

STD 7 SOCIAL Model Paper 2

Answer Key

Activity 1

- 1. What are the three main layers of the Earth? Explain one feature of each.**
 - **Crust:** The outermost layer, composed of solid rocks and minerals.
 - **Mantle:** The middle layer, semi-liquid, with magma that causes tectonic movements.
 - **Core:** The innermost layer, made of iron and nickel, divided into solid inner core and liquid outer core.
- 2. Define lithosphere. Why is it important for human activities?**
 - The lithosphere is the rigid outer layer of the Earth, comprising the crust and upper mantle.
 - Importance: It provides soil for agriculture, minerals for industries, and supports human habitation.
- 3. Match the following:**
 - Crust → (a) Outer layer, solid rocks
 - Mantle → (b) Semi-liquid, magma
 - Core → (c) Composed of iron and nickel

Activity 2

- 1. Two harmful effects of ozone depletion:**
 - Increased exposure to harmful UV rays, causing skin diseases like cancer.
 - Damage to crops and reduced agricultural productivity.
- 2. Two ways to protect the ozone layer:**
 - Reduce the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in aerosols and refrigeration.
 - Plant trees to maintain atmospheric balance.
- 3. Define "Greenhouse Effect" and explain its impact on the environment:**
 - The greenhouse effect is the trapping of heat in the Earth's atmosphere by gases like CO₂.
 - Impact: Causes global warming, leading to melting glaciers, rising sea levels, and climate changes.

Activity 3

1. **Topographical features of the Northern Plains:**

- Fertile alluvial soil supports agriculture.
- Rivers like Ganga and Yamuna flow through, creating flat lands.
- Divided into regions like Punjab Plains, Ganga Plains, and Brahmaputra Plains.

2. **Himalayan influence on monsoon winds:**

- Acts as a barrier, forcing monsoon winds to rise, causing heavy rainfall in northern and northeastern India.

3. **Factors influencing India's climate:**

- Latitude
- Altitude
- Distance from the sea
- Direction of winds

Activity 4

1. **Complete the table:**

Agricultural Season	Months	Examples of Crops
Kharif	June to September	Paddy, Cotton
Rabi	October to March	Wheat, Mustard
Zaid	April to June	Watermelon, Muskmelon

2. **Cash and food crops with examples:**

- **Cash Crops:** Sugarcane, Cotton
- **Food Crops:** Rice, Wheat

3. **Advantages and disadvantages of mixed farming:**

- **Advantages:** Increases farm income, provides food security.
- **Disadvantages:** Requires more labor, higher investment costs.

Activity 5

1. **Gandhiji's vision for self-reliant villages:**

- Villages should produce their own food and cloth.

- Promote education and sanitation.
 - Encourage cottage industries.
2. **Define decentralization and its two benefits:**
 - Decentralization means distributing power from central to local governments.
 - Benefits: Improves efficiency, ensures local participation in decision-making.
 3. **State that first implemented Panchayati Raj:** Rajasthan.

Activity 6

1. **Differences between political and physical maps:**

Political Map	Physical Map
Shows boundaries of countries	Shows physical features like mountains and rivers
Example: India's state map	Example: Topographical map

2. **Uses of thematic maps:**

- Represent specific information like crops, population, or industries.
- Useful for planning and research.

3. **Match the following:**

- Spherical Representation → (a) Globe
- Two-dimensional image → (b) Map
- Represents latitudes/longitudes as straight lines → (b) Map

Activity 7

1. **Food security and its importance:**

- Food security ensures all people have access to sufficient, nutritious food.
- Importance: Prevents hunger, malnutrition, and ensures national stability.

2. **Two challenges in ensuring food security:**

- Population growth.
- Inefficient distribution systems.

3. **Four government initiatives for food security:**

- Public Distribution System (PDS)
- Mid-Day Meal Scheme

- National Food Security Act (NFSA)
- Annapurna Scheme

Activity 8

1. Impact of physiography on agriculture:

- Plains: Fertile soil supports agriculture.
- Hills: Terrace farming for crops like tea.
- Deserts: Limited agriculture with irrigation.

2. Significance of the Green Revolution:

- Increased food production, making India self-sufficient.
- Improved use of fertilizers, irrigation, and high-yielding seeds.

3. Map labeling:

- **Rice-growing regions:** West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Odisha.
- **Wheat-growing regions:** Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh.
- **Sugarcane-growing regions:** Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka.