

Charotar English Medium school, Anand

STD- VII

Sem- II Examination 2019

SUB:- Social Science

DATE :-

MARKS:- 80

TIME:- 03 HOUR

Q. 1 Multiple choice questions:

(40 marks)

1. A. Delhi Sultan
2. B. Guilds
3. A. Dew
4. A. Stratus
5. A. Discrimination
6. B. South India
7. C. Dogger bank
8. D. 83.6 percent
9. A. Tropical evergreen
10. D. Bahadur shah Zafar
11. B. Mangrove
12. B. Horse latitudes
13. B. Samuel Morse
14. C. Silsilahs
15. B. Mangrove tree
16. C. Garhgaon
17. D. Gangotri glacier
18. B. Communication
19. A. Tundra region
20. C. Auto- routes
21. B. Persuasive
22. B. Raja Mansinh
23. B. Permanent
24. B. Warmer
25. A. Dr. B.R Ambedkar
26. A. Defence town
27. C. Masulipatnam
28. A. The Chipko movement
29. b. Amar Jiban
30. B. Coastal regions
31. D. To embrace or to hug
32. B. Stereo types
33. D. Shaista Khan
34. B. South Africa
35. C. Guru Gobind Singh
36. A. Whole seller
37. D. Third battle
38. A. Gravitation pull
39. D. Peshwas
40. B. Bhils

Q.1 Write true or false.**05 Marks**

1. Desert vegetation receive scanty rainfall. - T
2. Markets create employment opportunities. - T
3. Shivaji crowned himself king and assumed the title of chhatrapati. - T
4. Coniferous forest have hardwood trees and are heavy in weight. - F
5. Equality is the unique feature of the tribes. - T

Q.2 Fill in the blanks.**05 Marks**

1. Khobar Laheriya is an eight page fortnightly local newspaper in bulandi language.
2. Atacama desert is situated in South America.
3. Ladakh is also term as **Khaphachan**.
4. **Shariyat** is the law of Muslims which is derived from the Quran.
5. In 1719 the Sayyid brothers killed Farukhsiyar.

Q.3 Differentiate between the following.**04 Marks**

1. Land and Sea Breeze

Land Breeze	Sea Breeze
a) land breeze blows from land to sea during the night time. b) It is dry.	a) Sea breeze blows from sea towards land during the day time. b) It contains moisture.

2. Tropical Evergreen Forest and Tropical Deciduous Forest

Tropical Evergreen Forest	Tropical Deciduous Forest
a) They are found in areas close to the tropics or near the equator. b) The trees are evergreen and they do not shed their leaves altogether. c) Here trees like rubber, ebony, mahogany and rosewood are found.	a) They found in large parts of India, northern Australia and in central America. b) Trees shed their leaves in the dry season. c) Here trees like teak, sal, bamboo, and sandalwood are found.

Q.4 Long Question Answers.**10 Marks****1. What are the planetary winds? Discuss its kinds.**

Ans: Planetary winds are the winds which blow throughout the year in a particular direction. They are also called permanent or prevailing winds. They are of three types.

- a) The trade winds blow from the subtropical high pressure belts to the equatorial low pressure belts in both the hemispheres. They are extremely steady.
- b) The westerlies are the winds which generally blow from the subtropical high pressure belt to the sub polar low pressure belts. They blow in both the hemispheres. Their direction is generally from west to east.
- c) The polar winds blow from the polar high pressure belts to the sub polar low pressure belts. They are also known as polar easterlies and their direction is same as that of the trade winds.

2. Discuss the different kinds of precipitation.

Ans: The different kinds of precipitation are

- a) Rain: When the condensed water vapour in the clouds falls down in the form of water droplets is called rain.
- b) Hailstone : When convectional currents carry water vapour to a great altitude, water vapour

- freezes. When these frozen drops become bigger, they fall as hailstones.
- c) Sleet is that form of precipitation in which rain and flakes of snow fall together.
- d) Snowfall usually occur in cold countries when the ground temperature and cloud temperature become zero. Precipitation occurs in the form of feathery flakes of snow.

3. How does Indian constitution become a reference for the various movements?

Ans: The Indian constitution recognises the fact that all citizens are equal and for that, it has made necessary provisions too. It aspires for its citizens an equal and just society devoid of any form of discrimination. All movements constantly refer to the Indian constitution to make their point, thus, using it as a living document. Whether it is the Chipko Movement or the Narmada Bachao Andolan, all of them were fighting for justice and equality. In a democracy, it is a continuous cycle where one or the other group tries to enlarge the sphere of democracy by demanding for equal rights and justice on new as well as existing issues.

Equality and self-respect are central to democracy. We can boast of an equal society only when individuals make an effort to uphold the dignity of their fellow citizens.

4. Describe the warring times between the Marathas and Aurangzeb.

Ans: Marathas came to the power in the 17th century and served in the kingdoms of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda. There was also a regional kingdom that was opposed to the Mughals. Aurangzeb was becoming uncomfortable with the rise of Shivaji. He sent Shaista Khan to capture him in 1663 whom Shivaji murdered in his own camp at night. He even defeated the Mughal army.

Next, Aurangzeb sent Raja Jai Singh to crush Shivaji. Shivaji was defeated and had to sign the Treaty of Purandhar according to which, Shivaji accepted Aurangzeb as his overlord and agreed to pay a tribute to him. He also agreed to meet Aurangzeb in his court and surrendered many forts to him.

Aurangzeb put Shivaji under house arrest from where Shivaji escaped. Shivaji rose against the Mughals in 1670 and recaptured many forts he had surrendered as per the Treaty of Purandhar.

Q.5 Short Question Answers.

16 Marks

1. Write a note on Bengal under Murshid Quli Khan.

Ans: Under Murshid Quli Khan, Bengal gradually became free from the Mughal control. He seized all the powers and was appointed as the governor of the province. Commanding the revenue administration of the state, he brought about changes and ordered major reassessment of the revenues of Bengal.

2. What is humidity? Discuss the terms in which is expressed?

Ans: Humidity is the amount of water vapour present in the air. It is expressed as:

- absolute humidity which is measured in grams of vapour in one cubic metre of air.
- relative humidity which is expressed in percentage.

3. Describe the distribution of water bodies?

Ans: about three-fourths percent of the Earth's surface is covered with water. 97 percent of the total Earth's water is found in oceans and seas. Fresh water makes up the remaining 3 percent, out of which 2 percent is in the frozen form in ice caps and glaciers and the balance 1 percent of the Earth's water is available for human consumption.

4. Which two factors affect the growth of vegetation? Why does this happen?

Ans: The two factors that affect the growth of vegetation are climatic and physical condition. Climatic conditions like temperature, amount of sunlight and rainfall affect the photosynthesis process by which plant gets energy. Physical conditions like quality of the soil determines the food the plants get from the earth like essential mineral nutrients.

5. Write a short note on natural vegetation of the Sahara desert?

Ans: Natural vegetation of the Sahara desert consist of plants which have adapted themselves to the hot condition of the desert. Since water is scarce, plants have developed the ability to preserve their water. They have thorny surface, waxy leaves and long deep roots. It has various types of grasses, shrubs and trees. Near the oases, date palms grow. The main species are acacia, cactus, baobab, olive, thyme, oleander and Artemisia.

6. Who were kathakars? Who were they associated with Kathak?

Ans: The Kathakars were the storytellers in temples of north India, whose performances were beautified with expressive gestures and song. Kathak got its name from katha (story) and actually originated from the devotional recitation of the storytellers or the kathakars.

7. Mention two stereotypes associated with women.

Ans: The two stereotypes associated with women are:

- a) Girls should not venture into science and technology, as they are not competent in dealing with technical things.
- b) Since they are seen as the weaker sex, they do not get adequate support in the field of physical education.

8. What are the sections most discriminated against in India?

Ans: Discrimination on the basis of a person's religion, caste and sex is a significant factor for why people are treated unequally in India. Especially the underprivileged people do not get an equal opportunity to grow, as a result they continue to exist as marginalised population.