

CHAROTAR ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOL, ANAND

FRIST SEMESTER EXAMINATION-2018

SUB - SOCAIL SCIENCE-ANSWER KEY

DATE: 23/10/2018

STD: 7

TIME: 3Hrs.

MARKS:80

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PART - A

Multiple Choice Questions.

[40]

1. What does 'medieval' stand for? \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) second      (B) **middle**      (C)side      (D) none of these
2. Akbarnama was written by\_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) **Abul Fazl**      (B) Babur      (C) Amir Khusrau      (D) Humayun
3. Who was the founder of the Mughal Empire?  
(A) **Babur**      (B) Humayun      (C) Chand Bardai      (D) Ferista
4. Who patronised Al Beruni? \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) **Sultan Mahmud**      (B) Muhammad Ghori  
(C) Prithviraj Chauhan      (D) Kirtivarman
5. Who was the most popular Chauhan ruler? \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) **Prithviraj Chauhan**      (B) Kirtivarman  
(C) Muhammad Ghori      (D)Maharana Pratap
6. Why are the Solanki regarded as great patrons of art and architecture? \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) They built the famous Taj Mahal      (B) They built libraries for the people  
(C) **The Dilwara temple at Mount Abu and the sun temple at Modhera**  
(D) None of these
7. Who was the most powerful ruler of the Slave Dynasty? \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Raziya Sultan      (B) Muhammad Ghori  
(C) Prithviraj Chauhan      (D) **Balban**
8. What is the meaning of Mamluk? \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Prisoner in Persian      (B) **owned in Arabic**  
(C) criminal in Turki      (D) none of these

9. The name Bharatvarsha is also mentioned in\_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) **Rig Veda** (B) Sam Veda  
(C) Atharva Veda (D) both (a) and (b)
10. What was the Prime Minister known as?\_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Diwan (B) Babur (C) Mir Bakhshi (D) **Wazir**
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Mughal Emperor.
- (A) **Babur** (B) Muhammad Ghori (C) Shah Jaha (D) Akbar
12. Which highway was called sarak-i-azam? \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) NH 17 (B) **Grand Trunk Road** (C) NH 07 (D) NH 08
13. 'Hundred temples' is at \_\_\_\_\_, the capital of Solankis.
- (A) Delhi (B) Anhilwala (C) Ranakpur (D) **Mount Abu**
14. The rulers of the Delhi Sultanate used \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) red sandstone (B) white stone (C) **marble** (D) grey stone
15. Which of the following is the about the Taj Mahal? \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Pure white marble is used (B) Minarets tilt away from the main structure  
(C) **both (a) and (b)** (D) none of these
16. About \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the Earth's surface is covered with water.
- (A) 67 (B) 75 (C) **71** (D) 69
17. The blanket of air that envelops the Earth is called the\_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) lithosphere (B) **atmospher** (C) hydrospher (D) biosphere
18. The French word 'environner' means to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) attract (B) collect (C) marble (D) **surround**
19. Dolerite and granite are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) metamorphic rocks (B) **igneous rocks**  
(C) sedimentary rocks (D) none of these
20. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the solid outermost layer of the Earth.
- (A) **crust** (B) mantle (C) core (D) marble
21. The marble is formed from \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) sandstone (B) **limestone** (C) slate (D) core
22. Mt \_\_\_\_\_ is a dormant volcano.

- (A) Etna                      **(B) Vesuvius**                      (C) Kilimanjar                      (D) seismic
23. The place of origin of an earthquake is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) epicentre                      **(B) focus**                      (C) waves                      (D) wind
24. He proposed the 'Theory of Continental Drift' \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) H.P.Modi                      (B) W.P.Shah                      (C) Charles Richter                      **(D) Alfred Wegener**
25. Victoria Falls is situated on the River \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Cehana                      **(B) Zambezi**                      (C) Victoria                      (D) none of these
26. Mushroom rocks are found in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) mountains                      (B) glaciers                      **(C) deserts**                      (D) rivers
27. A U- shaped valley is created by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) glaciers**                      (B) rivers                      (C) winds                      (D) lakes
28. The uppermost layer of the atmosphere is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Thermosphere                      (B) Tropopause                      **(C) Exosphere**                      (D) none of these
29. The percentage of nitrogen in the atmosphere is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) 71 per cent                      (B) 28 per cent                      (C) 21 per cent                      **(D) 78 per cent**
30. Which state was the first to start the midday meal scheme? \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Rajkot                      (B) Maharashtra                      **(C) Tamil Nadu**                      (D) Andhra Pradesh
31. Which of the following are the inequalities present in society even today? \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) unequal distribution of resources                      (B) caste inequality  
(C) democracy                      **(D) both (a) and (b)**
32. Which of the following are linked to gender discrimination? \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Women and men are paid equally.                      **(B) Infanticide of female.**  
(C) There is a balance in sex ratio.                      (D) none of these
33. What does good health encompass? \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) access to clean drinking water                      (B) adequate nutrition and good hygiene  
(C) lack of funds                      **(D) both (a) and (b)**
34. What should we look for when choosing a medical clinic when we are sick? \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the decor and the style of a hospital or clinic                      (B) the number of medicines given to us  
**(C) quality and safe treatment**                      (D) health is neglected
35. The Legislative Council exists only in \_\_\_\_\_ states.

- (A) three                      (B) five                      (C) six                      (D) seven
36. The \_\_\_\_\_ coordinates the discussions in the Vidhan Sabha.  
 (A) **Speaker**                      (B) Chairman                      (C) Leader                      (D) Chief Minister
37. The procedure of making and passing a law is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) execution                      (B) **legislation**                      (C) judicial                      (D) assembly
38. National Girl Child Day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) **January 24**                      (B) January 12                      (C) January 22                      (D) January 26
39. \_\_\_\_\_ rate is higher among girls in India.  
 (A) Literacy                      (B) **Infant morality**                      (C) Growth                      (D) Honesty
40. Who succeeded Sher Shah Suri? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Ahmed Shah                      (B) Firoze Shah                      (C) **Islam Shah**                      (D) Akbar

### PART-B

#### Q:1 Fill in the blanks.

[5]

1. **Khajuraho** was the capital city of the Chandella rulers.
2. Kilimanjaro in Africa and Rainier in USA are **extinct** volcanoes.
3. India is the **fourth** largest manufacturer of medicines in the world and a leading exporter.
4. The part of the Earth's surface which is covered by water is referred to as **hydrosphere**.
5. **Charupallam** is the "the village of the incline".

#### Q:2 Write true or false.

[4]

1. Literary Sources are the written records.                      - **True**
2. Chilika Lake in Odisha is the largest lagoon in India.                      - **True**
3. All weather phenomenon occurs in stratosphere.                      - **False**
4. The Tomb of Akbar was erected at Sasaram in Bihar.                      - **False**

#### Q:3 Match the following

[5]

- |                              |   |                      |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Tughluqnama               | - | Marble, Slate        |
| 2. Nominal head of the state | - | land                 |
| 3. Sedimentary rocks         | - | Amir Khusrau         |
| 4. Metamorphic rocks         | - | Governor             |
| 5. Lithosphere               | - | Sandstone, limestone |

[1- Amir Khusrau] [2- Governor] [3- Sandstone, Limestone] [4- Marble, Slate] [5- Land]

**Q:4 Write a short answer. [any eight]**

**[16]**

**1. Define a legislature.**

**Ans.** A legislature is a formally chosen body of people empowered with the authority to make rules and regulations.

**2. Mention two factors on which health depends.**

**Ans.** Two factors on which health depends are:

[a] access to clean drinking water.

[b] pollution free environment.

**3. Differentiate between sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.**

**Ans.** Sedimentary rocks are formed due to the deposition of broken rock fragments in layers. For example: Sandstone, Limestone. Metamorphic rocks formed under high temperature and pressure inside the Earth. For example: Marble, Slate.

**3. What does the word medieval mean in the history? Name the two sources of medieval history.**

**Ans.** 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.

**4. What was the unique features of Din-i-illahi?**

**Ans.** The unique feature of Din-i-illahi was that there were no priests, no places of worship and no rituals. Akbar announced himself as the spiritual guide of his subjects. It was secular with a mix of preaching of all religions.

**5. What are the different types of the waves?**

**Ans.** There are three different types of waves: [a] Primary waves [b] Secondary waves [c] Surface waves.

**6. Write a few advantages of atmosphere.**

**Ans.** Advantages of atmosphere are:

[a] It gives us oxygen to breathe.

[b] It gives us nitrogen and carbon dioxide required for plant growth.

[c] It protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays and debris falling from the space.

[d] It acts like a greenhouse and controls the extremes of temperature during day and night.

**8. Define a U-shaped valley. How it is formed**

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

**9. Name two programmes or acts implemented by the government in villages.**

**Ans.** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and National Rural Health Mission are two programmes or acts implemented by the government in villages.

**Q:5 Answer the following question in details. [any two] [10]**

**1. Write a note on the important structures and design of the Red Fort.**

**Ans.** Red Fort or Lal Qila 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 a new city called Shahjahanabad. A part of the new city, it was in the shape of an irregular octagon.

The important structures within Red Fort are as follows.

1. The Diwan-i-Am : It is the hall of public audience, it is a highly rectangular hall built of red sandstone.
2. The Diwan-i- Khas: A hall of private audience, it is a highly ornamented pillared hall. The famous Peacock Throne was kept on the marble platform there.
3. The Rang Mahal: It was said to be the palace for the women of the royal household.
4. Shah Burj: This was the structure from where the Emperor gave jharokha darshan.

**2. Define the different layers of the Earth.**

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

[a] Crust – This is topmost and thinnest layer and is also called the 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 lower mantle. Magma 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.

**3. 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] It is an ideal zone for air travel as there are no clouds and storms.

[d] Up to a height of 20 km the temperature is constant and after that it increase with increasing altitude.

[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.

**4. Write a note on public health services in India. Compare it with private health services.**

**Ans.** Public health services, the backbone of health care services in 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 at low 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, chikungunia, jaundice and tuberculosis.

In last few decades, one can see a remarkable growth in private health 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.