

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

MID TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25 SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE SET- 2

CLASS: VII ANSWER KEY Max: Marks: 80 Date: 26/09/2024 Time: 2½ Hrs.

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) and 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 option and write on your answer paper: -	3 MARKS
1	He was a fourteenth-century chronicler.	1 Mark
	(a) Ghiyasuddin Balban (b) Al-Idrisi (c) Amir Khusrau (d) Ziyauddin Barani	
2	Rashtrakutas were subordinates to the Chalukyas of	1 Mark
	(a) Ajmer (b) Bengal (c) Karnataka (d) Delhi	
3	Who was the ruler of the Mongol tribes, in China and Central Asia?	1 Mark
	(a) Genghis Khan (b) Akbar (c) Jahangir (d) Aurangzeb	
Ш	Fill in the blanks: -	4 MARKS
4	Manuscripts are the hand-written documents by the scribes.	1 Mark
5	Brahmanas' importance grew due to their knowledge of <u>Sanskrit</u> language.	1 Mark
6	Samantas were big landlords or warrior-chiefs in different regions of the	1 Mark
	subcontinent.	
7	Under the rule of primogeniture , the eldest son inherited his father's estate.	1 Mark
Ш	Match the following: -	3 MARKS
8	Babur a. Coparcenary inheritance	1 Mark
9	Pan-regional b. Golden womb	1 Mark
10	Hiranya-garbha c. First Mughal Emperor	1 Mark
	d. Dynasties like Cholas	
	8-c, 9-d , 10-b	
IV	Answer in one sentence: -	3 MARKS
11	Explain the term 'Sabha'.	1 Mark
	❖ An assembly of prominent Brahmana landholders who looked after brahmadeya	
	was called sabha.	
12	Who is a 'cartographer'?	1 Mark
	The person who draws a map is called as cartographer	
13	Define the term'Zabt'.	1 Mark
	❖ The collection of revenue based on scheduled revenue rates for individual crops is known as Zabt.	
V	Answer the following questions: -	4 MARKS

	Give any two examples of irrigation works that was developed in Tamil Nadu.	2 Marks
	(any 2 points)	
	During fifth or sixth century the area of Tamil Nadu was opened up for large	
	scale cultivation.	
	For irrigation a variety of new methods were discovered.	
	❖ In many areas' wells were dug.	
1 -	♣ Hugh tanks were constructed for rainwater storage. • Phone the given picture and arrower the following greatings.	
15	Observe the given picture and answer the following questions: -	
	707	
	The second of th	
	The state of the s	
		1 Mark
	Marie II. Marie	1 Mark
	a.Explain the architectural style of the Red Fort.	
	The Red Fort is built in the Mughal architectural style, characterized by its red	
	sandstone walls and intricate design.	
	b. What significant event takes place here?	
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	The Prime Minister of India delivers a speech from the Red Fort's ramparts.	2 844 DVC
VI	Answer the Following: -	3 MARKS
16	Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions: -	
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VII	Answer in detail: -	5 MARKS
17	 Why did the Mughals emphasise their Timurid and not their Mongol descent? ❖ The Mughals were descendants of two great lineages of rulers. ❖ From their mother's side they were descendants of Genghis Khan, ruler of the Mongol tribes. ❖ From their father's side they were the successors of Timur, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey. ❖ However, the Mughals did not like to be called Mongol because Mongol's especially Genghis Khan's, memory was associated with the massacre of innumerable people. ❖ It was also linked with the Uzbegs, their Mongol competitors. ❖ On the other hand, the Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry, because it achieved good name in the history. OR Explain about the relations of Mughal with other rulers. ❖ Mughal rulers campaigned constantly against rulers who refused to accept their authority. ❖ The Mughals became powerful only when many other rulers joined them voluntarily. ❖ The Rajputs are a good example of this. Many of them married their daughters into Mughal families and received high positions. ❖ But many resisted this as well. The Sisodiya Rajputs refused to accept Mughal 	5 Marks
	authority for a long time. After their defeat, they were honourably treated by the Mughals. They were	
	given their lands watan) back as assignments (watan jagir).	
VIII	On the given outline map of India, mark the following Kingdoms.	5 MARKS
18	(A) Kanauj (B) Benares (C) Delhi (D) Ajmer (E) Prayaga	
	SECTION – B (CIVICS) 20 MARKS	
IX	Choose the correct answer and write on your answer paper: -	2 MARKS
19	health centres cover many villages in the rural areas. (a) Private (b) Primary (c) Patient (d) All of these	1 Mark
20	Which country has the largest number of medical colleges in the world? (a) China (b) India (c) Costa Rica (d) None of these	1 Mark
Х	Fill in the blanks: -	4 MARKS
21	The concept of the universal adult franchise is based on equality.	1 Mark
22	<u>Democracy</u> is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people.	1 Mark
23	<u>Living standard</u> means the level of living of people in which they live.	1 Mark
24	<u>Dignity</u> refers to the thinking of oneself and other persons, as worthy of respect.	1 Mark
ΧI	Match the following: -	2 MARKS
25	Untouchability a - Out Patient Department	1 Mark
26	OPD b - Out Public Department	1 Mark
	c - Has been abolished.	
	25 – c, 26 - a	

XII	Answer in one or two sentences: -		2 MARKS
27	Name the first state in India to introduce	midday meal scheme.	1 Mark
	❖ Tamil Nadu was the first state in India	to introduce this scheme of midday meal.	
28	Define the term 'Ethics'.		1 Mark
	Moral principles that influence a person	on's behaviour.	
XIII	Answer the following: -		4 MARKS
29	Write any two differences between publi	ic health services and private health	
	services. (any 2 points)		2 Marks
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	PRIVATE HEALTH SERVICE	
	1.Run by the Government	1. Managed by the individuals or	
		companies	
	2. Provides health care facilities either	2. They are run mainly for profit and	
	free or at a low cost that even the poor	usually prescribe expensive medicines.	
	can seek treatment easily.		
	3. These services are found both in	3.Mostly concentrated in urban areas	
	rural and urban areas.		
	4. Government hospitals have huge	4.Private hospitals are maintained	
	rush and hence people have to wait for	properly and people do not face such	
	hours in a long queue.	long queues there.	
30	Observe the given picture and answer the	e following questions.	
	a. Name the leader in the above picture. ❖ Dr B.R. Ambedkar b. How did he define self-respect? ❖ Dr B.R. Ambedkar viewed self-respect which man is cipher.	as the most vital factor in life, without	1 Mark 1 Mark
XIV	Answer in detail: -		6 MARKS
31	Write a short note on 'Dalits'.		3 Marks
	The term Dalit means 'broken'.		
	Dalit is a term that the so-called lower	castes use to address themselves.	
	By using this word Dalits, lower castes	were always discriminated.	
32	Read the following paragraph and answe		

	Health means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries. But health isn't only about disease. Apart from disease, we need to think of other factors that affect our health. For example, if people get clean drinking water or a pollution free environment they are likely to be healthy. On the other hand, if people do not get adequate food to eat or have to live in cramped conditions, they will be prone to illness. All of us would like to be active and in good spirits in whatever we may be doing. It isn't healthy to be dull, inactive, anxious or scared for long stretches of time. We all need to be without mental strain. All of these various aspects of our lives are a part of health. a. Who has the primary duty to provide health care to all? ❖ Government has the duty to provide health care for all. b. Mention the conditions that can lead us to illness. ❖ If people do not get adequate food to eat or have to live in cramped conditions, they will be prone to illness. c. Define the term 'Health'. ❖ Health means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries.	1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark
	SECTION C (CEOCRAPHY) 20 MARKS	
XV	SECTION – C (GEOGRAPHY) 30 MARKS Choose the correct option and write on your answer paper: -	2 MARKS
1	Name the domain which is a blanket of air that surrounds the earth.	1 Mark
_	(a) Hydrosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Atmosphere (d) Biosphere	1 IVIAI K
2	Where are the Niagara Falls located?	1 Mark
_	(a) North America (b) South America (c) Asia (d) Africa	
XVI	Fill in the Blanks	4 MARKS
3	The forces that work on the surface of the earth are called as exogenic forces.	1 Mark
4	Barter system is the exchange of goods without the use of money.	1 Mark
5	The Latin word Ignis means fire.	1 Mark
6	The scale used to measure an earthquake is <u>richter scale</u> .	1 Mark
XVII	Match the following: -	3 MARKS
7	Mushroom rocks a. 5th June	1 Mark
8	Thinnest layer b. Desert	1 Mark
9	World Environment Day c. 15th June	1 Mark
	d. Crust	
	7-b,8-d,9-a	
XVIII	Answer in one or two sentences: -	3 MARKS
10	Explain the term 'Erosion'.	1 Mark
	Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water,	
11	wind and ice.	1 1 1 2 2 2
11	Which rocks are known as primary rocks? ❖ Igneous rocks are known as primary rocks.	1 Mark
12	List the two major components of biotic environment?	1 Mark
12	 Plants and animals are the two major components of biotic environment. 	1 IVIAI K
XIX	Answer the following: -	4 MARKS
13	Why do plants and animals depend on each other? (Give reasons)	2 Marks
13	Plants and animals depend on each other for their own sake.	2 IVIGIRS
	Thanks and animals depend on each other for their own sake.	

	Plants release oxygen that animals breathe and absorb carbon dioxide that animals release.	
14	Observe the given picture, and answer the following questions.	
	FLOOD PLAINS Levees Meander	
	 a. How are ox-bow lakes formed? When the meander loop is cut off from the main river, it forms a cut-off lake. As its shape is like an ox bow, it is also known as ox-bow lake. b. Explain the term 'Meanders'. When the river enters the plains, it twists and turns forming large bends are 	1 Mark 1 Mark
VV	known as meanders.	ONANDIC
XX 15	Answer the following questions: - Draw a neat labelled diagram of the interior of the Earth and colour it.	9 MARKS 3 Marks
	Crust Mantle Inner Core Outer Core Outer Core	
16	Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions: - Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hardtop layer of the earth. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil. It is an irregular surface with various landforms such as mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys, etc. Landforms are found over the continents and also on the ocean floors. Lithosphere is the domain that provides us forests, grasslands for grazing, land for agriculture and human settlements. It is also a source of mineral wealth. a. Name the four spheres of the earth.	1 Mark
	Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Atmosphere and Biosphere.b. What is the lithosphere made up of?	1 Mark

	Lithosphere is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil.	
	c. What does the lithosphere provide us with?	1 Mark
	Lithosphere is the domain that provides us forests, grasslands for grazing, land	
	for agriculture and human settlements.	
17	Write a short note on 'Glacial Moraines'.	3 Marks
	Glaciers are "rivers" of ice which erodes the landscape by bulldozing soil and	
	stones to expose the solid rock below. Glaciers carve out deep hollows.	
	As the ice melts, they get filled up with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains.	
	The material carried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets	
	deposited forming glacial moraines.	
XXI	Answer in detail: -	5 MARKS
18	Explain the term 'minerals' and list the various uses of minerals to mankind.	5 Marks
	Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical	
	properties and definite chemical composition.	
	Minerals are very useful for mankind.	
	Some minerals like coal, natural gas and petroleum are used as fuels.	
	❖ They are also used in industries.	
	❖ Iron, aluminum, gold, uranium etc. are used in medicine, in Fertilizers, etc.	
	OR	
	Describe the process of rock cycle.	
	One type of rock changes to another type under certain conditions in a cyclic manner.	
	This process of transformation of the rock from one to another is known as the rock cycle.	
	When the igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure,	
	they change into metamorphic rocks.	
	The metamorphic rocks which are still under great heat and pressure meet	
	down to form molten magma.	
	This molten magma again can cool down and solidify into igneous rocks	