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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2018-19**



SOCIAL SCIENCE

Code: MYSS03

CLASS: VII

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

13.03.2019

Max .Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises of **two Sections, A and B**. You have to attempt both the sections.
2. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
3. **All answers should be written in the answer sheet provided neatly**
4. **Map** to be attached with the **answer sheet**.

SECTION A (OBJECTIVE)

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------|
| Qns | | Marks |
| 1. | <u>NAME THE FOLLOWING WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER.</u> | 6 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Settlement where dwellings are spaced over an extensive area – <u>Scattered Settlement</u> b. In this battle, Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi and captured Delhi and Agra – <u>First Battle of Panipat.</u> c. The powerful warrior families, who helped Shivaji to carve out a stable kingdom – <u>Deshmukhs.</u> d. Small rivers that join the main river – <u>Tributaries.</u> e. The Afghan ruler, who invaded North India five times between 1748 and 1761 – <u>Ahmed Shah Abdali.</u> f. Anganwadis are child care centres set up by – <u>Government.</u> | |
| 2. | <u>FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORDS.</u> | 6 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Indian <u>Constitution</u> recognizes all Indians are equal before law. b. <u>Traders/Retailers</u> are people in between the producers and the final consumers. c. <u>Bigot</u> is an individual, who is in-tolerant of another person’s religious, beliefs or culture. d. <u>Discrimination</u> on the basis of person’s religion, caste and sex is significant factor in people being treated unequally in India. e. <u>Ranjit Singh</u> reunited the divided Sikh groups and established Lahore as its capital in 1799. f. The Mughal emperor who depleted the military and financial resources by fighting | |

long battles in the Deccan – Aurangzeb.

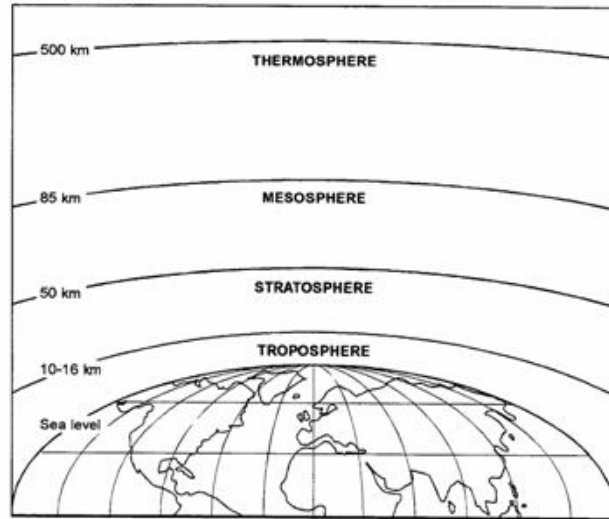
3. **MATCH THE FOLLOWING.**

5

SI.	COLUMN A	SI.	COLUMN B	ANSWER
1	Manioc	A	Best fishing ground	1. C
2	Transhumance	B	Grassland in Africa	2. E
3	Veld	C	Amazon	3. B
4	Japan	D	Loo	4. A
5	Local wind	E	Seasonal movement.	5. D

4. **STUDY THE GIVEN DIAGRAM AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:**

2



A. Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from the space : Mesosphere

B. The most important layer of the atmosphere Troposphere

5. **ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAPS OF WORLD, MARK AND LABEL THE FOLLOWING:**

I. MAP – GRASSLANDS OF THE WORLD:

2

- a) Pampas
- b) Steppes.

II. MAP – OCEAN CURRENTS (mark warm currents with red colour and cold currents with blue)

3

- a) Gulf stream
- b) California current.
- c) Kuroshio Current.

SECTION –B (SUBJECTIVE)

6. **What was Madhya Pradesh Government's decision on Tawa Dam protests?**

1

- Madhya Pradesh government decided to give the people displaced by the Tawa Dam the fishing rights for the reservoir

7. **Define the term ‘Consumer’.** 1
- This term refers to the person for whom the goods or products have been made and who pays money to buy and use them.
8. **What do you mean by ‘double burden’ of women’s work?** 1
- Some women work both inside and outside the home – this is often referred as the double burden of the work.
9. **What is population density?** 1
- It means the number of persons that live in one square kilometer of area.
10. **Mention four factors on which the growth of vegetation depends.** 1
- The four factors are – temperature, moisture, slope and thickness of the soil.
11. **Who were Kunbis?** 1
- Groups of highly mobile, peasant pastoralists who provided the backbone of the Maratha army.
12. **Why do settlements grow near river valleys?** 1
- The settlements grew near the river valleys as water was available and land was fertile.
13. **What do you know about Ibadat Khana?** 1
- Ibadat Khana was the place where Akbar held discussions with learned individuals of different faiths.
14. **Write any two measures taken by Tawa Matsya Sangh to help the people in that region.** 2
- They set up a co-operative to buy the fish catch from the fisher workers at a fare price.
 - They would arrange to transport and sell it in markets where they would get a good price.
 - They are giving the fish workers loans for repair and buying of new nets.
- (ANY TWO POINTS)**
15. **‘Neighbourhood shops are useful in many ways’ – Justify the statement.** 2
- They are near our home and we can go there on any day of the week.
 - As the buyer and the seller know each other, these shops also provide goods on credit.
16. **Explain the term ‘stereotype’, and mention its disadvantage?** 2
- When we believe that people belonging to particular group based on religion, wealth, language are bound to have certain fixed characteristics or can only do a certain type of work, we create a stereotype.
 - Stereotypes prevent us from looking at people as unique individuals.
17. **What is Terrace farming? Write the advantage of this method of cultivation.** 2
- Terrace farming is a method of cultivation where Terraces are built on steep slopes to create flat surfaces on which crop are grown.
 - The slop is removed so that water does not run off rapidly.
18. **Mention the merits of airways.** 2
- This is the fastest way of transport.
 - It is only mode of transport to reach the most remote and distant areas, especially where there are no roads and railways.
 - Helicopters are extremely useful in most inaccessible areas and in time of calamities rescuing people and distributing food, water, cloths and medicines.

19. **What is meant by the word ‘Tsunami’? How are they caused?** 2
- Tsunami is a Japanese word – that means ‘Harbour Waves’.
 - Tsunamis are caused by a volcanic eruption, an earth quake or under water landslides which can shift large amounts of ocean water.
20. **What do you know about permanent wind and seasonal wind?** 2
- Permanent winds – The winds that blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction are called permanent winds. Eg: The trade winds.
 - Seasonal winds – Seasonal winds are those winds that change their direction in different seasons. Eg: Monsoon in India.
21. **Define the terms ‘Chauth’ and ‘Sardeshmukhi’.** 2
- Chauth – 25 per cent (one fourth) of the land revenue claimed by zamindars. In the Deccan this was collected by the Marathas.
 - Sardeshmukhi – 9-10 per cent (one tenth) of the land revenue paid to the head revenue collector in the Deccan.
22. **State the reasons due to which Humayun fled to Iran.** 2
- The ambitions of his brother, Mirza Kamran weakened Humayun’s cause against Afghan competitors.
 - Sher Khan defeated Humayun at Chausa (1539) and Kanauj (1540) forcing him to flee to Iran.
23. **‘Money lenders and bankers achieve influential position in the state of Awadh’ – Give reasons.** 2
- The state depends on local bankers and money lenders 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.
- (ANY TWO POINTS)**
- 24.a **‘Abul Fazl’s Ain-i-Akbari gives valuable information about Akbar’s administration’ – Justify your answer.** 3
- 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.
- OR**
- b **What do you know about Akbar’s mansabdari system?**
- 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 zabt.
 - The higher the zabt, the more prestigious was the noble’s position in court and larger his salary.
 - The mansabdar’s military responsibilities required him to maintain a specified number of sawar or cavalrymen.
- (ANY THREE POINTS)**
- 25.a **What do you mean by global warming? Write any two side effects.** 3

- A gradual increase in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere due to increase emission of carbon dioxide, CFC's and other pollutants is called global warming.
- This rise in temperature causes the snow in coldest parts of the world to melt.
- It will lead to sea level rises causing floods in coastal areas.
- These drastic changes in the climate will lead to extinction of some plants and animals.

(FIRST POINT AND ANY TWO POINTS FROM THE REST)

OR

b Give an account of rainfall and its types.

- Precipitation that comes down to the earth in liquid form is called rainfall.
- Rainfall brings fresh water to the earth surface which is very important for the survival of plants and animals.
- On the basis of mechanism rainfalls are broadly classified into convectional rainfall, Orographic or relief rainfall and cyclonic or frontal rainfall.

26.a What were the three common features that existed amongst the prominent states – Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad? 3

- All the three states were founded by members of the high Mughal nobility who had been governors of large provinces – Sa'adat Khan (Awadh), Murshid Quli Khan (Bengal) and Asaf Jah (Hyderabad).
- All three had occupied high mansabdari positions and enjoyed the trust and confidence of the emperors.
- Both Asaf Jah and Murshid Quli Khan held a zabt rank of 7,000 each, while Sa'adat Khan zabt was 6,000.

OR

b Explain how did Nizam ul Mulk Asaf Jah emerged as the powerful ruler of Hyderabad.

- Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, the founder of Hyderabad state, 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.

(ANY THREE POINTS)

27.a What are weekly markets? Give any two reasons, why things are cheap in the weekly markets. 3

- Weekly markets refer to the markets that are held on a specific day of the week.
- 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.

(FIRST POINT AND ANY TWO POINTS FROM THE REST)

OR

b **What are the advantages and disadvantages of the 'putting out system' from Weaver's point of view?**

- 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 the weavers on the merchants for raw materials and markets, which gives merchants more power and thus they pay a very low to the weavers.

28.a **Who were the Mughals? Why Mughals did not like to be called as Mughals or Mongols?**

4

- The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers.
- From their mother's side they were descendants of Genghis Khan and from their father's side they were successors of Timor.
- This is because Genghis Khan's memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people.
- On the other hand the Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry because their great ancestor had captured Delhi in 1398.

OR

b **Give a brief account of Zabt, the revenue policy introduced by Raja Todar Mal.**

- Akbar's revenue minister, Raja Todar Mal, carried out a careful survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated for a 10 year period.
- On the basis of this data, tax was fixed on each crop in cash.
- Each province was divided into revenue circles with its own schedule of revenue rates for individual crops. This system was known as Zabt.
- It was prevalent in those areas where Mughal administrators could survey the land and keep very careful accounts.

29.a **How did the Sikhs organize themselves in the 18th Century?**

4

- Under a number of able leaders, the Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called Jathas and later on misls.
- Their combined forces were known as the grand army (dal khalsa).
- They used to meet at Amritsar at the time of Baisakhi and Diwali to take collective decisions known as 'resolutions of the guru'.
- A system called rakhi was introduced to offer protection to cultivators on the payment of a tax of 20 percent of the produce.

OR

b **What were the factors which led to the decline of the Mughal Empire?**

- Emperor Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources of his empire by fighting a long war in the Deccan.
- His successors the efficiency of the imperial administration broke down and it became difficult for later Mughals to keep on powerful mansabdars.
- 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.

30.a **What is Tide? What is the cause of Tide? Distinguish between Spring tide and Neap tide.**

4

- The rhythmic rise and fall of Ocean water twice in a day is called tide.

- The strong gravitational pull exerted by the Sun and the Moon on the earth's surface causes the tides.
- 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. This results in low tides and they are called Neap tides.

OR

b What is the significance of Ocean Currents?

- 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.
- The meeting place of warm and cold ocean currents also experience foggy weather which make it difficult for navigation.

31.a What are the three categories of natural vegetation? Give a brief account of it.

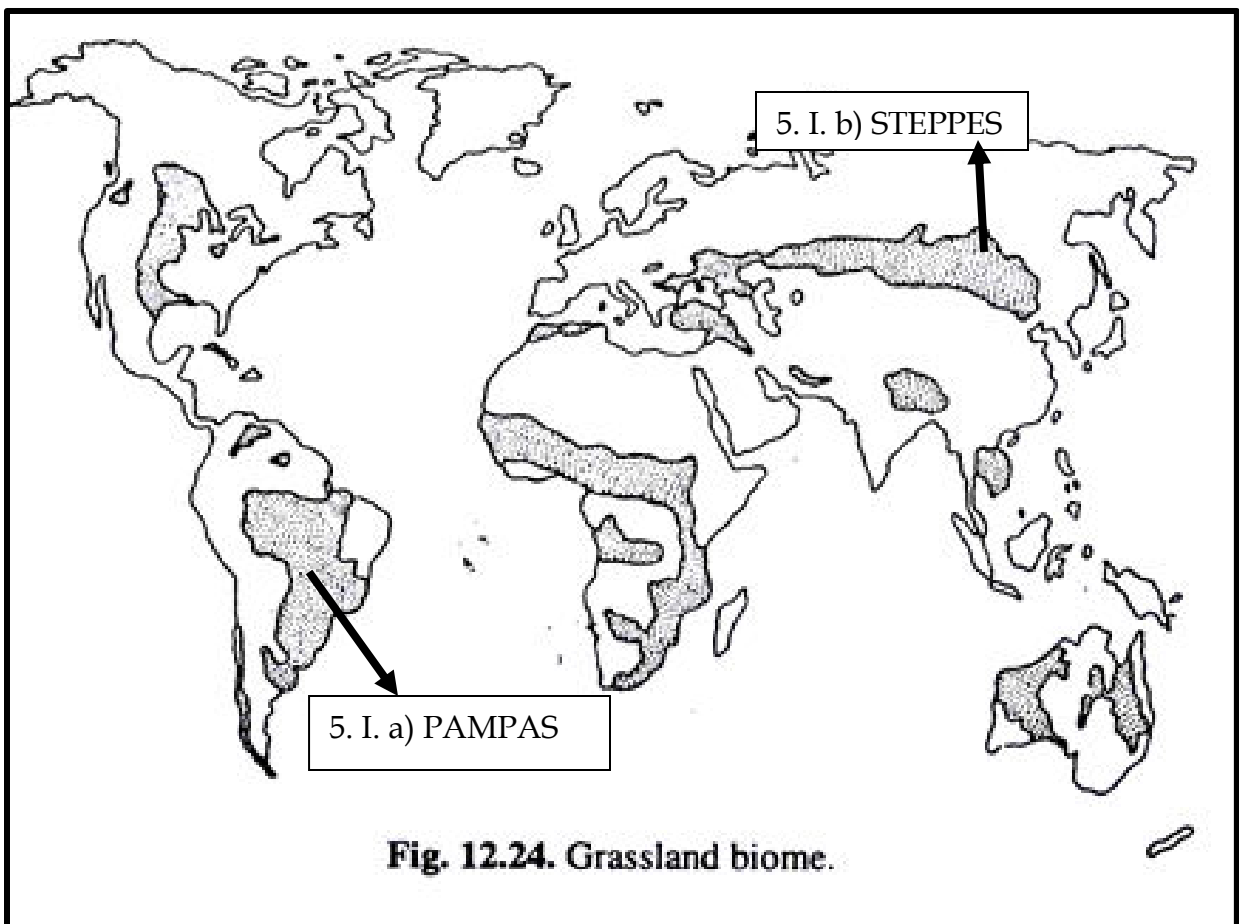
4

- Natural vegetation can be broadly classified into three broad categories like – forests, grasslands and shrubs.
- Forests grow where temperature and rainfall are plentiful to support a tree cover. Depending upon these factors dense and open forests are grown.
- Grasslands grow in regions of moderate rain.
- Shrubs thorny shrubs and scrubs grow in the dry regions.

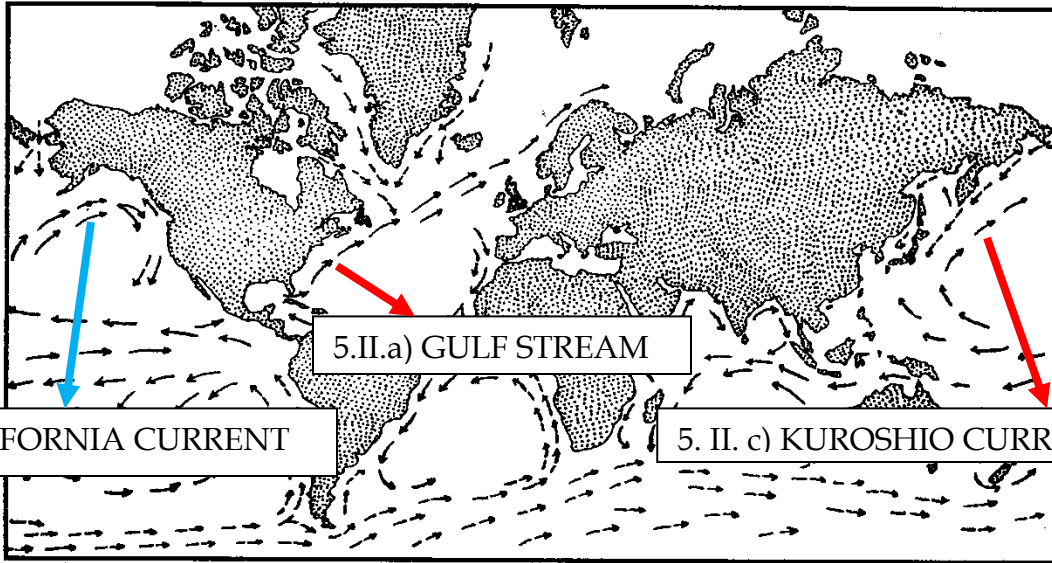
OR

b Write a short note on the Mediterranean types of vegetation. Why is this region known as 'Orchards of the world'?

- Mediterranean vegetation is found in the west and south –west margins of the continents. It is mostly found in the areas around the Mediterranean Sea in Europe, Africa and Asia.
- These regions are marked for hot dry summers and mild rainy winters.
- The trees adapt themselves to dry summers with thick barks and wax coated leaves to help reduce transpiration. Citrus fruits like oranges, figs, olives and grapes are commonly grown here.
- Mediterranean regions are known as 'Orchards of the world' for their fruit cultivation.



WORLD OCEAN CURRENTS



5. II. b) CALIFORNIA CURRENT

5. II. c) KUROSHIO CURRENT