

CBSE
Class VII Social Science
Term 1
Sample Paper – 2 Solution

Time: 2½ hours**Total Marks: 75**

Section A
History

Answers

1. (b) - Economical and social
2. (d) - Brahmanas
3. (c) - Alauddin Khalji
4. (b) - Sisodiya Rajputs
5. (d) - All of the above

Answer 6 - Sultan Iltutmish won universal respect for constructing a large reservoir just outside Dehli-i kuhna. It was called the Hauz-i Sultani or the 'King's Reservoir'.

Answer 7 - *Sulh-i kul* meant 'universal peace'. Its objective was not to discriminate between people of different religions in his realm. Instead, it focused on a system of ethics – honesty, justice and peace – that was universally applicable.

Answer 8 - The various changes that took place included the worship of new deities, the construction of temples by royalty and the growing importance of Brahmanas, the priests, as dominant groups in society.

Answer 9 - Mahmud of Ghazni was a Sultan of Ghazni (Afghanistan). He ruled from 997 to 1030 CE.

Sultan extended control over parts of Central Asia, Iran and the north-western parts of the subcontinent.

Answer 10 - The four stages in the in the preparation of a manuscript are as shown below:

1. Preparing the paper.
2. Writing the text.
3. Melting gold to highlight important words and passages.
4. Preparing the binding.

Answer 11 - Pietra-dura is a series of pictures showing the legendary Greek God Orpheus playing the flute and was introduced by Shah Jahan. The monument it was introduced in was the Red Fort at Delhi.

Answer 12 - A mosque is a place where a Muslim prostrates in reverence to Allah. It is called masjid in Arabic. Several mosques were built in cities all over the subcontinent because of the following reasons:

- These demonstrated their claims to be protectors of Islam and Muslims.
- These also helped to create the sense of a community of believers who shared a belief system and a code of conduct.

Answer 13 - The third volume history of Akbar's reign was called Ain-i Akbari.

It dealt with Akbar's administration, household, army, the revenues and geography of his empire. It also provided rich details about the traditions and culture of the people living in India. The most interesting aspect about the Ain-i Akbari was its rich statistical details about things as diverse as crops, yields, prices, wages and revenues.

Section B

Civics

Answers

1. (c) - Equal
2. (b) - Tax money
3. (a) - 68
4. (d) - Pacific Ocean
5. (b) - Laxmi Lakra

Answer 6 - The most common form of inequality in India is the caste system.

Example: When we look at matrimonial columns in newspapers, we note how important the issue of caste continues to be in the minds of highly educated Indian Indians.



Answer 7 – The government needs to take responsibility to provide quality healthcare services to all its citizens, especially the poor and disadvantaged. However, health is dependent on the basic amenities and social conditions of the people, as it is on healthcare services. Therefore, it is important to work on both in order to improve the health situation of our people.

Answer 8 - The Constituency is a particular area from which all the voters living there choose their representatives. For example, a Panchayat, Ward or an area that chooses an MLA.

Answer 9 - De-value means that when someone is not given due recognition for a task or job they have done, they can feel de-valued. For example, when the mother helps her son with his homework and her son does not appreciate the work done by her, she might feel de-valued.

Answer 10 - Today's society is such that everyone faces pressure in some kind or the other, and children experience this too. The various kinds of pressure felt by children are as follows:

- In the form of demands from adults.
- Unfair teasing by their own friends.
- Boys are pressurised to think about getting a job that will pay a good salary.
- Boys are teased and bullied if they do not behave like other boys.
- From an early age, boys are encouraged not to cry before others.

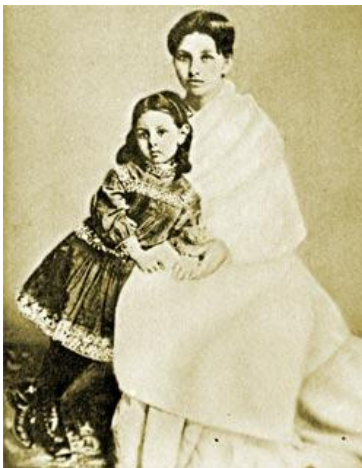
Answer 11 - The distinctions between boys and girls start from a very early age. The ways in which distinctions takes place are as listed below:

- Boys and girls are given different toys to play with.
- Boys are given cars, while girls are given dolls.
- The ways in which girls and boys dress up are different.
- The games they are supposed to play are different.
- Girls have to talk softly and boys have to be tough.

Answer 12 - Private health facilities include the following statements:

- A large number of doctors who run their private clinics.
- Privately owned hospitals and nursing homes.
- Many laboratories that perform tests and offer special facilities such as X-ray and ultrasound.
- Chemists or pharmacies, i.e. shops from where medicines can be bought.

Answer 13 – Ramabai (1858–1922) was one of the first Indian women who championed the cause of women’s education.



- She never went to school but learnt to read and write from her parents.
- She was given the title ‘Pandita’ because she could read and write Sanskrit.
- Knowing Sanskrit was considered as a remarkable achievement because women were not allowed access to such knowledge.
- She then went on to set up a Mission in Khedgaon near Pune in 1898, where widows and poor women were encouraged to become literate and independent.
- They were taught a variety of skills ranging from carpentry to running a printing press, which are skills that are not usually taught to girls.

Section C Geography

Answers

1. (c) – 22nd April
2. (a) - Rock Cycle
3. (d) - 7.0
4. (b) - Gravitational pull
5. (c) – Thermosphere

Answer 6 – When the Lithospheric plates move due to endogenic forces, the surface of the Earth vibrates. The vibration travels all around the Earth. These vibrations are called earthquakes.

Answer 7 –

- The strong gravitational pull exerted by the Sun and the Moon on the Earth's surface causes the tides.
- Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions. The ocean currents may be warm or cold. Usually, warm ocean currents originate near the Equator and move towards the poles. Cold currents carry water from the polar or higher latitudes to tropical or lower latitudes.

Answer 8 –

- Hard rocks are used for making roads, houses and buildings.
- Minerals found in rocks are used in industries, for medicine, as energy resources, fuels, fertilizers etc.

Answer 9 - It would become too warm for some crops to grow. Temperature in cities is much higher than that in villages. The concrete and metals used in building buildings and the asphalt of roads get heated during the day. This heat is released during the night. Also, the crowded high rise buildings of the cities trap the warm air, and thus, raise the temperature of the cities.

Answer 10 -

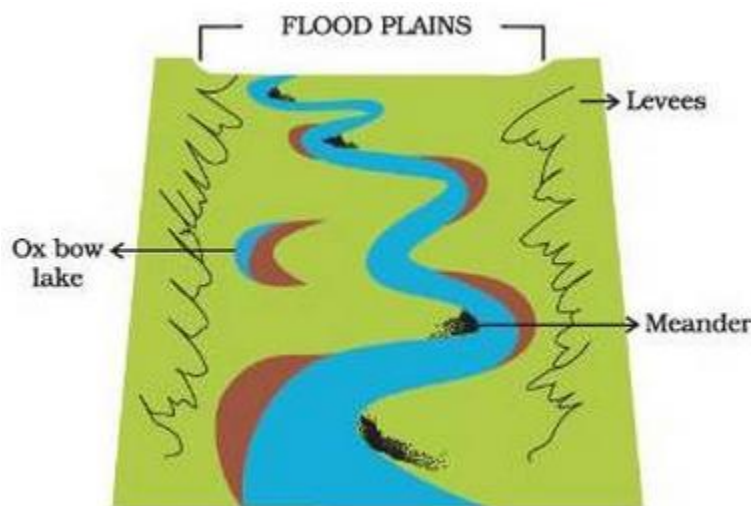
1. The atmosphere protects us from harmful rays and heat of Sun.
2. It contains life giving oxygen for human beings.
3. It brings about changes in climate and weather.
4. It controls the extreme temperature during the day and night.

Answer 11 -

- Molten magma comes out due to volcanic eruption.
- Molten magma cools and solidifies to form igneous rocks.
- Igneous rocks are broken down to sediments.
- Sediments then gets transported, accumulated and deposited to form sedimentary rocks.
- When sedimentary and igneous rocks are subjected to heat and pressure, they change to metamorphic rocks.
- Metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure melt down to form molten magma.

Answer 12 – The features made by a river in a flood plain are as listed below:

- As a river enters a plain, it twists and turns forming large bends or meanders. Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends loop closer and after a while cut off from the river to form Ox-bow lakes.
- Floodplains are formed when rivers overflow and soil gets deposited on the river banks. The raised banks are called levees.
- When a river approaches the sea, its speed decreases and it breaks up into a number of streams known as distributaries.
- Such an area formed from the collection of sediments is a delta.



Answer 13 - One type of rock changes to another type under certain conditions in a cyclic manner. This transformation is called the rock cycle. Molten magma cools and solidifies to form igneous rocks that break down to form sedimentary rocks. When sedimentary and igneous rocks are subjected to heat and pressure, they form metamorphic rocks and metamorphic rocks that are under great heat and pressure melt to form molten magma.