

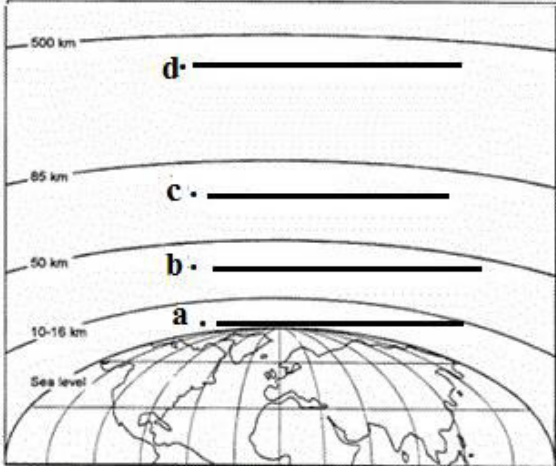


**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2019-20
SET B**



	<u>SOCIAL SCIENCE-ANSWER KEY</u>	Code: MSST07
CLASS: VII		Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.
04.03.2020		Max .Marks: 80

SECTION A		
Qns		Marks
1.	<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>	
2.	<u>FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORDS.</u>	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>rainforests</u> .	
	d. Indian <u>Constitution</u> recognizes all Indians equal before the law.	
3.	<u>CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.</u>	4
	a. Merino is a species of (i) <u>fish</u> (ii) elephant (iii) <u>sheep</u>	
	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. a. High tides help in _____. i. Condensation ii. <u>Navigation</u> iii. Evaporation																			
4.	<u>MATCH THE FOLLOWING:</u> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th><th>B</th><th>RESPONSES</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </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.	<u>On the given outline map of the world and India mark and label the following:</u> a. steppes b. Grassland of East Africa- savanna c. Grasslands of Argentina.- Pampas	3																		
6.	<u>Identify the layers in the given diagram and fill in the blanks:</u> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>1. Identify layer d – Thermosphere-(1/2 m) This layer has electrically charged particles called <u>ions</u>. -(1/2 m)</p> <p>2. Identify layer a - Troposphere-(1/2 m) The air we <u>breathe</u> - (1/2 m) exist here.</p> </div> </div>	2																		
SECTION –B																				
Answer the following																				
7.	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																		
8.	Thorny bushes are found in which type of climate? • Thorny bushes are found in Dry/Arid/hot and dry/hot desert climate.	1																		
9.	Burning of fossil fuels will lead to increase of which gas? • Carbon dioxide is increased due to burning of fossil fuels	1																		
10.	Who was the last Nawab of Awadh? • Wajid Ali Shah was the last Nawab of Awadh.	1																		
11.	What were Iqtas and who were the Iqtadars? What did they get in return from	3																		

	Sultans in exchange of their military services? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Like the earlier Sultans the Khalji and Tughluq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes. These lands (territories) were called Iqtas and their holders were called Iqtadars or Muqtis. In exchange of their military services, the Muqtis collected the revenue of their assignments as their salary. 	
12.a	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	
12.b	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.	Write the importance of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide present in the atmosphere creates a greenhouse effect by trapping the heat radiated from the earth. Without it the earth would have been too cold to live in, hence it is called a greenhouse gas. Green plants use carbon dioxide to make their food and release oxygen 	3

15.	How did moneylenders and bankers achieve influential position in the state of Awadh? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state depended on local bankers and moneylenders for loans, thus sold the right to collect tax to the highest bidders. • These revenue farmers agreed to pay the state a fixed sum of money and the local bankers guaranteed the payment to the state. • In turn revenue farmers were given considerable freedom in the assessment and collection of taxes. 	3
16.	Write a note on Social Advertising? <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, Swachh Bharat campaign etc 	3
17.a	Explain any three landforms made by a river .(Any Three) <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
	OR	
17.b	What are lithospheric plates? <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. • The movement of their plates causes changes on the surface of the earth. 	
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	What are the advantages and disadvantage of the ‘putting out system’ from a weaver’s point of view? (pg-107) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The weavers do not have to spend their money on purchase of yarn. • The problem of selling the finished cloth is taken care of by the merchants. • The disadvantage is the dependence of weavers on the merchants for raw materials and markets, which gives merchants more power and thus they pay a very low price to the weavers. 	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 region 	5
	OR	
21.b	What were the causes for the decline of Mughal Empire? <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	<p>What is the significance of Ocean Currents?</p> <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	<p>Explain Water Cycle.</p> <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. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The same water that existed centuries ago still exists today. 	
24.a	<p>What do you understand by a balanced report? ‘Writing a balanced report depends on media being independent.’ Justify.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A balanced report is one that discusses all points of view of a particular story and then leaves it to the readers to make up their minds. Writing a balanced report depends on media being independent. An independent media means that no one should control and influence its coverage of news. An independent media is important in a democracy to function well. It is on the information that the media provides that we take actions as citizens. 	5
	OR	
24.b	<p>Explain how do advertisements adversely affect the issues of equality in a democracy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producing and showing advertisements in the media is very expensive and hence only large companies can advertise in mass media. So products made by small producers are not considered as fashionable as brand products and are forced to sell these products in weekly markets and neighborhood stores. We forget that the quality of a product has little to do with the packaging that it comes in. Advertising, because it appeals to personal emotions tend to make people who cannot afford certain brands feel bad. Advertisements by focusing on the lives of the rich , encourage us to forget about issues of poverty, discrimination and dignity which are central to the functioning of equality in a democracy 	
25.	<p>Why are things cheap in the weekly markets? Who are traders and retailers? This is because-</p> <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. The people in between the producers and the final consumers are calledtraders. The trader who finally sells the goods to the consumer are called retailer 	5