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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION 2018-19**



SOCIAL SCIENCE

Code: MYSS09

CLASS: VII

EXPECTED ANSWERS

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

23.09.2018

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.**
4. Map to be **attached** with the answer sheet.

SECTION A (OBJECTIVE)

Qns	Marks
I. <u>NAME THE FOLLOWING:</u>	1×8=8

1. He raided the temple towns of India 17 times.
Mahmud of Ghazni
2. Special slaves purchased for military service by the Sultans.
Bandagan
3. He was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat.
Ibrahim Lodi
4. The rocks formed by change of form of original rocks.
Metamorphic Rocks
5. The leader of the ruling party in a state.
Chief Minister
6. She championed the cause of women's education.
Pandita Ramabai
7. Child care centres set up by the Government.
Anganwadis
8. The system formed by the interaction of all living organisms.
Ecosystem

II. <u>FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER:</u>	1×8=8
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1. **Delhi** first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs.
2. **Vijayalaya** built the town of Thanjavur.
3. The Mughals did not believe in the rule of **primogeniture** where the eldest son inherited his father's estate.
4. Each state is divided into areas or constituencies for **elections**.
5. The provision for **crèches** helps many women to take up employment outside.
6. **Society** makes clear distinction between boys and girls.
7. Every year the World **Environment** Day is celebrated on 5th June.
8. The **mantle** makes up 84% of the earth by volume.

III. **CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS PROVIDED:**

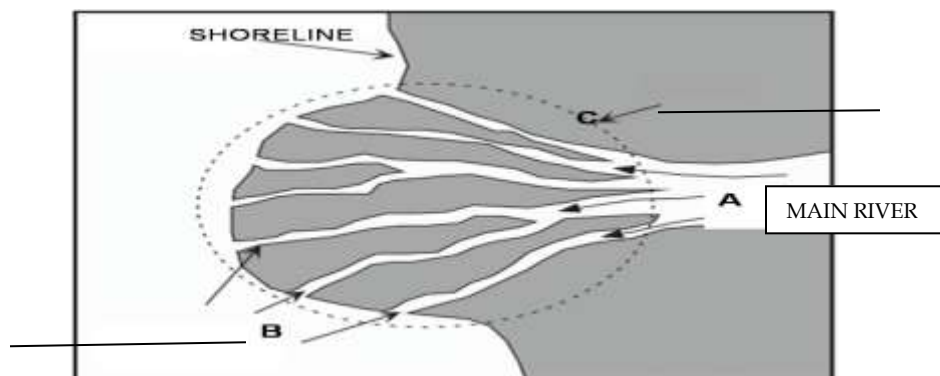
1x4=4

1. The financial officer during Akbar's reign was called:
i. **Diwan** ii. Mir Bakshi iii. Kotwal iv. Faujdar
2. The dynasty established by Sher Shah in Delhi was called:
i. Lodi dynasty ii. Mughal dynasty **iii. Suri dynasty** iv. Khilji dynasty
3. International Women's Day is observed on :
i. 5th September ii. 3rd June iii. 9th May **iv. 8th March**
4. Steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called:
i. Sea Arches **ii. Sea Cliff** iii. Sea Caves iv. Sea Beaches

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

1x2=2

1. As the main river approaches the sea it breaks into many streams called: **Distributaries (B)**
2. It begins to deposit sediments at its mouth forming a: **Delta (C)**



V. **ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA SHADE, MARK AND NAME THE FOLLOWING:**

1x2=2

1. The territory ruled by the Rashtrakutas.
2. The capital of the Gurjara-Pratiharas

SECTION B (SUBJECTIVE)

VI. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE POINT:**

1. State the duties of the Iqtadars or Muqtis during the rule of the Delhi Sultans. 1
A. **The duty of the Muqtis was to lead military campaigns and maintain law and order in their iqtas.**
2. Who was Rudramadevi and why is she remembered in history? 1
A. **Rudramadevi was the queen of the Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal, part of modern Andhra Pradesh who changed her name on her inscriptions and pretended she was a man.**
3. Comment on the terms- 'zat' and 'sawar'. 1
A. **Zat determined a mansabdar's rank and salary and sawar indicated the number of cavalymen he was required to maintain.**
4. What do you understand by a Coalition Government? 1
A. **The ruling party may not be a single party but a group of parties forming government together known as a coalition government.**
5. When do we create a stereotype? 1
A. **When we believe that people belonging to particular groups 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.**
6. Enlist any one reason for school dropout among children in different communities. 1
A. ***In many part of the country, especially in rural and poor areas, there may not even be proper schools or teachers who teach on a regular basis.**
***If a school is not close to people's homes, and there is no transport like buses or vans, parents may not be willing to send their girls to school.**
***Many families are too poor and unable to bear the cost of educating all their children and boys may get preference in this situation.**
***Many children also leave school because they are discriminated against by their teacher and classmate. (any one)**
7. Define minerals. 1
A. **Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition.**
8. Mention some common earthquake prediction methods used locally by people. 1
A. **Some common earthquake prediction methods used locally by people are studying animal behaviour, fish in the ponds get agitated, snakes come to the surface.**

9. Write a short note on 'Tripartite Struggle'. 2
- A. ***For centuries, rulers belonging to the Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties fought for control over Kanauj.**
***Because there were three 'parties' in this long drawn conflict, historians often describe it as a 'tripartite struggle'**
10. Explain some of the successful economic measures undertaken by Sultan Alauddin Khilji. 2
- A. ***Alauddin's economic measures were quite successful and the chroniclers praised his reign for its cheap prices and efficient supplies of goods in the market.**
***The Sultan controlled the prices of goods in Delhi, the prices were carefully surveyed by the officers and the merchants who did not sell at the prescribed rates were punished.**
11. Why did Emperor Humayun flee to Iran? 2
- A. ***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.**
12. What does opposition refer to and what role does it play in a democratic government? 2
- A. ***Opposition refers to the elected representative who is not members of the ruling party.**
***And who play the role of questioning the government decisions and actions as well as raise new issues for consideration in the assembly.**
13. Comment on the present situation of education in India. 2
- A. ***The proportion of both men and women who are now able to read and have at least some amount of schooling has increased.**
***But the percentage of the male group is still higher than the female group.**
14. Enumerate the different uses of rocks. 2
- A. ***As building material for making roads, houses and buildings.**
***For making cement and for decorative purpose.**
15. Enlist any two importance of our atmosphere. 2
- A. ***It protects us from the harmful rays and extreme heat of the sun.**
***It has oxygen as its constituent that the living beings breathe in.**
***It has carbon dioxide which the plants make use of for preparing their food. (any three)**
16. Differentiate between endogenic and exogenic forces. 2
- A. **Endogenic Forces: They act in the interior of the earth. They sometimes produce sudden movements (earthquakes, volcano) and at other times slow movements (building mountains).**
Exogenic Forces: They work on the surface of the earth. They are slow, carrying out erosion, transportation and deposition through different agents like water, wind and ice (forming landforms).
17. State any three administrative measures of Muhammad Tughluq which resulted in a failure. 3

- A. ***His campaign into Kashmir was a disaster. 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.**
18. What are the three levels at which the government works? What do people in a democratic country expect from the government and how can the government achieve this? 3
- A. ***The government works at three levels- Local, State and National.**
***In a democracy people expect government to work for their welfare.**
***This could be achieved through the provision of education, health, employment, housing, or the development of roads electricity etc.**
19. How are intrusive igneous rocks formed? 3
- A. ***Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust.**
***Solid rocks so formed are called intrusive igneous rocks.**
***Since they cool slowly they form large grains. Example- Granite.**
20. 'Wind acts as an agent of erosion and deposition in a desert'- justify the statement with suitable examples. 3
- A. ***In deserts, winds erode the lower section of the rocks more than the upper part, forming mushroom rocks.**
***When wind blows, it lifts and transports sand. When it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill- like structures called sand dunes.**
***Wind carries very fine and light grains of sand over very long distances and deposits them in large areas forming loess plains.**
21. a. Who were the Samantas? Why did many of the Samanta Kings in the Medieval Period perform the Hiranya-Garbha sacrifice? 4
- A. ***Big landlords or warrior chiefs who were subordinate to a powerful king were called Samantas.**
***They were expected to bring gifts for their kings or overlords, be present at their courts and provide them with military support.**
*** Many of the Samanta Kings were not born in Kshatriya caste.**
***So they performed the Hiranya-Garbha sacrifice because when this ritual was performed with the help of Brahmins, it was thought to lead to the rebirth of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya, even if he was not one by birth.**
- OR**
- b. Write a note on the Chola Temples.
- A. ***Chola temples became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them.**
***They were centres of craft production and were endowed with land by rulers and by others.**
***Priests, garland makers, cooks, sweepers, musicians, dancers etc, who worked at the temple lived near it.**
***Temples were not only the place of worship but also were the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well.**

22. a. Elucidate Akbar's Mansabdari system.

4

A. ***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.**

***The mansabdar's military responsibilities required him to maintain a specified number of sawar or cavalrymen.**

OR

b. What do you know about the Zabt revenue system?

A. ***Akbar's revenue minister, 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.**

23. a. Write a short essay on the Women's Movement.

4

A. ***Violence and health- where the situation of women and girls has improved.**

***Women individually, and collectively have struggled to bring about these changes.**

***Individual women and women's organizations from different parts of the country are part of this movement.**

***The diversity, passion and efforts of those involved made it a very vibrant movement.**

OR

b. What were the different strategies used by Women's Movement to fight discrimination against women?

A. *** Campaigning: Campaigns to fight discrimination and violence against women are an important part of the women's movement. Campaigns have also led to new laws being passed.**

***Raising Awareness: An important part of the women's movements' work is to raise public awareness on women's rights issues. Their message has been spread through street plays, songs and public meetings.**

***Protesting: The women's movement raises its voice when violations against women take place or for example, when a law or policy acts against their interests.**

***Showing Solidarity: The women's movement is also about showing solidarity with other women and causes.**

24. a. Give a pen picture of the life of a domestic worker.

4

A. ***Most of the domestic workers are women, they do a lot of work – sweeping, cleaning and washing, etc.**

- *Their wages are low and work does not have much value.
- *Domestic workers day can begin as early as 5 in the morning and end as late as 12 at midnight.
- *Despite the hard work they do, their employers often do show them much respect.

OR

- b. How was education and skill imparted in earlier societies?
- A. *Most children learnt the work their families or elders did.
- *For girls, the situation was worse as in communities where sons were taught to read and write, daughters were not allowed to learn the alphabets.
- *Even in families where skills like pottery, weaving and craft were taught, the contribution of daughters and women were only seen as supportive
- *For example, in the pottery trade, women collected the mud and prepared the earth for the pots. But since they did not operate the wheel, they were not seen as potters.

25. a. How does man modify his environment?

4

- A. * Man modifies his environment to meet his various needs.
- *He clears forests for obtaining land for agriculture and for making shelter.
- *He extracts minerals from the earth for making various things.
- *He makes dams for producing electricity.

OR

- b. Justify: 'Plants and animals are interdependent.'
- A. *Animals- whether carnivores or herbivores- ultimately depend on plants for their food.
- *Plants provide fresh oxygen to animals to breathe in.
- *These keep the environment clean and provide shelter to a number of animals.
- *Dead and decaying matter of animals provide nutrients to plants to help them grow

V.

