.  Ans. Shankara, one of the most influential philosophers of India, was born in Kerala in the eighth century.  He was an advocate of Advaita or the doctrine of the oneness of the individual soul and the Supreme God which is the Ultimate Reality.  He taught that Brahman, the only or Ultimate Reality, was formless and without any attributes.  He considered the world around us to be an illusion or maya, and preached renunciation of the world and adoption of the path of knowledge to understand the true nature of Brahman and attain salvation. | (3) |
|  | **SECTION - D**  **Q.no. 30 to 33 are long answer questions** | **5x4=20** |
| 30. | a.Differentiate between Spring Tide and Neap Tide with the help of neat diagram.  Ansa.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | SPRING TIDE | NEAP TIDE | | The water of the earth closer to the moon gets pulled under the influence of the moon’s gravitational force and causes high tide.  During the full moon and new moon days, the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same line and the tides are highest. These tides are called spring tides. | When the moon is in its first and last quarter, the ocean waters get drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of sun and earth resulting in low tides. These tides are called neap tides. |   C:\Users\Teachers\Desktop\spr.jpg    b. What are the benefits of high tides?  Ans.\*High tides help in navigation.  \*They raise the water level close to the shores. This helps the ships to arrive at the harbour more easily.  \*The high tides also help in fishing. Many more fish come closer to the shore during the high tide. This enables fishermen to get a plentiful catch.  \*The rise and fall of water due to tides is being used to generate electricity in some places.  OR  a.Explain the concept of water cycle with the help of a neat diagram.  Ans.The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land is known as the water cycle.C:\Users\Teachers\Desktop\images.jpg  b.Suggest any two ways by which water can be conserved.   * Ans.\*Repairing leaking pipes and taps. * \*Not wasting water during brushing teeth, shaving, bathing, washing clothes and during other activities. * \*Rainwater harvesting. * \*By drip irrigation of plants. | (5)  (3+2)  ( 3+2) |
| 31. | Explain how is the chain of market formed. What purpose does the chain of market serve?  Ans. Goods are produced in factories, Goods are also produced in farms and in homes. But we are not required to go to factories or farms to buy goods of our need, because the producers are not interested in selling us small quantities. The wholesale traders do this job. They are the people who come in between the producer and the final consumer. They first buy goods in bulk. Then they sell these goods to the retailers, who finally sell this to the consumers. From the above instance we come to the conclusion that from factories to final consumers a chain is formed, which we may call a chain of markets. We can better understand it through the flow chart given below: NCERT Solutions For Class 7 Civics Social Science Chapter 8 Markets Around Us Q3 It serves a great purpose. It maintains the flow of money. It makes easy availability of various items of our daily use. It also promotes coordination in society  OR  Compare and contrast a weekly market and a shopping complex on the basis of the table given below.   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Market | Kinds of goods sold | Prices of goods | Sellers | | Weekly Market |  |  |  | | Shopping Complex |  |  |  |   Ans.  NCERT Solutions For Class 7 Civics Social Science Chapter 8 Markets Around Us Q2.1 | (5)  (3+2) |
| 32. | What were the reasons for the decline of the Mughal power?  Ans. There were a number of factors that led to the decline of the Mughal Empire.  1. Emperor Aurangzeb fought a long war in the Deccan. As a result, the military and financial resources of his empire got depleted.  2. The successors of Aurangzeb were not at all efficient. The efficiency of the imperial administration broke down. It became increasingly difficult for later Mughal emperors to keep a check on their powerful Nobles appointed as governors often controlled the offices of revenue and military administration as well. This gave them extraordinary political, economic and military powers over vast regions of the Mughal Empire.  3. Under the later Mughals, peasant and zamindar rebellions increased in many parts of northern and western India. These revolts were sometimes caused by the pressures of mounting taxes. The local chieftains were also becoming powerful by seizing the economic resources of the region.  4. In the midst of economic and political crisis, the ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah, sacked and plundered the city of Delhi in 1739 and took away immense amounts of wealth. Again, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded north India five times between 1748 and 1761. These invasions further weakened the Mughal Empire.  5. The competitions amongst different groups of nobles also proved unfortunate for the Mughal Empire. The later Mughals were puppets in the hands of either Iranis or Turanis, the two major groups of nobles.  OR  How were the Sikhs organized in the Eighteenth Century?  Ans.: 1. During the 17th century the Sikhs got organised into a political community.  2.This led to the regional state-building in Punjab. Guru Gobind Singh fought many battles against the Rajputs as well as Mughal rulers, both before and after the institution of the Khalsa in 1699.  3.After the death of Guru Gobind Singh in 1708, the Khalsa revolted against the Mughal authority under the leadership of Banda Bahadur and declared their sovereign rule.  4.Banda Bahadur was captured in 1715 and executed in 1716. In the 18th century, the Sikhs organised themselves into a number of bands called jathas and later on Misls.  5.Their well-knit organisation enabled them to put up successful resistance to the Mughal governors first and then to Ahamd Shah Abdali. Who had seized the rich province of the Punjab and the Sarkar of Sirhind from the Mughals. | (5)  (3+2)  (3+2) |
| 33. | What were the major beliefs and practices of the Sufis?  Ans. Sufis were Muslim mystics. They rejected outward religiosity and gave emphasis on love and devotion to God. They inspired people to be compassionate towards all fellow human beings.  They rejected idol worship and considerably simplified rituals of worship into collective prayers.  They believed that the heart can be trained to look at the world in a different way.  They developed elaborate methods of training using zikr, meaning chanting of a name or sacred formula, contemplation, sama. singing, raqs, dancing, discussion of parables, breath control etc. under the guidance of a master called pir.  OR  What were the major teachings of Baba Guru Nanak?  Ans. Major Teachings of Baba Guru Nanak  \*Worship of one God.  \*Irrelevance of caste, creed, and gender for attaining liberation.  \*The pursuit of active life with a strong sense of social commitment.  \*Nam, the dam, is the major essence of his teachings.  \*Nam-japna, kirt-kama, and vand Chakhna basis of right belief, and worship, honest living and helping others.  \*The idea of equality. | (5) |
|  | **SECTION - E**  **Q. 34 to 36 are Case - Based questions** | **4x3=12** |
| 34. | **Read the extract and answer the following questions**  Costa Rica is considered to be one of the healthiest countries. The main reason for this can be found in the Costa Rican Constitution. Several years ago, Costa Rica took a very important decision which helped the Costa Rican government. The government believes that a country has to be healthy for its development and pays a lot of attention to the health of its people. The Costa Rican government provides basic services and amenities to all the Costa Ricans.   1. In which continent is Costa Rica situated?   Ans. South America   1. What was the decision taken by the Costa Rican government to improve the health of the people?   Ans b.Costa Rica took a very important decision and decided not to have an army. This helped the Costa Rican government to spend the money that the army would have used, on health, education and other basic needs of the people.   1. What are the basic services and amenities provided by the Costa Rican government to all the Costa Ricans?   Ans c.. The Costa Rican government provided basic services and amenities to all Costa Ricans. For example, it provides safe drinking water, sanitation, nutrition and housing. | (1)  (1)  (2) |
| 35. | **Read the extract and answer the following questions.**  The Ganga-Brahmaputra plain has several big towns and cities. The wastewater from these towns and industries is discharged into the rivers. This leads to the pollution of the rivers. All the four ways of transport are well developed in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. In the plain areas the roadways and railways transport the people from one place to another.   1. Name any two cities located on the river Ganga.   Ans a. The cities of Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Patna and Kolkata all with the population of more than ten lakhs are located along the River Ganga   1. Mention the programme initiated by the government of India to conserve the river Ganga. 2. Ans b. Namami Ganga Programme was initiated by the government of India to conserve the river Ganga. 3. Paddy is grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra plains. Give reasons.   Ans d. The Ganga-Brahmaputra plain area provides the most suitable land for human habitation. The soil is fertile. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people where flat land is available to grow crops. The density of population of the plains is very high. The main crop is paddy Since cultivation of paddy requires sufficient water, it is grown in the areas where the amount of rainfall is high. | (4)  (1)  (1)  (2) |
| 36. | **Read the extract and answer the following questions.**  Towards the end of the 17th century a powerful state started emerging in the Deccan under the leadership of Shivaji which finally led to the establishment of the Maratha state. He was born to Shahji and Jijabai at Shivneri in 1630.Shivaji embarked on a career of conquest at a young age. His exploits against the forces of Bijapur and the Mughals made him a legendary figure by introducing an efficient administrative system supported by a revenue collection method.   1. Under whose guidance did Shivaji embark on a career of conquest?   Ans a. Under the guidance of Dada konnddev Shivaji embarked on a career of conquest.   1. What made him the undisputed leader of the Mavala Highlands?   Ans b. The occupation of Javli made him the undisputed leader of the Mavala Highlands.   1. Explain the revenue collection system of the Maratha kingdom.   Ansc. The revenue collection system of the Maratha kingdom was as follows-  \* Chauth- 25 per cent of the land revenue claimed by zamindars. In the Deccan this was collected by the Marathas.  \*Sardeshmukhi - 9-10 per cent of the land revenue paid to the head revenue collector in the Deccan. | (1)  (1)  (2) |
|  | **SECTION- F** | **(2+3=5)** |
| 37.b) | a) Identify the places marked on the political map of India with the help of given clues.  (i) Nadir Shah attacked this city in 1739.  Ans - Delhi  (ii) Tribe migrated from Myanmar to this place.  Ans – Brahmaputra valley  b. On the given map of Africa mark the following.  (i) Mali  (ii) Libya  (iii) Sudan |  |