

Charotar English Medium School

STD: 7th

SUB: Social Science

Marks:80

Date: 12th October 2019

Time: 3 Hours

First Term Exam 2019-20

Part – A

[16]

* **Match the following.**

[04]

1. Tughluqnama -Amir Khusra
2. Sedimentary rocks - Sandstone, limestone
3. Rajatarangini - Kalhana
4. Metamorphic rocks - marble, slate

* **Write True or False.**

[03]

5. Chilika Lake in Odisha is the largest lagoon in India. - True
6. Household chores and care giving is often not recognized by the society to be of any worth as it does not fetch any compensation. -True
7. The Tomb of Akbar was erected at Sasaram in Bihar. -False

* **Answer the question in one word.**

[03]

8. Sijdah

9. Wazir

10. Biodiversity

* **Fill in the blanks.**

[03]

11. 500

12. humidity

13. Khajuraho

* **Multiple choice Questions.**

[03]

14. It is an active volcano.

(a) Mt Etna (b) Mt Vesuvius (c) Crater (D) Richter

15. 'Hundred temples' is at _____, the capital of the Solankis.

(a) Mount Abu (b) Ranakpur (c) Anhilwara (d) Delhi

16. The _____ coordinates the discussions in the Vidhan Sabha.

(a) Speaker (b) Chairman (c) Chief Minister (d) Cabinet Minister

Part – B [20]

* Answer the question in short [Each Que Carries 2 marks]

17. The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, disability or place of birth.

18. Medieval stands for something that is located in the middle. In history, the period that lies between the ancient and modern periods is known as medieval. The two sources of medieval history are archaeological sources and literary sources.

19. Two factors on which health depends are:

(a) access to clean drinking water

(b) pollution free environment

20. Air is a mixture of many gases such as nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%). The (1%) includes substances like argon, carbon dioxide, water vapour, dust and smoke particles.

21. The important structure and design of the Red Fort.

Ans. Red Fort is a magnificent fort standing on the bank of the river Yamuna in Delhi. It is made of red coloured stone and was built between the years 1639 and 1648. Shah Jahan built it when he laid the foundations of new city, it was in the shape of an irregular octagon.

The important structures within the Red Fort are as follows.

- The Diwan-I- Am – It is the hall of public audience. It is a rectangular hall built of red sandstone.
- The Diwan-I –Khah – A hall of private audience, it is a highly ornamented pillared hall.
- The Rang Mahal – It was said to be the palace for the women of the royal household.
- Shah Burj – This was the structure from where the emperor gave jharokhadarshan.

22. Lithosphere

Ans. The outermost solid layer of the earth consisting of soil and rock materials is called lithosphere. It includes not only the land surface but also the ocean floor. The term lithosphere means 'rocky crust'. The average thickness of the lithosphere is about 100 km. It has been found that the thickness of the Earth's crust is greater where the continents exist (about 32km), as compared to the ocean floors (about 8km). The lithosphere is made of various types of rocks and minerals. It has mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys, rivers and oceans. It provides land for building houses, roads, factories and also for agriculture. We also get various minerals from it.

23. Rajaraja Chola

Ans. The greatest Chola king was RajarajaChola. He was a brilliant commander. He inherited a small kingdom, but within a few years it developed into a big empire, with organized army and navy. A good administrator that he was, he transformed and reorganized the administration of the empire. To control the trade with the Arabs on western coast, Rajaraja defeated the Cheras at Thiruvananthapuram. He controlled the Malabar coast by defeating the Pandyas of Madurai. He also controlled the Cholamandalam coast. His navy was the best in the region at that time. He also defeated the Chalukyas in the Deccan. He occupied Sri Lanka's northern parts. He sent his naval forces to conquer the Maldives Islands successfully. The beautiful Brihadeeshwara temple in Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu was constructed by him.

24. Troposphere–It is the lowest and densest layer of the atmosphere. It is closest to the Earth's surface. The word 'tropo' is derived from a Latin word meaning 'change'

25. (a) Democracy–A system of government where people of the country can vote to elect their representatives. (b) Dignity – The fact of being given honour and respect by people.

26. Do you agree that the homemakers in rural and urban areas are overburdened? Explain.

Ans. This is true as the term 'homemaker' itself is used with disrespect without realizing that they are central to all activities at home. They are overburdened with work. They work both inside the house as well as outside.

Part – C

[24]

* **Answer the following questions in detail. [Each Que carries 3 marks]**

[21]

27. Why were monuments built by the Mughals more magnificent than those built by earlier rulers?

Ans. Monuments built by the Mughals were more magnificent than those built by earlier rulers. Their style was a combination of Persian, Indian and provincial architecture which gave their monuments an edge in design. Mughal structures also looked royal and beautiful due to the use of marble and red sandstone.

28. What is a bill and how does it become a law?

Ans. A bill is a proposal for a new or to amend an existing one. It can be introduced in any house and members debate on it, make changes and finally vote on it. Once both houses approve, the bill is sent to the Governor, which one signed by the Governor becomes a law.

29. Define a U-shaped valley. How is it formed?

Ans. When a glacier passes through a valley, the floor and sides of the valley are eroded by the rock pieces present in the glacier. Thus, the floor becomes flat and sides become steep. This type of valley is called U-shaped valley.

30. Write a note on The Lineage of Rajputs. Name the three important clans of the Rajputs.

Ans. Rajputs were considered the descendants of central Asia tribes by some scholars. Some Rajputs called themselves Suryavanshi, belonging to the sun family while others called themselves as Chandravanshi belonging to the moon family. However, four Rajput clans considered themselves to be a part of the fire family (agni-kula). They believed that they were born out of a holy sacrificial fire.

31. What are the different types of waves? Explain it.

Ans. (1) Primary Waves: The fastest and foremost waves are primary waves, which are also called push waves. These waves generally travel at a speed of about 6 km per second. Small displacements are caused by these waves.

(2) Secondary Waves: These waves arrive after P waves. They are also term as S waves or shock waves. The rate of P wave is higher than that of S waves. A strong shaking action is produced by S waves. They do not pass through liquids.

(3) Surface Waves: The surface waves travel over the surface of the Earth. They are the last to arrive. Most of the damage is caused by these waves, as they are very powerful. Their effect is not observed at great depths.

32. What were the army reforms introduced by AlauddinKhilji?

Ans.AlauddinKhilji had a well-equipped, trained, disciplined and motivated army. His army had more than 4,75,000 horsemen. The salary of each horsemen was fixed at 234 tankas a year. But those horsemen who contributed their own horses used to get 78 tankas in addition to their original pay. The sultan paid handsome and regular salaries to his soldiers. The system of branding the horses (dagh) was introduced, so that no one could trick Sultan or cheat him.

33. What is a gender discrimination? Give some examples of gender discrimination.

Ans.Gender discrimination is a social concept and thus varies from culture to culture. For example, boys are given more freedom than girls which eventually lead the boys to believe that they have an upper hand. From early childhood, girls are instilled with traits such as dependency and submissiveness while boys are encouraged to be dominant. Higher infant mortality rate in girls and female foeticide and infanticide, widespread even in 21st century, are examples of gender discrimination.

34: Differentiate between the following.

Sedimentary rocks.

- (a) Sedimentary rocks are formed due to the deposition of broken rock fragments in layers.
- (b) For example: sandstone, limestone, shale, chalk and conglomerate.

Metamorphic rocks:

- (a) Metamorphic rocks are formed under high temperature and pressure inside the Earth.
- (b) For example: marble, gneiss, slate and quartzite.

Part – D [20]

*** Answer the questions in detail. [Each Que carries 4 marks]**

35. What are the main features of Stratosphere?

Ans. The main features of the stratosphere are:

- (a) It extends to a height of 50 km and lies just above the troposphere.
- (b)It is a dry zone and thus free from all kinds of weather phenomena.

(c) Up to a height of 20 km the temperature is constant and after that it increases with increasing altitude.

(d) It is ideal zone for air travel as there are no clouds and storms.

(e) Ozone gas is concentrated in the lower part of the stratosphere which protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.

(f) The stratopause separates the stratosphere from the mesosphere.

36. Define briefly the different layers of the Earth.

Ans. The Earth consists of the following layers as follows.

- (a) Crust- This is the topmost and thinnest layer and is called lithosphere. There are two types of crust. The continental crust which is about 35 km thick, is made up mainly of the elements, silica and alumina. The oceanic crust is about 5 km thick and its main elements are silica and magnesium.
- (b) Mantle- This is the middle layer. It is 2,900 km thick and is made up of magnesium, iron and silica. It consists of two layers, the upper mantle and the lower mantle. Manga is found in this layer.
- (c) Core- This is the innermost layer of the Earth with a radius of 3,500 km. It is made up of heavy metals like nickel and iron. There are two layers in the core- the inner core and the outer core. The temperature is very high and so the material is in the molten form.

37. Write a note on public health services in India. Compare it with the private health services.

Ans. Public health services, the backbone of health care services in the India, are a string of dispensaries and hospitals run by the government in rural as well as urban areas. Their purpose is to provide quality health care services either free or low of cost. It is called 'public' primarily for two reasons; First, they are established to accomplish the pledge of providing superior health care services to all citizens; Second, the taxes that we pay are used for running these facilities. Public health services are also responsible for organizing health camps in order to spread awareness about diseases like polio, hepatitis, malaria, chikungunya, jaundice and tuberculosis.

In last few decades, one can see remarkable growth in private health care services, especially in urban areas. Though, these services are expensive and not within everyone's reach, a majority of the population prefer their services as they give better medical care and the surrounding are cleaner as compared to public health services.

38. What was the Mansabdari system? How was it organized?

Ans. Mansabdari system was adopted by Akbar to organize his nobility and army according to rank. This system was not hereditary. Mansabdar's property was given away to someone else after his death.

Grading was used by the Mughals to fix the rank, salary and military responsibility. Zat and sawar were two ranks. The rank and salary were determined by the numerical value called zat. The zat rank fixed the personal status and income. It determined the number of soldiers under him. The higher the zat, the larger salary and the status of the person in question. The sawar referred to the number of

horses or cavalry maintained by the mansabdar. The king controlled the empire through the loyal officials, mansabdar. The mansabdar was personally chosen by the emperor and could be promoted, demoted or transferred.

Q- 39: Draw the following Diagram

- (a) Rock cycle (b) Composition of Atmosphere