



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
Final Examination 2023-24

Class: VII

Max. Marks: 80

Date: 10/03/2024

ANSWER KEY

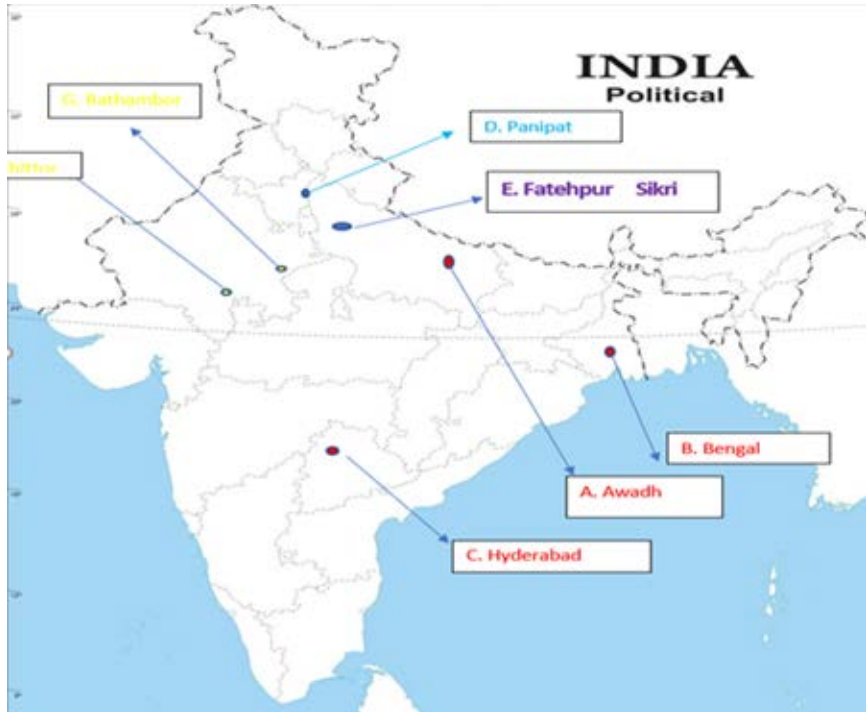
Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions: -


1. Ensure that you have written your name and roll number correctly.
2. This Question paper has three parts, **Section A (History) B (Civics) C (Geography)**.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Attach the map along with your answer script.
5. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper in the Answer sheet provided.

SECTION - A (HISTORY) 30 Marks																			
I	Choose the correct answer: -		3 Marks																
1	Who invaded the Somnath temple in Gujarat? a) Akbar b) Mahmud of Ghazni c) Jahangir d) Mohammad Ghori		1 Mark																
2	Where did Balochi tribes lived during the Mughal rule? a) North West b) North East c) South East d) South West		1 Mark																
3	Under whose leadership Bharatpur emerged as a strong Jat State? a) Suraj Mal b) Ahmed Shah c) Gobind Singh d) Akbar		1 Mark																
II	Fill in the blanks: -		3 Marks																
4	Brahmanas were rewarded by grants of land which is recorded in _____ Copper plate		1 Mark																
5	_____ were the historical works written by the Ahoms. Buranjis		1 Mark																
6	The combined forces of the Sikhs were known as _____ Dal Khalsa		1 Mark																
III	Match the following: -		2 Marks																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Column A</th><th></th><th>Column B</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>7</td><td>Palas</td><td>A</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr> <tr> <td>8</td><td>Cholas</td><td>B</td><td>Deccan</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>C</td><td>Bengal</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Column A		Column B	7	Palas	A	Tamil Nadu	8	Cholas	B	Deccan			C	Bengal		
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7	Palas	A	Tamil Nadu																
8	Cholas	B	Deccan																
		C	Bengal																
	An: 7-C, 8- A																		
IV	Answer in one or two sentences: -		2 Marks																
9	Who were the 'Nomads'? Nomads are the wandering people. Many of them are pastoralists who roam from one pasture to another with their flocks and herds.		1 Mark																
10	Who were the 'Peshwas'? Peshwas were the principal minister who served as successors of Shivaji. They were the Chitpavan Brahmanas.		1 Mark																

V	Answer the following: -	6 Marks
11	What is 'shifting cultivation'? Trees and bushes in a forest area are first cut and burnt. The crop is sown in the ashes. When this land loses its fertility, another plot of land is cleared and planted in the same way.	2 Marks
12	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below: - Banjaras were the most important trader nomads. Their caravan was called tanda. Sultan Alauddin Khalji used the Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets. Emperor Jahangir wrote in his memoirs that the Banjaras carried grain on their bullocks from different areas and sold it in towns. They transported food grain for the Mughal army during military campaigns. With a large army there could be 100,000 bullocks carrying grain. 1. What was the name of the caravan used by the Banjaras? Tanda was the name of the caravan used by the Banjaras. 2. How many bullocks were mentioned as potentially being involved in transporting grain for a large army? 100,000 bullocks were involved in transporting grain for a large army.	2 Marks 1 Mark 1 Mark
13	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below: - Towards the end of the 17th century, a powerful state started emerging in the Deccan under the leadership of Shivaji which finally led to the establishment of the Maratha state. Shivaji was born to Shahji and Jija Bai at Shivneri in 1630. Under the guidance of his mother and his guardian Dada Konddev, Shivaji embarked on a career of conquest at a young age. The occupation of Javli made him the undisputed leader of the Mavala highlands which paved the way for further expansion. His exploits against the forces of Bijapur and the Mughals made him a legendary figure. He often resorted to guerrilla warfare against his opponents. By introducing an efficient administrative system supported by a revenue collection method based on chauth and sardeshmukhi, he laid the foundations of a strong Maratha state. 1. What administrative innovations did Shivaji introduce to strengthen the Maratha state? By introducing an efficient administrative system supported by a revenue collection method based on chauth and sardeshmukhi, he laid the foundations of a strong Maratha state. 2. What tactics did Shivaji often employ against his opponents? He often resorted to guerrilla warfare against his opponents.	2 Marks 1 Mark 1 Mark
VI	Answer in brief: -	9 Marks
14	How did the nomadic pastoralists earn their livelihood? (Any 3 points) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nomadic pastoralists kept on moving from place to place with their animals and lived on milk and other pastoral products. They also exchanged items like wool, ghee, etc. with settled agriculturists for grain, cloth, utensils and other products. They bought and sold these goods as they moved from one place to another, transporting them on their animals. 	3 Marks

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Banjaras were trader-nomads who bought grain where it was cheaply available and carried it to places where it was dearer. From there, they again reloaded their oxen with anything that could be profitably sold in other places and thus, they played an important role in connecting India to the outside world. 	
15	<p>How was the administration of the Ahom state organized?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ahom state depended upon forced labour. Those forced to work for the state were known as paiks. A census of the population was taken. Each village had to send a number of paiks by rotation. People of densely populated areas were shifted to thinly populated areas. Ahom clans were thus broken up. By the first half of the 17th century the administration became quite centralized. 	3 Marks
16	<p>How were the boundaries of the Mughal Empire reshaped in the first half of the 18th century?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundaries of the Mughal Empire were reshaped by the emergence of a number of independent kingdoms. By 1765, another power, the British, had successfully grabbed major chunks of territory in eastern India. The political conditions in eighteenth century India changed quite dramatically and within a relatively short span of time. 	3 Marks
VII	<p>On given outline map of India, locate and mark the following places: - A. Hyderabad B. Bengal C. Panipat D. Chittor E. Awadh</p> 	5 Marks

	1. From where does Sameer buy the clothes? Sameer buys clothes from a large trader in the town.	1 Mark
	2. Who are the primary customers of Sameer? Sameer's customers are from villages near the marketplace.	1 Mark
XII	Answer in brief: -	6 Marks
29	Write a brief note on 'Local Media'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Media covers small issues that involve ordinary people and their daily lives which is usually started by local groups. Several people use community radio to tell farmers about the prices of different crops and advise them on the use of seeds and fertilizers. Others make documentary films with fairly cheap and easily available video cameras on real-life conditions faced by different poor communities and, at times, have even given the poor these video cameras to make films on their own lives. 	3 Marks
30	'All persons have equal rights to visit any shop in a marketplace.' Do you think this is true of shops with expensive products? Explain with examples. It is true that all persons have equal rights to visit any shop in the marketplace. But this is not true of shops with expensive products. It is because of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> People with high incomes can buy expensive products. Hence, these people go to the shops with expensive products and not the poor or people with low income. The low-income group people visit the shops or weekly markets to buy goods as these goods are available at cheaper rates. Examples: People with high income buy green vegetables from multiplexes or malls while poor people purchase green vegetables from small vegetable sellers or from hawkers	3 Marks
	SECTION - C (GEOGRAPHY) 30 Marks	
XIII	Choose the correct answer: -	2 Marks
1	In which settlement do the people engaged in the following activities like fishing, agriculture, craftworks etc.? a) Compact settlement b) Rural settlement c) Urban settlement d) Forest	1 Mark
2	Manioc is the staple food of people in _____. a) Russia b) Amazon c) Asia d) North America	1 Mark
XIV	Fill in the blanks: -	2 Marks
3	The place where a river flows into another body of water is called the river's _____. Mouth	1 Marks
4	Large apartment-like houses with steep slanting roofs are called _____. Maloca	1 Marks
XV	Answer in one or two sentences: -	3 Marks
5	What do you understand by the term 'settlement'? The term 'settlement' refers to a place where people build their homes to live in.	1 Mark
6	Where is the one-horned rhinoceros found? The one-horned rhinoceros is found in the Brahmaputra plain.	1 Mark
7	What are the crops grown by the people in the Amazon Basin?	1 Mark

	They mainly grow tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato. Cash crops grown by people of Amazon Basin are coffee, maize and cocoa.	
XVI	Answer the following: -	4 Marks
8	 <p>1. Identify and name the above picture. Varanasi along the River Ganga.</p> <p>2. Name the Conservation Programme initiated for this river. To conserve the river ganga, 'Namami' Ganga Programme has been initiated.</p>	<p>2 Marks</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
9	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below: -</p> <p>Binod is a fisherman living in the Matwali Maun village of Bihar. He is a happy man today. With the efforts of the fellow fishermen – Ravindar, Kishore, Rajiv and others, he cleaned the maun or the ox-bow lake to cultivate different varieties of fish. The local weed (valleria, hydrilla) that grows in the lake is the food of the fish. The land around the lake is fertile. He sows crops such as paddy, maize and pulses in these fields. The buffalo is used to plough the land. The community is satisfied. There is enough fish catch from the river – enough fish to eat and enough fish.</p> <p>1. What is the food of the fish in the lake? The local weed, such as valleria and hydrilla, that grows in the lake serves as the food for the fish</p> <p>2. Which crops does Binod sow in the fields around the lake? Binod sows crops such as paddy, maize, and pulses in the fields around the lake.</p>	<p>2 Marks</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
XVII	Answer in brief: -	9 Marks
10	<p>How has Internet made our lives more comfortable?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet is the latest development in the field of information technology. It not only provides us with worldwide information and interaction but has also made our lives very comfortable. In this age of internet, we can reserve tickets for railways, airways and even cinemas and hotels sitting at home. We can chat with our friends and relatives living far off places. 	3 Marks
11	<p>How tourism became an important activity in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin? (3 points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ganga-Brahmaputra plain has several big towns and cities, such as Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Patna and Kolkata. All these places are important from tourism point of view. Taj Mahal on the bank of river Yamuna in Agra is a famous tourist place. Allahabad is situated on the confluence of the 	3 Marks

	<p>river Ganga and Yamuna.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several people visit this place every day to have a holy dip in it. Buddhist stupas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Lucknow with its Imambara. • Assam with Kaziranga and Manas with wildlife sanctuaries are some other places in the basin where people from different parts of the country and abroad go with great enthusiasm. 	
12	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below: -</p> <p>The tsunami that ravaged the South and South east Asian coasts in December 2004, is the most devastating tsunami in the last several hundred years. The large damage caused to life and property was primarily a result of lack of monitoring, the early warning systems and knowledge among the coast dwellers of Indian ocean. The first indication that tsunami is approaching is the rapid withdrawal of water from the coastal region, followed by destructive wave. When this happened on the coast, instead of people going to high ground, they started assembling at the coast to view the miracle. As a consequence, there was a large casualty of curious onlookers when the gigantic wave (tsunami) struck.</p> <p>1. What is the initial indication of an approaching tsunami? Rapid withdrawal of water from the coastal region.</p> <p>2. Why did people gather at the coast, instead of seeking higher ground during the 2004 tsunami? They wanted to view the phenomenon, mistaking it for a miracle.</p> <p>3. What were the consequences of assembling at the coast during the tsunami? There was a large casualty of curious onlookers when the tsunami struck.</p>	<p>3 Marks</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
XVIII	Answer in detail: -	5 Marks
13	<p>How did settlements become a necessity? Classify it in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements are places where people build their homes to live in. Early human beings did not need to develop settlements because they lived on trees and in caves. When they started to grow crops, it became essential to have a permanent home. • Thus, settlements began to grow near the river valleys as the water was available and land was fertile. By and by settlements became larger because trade, commerce, and manufacturing developed. • Settlements can be permanent or temporary. • Temporary Settlement: Settlements which are occupied for a short time are called temporary settlements. The people living in deep forests, hot and cold deserts, and mountains often dwell in such settlements. These people are engaged in hunting, gathering, shifting cultivation, and transhumance. • Permanent Settlement: Under permanent settlements, people build homes to live in. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Today's world is shrinking. Give reasons. Mention any two merits of the railways.</p> <p>Today's world is shrinking because of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airways have become popular; more and more people use Aeroplan's to travel to far off places. Airways have reduced time taken in journeys. • Means of communication have reduced both distances and time. We can talk, see, and interact with people sitting thousands of kilometers away within no time. • We can strike business deals in seconds through superfast means of communication, like 	5 Marks

	<p>the internet, satellite phones, etc.</p> <p>Two merits of railways are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. They carry people over long distances quickly and cheaply.2. They carry heavy goods in bulk.	
XIX	<p>On the given outline map of world, locate and label the following Ocean currents.</p> <p>A) Labrador Current B) Peru Current C) West Australian Current D) Gulf Stream</p> <p>E) Kuroshio Current</p>	5 Marks