

Class VII
Mid Term Examination (2022-23)
Social Science
Marking Key
Set B1/B2

Set B1	Set B2	Value Points	Marks
Q1.	2	<p>What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?</p> <p>A. English B. Sanskrit C. Persian D. Hindi</p> <p>Ans.-C. Persian</p>	1
Q2.	13	<p>State whether True/False. Re-write the correct statement for the following.</p> <p>When molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called intrusive igneous rocks.</p> <p>Ans. When this molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called extrusive igneous rocks.</p>	1
Q3.	5	<p>Chola rulers were able administrators and generated revenue through collection of multiple taxes. Name a few taxes based on your understanding of the above source box.</p>	1

Four hundred taxes!

The inscriptions of the Cholas who ruled in Tamil Nadu refer to more than 400 terms for different kinds of taxes. The most frequently mentioned tax is *vetti*, taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour, and *kadamai*, or land revenue. There were also taxes on thatching the house, the use of a ladder to climb palm trees, a cess on succession to family property, etc.

Ans. The most frequently mentioned tax is vetti, taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour, and kadamai, or land revenue.

Q4.

6

Who appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers?

- A. Governor
- B. President
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Vice President

Ans. Governor

1

Q5.

3

Complete the table given below:-


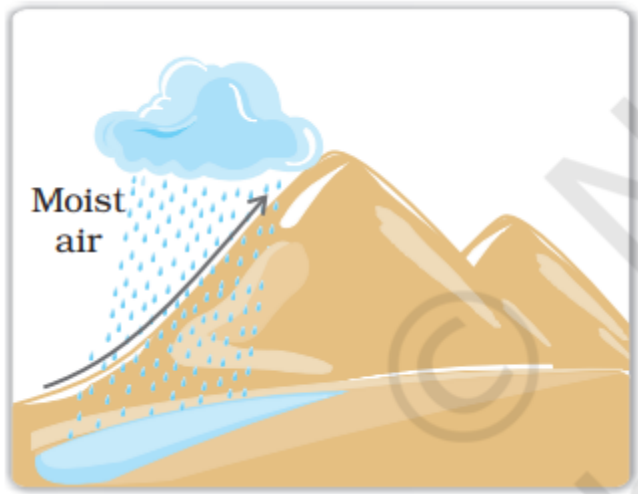
0.5+0.5

S.No.	BOOKS	AUTHORS	DESCRIPTION
1	Rajtarangani	Kalhana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a long Sanskrit poem Contains the history of kings who ruled over Kashmir Kalhana used a variety of sources, including inscriptions, documents, eyewitness accounts and earlier histories, to write his account. Unlike the writers of prashastis, he was often critical about rulers and their policies.
2	Kitab-al Hind		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrusted by Mahmud Ghazni to write an account of the Sub-continent. Al-Biruni consulted Sanskrit scholars to prepare the account.
3		Chand Bardai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Epic Poem on Prithviraj Chauhan, written by his court poet on Rajput ruler's valour and bravery.

		Ans-Kitab-al Hind- Al-Biruni Prithviraj Raso- Chand Bardai									
Q6.	4	Which of the following rocks may also contain fossils of plants, animals and other microorganisms that once lived on them? A. Igneous B. Sedimentary C. Metamorphic D. None of the above Ans. B. Sedimentary	1								
Q7.	10	Mention some departments through which the government works for the welfare of the people. Ans. The government works for the welfare of the people with the help of the following departments – - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation - Department of Social Justice and Empowerment - Department of Health and Family Welfare etc	1								
Q8.	11	The highest waterfall is _____ of Venezuela in South America. Ans. Angel Falls	1								
Q9.	16	Meaning of two different terms have been given below. Match the terms with their appropriate meanings. <table border="1"><tr><td>COLUMN A</td><td>COLUMN B</td></tr><tr><td>A. Sultan</td><td>1. A name given to big landlords or warrior chiefs</td></tr><tr><td>B. Samantas</td><td>2. An Arabic term meaning ruler</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3. Long poems written in praise of kings</td></tr></table>	COLUMN A	COLUMN B	A. Sultan	1. A name given to big landlords or warrior chiefs	B. Samantas	2. An Arabic term meaning ruler		3. Long poems written in praise of kings	1
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		<p>Ans. Sultan- An Arabic term meaning ruler</p> <p>Samantas -A name given to big landlords or warrior chiefs</p>	
Q10.	7	<p>The diseases that are spread from one person to another in many ways such as through water, food, air etc. are referred to as _____.</p> <p>A. Chronic Disease</p> <p>B. Acute Disease</p> <p>C. Communicable Disease</p> <p>D. Hereditary Disease</p> <p>Ans. C. Communicable Disease</p>	1
Q11.	8	<p>Which agent of erosion is active in deserts?</p> <p>Ans. Wind</p>	1
Q12.	12	<p>Why did the Delhi Sultans build several Mosques in cities all over the Subcontinent?</p> <p>Ans. Several mosques were built in cities all over the subcontinent because:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building of Mosque demonstrated their claims to be protectors of Islam and Muslims. 2. These also helped to create the sense of a community of believers who shared a belief system and a code of conduct. 3. It was necessary to reinforce this idea of a community because Muslims came from a variety of backgrounds. <p>(Any one point)</p>	1
Q13.	1	<p>The materials carried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets deposited. These deposits form -</p> <p>A. Glacial Moraine</p> <p>B. Glacial lakes</p> <p>C. Cirques</p> <p>D. Glacial Valley</p>	1

		Ans. Glacial Moraine	
Q14.	14	<p>Define the term Health.</p> <p>Ans. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of a disease and illness.</p> <p>SET 2</p> <p>Define the term Medical Tourists.</p> <p>Ans. This refers to foreigners who come to this country specially for medical treatment at hospitals that offer world class facilities at a lower cost than what they would have to pay in their own country</p>	1
Q15.	15	<p>Why do astronauts wear special space suits when they go to the moon?</p> <p>Ans.- Astronauts have to wear special protective space suits filled with air when they go to the moon because on the moon there is no air and hence no air pressure. If they did not wear these space suits, the counter pressure exerted by the body of the astronauts would make the blood vessels burst. The astronauts would bleed.</p>	1
Q16.	9	<p>State whether True/False. Re-write the correct statement for the following.</p> <p>Ananga Pala from the Turkish dynasty of Rajputs first established his capital at Delhi.</p> <p>Ans. Ananga Pala from the Tomara dynasty of Rajputs first established his capital at Delhi.</p>	1
Q17.	21	<p>What does the term Global warming mean?</p> <p>Ans. When the level of carbon dioxide increases in the atmosphere due to factory smoke or car fumes, the heat retained increases the temperature of the earth. This is called global warming.</p>	1
Q18.	20	Based on your understanding of the levels of government in India, complete the following pyramidal structure.	1

		 <p>Ans. State Government</p>	
Q19.	19	<p>A fortified settlement, with soldiers was called _____.</p> <p>Ans. Garrison Town</p>	1
Q20.	18	<p>_____ is a particular area from which all the voters living there choose their representatives. This could be, for example, a panchayat ward or an area that chooses an MLA.</p> <p>Ans. Constituency</p>	1
Q21.	17	<p>Identify and name the type of rainfall shown in the picture given below.</p>  <p>Ans. Orographic rainfall</p>	1
Q22.	25	<p>The notable Tripartite struggle was fought between three dynasties.</p> <p>a) Name the three powers that were involved in the battle.</p>	3

		<p>b) What led to the struggle?</p> <p>Ans. The three powers that were involved in the battle were the Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties. They fought for control over Kanauj. As there were three “parties” in this long drawn conflict, historians often describe it as the “tripartite struggle”.</p> <p>Set 2</p> <p>Highlight the achievements of Rajaraja I & Rajendra I in laying the foundation of Chola empire.</p> <p>Ans. 1. Rajaraja I, considered the most powerful Chola ruler, became king in 985 and expanded control over most of the peninsular South India.</p> <p>2. He also reorganised the administration of the empire.</p> <p>3. Rajaraja’s son Rajendra I continued his policies and even raided the Ganga valley, Sri Lanka and countries of Southeast Asia, developing a navy for these expeditions.</p>	
Q23.	26	<p>How are exogenic forces different from endogenic forces? Give one example for each.</p> <p>Ans. Exogenic Forces</p> <p>Exogenic forces are those forces which act on the surface of the earth and cause changes on the surface of the earth.</p> <p>Examples: Weathering, gradation, erosion, deposition.</p> <p>Endogenic Forces</p> <p>Endogenic forces are those forces which originate in the interior of the earth and cause changes on the surface of the earth.</p> <p>Examples: Volcanoes and Earthquakes.</p>	3
Q24.	27	<p>Why is illness in the family a great concern for the poor?</p> <p>Ans –Illness causes a great distress and anxiety in the families of those who are</p>	3

		<p>poor due to the following reasons –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is very hard for the poor people to afford expensive medicines and treatment. Poor people are undernourished and they do not have access to adequate and healthy food. 2. Poor people usually do not have proper access to basic necessities like drinking water, adequate housing and clean surroundings etc, which make them more likely to fall ill. 3. Women in the poor families suffer more as they receive lesser medical attention as compared to men in their families. Tribal society which occupies the remote areas has few health centres and they also do not run properly. 	
Q25.	22	<p>Read the passage excerpt given below and answer the question:</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Slaves rather than sons</p> <p>The Sultans were advised:</p> <p><i>A slave, whom one has brought up and promoted, must be looked after for it needs a whole lifetime and good luck to find a worthy and experienced slave. Wise men have said that a worthy and experienced slave is better than a son ...</i></p> </div> <p>a) Why do you think the Delhi sultans favoured slaves/ Bandagan over sons?</p> <p>Ans. 1. The Bandagans were special slaves purchased for military service by the early sultans, especially Iltutmish.</p> <p>2. They were carefully trained to man important political offices in the kingdom.</p> <p>3. They were totally dependent on the masters and the Sultan could trust and rely upon them.</p>	3
Q26.	23	<p>Read the paragraph given below and answer the following questions.</p>	3

		<p>Odisha, located on the eastern seacoast of India is prone to cyclones that originate in the Bay of Bengal. On 17-18 October 1999, a cyclone hit five districts of the state. Another super cyclone occurred on 29 October 1999, which devastated large portions of the state. The damages caused were mainly due to three factors: wind velocity, rain and tidal surge. The winds of upto 260 km. per hour lasted for over 36 hours. These high velocity winds uprooted trees and damaged the kutcha houses. Rooftops of several industrial sheds and other houses were also blown away. Power supply and telecom lines snapped completely.</p> <p>a) Where did the cyclone originate on 17-18 October 1999?</p> <p>b) What were the main factors that caused the cyclone?</p> <p>c) What were the effects of this cyclone?</p> <p>a) Where did the cyclone originate on 17-18 October 1999?</p> <p>Ans. On 17-18 October 1999, cyclone hit five districts of Odisha.</p> <p>b) What were the main factors that caused the cyclone?</p> <p>Ans. The damages caused were mainly due to three factors: wind velocity, rain and tidal surge.</p> <p>c) What were the effects of this cyclone?</p> <p>Ans. These high velocity winds uprooted trees and damaged the kutcha houses. Rooftops of several industrial sheds and other houses were also blown away. Power supply and telecom lines snapped completely.</p>	
Q27.	24	<p>Below is a picture of Delhi chief minister Mr.Arvind Kejriwal in which he is shown addressing a press conference on 17th November,2019 at Delhi Secretariat and appealing to Union Environment Minister Prakash Javadekar to work together to combat the problem of air pollution in the National capital.Based on your understanding of Press Conference answer the following questions.</p>	3



A. What is a Press Conference?

B. What purpose does it serve in a democracy?

Ans. a) A Gathering of journalists from the media houses who are invited to hear about and ask questions on a particular issue and are then expected to report on this to the larger public.

b) Press conferences in a democracy help the people to express their views and pose questions. At this meeting, ministers explain the steps taken by the government to solve the problem of people and give the assurance to solve future problems.

OR

Are the debates in the Legislative Assembly useful? Justify.

Ans. Yes, the debates in the Legislative Assembly are useful because: -

- a. They help in discussing the current issues.
- b. MLAs can express their opinion and can ask questions related to the issues.
- c. These debates provide a platform to share ideas or suggestions and come up with solutions to the problems which people are facing.
- d. Debates help to decide issues related to allocation of budget.

Q28.	29	What are minerals? How are they important to mankind?	1+2=3
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		<p>Ans -1. Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition.</p> <p>2. Minerals are very important to humankind. Some are used as fuels. For example, coal, natural gas and petroleum.</p> <p>3.They are also used in industries – iron, aluminum, gold, uranium, etc, in medicine, in fertilizers, etc.</p> <p>Set 2</p> <p>Name the innermost layer of the earth. Write any two features of this layer of the earth's interior.</p> <p>Ans. – The innermost layer of the earth is Core.</p> <p>1. The innermost layer is the core with a radius of about 3500 km.</p> <p>2. It is mainly made up of nickel and iron and is called nife (ni – nickel and fe – ferrous that is iron).</p> <p>3. The central core has very high temperature and pressure.</p> <p>(Any two)</p>	
Q29.	28	<p>“Muhammad Bin Tughluq is a complex figure in history. He built the largest empire of Delhi sultanate yet he earned many titles like wisest fool and mixture of opposites.” Can you explain why? State three examples,</p> <p>Ans. The three experiments introduced by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq that ended in a failure were:-</p> <p>1. Taxation in doab area - He imposed high taxes on farmers in doab(area between two converging rivers which is very fertile) which coincided with famine in the area.</p> <p>2. Transfer of capital - He shifted his capital from Delhi to Devagiri which led to the huge loss of money, time , people and army.</p> <p>3. Token currency. He introduced copper coins should be treated like gold and silver currency. Very soon the kingdom was flooded with fake copper coins.</p>	3

		Due to the failure of his three experiments he was known as a complex figure in history or wisest fool.	
Q30.	33	<p>What is wind? How is it named? Explain the 3 types of winds.</p> <p>Ans.- Wind- Moving air is known as wind.</p> <p>Wind is always named according to the direction from which it blows.</p> <p>Three types of wind are-</p> <p>i. Permanent winds – The trade winds, westerlies and easterlies are the permanent winds.</p> <p>These blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction.</p> <p>ii. Seasonal winds – These winds change their direction in different seasons. For example, monsoons in India.</p> <p>iii. Local winds – These blow only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area. For example, land and sea breeze.</p>	<p>1+1+3=</p> <p>5</p>
Q31.	34	<p>Carefully observe the Delhi Legislative Assembly/Vidhan Sabha Election Result 2020 given below and answer the questions that follow: -</p>	<p>1+1</p> <p>+2+</p> <p>1=5</p>

NCT OF Delhi



NCT OF Delhi Result Status

Status Known For 70 out of 70 Constituencies

Party	Won	Leading	Total
Aam Aadmi Party	62	0	62
Bharatiya Janata Party	8	0	8
Total	70	0	70

- Based on your understanding of the above poll results, name the political party that will form the ruling government in Delhi?
- Which political party would have formed the opposition?
- Why is it said that the Opposition is the watchdog of democracy? Give two points.
- Define the term coalition government.

Ans.

a. AAP

b. BJP

c. Opposition is the watchdog of democracy because it keeps eyes on the ruling party. It also checks the government from becoming authoritarian and to restrict its powers.

d. At times, the ruling party may not be a single party but a group of parties working together. This is called a coalition.

Q32.

32

Below is a Prashashti of Nagabhata. Based on your understanding of Prashashti as a source in historical study, answer the question given below.

5

The "achievements" of Nagabhata

Many rulers described their achievements in *prashastis* (you read about the *prashasti* of the Gupta ruler Samudragupta last year).

One *prashasti*, written in Sanskrit and found in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, describes the exploits of Nagabhata, a Pratihara king, as follows:

The kings of Andhra, Saindhava (Sind), Vidarbha (part of Maharashtra) and Kalinga (part of Orissa) fell before him even as he was a prince ...

He won a victory over Chakrayudha (the ruler of Kanauj) ... He defeated the king of Vanga (part of Bengal), Anarta (part of Gujarat), Malava (part of Madhya Pradesh), Kirata (forest peoples), Turushika (Turks), Vatsa, Matsya (both kingdoms in north India) ...



- a) What are Prashastis?
- b) Can Prashastis be considered a reliable source for the reconstruction of history?

Ans.

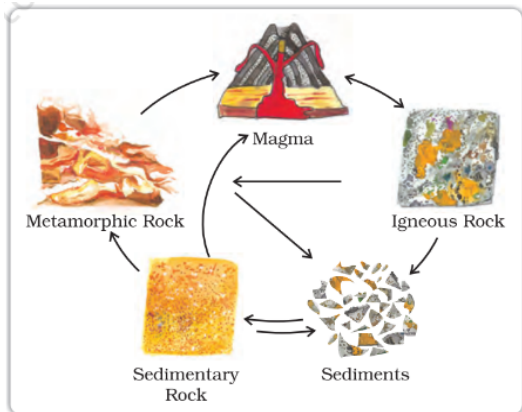
1. Prashastis were long poems written in praise of kings.
2. These were generally written by Court poets.
3. They included high-sounding words.
4. The authenticity of these is questioned .
5. The critical account is not given.

OR

“Temples of the Chola period were not only places of worship but centers of cultural, social and economic activities”. Mention three examples to justify the statement.

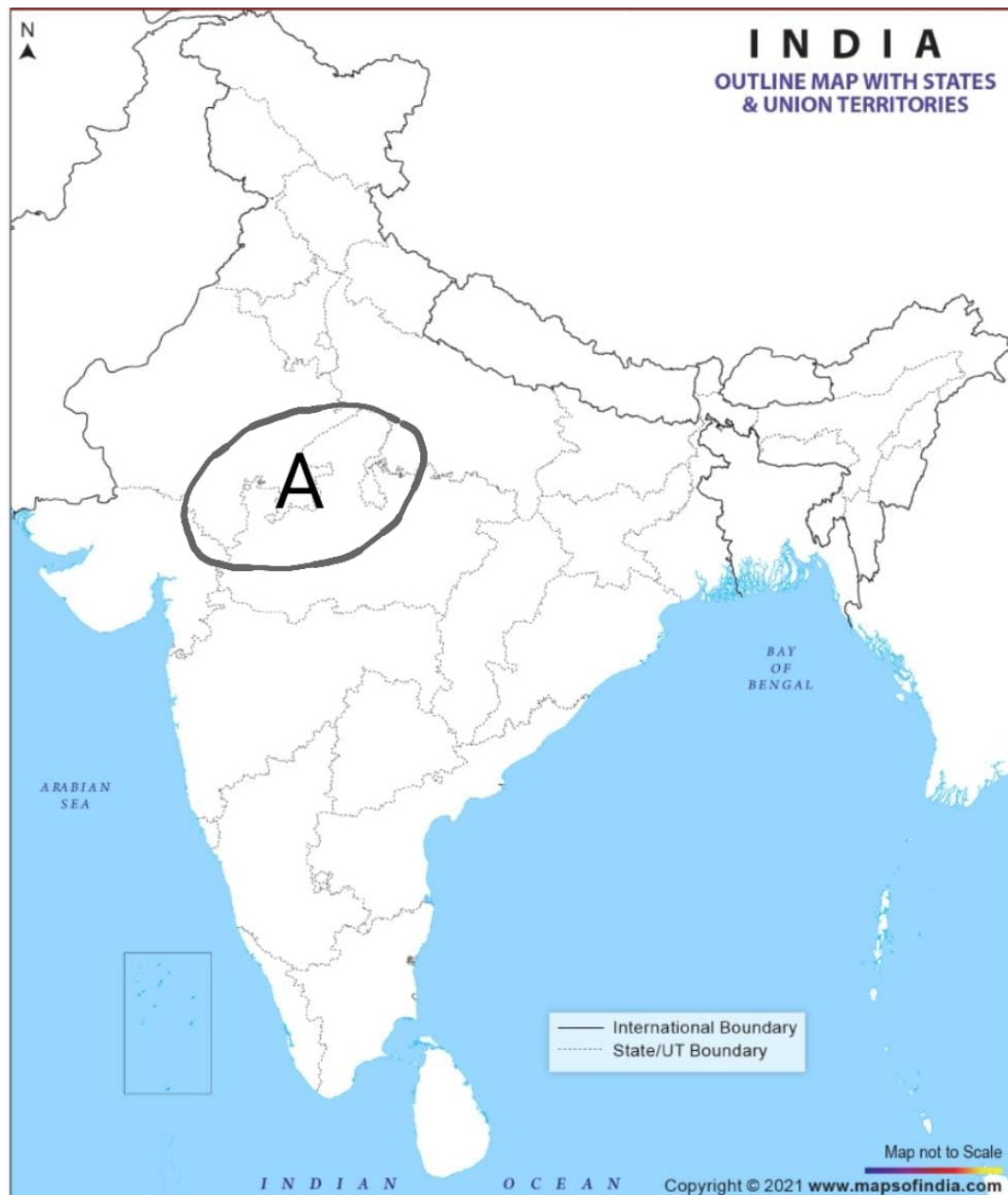
Ans.

1. Chola temples often became the nuclei of settlements which grew around them.
2. These were centres of craft production.
3. Amongst the crafts associated with temples, the making of bronze images was the most distinctive.
4. Temples were also endowed with land by rulers as well as by others.
5. The produce of this land went to maintain all the specialists who worked at the temple and very often lived near it – priests, garland makers, cooks, sweepers,

		musicians, dancers, etc.										
Q33.	30	<p>What is a rock cycle? Explain with help of a diagram.</p> <p>Ans- 1. This process of transformation of the rock from one to another is known as the rock cycle.</p> <p>a. When the molten magma cools, it solidifies to become igneous rock.</p> <p>b. These igneous rocks are broken down into small particles that are transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks.</p> <p>c. When the igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure they change into metamorphic rocks.</p> <p>d. The metamorphic rocks which are still under great heat and pressure melt down to form molten magma.</p> <p>e. This molten magma again can cool down and solidify into igneous rocks.</p> <div></div>	5									
Q34.	31	<p>Based on your understanding of the Public and Private health sector, complete the given table. Draw the table neatly in your answer sheet.</p> <table><tr><td>Features</td><td>Public Health Sector</td><td>Private Health Sector</td></tr><tr><td>a) Who manages it</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>b) Quality of service</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Features	Public Health Sector	Private Health Sector	a) Who manages it			b) Quality of service			5
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Q35.	35	<p>Name the two processes which create different landforms on the surface of the earth. Also explain the work of rivers in the formation of following features.</p> <p>A. Meanders</p> <p>B. Ox-bow lake</p> <p>C. Levees</p> <p>D. Delta</p> <p>Ans. The process of erosion and deposition creates different landforms on the</p>	5																											

		<p>surface of the earth.</p> <p>A. When the river tumbles at a steep angle over very hard rocks or down a deep valley side it forms a waterfall. While entering the plain the river twists and turns and forms large bends which are known as meanders.</p> <p>B. Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loop come closer and closer. In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, which is also called an ox-bow lake.</p> <p>C. The raised banks are called levees.</p> <p>D. As the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases, and the river begins to break up into several streams known as distributaries. The river becomes very slow and it begins to deposit its load. Each distributary forms its own mouth. The collection of sediments from all the mouths forms a delta.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What are earthquakes? What preparedness measures should be adopted during an earthquake? (Write four points)</p> <p>Ans. When the Lithospheric plates move, the surface of the earth vibrates. The vibrations can travel all around the earth. These vibrations are called earthquakes.</p> <p>When an earthquake strikes we should do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. We should be in a safe spot like: under a kitchen counter, table or desk. B. We should stand against an inside corner or wall. C. We should stay away from fire places, areas around chimneys, windows that shatter including mirrors and picture frames. D. We should be prepared by arousing awareness amongst our friends and family members and face any disaster confidently. 	
Q36.	36	<p>Map Work</p> <p>History</p> <p>i. On the given political map of India, identify and name the place A and locate and label the place B with the help of the hints given below.</p>	5



A. The kingdom that won the tripartite struggle.

Gurjara-Pratiharas

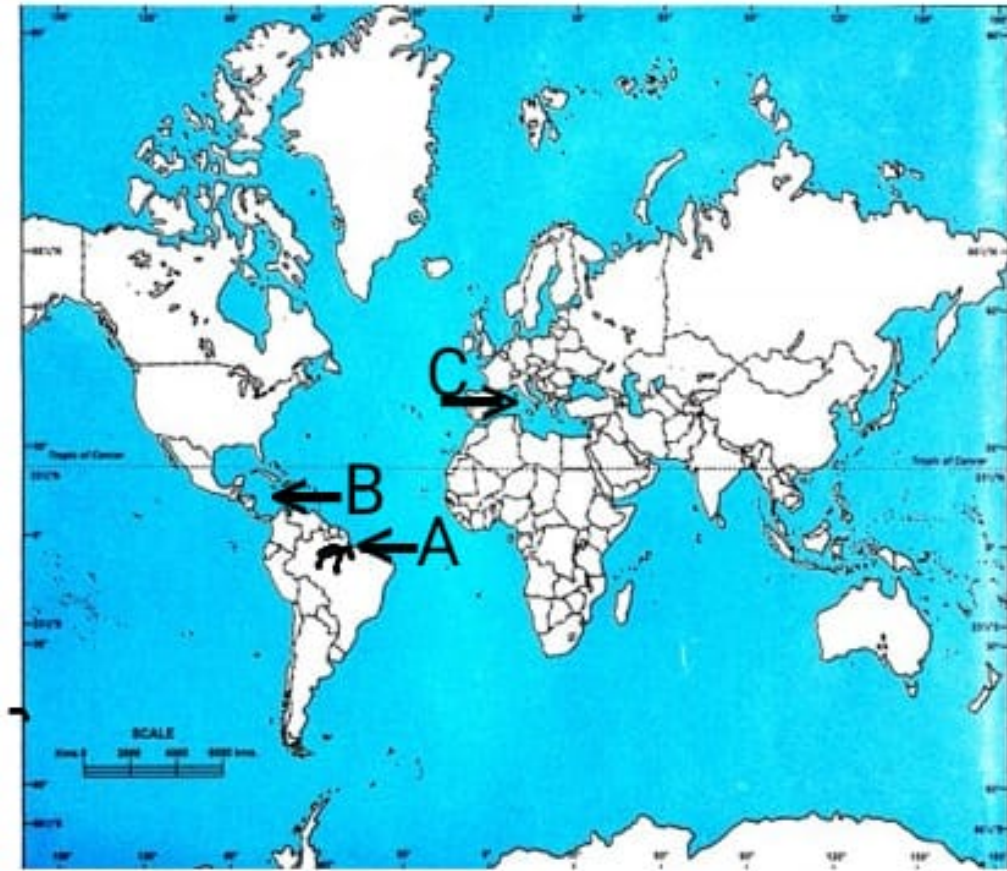
B. It became an important city in the 12th century.

Delhi

Geography

ii. Identify and name the water bodies marked with A, B and C on the world map

given below.



- A. Amazon rivers
- B. Caribbean Sea
- C. Mediterranean sea