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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
FINAL EXAMINATION 2017-18**



SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Code:MYSS08/09

CLASS: VII

Expected answers

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

11.03.2018

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. All questions in **Section A** carries **one** mark.
5. One mark questions to be answered in **one point**, two marks in **two points**, three marks in **three points** and four marks in **four points**.
6. Map to be **attached** with the answer sheet.

SECTION A(OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS)

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------|
| Qns | | Marks |
| 1. | <p><u>NAME THE FOLLOWING</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The capital city built by Emperor Akbar to commemorate his victory- Fatehpur Sikri b) The tenth Sikh Guru who instituted Khalsa with the belief that their destiny was to rule- Guru Gobind Singh c) Akbar's famous general who attacked and defeated the Cheros in 1591- Raja Man Singh d) Snow forests found in Russia - Taiga e) The railway system that connects the longest rail route between St.Petersburg in Western Russia to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast – Trans- Siberian railways | 5 |
| 2. | <p><u>FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORDS</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Awadh was a prosperous region controlling the rich alluvial Ganga Plain and the main trade route between North India and Bengal b) When we believe that people are bound to have certain fixed characteristics or can only do a certain type of work and failed to see them as unique individuals we create a stereotype c) Censorship refers to the powers that the government has to disallow media from publishing or showing certain stories d) The staple food of the people living in the Ganga-Brahmaputra region is fish and rice. e) Terrarium is an artificial enclosure for keeping small plants | 5 |

3. **CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER AND FILL IN THE BLANKS**

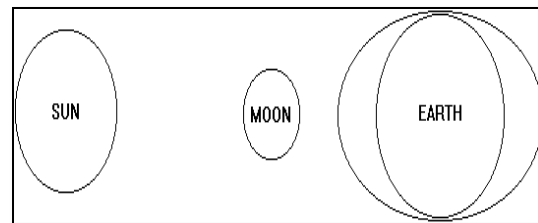
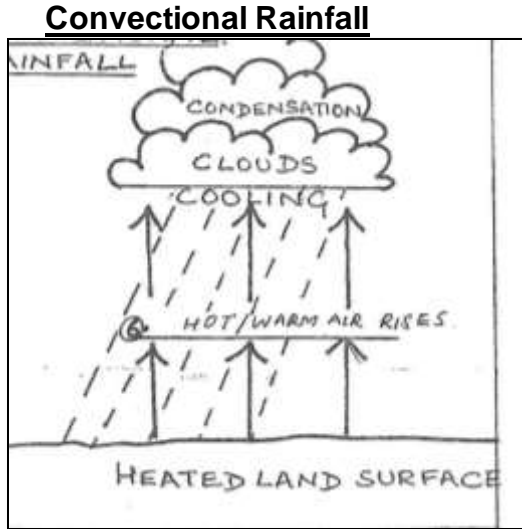
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- a) Step wells or wells in which the water is reached by descending a number of steps are called _____
(shikharas , **baolis**, gumbad)
- b) The church of Notre Dame is the best example of _____ style architecture.
(Art –Deco, Persian, **Gothic**)
- c) The Mughals followed the _____ custom of copercenary inheritance or the division of the inheritance among all the sons.
(**Timurid**, Mongol, Persian)
- d) Large apartment-like houses in the Amazon basin are called _____
(**Maloca**, Manioc, Toucans)
- e) _____ are a shepherd tribe found in the western Himalayan region
(Balochis, Kinnars, **Gaddis**)

4. **OBSERVE THE DIAGRAMS AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

2

- a) In the diagram given below, the type of rainfall shown is _____
- b) The diagram given below show the phenomenon of _____ tides



SECTION B- HISTORY

- 5. Name the slave ruler who initiated the work of Qutb Minar? Who completed it? 1
 - Qutbuddin Aibak started the work of Qutb Minar and it was completed by Iltutmish
- 6. The Mughal gardens constructed by Shah Jahan and Jahangir were called 'Chahar bagh'. Give Reason 1
 - Because they were divided into four quarters by artificial channels
- 7. Who built the Rajarajeshvara temple at Tanjore? What is the architectural feature that makes it distinct from the temples built during that time? 1
 - The Rajarajeshwara temple at Thanjavur was built by king Rajarajadeva .It had the tallest Shikhara amongst temples of its time
- 8. What do you understand by a Clan? 1
 - A group of families or households claiming descent from a common ancestor

9. During the reign of the later Mughals, peasant and Zamindar rebellions became very common- What was the main reason for these rebellions? **1**
- These revolts were caused by the pressure of mounting taxes. **OR**
At other times they were attempts by powerful chieftains to consolidate their own positions
10. Why did Dal Khalsa or the grand army of the Sikhs meet at Amritsar at the time of Baisakhi and Diwali **1**
- They used to meet at Amritsar at the time of Baisakhi and Diwali to take collective decisions known as 'resolutions of the guru.'
11. The Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry- Give Reason **1**
- The Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry ,because their great ancestor had captured Delhi in 1398
12. Even with the absence of written records, we know about the history of tribal people- Justify **2**
- They preserved and passed rich customs and oral traditions to each new generation.
 - Historians have started using such oral traditions to write tribal histories.
13. Marathas became very rich by imposing two different types of taxes- Explain these taxes **2**
- Chauth- It was one fourth of the total land revenue collected by the state, from that region which was protected by the Maratha army from any foreign invasion.
 - Sardeshmukhi- It was an additional 10percent levy on top of the Chauth and was a tribute paid to the king.
14. a) Write a short note on the emergence of 'Jatis' **3**
- As the economy and the needs of society grew, people with new skills were required.
 - Smaller castes or jatis emerged within varnas.
 - Jatis, rather than varna became the basis for organizing society.
- OR**
- b) Write a short note on Tribal societies. How did a tribal group controlled their land and pastures?
- Tribal societies did not follow social rules and rituals prescribed by the Brahmanas and were not divided into unequal classes.
 - Members of each tribe were united by kinship bonds.
 - A tribal group controlled land and pastures jointly, and divided these amongst households according to its own rules.
15. a) Explain the innovative administrative system introduced by Akbar **4**
- The innovative administrative system introduced by Akbar was called Mansabdari system. 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) Who was Akbar's revenue minister? Explain the revenue system introduced by him?

- Akbar's revenue minister was Raja Todar Mal.
- 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 and each province was divided into revenue circles.
- This revenue system was known as Zabt and was prevalent in areas where the mughal administrators could survey the land and keep very careful accounts

16. a) What were the reasons for the downfall of the Mughal Empire? 4

- 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.
- 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.

OR

b) Nizam ul Mulk Azaf Jah took advantage of the political instability of Deccan to consolidate power - Explain

- Taking advantage of the turmoil in the Deccan and the competition amongst the court nobility, he gathered power in his hands and became the ruler of that region.
- He brought skilled soldiers and administrators from north India.
- He appointed mansabdars and granted Jagirs.
- Although he was still a servant of the mughal emperor, he ruled quite independently without seeking any direction from Delhi or facing any interference

SECTION B-SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

17. What do you understand by a balanced report? 1

- 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.

18. What is social advertising? 1

- Social advertising refers to advertisements made by the State or private agencies that have larger message for society

19. Mass media play a very crucial role in the effective functioning of Democracy-Justify 2

- 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.eg public protest, signature campaign.

20. How can we broadly classify advertisements? 2
- Commercial Advertisements –They aim to persuade consumers to buy a particular product. Eg- Advertisement of Chocolates, soap etc
 - Non- commercial advertisements -They can be political or social advertisements that aims to inform people about something or make them aware of social issues
21. a) Explain how advertisements adversely affects the ideals of equality in a democracy 3
- 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 neighbourhood stores
 - 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(**Any three points**)
- OR**
- b) What is branding? Why is it done? How are brand values conveyed to us?
- Branding means stamping a product with a particular name or sign.
 - This is done in order to differentiate it from other products in the market.
 - Brand values are conveyed through visuals and words to give us an overall image that appeals to us
22. a) What were the different strategies used by women’s movement to fight discrimination against them 4
- 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.
- OR**
- b) What are the reasons for school dropout among children in different communities?
- 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.

SECTION B-GEOGRAPHY

23. How can swimmers float in the Dead Sea? 1
- Swimmers can float in the Dead Sea because the increased salt content makes it dense.
24. Where do we find the Tundra type of vegetation? 1
- The Tundra vegetation is found in the Polar Region.
25. Enlist any two common trees found in the Temperate Deciduous forests. 1
- Sal, Teak, Neem, Oak, Birch, spruce etc are the common trees found in the Temperate Deciduous Forest. (any two)
26. Mention the type of cultivation practiced in the hilly region 1
- Terrace/step Cultivation is practiced in the hilly region.
27. What is meant by population density? 1
- Population density means the number of persons that live in one square kilometer of area.
28. What do you understand by – ‘the Golden Quadrilateral’? 1
- The Golden Quadrilateral refers to the roadways that connect Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata
29. Throw light on the term: Transhumance. 1
- Transhumance means seasonal movement of people.
30. Define insolation. 1
- The incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.
31. Write short notes on: 2
- a. Spring Tides and b. Neap Tides
- During the full moon and the 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 first and last quarter, the ocean waters get drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of sun and earth resulting in low tides. These tides are called the neap tides.
32. Identify any two features of the Mediterranean type of vegetation 2
- Mediterranean trees adapt themselves to dry summers with the help of their thick barks and wax coated leaves which help them reduce transpiration.
 - Mediterranean regions are known as ‘Orchards of the world’ for their fruit cultivation.
 - Citrus fruits like oranges, figs, olives and grapes are commonly cultivated here. (any two points)
33. ‘Topography plays a dominant role in the distribution of population’- Justify 2
- The mountainous areas with steep slopes have inhospitable terrain. Therefore, less number of people live in the mountainous areas.
 - The plain areas provide the most suitable land for human habitation. The soil is fertile. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Therefore, the density of population is very high here.

34. 3
- How can we broadly classify the natural vegetation?
 - Forests: Which grow where temperature and rainfall are plentiful to support a tree cover. Depending upon these factors, dense and open forests are grown.
 - Grasslands: It grows in the region of moderate rainfall.
 - Shrubs: Thorny shrubs and scrubs grow in the dry region

OR

- Point out the differences between Tropical Rain Forests and Tropical Deciduous Forests
- **Tropical Rain Forests** are thick forests which occur in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics.
- These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year.
- As there is no dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether.
- Hardwood trees like rosewood, ebony, mahogany are common here.
- **Tropical deciduous** are the monsoon forests found in the large part of India, Northern Australia and in Central America.
- These regions experience seasonal changes.
- Trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water.
- The hardwood trees like sal, teak, neem and shisham are found here.

35. 4
- a) Internet has made our lives more comfortable'- How far is this statement true?
- We can send electronic mails or e-mails through Internet.
 - Wireless telephonic communications through cellular phones have become very popular today.
 - Now we can reserve tickets for railways, airways and even cinemas and hotels sitting at home.
 - With this kind of inter connectivity of people, services and institutions cross the world, we are a large global society.

OR

- b). What kind of advancement have you noticed in the field of communication? Mention any one way how satellites have helped us in our communication.
- The advancement in the field of communication has brought about an Information revolution in the world.
 - Different modes of communication are used to provide information, to educate as well as to entertain.
 - Through newspapers, radio and television we can communicate with a large number of people. They are therefore called mass media.
 - Satellites have made communication even faster.
 - Satellites have helped in oil exploration, survey of forest, weather forecast and disaster warning.

36. a. Explain how the climate and weather of the earth is being adversely affected. 4
- The amount of carbon dioxide released by humans or animals seems to be equal to the amount used by the plants which make a perfect balance.
 - However, the balance is upset by burning of fuels, such as coal and oil.
 - They add billions of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere each year.
 - As a result, the increased volume of carbon dioxide is affecting the earth's weather and climate.

OR

- b. What are the steps involved in the formation of precipitation?
- When the water vapour rises, it starts cooling.
 - The water vapour condenses causing formation of droplets of water.
 - Clouds are formed just as masses of such water droplets.
 - When these droplets of water become too heavy to float in air, then they come down as precipitation.

37. **MAPWORK**

3

On the given outline map of the world mark and name the following Ocean currents.
Mark warm currents in **red** and cold currents in **blue**

- a) Labrador Current
- b) Kuroshio Current
- c) California Current