



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2019-20**



SET A

SOCIAL SCIENCE-ANSWER KEY

Code:MSST07

CLASS: VII

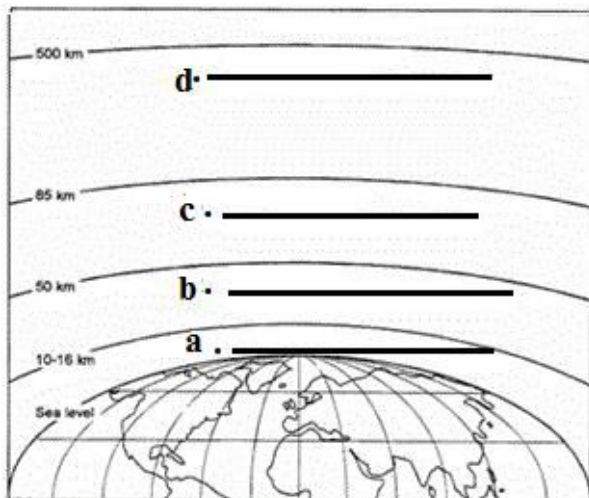
Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

03.20.20

Max .Marks: 80

SECTION A

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Qns	<u>FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORDS.</u>	Marks
1.		4
	a. The legends of Radha-Krishna were enacted in folk plays called <u>Rasa Lila</u> .	
	b. With electronic typewriters <u>Journalism</u> underwent a sea change in the 1940's	
	c. Tropical Evergreen Forests are also called tropical <u>Rainforest</u>	
	d. Indian <u>constitution</u> recognizes all Indians equal before the law.	
2.	<u>NAME THE FOLLOWING WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER.</u>	4
	a. The movement of air from high pressure area to low pressure areas. <u>Wind</u>	
	b. Was named by the Dutch settlers before South Africa was colonised by the British. <u>The Veld</u>	
	c. An African American woman who refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man on 1 December 1955. – <u>Rosa Parks</u>	
	d. The ruler who constructed red fort - <u>Shah Jahan</u>	
3.	<u>CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.</u>	4
	a. High tides help in _____.	
	i. Condensation ii. <u>Navigation</u> iii. Evaporation	
	b. Temperate grasslands of North America	
	i. <u>Prairies</u> ii. Veld iii. Downs	
	c. Ceremonial hall for 'public' audience built by the Mughals.	
	i. Diwan-I- Nama ii. Diwan-I- Khaas iii. <u>Diwan-I- Am</u>	

	d. Merino is a species of (i) fish (ii) elephant (iii) sheep																
4.	a. MATCH THE FOLLOWING: <table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>RESPONSES</th></tr><tr><td>1. Large stepped- wells.</td><td>a. Kathaks</td><td>1. <u> b </u></td></tr><tr><td>2. To quench the thirst.</td><td>b. Baolis</td><td>2. <u> d </u></td></tr><tr><td>3. A caste of story tellers in the temples of north India.</td><td>c. Animal</td><td>3. <u> a </u></td></tr><tr><td>4. Kudu</td><td>d. Water</td><td>4. <u> c </u></td></tr></table>	A	B	RESPONSES	1. Large stepped- wells.	a. Kathaks	1. <u> b </u>	2. To quench the thirst.	b. Baolis	2. <u> d </u>	3. A caste of story tellers in the temples of north India.	c. Animal	3. <u> a </u>	4. Kudu	d. Water	4. <u> c </u>	4
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5.	On the given outline map of the world mark and label the following: a. Grassland of South America. Pampas b. Veld c. Grasslands of Australia. Downs	3															
6.	Identify the layers and label the given diagram: <div></div> <div>1. Identify layer – Mesosphere-(1/2 m) The meteorites/meteorides (1/2m) burn up in this layer on entering from the space.</div> <div>2. Identify layer - Stratosphere. -(1/2 m) This layer contains ozone(1/2m) layer which protects us from ultra violet radiation</div>	2															
SECTION –B																	
Answer the following:																	
7.	Thorny bushes are found in which type of climate? • Thorny bushes are found in Dry/Arid/hot and dry/hot desert climate.	1															
8.	Who was the last Nawab of Awadh? • Wajid Ali Shah was the last Nawab of Awadh.	1															
9.	Name the living document of India which has a real meaning in our lives. • The Indian Constitution is a 'living' document as it has real meaning in our lives	1															
10.	Burning of fossil fuels will lead to increase of which gass? • Carbon dioxide is increased due to burning of fossil fuels.	1															

11.	Who were called Iqtadars or Muqtis? What were the duties of Iqtadars or Muqtis during Delhi Sultanate period and what did they get in return from Sultans? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The holders of Iqta were called Iqtadars or Muqtis. • The duty of the Muqtis was to lead military campaigns and maintain law and order in their iqtas. • In exchange of their military services, the Muqtis collected the revenue of their assignments as their salary. They also paid their soldiers from these revenues. 	3
12.	Write a short note on Sulh-I kul. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulh-I kul or 'universal peace' was an idea introduced by Akbar. • This idea of tolerance did not discriminate between people of different religion in the realm. • It focused on a system of ethics – honesty, justice, and peace – that was universally applicable. 	3
	OR	
	State the role of Zamindar in Mughal Empire? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During Mughal period, Zamindars were the intermediaries of rulers whether they were local headmen of villages or powerful chieftains. • In some areas the zamindars exercised a great deal of power. • The exploitation by Mughal administrators could drive them to rebellion and later this became a challenge for the stability of the empire. 	
13.	'Muhammad Tughluq's administrative measures were a failure'. Justify in any three points. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His campaign into Kashmir was a disaster. • He gave up his plans to invade Transoxiana and disbanded his large army. • The shifting of capital to Daulatabad was resented. • The raising of taxes and famine in the Ganga- Yamuna belt led to widespread rebellion. • The token currency had to be recalled. 	3
14.	Give a brief description of three types of wind. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent winds – This type wind blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction. Example – the trade winds, westerlies and easterlies. • Seasonal winds – These winds change their direction in different seasons. Example – Monsoons in India. • Local winds – These winds blow only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area. Example – land breeze, sea breeze and loo. 	3
15.	State the causes for the peasant and zamindari rebellions in northern and western India and state its consequences. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These revolts were caused by the pressure of mounting taxes. • At other times they were attempts by powerful chieftains to consolidate their own 	3

	<p>positions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Mughal emperors after Aurangzeb were unable to arrest the gradual shifting of political and economic authority into the hands of provincial governors, local chieftains and other groups.							
16.	<p>Write a note on Social Advertising?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social advertising refers to advertisements made by the State or private agencies.• They have larger message for society and motives are not selfish.• Example- Save the girl child campaign, Educational rights of disabled children, Swachch Bharat campaign etc	3						
17.a	<p>Explain any three landforms made by a river .(Any Three)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side it forms a waterfall.• As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as meanders.• In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut – off lake, called ox bow Lake.• When the river overflows its banks, it floods neighbouring areas. It deposits layers of fine soil and sediments along its banks, forming a flat fertile floodplain.• As the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and it breaks into many streams called distributaries. It begins to deposit sediments at its mouth forming a delta.	3						
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>							
17.b	<p>What are lithospheric plates? Mention any one difference between endogenic and axogenic forces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The earth's crust is broken into several large and some small plates.• It is rigid, irregularly shaped plates which carry continents and the ocean floor. <p>Any One:</p> <table><tr><th>Endogenic forces</th><th>Exogenic forces</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• They are the forces which act in the interior of the earth.</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• They work on the surface of the earth.</td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• They sometimes produce sudden movements and at other times slow movements</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• They are slow movements carried out by gradational agents</td></tr></table>	Endogenic forces	Exogenic forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They are the forces which act in the interior of the earth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They work on the surface of the earth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They sometimes produce sudden movements and at other times slow movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They are slow movements carried out by gradational agents	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sudden movements include earthquakes, volcano, landslide and slow movements include mountain building processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The different agents of gradation include water, wind, sea waves and Glaciers. 		
18.	Scanty vegetation is found in the deserts. Give reasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low or scanty precipitation (rainfall/ snowfall) causes high aridity. Due to high aridity vegetation is sparse. Extreme temperatures (too hot or too cold) is another reason for scanty vegetation 			3
19.	Write a note on mid-day meal scheme. How has it helped the Schools? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This refers to the programme introduced in all government elementary schools to provide children with cooked lunch. Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to introduce this scheme in 2001. Midday meal programme has helped increase the enrolment and attendance of the poor children in school. 			3
20.a	Why are things cheap in the weekly markets? This is because- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In weekly markets shops are not in permanent buildings, so they need not pay rent, electricity charges, and fees to the government etc. Most of them are helped by their family members hence need not hire workers. Weekly markets also have a large number of shops selling the same goods which means there is competition among them, and this brings the price down. 			3
	OR			
20.b	What are shopping malls? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an enclosed shopping space. This is usually a large building with many floors that has shops, restaurants and even a cinema theatre. These shops most often sell branded products. 			
21.a	Who was Nizam ul Mulk Asaf Jah? How did he become the actual ruler of Hyderabad? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah was the the founder of Hyderabad state. He was one of the most powerful members at the court of the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar. He was entrusted first with the governorship of Awadh, and later given charge of the Deccan. As the Mughal governor of the Deccan provinces, Asaf Jah already had full control over its political and financial administration. Taking advantage of the turmoil in the Deccan and the competition amongst the court nobility, he gathered power in his hands and became the actual ruler of that 			5

	region	
	OR	
21.b	<p>What were the causes for the decline of Mughal Empire?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emperor Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources of his empire by fighting a long war in the Deccan. Under his successors the efficiency of the imperial administration broke down and it became difficult for later Mughals to keep a keep on powerful mansabdars. Nobles appointed as governors often controlled the offices of revenue and military administration which gave them extraordinary political, economic and military powers over vast regions of the Mughal Empire. In the midst of the economic and political crisis the invasions of ruler of Iran, Nadir Shah and Afghan ruler Ahmed Shah Abdali weakened the empire. The empire was further weakened by the competition amongst different groups of Nobles, the Iranis and Turanis, as the later mughals were puppets in the hands of these powerful groups 	
22.a	<p>Write an account of Mansabdars during Mughal period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people recruited by Mughal rulers from different region of the empire were enrolled as Mansabdars. The term Mansabdars refers to an individual, who hold a mansab, meaning a position or rank. It was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix rank, salary and military responsibilities. Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called Zat. The higher the zat the more prestigious was the noble's position in court and larger his salary. 	5
	OR	
22.b	<p>Elucidate how does Abul Fazl's Akbar Nama/Ain – i – Akbari act as an information store for us.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abul Fazl wrote a three volume history of Akbar's reign titled 'Akbar Nama'. The first volume dealt with Akbar's ancestors and the second volume recorded the events of Akbar's reign. The third volume of Akbar Nama is Ain - i- Akbari. It deals with Akbar's administration, household, army, the revenues and the geography of his empire. It also provides rich details about the traditions and culture of the people living in India. The most interesting aspect about the Ain – I – Akbari is its rich statistical details about things as diverse as crops, yields, prices, wages and revenues. 	

23.a	What is the significance of Ocean Currents? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ocean currents influence the temperature conditions of the area. • Warm currents bring warm temperature over land surface. • The areas where the warm and cold currents meet provide the best fishing grounds of the world. • Seas around Japan and the eastern coast of North America are such examples. • The meeting place of warm and cold ocean currents also experience foggy weather which make it difficult for navigation. 	5
	OR	
23.b	Explain Water Cycle. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sun's heat causes evaporation of water vapour. • When the water vapour cools down, it condenses and forms clouds. • From there it may fall on the land or sea in the form of rain, snow or sleet. • The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between Oceans, atmosphere and land is known as the Water Cycle. • The same water that existed centuries ago still exists today. 	
24.a	'Mass media can help in the effective functioning of democracy.' Justify. Give examples of mass media. Give singular form of the word media. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a Democracy, the media plays a very important role in providing news and discussing events taking place in the country and the world. • It is on the basis of this information that citizens can learn how government works and they can take action against government, based on these news stories. • Some of the ways in which they can do this is by writing letters to the concerned minister, organizing a public protest, starting a signature campaign asking government to rethink its programme etc. • Television, newspapers and radio are examples of Mass Media. • Medium is the singular form of Media. 	5
	OR	
24.b	Discuss the nexus between media and money. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The technologies that mass media use keep changing and so a lot of money is spent on getting the latest technology. • Due to these costs the mass media needs a great deal of money to do its work. • As a result most television channels and newspapers are part of big business houses. • Mass media is constantly thinking ways to make money and advertising on various products to make money. • Advertisements are repeated in the hope that you will go and buy what is advertised. 	

25	<p>Explain the term ‘chain of markets’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wholesale trader first buys goods from the producer in large quantities. • These will then be sold to other traders. • In these markets, buying and selling takes place between traders. • The trader who finally sells this to the consumer is the retailer. • This could be a trader in a weekly market, a hawker in the neighborhood or a shopping complex 	5
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