

Answer Key Class VII Social Science (2014-15)

Set A

- 1) Basalt, andesite, rhyolite, granite, gabbro (any 1) 1x9=9
- 2) Seismograph
- 3) Degree celsius
- 4) 1192
- 5) Moth ki Masjid
- 6) Todar Mal
- 7) Ibrahim Lodi
- 8) Registered Medical Practitioners
- 9) Governor
- 10) Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth crust is called a rock. 1
Two uses of rocks (Any 2) 1x2=2
- a) hard rocks are used for making roads, houses and buildings.
- b) used in making artefacts and carvings
- c) some are consumable such as rock salt
- d) also used in decorations and for playing games
- 11) Endogenic forces Exogenic forces (3)
- a) occur inside the earth a) occur outside the earth
- b) endogenic forces produce sudden movements or slow movements not leading to the formation of landforms. b) Exogenic forces cause changes in the existing land forms .
- c) eg- earthquakes, volcanic eruptions c) eg- erosion and deposition caused by agents- river, wind, sea waves, glaciers
- 12) Air pressure is defined as the pressure exerted by weight of air on the earth's surface. 1
Air pressure varies with temperature (1x2=2)
- a) Air when heated expands and becomes less dense. Hot air becomes lighter, rises or flows upwards. Hence it exerts lesser pressure.
- b) Air when cooled becomes dense and heavy. Cold air sinks or flows downwards. Hence it exerts more pressure.
- 13) Cholas made followings developments in agriculture 1x3=3
- a) more area was brought under cultivation
- b) irrigation facilities were extended to new areas
- c) kings and rich temples built embankments to prevent flooding and canals to carry water to the fields.
- 14) Raziya Sultan was the daughter of Iltutmish. 1
She was removed from her throne in 1240 because 1x2=2
- a) nobles hated taking orders from a women.
- b) she often took independent decisions without consulting anyone.
- 15) Aurangzeb's reign witnessed several rebellions because (any 3) 1x3=3
- a) he had increased the land tax causing resentment among Jats, Sikhs etc
- b) He tried to crush the power of the Marathas and tried to strengthen his position in the Deccan. Even after realising that marathas were a powerful enemy he did not make peace with

them.

c) He gave akbar's policy of tolerance.

d) He became unpopular when he reintroduced jaziya.

16) Three constitutional provisions (Any 3) $1 \times 3 = 3$

a) every person is equal before law

b) no person can be discriminated on grounds of race, caste etc

c) every person has access to all public places

d) untouchability has been abolished

17) Democracy is a form of government in which people govern themselves either directly or through representatives they elect for the purpose. 1

Universal adult franchise is important in democratic societies because $1 \times 2 = 2$ (Any 2)

a) it is based on the principle of equality.

b) citizens have a direct role in the decision making.

c) government formed is answerable to the citizens.

18) three aspects of health care services in India (any 3) $1 \times 3 = 3$

a) India has largest number of medical colleges in the world.

b) It is among the largest producers of doctors.

c) Healthcare facilities have grown substantially over the years.

d) India has large number of medical tourists from many countries.

e) India is the fourth largest producer of medicines in the world and is also a large exporter of medicines.

19) In multi party system the general elections may sometimes give rise to a situation where no single party secures majority to form government.

In such situation some parties may come together and form a government called the coalition government. 1

Advantages (any one) 1

It can reflect public opinion better as it represents different parties, often having different ideologies.

It adopts a consensus-based approach, preferring to avoid the politics of confrontation.

Its policies strive to accommodate the diverse views of the people.

Disadvantages (any one) 1

a. It may be prone to disagreements and conflicts between the allies as different parties have different views.

b. It may sometimes delay the implementation of people friendly policies of the government.

c. In close elections, some minor parties may play the role of kingmaker and gain far more for their support.

20) Role of different agencies (any 3) $1 \times 3 = 3$

a) Newspapers- educate the people and spread political awareness among them.

b) Television- spoken news has a more direct impact on the people. Even discussions and plays go a long way in forming public opinion.

c) Films- carry social, economic and political messages.

d) Radio- is heard even by the illiterate in every nook and corner of the country.

e) School and Colleges- prepare enlightened citizens of the country.

21) A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a majority. $1 \times 3 = 3$

b) After the elections the MLAs belonging to the ruling party will elect their leader who will become the chief minister.

c) The chief minister then selects other people as ministers.

22) Four features of sedimentary rocks $1 \times 4 = 4$

a) Sedimentary rocks are formed because of weathering.

b) Sedimentary rocks are also called stratified rocks because they are found in layers.

c) The remains of plants and animals are trapped within layers of rocks.

d) Sedimentary rocks change their form under high pressure and temperature.

eg- sandstone, limestone, shale, gravel, clay and conglomerate. Any one 1

23 Effects of earthquake $1 \times 5 = 5$

a) Many people lost their lives

b) Many buildings collapsed

c) phone lines, water pipelines and power station transmission lines were knocked out

d) fire in the city as charcoal, cookers overturned

e) after the quake concerns rose about food, blankets and medical supplies not reaching anyone.

24) Troposphere is the innermost layer of atmosphere. 1

a. Extends upto 8 km near poles and 18 km near equator / average height 13 km $1 \times 4 = 4$

b. Comprises of life giving gas like oxygen along with other gases like nitrogen, carbon, helium

c. All weather phenomena occur in this layer

d. Temperature decreases with altitude

Ans 25. Muhammad bin Tughluq 's idea were great but they were not successful because :- $1 \times 5 = 5$

i. he raised taxes in the doab region during the famine period which made many peasants abandoned their land.

ii. He decided to shift his capital from Delhi to daulatabad with the population of Delhi . People though never wanted to shift but then they have to follow king's order. Soon he realized that it was impossible to keep a watch on the northern frontier from Daulatabad so he ordered a reshift.

iii. Introduced token currency- under this tere was shortage of silver so he decided to mint coins made of brass and copper which were easily available. These cons could be exchanged for silver coins from the royal treasury. This emptied treasure. Illegal minting of coin was done , trade suffered largely.

iv. His campaigns into Kashmir were a disaster.

v. He gave up his plans to invade Transoxiana and disbanded his large army which created complications.

26) Akbar's policy towards Rajputs $1 \times 3 = 3$

a. He followed the policy of matrimonial alliance with the Rajputs.

b. He gave high posts to Rajput chiefs in his administration

c. He defeated the Rajputs but did not humiliate them.

Akbar's religious spirit any 2 $1 \times 2 = 2$

a. He built the Ibadat Khana.

b. He abolished the pilgrim tax and the jaziya.

c. He abolished the practise of forcibly converting prisoners of war to Islam.

d. He encouraged hindus to build temples

e. He got the holy book of the hindus translated into Persian.

f. He participated in hindu festivals

g. he suggested a religious path called Din i Ilahi.

27. Every illness is a cause of great worry for poor people 1x5=5

a. Those who are poor are undernourished and are not provided basic necessities and therefore are more likely to fall ill.

b. the expenses on illness make their situation even worse.

c. women's health concerns are considered to be less important than the health of men in the family.

d. many tribal areas have few health centres and they do not run properly.

e. Poor people have to travel long distances for getting proper medical facilities.

28. Five types of inequality 1x5=5

a. Caste based inequality- Untouchables are considered inferior in status and hence are discriminated.

b. Economic inequality- All the people do not have equal control over the available resources hence some are rich and some live in extreme poverty.

c. Gender based inequality- Women are given less wages than men for doing the same amount of work.

d. Different parts of the country have different customs, languages and food habits.

e. India is a secular country where people belong to different religions and have different religious practises.

29. All those who wish to become members of the sabha should (any 5) 1x5=5

a. have their own homes

b. owners of land from which land revenue is collected

c. should be between 35 and 70 years of age

d. should have knowledge of Vedas

e. should be well versed in administrative matters and honest

f. anyone who has not submitted his accounts and those of his relatives cannot contest the elections

g. if anyone is a member of any committee in the last three years he cannot become a member of another committee.

Map Ques 30 and 31

Blue print

Hist 2:New Kings and kingdoms	1x1mark	3x1=3marks	5x1=5	9
Hist Ch-3 The Delhi Sultans	1x1=1	3x1=3	5x1=5	9
Hist 4: The Mughal Empire	1x2=2	3x1=3	5x1=5	10
Geo Ch 2 Inside Our Earth	1x1=1	3x1=3	5x1=5	9
Ch 3 Our Changing Earth	1x1=1	3x1=3	5x1=5	9
Ch 4 Air	1x1=1	3x1=3	5x1=5	9
Civ 1 On Equality	—	3x2=6	5x1=5	11
Ch 2 Role of Government in Health	1x1=1	3x1=3	5x1=5	9