



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**MID-TERM EXAMINATION - 2017-18**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE-EXPECTED ANSWERS**

STD: VII  
Date: 17/09/17

Max. Marks: 80  
Time: 2 ½ hours

**General instructions:**

- ❖ All the questions must be answered on the answer script provided.
- ❖ Indicate the different points of the answers with an asterisk (\*)
- ❖ Write only answers for the objective questions with correct question number.
- ❖ There are 5 Printed sides to this paper.

PART I

**SECTION A-HISTORY**

**I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORDS:** (½× 4 = 2marks)

1. Many rulers described their achievements in **Prashastis** .
2. The Grants of land rewarded to the Brahmanas were recorded on **copper** plates.
3. It was under Tomaras and Chauhanas that **Delhi** became an important commercial centre.
4. The **Sisodiya**Rajputs refused to accept the Mughal authority for a long time.

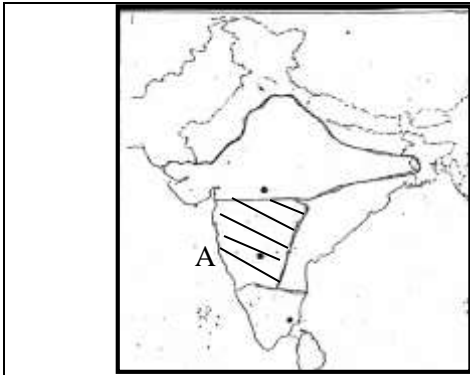
**II NAME THE FOLLOWING:** (½ ×4= 2marks)

1. A Rashtrakuta Chief who overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual of HiranyaGarbha. **Dantidurga.**
2. The Mongol invader who was a threat to the Delhi Sultans. **Genghis Khan**
3. Fortified settlement with soldiers. **Garrison town/ Siri**
4. He was the revenue minister of Emperor Akbar. **Todar Mal**

**III CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER AND FILL IN THE BLANKS:** (½ ×4= 2marks)

1. He wrote a long poem in Sanskrit, containing the history of kings who ruled over Kashmir in the twelfth century. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. AlBiruni                              **b. Kalhana**                              c. Vijayalaya
2. The chronicler during the reign of Raziya Sultan. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Ibn Batuta                              b. Marco Polo                              **c. Minhaj-i-Siraj**
3. The author of Akbarnama. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Bairam Khan                              b. Birbal                              **c. AbulFazi**
4. \_\_\_\_\_ defeated Humayun at Chausa and Kanauj forcing him to flee to Iran.  
**a. Sher Khan**                              b. Ibrahim Lodhi                              c. Rana Sanga

**IV OBSERVE THE GIVEN PICTURE AND MAP AND FILL IN THE BLANKS:( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)**



1. The territory marked **A** was under the **Rastrakutas** dynasty.
2. Name the capital of this dynasty. **Manyakheta**



3. Emperor Akbar held discussions with learned Individuals of different faiths in the **IbadatKhana**
4. **AbulFazi** helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance around his idea of Universal peace.

**SECTION B -CIVICS**

**V CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER AND FILL IN THE BLANKS: ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ marks)**

1. The first state in India to introduce, Midday meal scheme. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Gujarat                      b. Karnataka                      c. **Tamil Nadu**
2. The elected representatives who are not members of ruling party are called \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Opposition**                      b. coalition                      c. council of ministers
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the head of the Government in a state.  
a. Governor                      b. **Chief Minister**                      c. MLA
4. The provision of \_\_\_\_\_ helps many women to take up employment outside home.  
a. Hospitals                      b. schools                      c. **crèches**
5. He appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers.  
a. The Prime minister                      b. The President                      c. **Governor**
6. It is the cornerstone of our democracy and we are represented in it through our elected representatives.  
a. **Parliament**                      b. Constitution                      c. The Supreme Court

**VIFILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORDS:**

**( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ marks)**

1. **Constitution** is a document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for people and government in the country to follow.
2. As per the provision of Indian constitution, **Untouchability** has been abolished in our country.
3. In democracy people get together to voice their opinions and **protest** against the government.
4. **Equality** is an important principle in our constitution.
5. Society devalues the work done by the **Women**
6. The government has passed laws that make it mandatory for organizations that have more than **30** women employees to provide crèche facilities.

**SECTION C - GEOGRAPHY**

**VII NAME THE FOLLOWING:( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)**

1. The world of non-living elements: **Abiotic**
2. Remains of dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of rocks: **Fossils**
3. Breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface: **weathering**
4. The layer that protects us from the harmful ultra violet rays: **Ozone layer/Stratosphere**

**VIII FILL IN THE BLANKS:( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)**

1. **World Environment Day** is celebrated on 5<sup>th</sup> June every year.
2. The Deccan plateau is made up of **Basalt/igneous** rocks.
3. The scale used to measure the magnitude of an earthquake is **Richter Scale**
4. **Meteores** burn up in the mesosphere on entering from space.

**IX CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)**

1. The narrow zone where land, water and air interact and where life exists is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a. hydrosphere    b. atmosphere    c. lithosphere    **d. biosphere**
2. The thinnest layer of the earth is \_\_\_\_\_  
**a. crust** b. mantle    c. core    d. magma
3. The point of origin of an earthquake is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. seismology    **b. focus**    c. plate boundary    d. epicentre
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most plentiful gas in the atmosphere  
a. Oxygen    **b. nitrogen** c. carbon dioxide d. argon

**X STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE:**

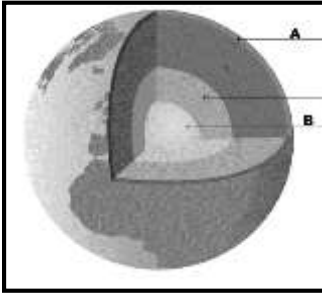
**( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)**

1. The gravitational force of the Earth holds the atmosphere around it: **True**
2. Clay changes into slate after metamorphism: **True**
3. Large deposits of loess are found in China: **True**
4. Exosphere helps in radio transmission: **False**

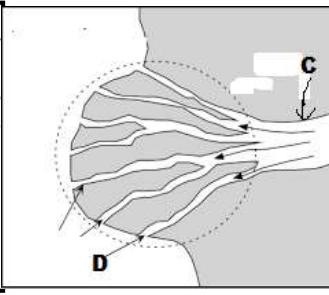
**XI OBSERVE THE DIAGRAMS GIVEN BELOW AND NAME A, B, C AND D:**

**( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)**

a)



b)



**A – CRUST**

**B- INNER CORE**

**C- MAIN RIVER**

**D- DISTRIBUTARY**

**PART II**

**SECTION A - HISTORY**

**XII ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN *one* POINT EACH:(1 × 4 = 4 marks)**

1. **Who were the Samanths?**

- Samanths were big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions, whom the existing kings often accepted as their subordinates.

2. **What made AlauddinKhalji and Muhammed Tughlaq mobilize a large standing army?**

- Mongol attacks on Delhi increased during the reign AlauddinKhalji and in the early years of Muhammad Tughluq's rule. This led both the rulers mobilise a large standing army in Delhi.

3. **Why did Itutmish prefer to appoint bandagan than a governor?**

- Since they were totally dependent upon the master, the Sultan could trust and rely upon them.

4. **On what basis was the taxes fixed on each crop during Akbar's reign?**

- Raja Todar mal carried out careful survey of crop yields, price and area cultivated for a period of ten years. On the basis of this, tax was fixed for each crop in cash

**XIII ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN *two* POINTS EACH:(2 × 5 = 10marks)**

1. **What is meant by the Tripartite Struggle?**

- For centuries, rulers belonging to the GurjaraPratihara, 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'

2. **Mention any two successful economic and administrative measures undertaken by Sultan AlauddinKhalji.**

- Alauddin's administrative 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.

3. **What were Iqtas and who were the Iqtadars?**
  - Like the earlier Sultans the Khalji and Tughluq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes.
  - These lands were called iqtas and their holders were called iqtadars or muqtis.
4. **Why did the Mughals emphasize their Timurid and not their Mongol descent?**
  - This was 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.
5. **What was the Mughal tradition of succession?**
  - The Mughals did not believe in the rule of primogenitus, where the eldest son inherited his father's estate.
  - The mughals followed the Timurid custom of coparcenary inheritance, or division of the inheritance among all the sons.

**XIV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN *four* POINTS EACH:(4 × 2 = 8marks)**

1. A. **How did large scale cultivation develop in the Chola period?**
  - Forests were cleared for agriculture and lands were levelled.
  - In the delta region, embankments were built to prevent flooding and canals were constructed to carry water to fields.
  - In many areas two crops were grown in a year.
  - A variety of methods were used for irrigation, like wells were dug and huge tanks were built to collect rainwater.

**OR**

**B. What were the activities associated with the Chola temples?**

  - Chola temples 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 place of worship but also were the hub of economic, social and cultural life as well.
  - They were associated with the making of bronze images which are considered the finest in the world.
2. A. **Write a note on mansabdari system introduced by Akbar.**
  - The term mansabdar refers to an individual who holds a mansab, meaning a position or rank.
  - It was a grading system used by mughals to fix rank, salary and military responsibilities.
  - Rank and salary was determined by a numerical value called Zat.
  - The mansabdar had to maintain a specified number of sawar or cavalrymen and mansabdar received their income from the Jagirs given to them.

**OR**

**B. What led Akbar to the idea of Universal peace and what did it focus on?**

- Akbar's interaction with people of different faiths made him realize that religious scholars who emphasized rituals and dogma were often bigots.
- Their teachings created division and disharmony among the people.
- This led Akbar to the idea of Sulh-i-kul or Universal peace.
- This idea of tolerance did not discriminate between people of different religion, instead it focused on –honesty, justice, peace-that was universally applicable.

**SECTION B - CIVICS**

**XVANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN *one* POINT EACH:** (1 × 4= 4 marks)

1. **What is the essential aspect of a democracy?**
  - The universal adult franchise is an essential aspect of all democracies.
2. **How do MLA's represent people?**
  - Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected by the people. They then become members of the Legislative Assembly and also form the government.
3. **What are Anganwadis?**
  - Child care centres set up by the government are called Anganwadis.
4. **What is double burden of a work?**
  - Many women work both inside and outside the home. This is often referred to as double burden of women's work.

**XVIANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN *two*POINTS :(2 × 2= 4marks)**

1. **What is a constituency?**
  - For election purpose each state is divided into different units or constituencies.
  - From each constituency, the people elect one representative who then becomes a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA)
2. **What do you mean by care giving?**
  - Care giving refers to a range of tasks related to looking after and nurturing.
  - Besides physical tasks, they also involve a strong emotional aspect.

**XVIIANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN *four* POINTS :(4 × 1 = 4marks)**

1. **A. In a democracy, how are members accountable to a legislative assembly? Explain.**
  - In a democracy, it is the people who elect their representatives as Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and it is the people who have the main authority.
  - The ruling party members form the government and some members are appointed ministers.
  - These ministers are in charge of various department of the government.
  - Work done by these departments has to be approved by the Members of Legislative Assembly

**OR**

**B. Who becomes the Chief Minister of a state and what is his or her role in the state Government?**

- Chief Minister is the leader of the ruling party, who is elected out of the total members of the party gaining majority in the general election.
- He / She is the executive head of the government.
- He/She is responsible for every action of the government.
- He/She also coordinates between the government at the centre and the state.

### **SECTION C- GEOGRAPHY**

**XVIII ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN one POINT : (1 × 4 = 4marks)**

- 1. What is a volcano?**
  - A volcano is a vent in the earth's crust through which molten materials erupts
- 2. Why are igneous rocks called primary rocks?**
  - Other rocks are formed from Igneous rocks Or They begin the Rock cycle.
- 3. Why is the stratosphere most ideal for flying aeroplanes?**
  - The layer Stratosphere is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomenon, making conditions most ideal for flying aeroplanes.
- 4. Name the most important layer of the atmosphere. Why?**
  - Troposphere. It is the densest layer/More oxygen and easy to breathe, weather phenomenon- formation of clouds and rainfall(Any suitable answer can be accepted)

**XIX ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN two POINTS:(2 × 4 = 8marks)**

- 1. Differentiate between exogenic and endogenic forces.**
  - The forces which act in the interior of the earth are called as endogenic forces.
  - The forces that work on the surface of the earth are called as exogenic forces
- 2. Plants and animals depend on each other. Give reason.**
  - Plants and animals depend on each other for their own sake.
  - Plants release oxygen that animals breathe and absorb carbon dioxide that animal's release.
- 3. What are minerals? State its uses.**
  - Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and chemical composition.
  - Some minerals like coal, petroleum and natural gas are used as fuels. They are also used in industries-Iron. Aluminium , etc
- 4. How do plants take nitrogen?**
  - Plants need nitrogen for their survival which they cannot take directly from the air.
  - Bacteria, which live in the soil and roots of some plants, take nitrogen from the air and change its form so that plants can use it.

**XX ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN three POINTS : (3 × 2 = 6marks)**

1. **How and when are flood plains formed?**

- When a river overflows its banks, it causes floods in the neighbouring areas.
- The flood water takes away fine soil and other materials and deposits them in layers along the banks.
- This deposition leads to the formation of a flat, fertile land called floodplain.

2. **Explain Global Warming.**

- Carbon dioxide released in the atmosphere creates a greenhouse effect by trapping the heat radiated from the earth.
- It is therefore called a greenhouse gas and without it the earth would have been too cold to live in.
- However, when its level in the atmosphere increases due to factory smoke or car fumes, the heat retained increases the temperature of the earth, which is called global warming.

**XXI ANSWER ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN *four* POINTS:**

**(4 × 1 = 4marks)**

1. **A. How are sedimentary rocks formed?**

- Rocks roll down, crack and hit each other and are broken down into small fragments called sediments.
- These sediments are transported and deposited by wind, water etc.
- These loose sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks called sedimentary rocks.
- These rocks may also contain fossils of plants, animals and other microorganisms that once lived on them.

**OR**

**B. Explain the rock cycle.**

- When the molten magma cools, it solidifies to become igneous rocks.
- These igneous rocks are broken down into small particles that are transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks.
- When the igneous rocks and sedimentary rocks are subject to heat and pressure they change into metamorphic rocks.
- The metamorphic rocks which are still under great heat and pressure melt down to form magma which again can cool down and solidify into igneous rocks. This cyclical process of transformation of the rock from one to another is known as rock cycle.