



ITL Public School

Summative Assessment 1(2015-16)

Date:24/9/15

Class: VII

Social Science(Set-A)

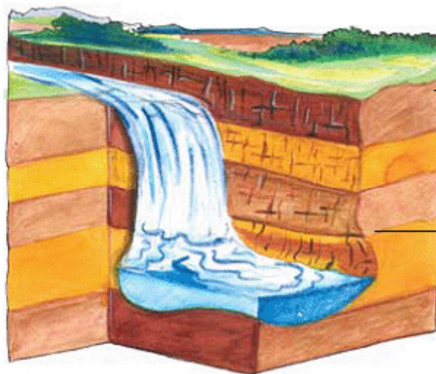
Time:3hrs

M.M: 90

General Instructions:

1. All the questions are compulsory
2. Read the question paper carefully.
3. Attempt all parts of a question together.
4. Questions from serial numbers. 1 to 9 are 1 mark questions.
5. Questions 10 to 21 are 3 marks questions.
6. Question 22 to 29 are for 5 marks each.
7. Map question carries 5 marks.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 1 | Where is the world deepest mine situated? | 1 |
| 2 | State any one of the common earthquake prediction methods. | 1 |
| 3 | Name the gas which is responsible for global warming. | 1 |
| 4 | State the specialization of ENT doctors | 1 |
| 5 | What is the full form of W.H.O.? | 1 |
| 6 | Define the term equality. | 1 |
| 7 | What enabled Samantas to declare themselves independent? | 1 |
| 8 | Under whose rule did Delhi become an important commercial centre? | 1 |
| 9 | Who was AbulFazl? | 1 |
| 10 | Distinguish between continental crust and oceanic crust giving three points each. | 3 |
| 11 | Identify the feature in the given diagram and explain its formation. | 1+2=3 |



- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 12 | Explain the three different types of winds | 3 |
| 13 | What kind of Public health services are available at the village level, district level and in cities? | 3 |

- 14 Evaluate the objective of “Wall Paper Project” and also state its advantages. 1+2=3
- 15 With examples state how people in India live highly unequal lives. 1+2=3
- 16 Give some reasons for the displacement of people from one place to another. 3
- 17 Explain the administrative divisions of the Chola Empire. 3
- 18 Briefly discuss how people participated in Sabha during the Chola rule 3
- 19 What kind of irrigation works were developed in Tamil region under the reign Chola ruler? 3
- 20 Express the views of the chronicler Minhaj-i-Siraj, about Raziyya Sultan. 3
- 21 What were the strategies adopted by Akbar towards the Rajputs? 3
- 22 Explain the process of Rock cycle with the help of a diagram. 4+1= 5
- 23 Give an account of the landforms carved by the river in its Middle course with the help of a diagram. 3+2=5
- 24 Which layer of atmosphere allows radio transmission? Mention any four characteristic features of this layer. 1+4= 5
- 25 Discuss the impact of the Mongol invasion on the Delhi Sultanate. 5
- 26 **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:** 1+1+3=5
 “Akbar ordered one of his close friends and courtiers, AbulFazl, to write a history of his reign. AbulFazl wrote a three volume history of Akbar’s reign titled, Akbar Nama. The first volume dealt with Akbar’s ancestors and the second volume recorded the events of Akbar’s reign. The third volume is the Ain-I Akbari.
 It deals with Akbar’s administration, household, army, the revenues and geography of his empire. It also provides rich details about the traditions and culture of the people living in India. The most interesting aspect about the Ain-i Akbari is its rich statistical details about things as diverse as crops, yields, prices, wages and revenues.”
1. Who wrote an elaborate description of Akbar’s reign?
 2. Which volume deals with Akbar’s ancestors?
 3. What is an interesting aspect about Ain-Akbari?
- 27 ‘India is the largest producer of doctors in the world’. Justify the statement discussing the status of healthcare in India. 5
- 28 Highlight some of the important functions of legislative Assembly. 5
- 29 What issue was TMS fighting for and why did the villagers set up this organisation? 1+4= 5
- 30 On a physical map of India locate important cities under Muhammad bin Tughluq’s Empire 2
 1. Daulatabad
 2. Ujjain
- 31 On the same physical map of India locate the following rivers of India : 3
 1. The Ganga 2. The Narmada 3. The Godavari

ANSWER KEY (Set-A) – SA1 Social Science Class 7th

1	Where is the worlds deepest mine situated? Ans: South Africa	1										
2	State any one of the common earthquake prediction methods. Ans: animal behavior, fish in ponds get agitated, snakes come to surface.	1										
3	Name the gas which is responsible for global warming. Ans: carbon dioxide.											
4	State the specialisation of ENT doctors. Ans: Ear, Nose and Throat.	1										
5	What is the full form of W.H.O.? Ans: World Health Organization.	1										
6	Define the term equality. Ans: Every person is equal before the law irrespective age, caste, religion, sex or position	1										
7	What enabled samantas to declare themselves independent? Ans: as they gained power and wealth, they declared themselves independent.	1										
8	Under whose rule did Delhi become an important commercial centre? Ans: Tomar Rajputs											
9	Who was Abul Fazl? Ans: Abul Fazl was one of Akbar’s close friends and courtiers wrote a three volume history of Akbar’s reign titled, Akbar Nama.	1										
10	Distinguish between continental rust and oceanic crust giving three points. Ans: (Any3)	3										
	<table><tr><td>Continental</td><td>Oceanic</td></tr><tr><td>Main composition is silica and aluminum</td><td>Main composition is silica and magnesia</td></tr><tr><td>Also called as sial</td><td>Also called as sima</td></tr><tr><td>Its density is Only 2.7gm/cm</td><td>Its density is 3.1gm/cm approx</td></tr><tr><td>Forms the upper part of the crust</td><td>Forms the lower part of the crust</td></tr></table>		Continental	Oceanic	Main composition is silica and aluminum	Main composition is silica and magnesia	Also called as sial	Also called as sima	Its density is Only 2.7gm/cm	Its density is 3.1gm/cm approx	Forms the upper part of the crust	Forms the lower part of the crust
	Continental		Oceanic									
	Main composition is silica and aluminum		Main composition is silica and magnesia									
	Also called as sial		Also called as sima									
	Its density is Only 2.7gm/cm		Its density is 3.1gm/cm approx									
Forms the upper part of the crust	Forms the lower part of the crust											
11	Identify the feature in the given diagram and explain its formation. Ans: a. Waterfall b. The running water in the river erodes the landscape. When the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side it forms a waterfall	1+2=3										
12	Explain the three different types of winds Ans: Permanent or Planetary Winds: These winds blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction. These winds are broadly classified as: - (a) Trade Winds (b) Westerlies (c) Polar Easterlies 2. Seasonal or Periodic Winds: These winds change their direction in different seasons. The best example is "Monsoon Winds". 3. Local Winds: These winds blow only during a particular period of the day or year. For example, land and sea breeze. These winds bring short time changes in the weather conditions over a smaller area. Some of the examples are: - (a) <i>Chinook</i> : Chinook means 'snow eater'. These winds are strong, warm and dry. They blow in North America. (b) <i>Loo</i> : These are hot and dry winds which, blow during the summer season in the northern part of India.	3										
13	What kind of Public health services are available at the village level, district level and in cities? Ans: 1. At the village level there are health centres where there is usually a nurse and a village health worker. They are trained in dealing with common illnesses and work under	3										

	<p>the supervision of doctors at the Primary Health Centre (PHC). Such a centre covers many villages in a rural area.</p> <p>2. At the district level is the District Hospital that also supervises all the health centres.</p> <p>3. Large cities have many government hospitals.</p>	
14	<p>Evaluate the objective of Wall paper project and also state its advantages.</p> <p>Ans: Objective: it is an interesting activity to display one's thought for a particular topic of interest.</p> <p>Advantage: a. it helps in building up a strong team work</p> <p>b. also help in encouraging the participant to express their view point on a particular issue</p>	1+2=3
15	<p>With examples state how people in India live highly unequal lives.</p> <p>Ans: Even though there is equality among people in India yet poverty and the lack of resources continue to be a key reason why so many people's lives in India are highly unequal.</p> <p>For example—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increasing privatization of health services and the neglect of government hospitals have made it difficult for most poor people to get good quality health care. These people do not have the resources to afford expensive private health services. • The man who sells juice does not have the resources to compete with all of the major companies who sell branded drinks through expensive advertising. <p>Discrimination on the basis of a person's religion, caste and sex is another significant factor for why people are treated unequally in India.</p>	1+2= 3
16	<p>Give some reasons for the displacement of people from one place to another.</p> <p>Ans: 1. When dams are built or forest areas declared sanctuaries for animals, thousands of people are displaced. Whole villages are uprooted and people are forced to go and build new homes, start new lives elsewhere. Most of these people are poor.</p> <p>2. In urban areas too, bastis in which poor people live are often uprooted. Some of them are relocated to areas outside the city.</p> <p>3. Their work as well as their children's schooling is severely disrupted because of the distance from the outskirts of the city to these locations. This displacement of people and communities is a problem that has become quite widespread in our country.</p>	3
17	<p>Explain the administrative divisions of the Chola Empire.</p> <p>Ans: 1. Settlements of peasants, known as ur, became prosperous with the spread of irrigation agriculture.</p> <p>2. Groups of such villages formed larger units called nadu.</p> <p>3. The village council and the nadu had several administrative functions including dispensing justice and collecting taxes.</p> <p>4. Rich peasants of the Vellala caste exercised considerable control over the affairs of the nadu under the supervision of the central Chola government.</p> <p>5. Associations of traders known as nagarams also occasionally performed administrative functions in towns.</p>	3
18	<p>Briefly discuss how people participated in Sabha.</p> <p>Ans: (any3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All those who wish to become members of the Sabha should be owners of land from which land revenue is collected. 2. They should have their own homes. 3. They should be between 35 and 70 years of age. 4. They should have knowledge of the Vedas. 5. They should be well-versed in administrative matters and honest. 6. If anyone has been a member of any committee in the last three years, he cannot become a member of another committee. 	3
19	<p>What kind of irrigation works were developed in Tamil region under the reign Chola ruler?</p> <p>Ans: (any3)</p> <p>(i) the river Kaveri deposits fertile soil on the banks. Water from the channels also provides</p>	3

	<p>the necessary moisture for agriculture, particularly the cultivation of rice.</p> <p>(ii) Forests had to be cleared in some regions.</p> <p>(iii) Land had to be leveled in other areas.</p> <p>(iv) In the delta region embankments had to be built to prevent flooding.</p> <p>(v) Wells and tanks were also constructed to collect the rain water.</p>	
20	<p>Express the views of the chronicler Minhaj-i-Siraj, about Raziyya Sultan.</p> <p>Ans: 1. Minhaj-i Siraj thought that the queen's rule went against the ideal social order created by God, in which women were supposed to be subordinate to men. 2. He therefore once said that In the register of God's creation.</p> <p>3. Since her account did not fall under the column of men, how did she gain from all of her excellent qualities.</p>	3
21	<p>What were the strategies adopted by Akbar towards the Rajputs?</p> <p>Ans: Akbar made the Rajputs strong supporters of the Mughals. He tried to gain their loyalty in many ways.</p> <p>a. Akbar defeated the Rajputs but did not humiliate them. He allowed most Rajput kings to continue ruling over their territories. He did not interfere in their internal matters.</p> <p>b. Akbar married into Rajput families. He himself married a Rajput princess called Jodha Bai. His sons also took Rajput princesses as their wives. The Rajput ladies were given complete religious freedom.</p> <p>c. He gave high posts to Rajput chiefs in his administration. Raja Man Singh and Raja Birbal, two of his most trusted officials were Rajputs.</p>	3
22	<p>Explain the process of Rock cycle with the help of a diagram.</p> <p>Ans: a. When the molten magma cools, it solidifies to become igneous rock.</p> <p>b. These igneous rocks are broken into small particles that are transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks.</p> <p>c. When igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure they change into metamorphic rocks.</p> <p>d. The metamorphic rocks which are still under great heat and pressure melt down to form the molten magma This molten magma again cools down and solidify into igneous rocks.</p> <p>Diagram (1mark)</p>	4+1= 5
23	<p>Give an account of the landform features carved by the river in its Middle course.</p> <p>Ans: Middle Course</p> <p>b. As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as meanders.</p> <p>c. In due course of time the meander loops cuts off from the river and forms a cut off lake also called an ox bow lake</p> <p>d. As it floods when river overflows it s banks it deposits layers of fine soil and other material called sediments to form a fertile plain called floodplain</p> <p>e. After repeated floods deposits pile up along the banks of the river forming raised embankments called natural levees.</p> <p>diagram (1mark)</p>	4+1=5
24	<p>Which layer of atmosphere allows radio transmission? Mention any four characteristic features of this layer.</p> <p>Ans: 1. Thermosphere</p> <p>2. • This layer is next to mesosphere and it extends from 80 kms to 400 kms.</p> <p>• This layer contains electrically charged particles called ions, which are found at a height of 250 kms. Due to presence of these ions, this layer is also known as ionosphere.</p> <p>• This layer protects us from the harmful radiation. Temperature increase with increase in height.</p>	1+4= 5
25	<p>Discuss the impact of the Mongol invasion on the Delhi Sultanate.</p> <p>Ans: 1. Mongol attacks on the Delhi Sultanate increased during their reign of Alauddin Khalji and in the early years of Muhammad Tughluq's rule.</p> <p>2. This forced the two rulers to mobilize a large standing army in Delhi which posed a huge administrative challenge.</p> <p>3. The Sultanate was attacked in the early years of Muhammad Tughluq's reign. 4. The</p>	5

	<p>Mongol army was defeated. Muhammad Tughluq was confident about the strength of his army and his resources to plan an attack on Transoxiana.</p> <p>5. He therefore raised a large standing army.</p>	
26	<p>1. Who wrote an elaborate description of Akbar's reign? Ans: Abul Fazl</p> <p>2. Which volume deals with Akbar's ancestors? Ans: first</p> <p>3. What is an interesting aspect about Ain-Akbari? Ans: 1. It deals with Akbar's administration, household, army, the revenues and geography of his empire. 2. It also provides rich details about the traditions and culture of the people living in India. 3. The most interesting aspect about the Ain-i Akbari is its rich statistical details about things as diverse as crops, yields, prices, wages and revenues</p>	1+1+3=5
27	<p>'India is the largest producer of doctors in the world'. Justify the statement discussing the status of healthcare in India. Ans: 1. India is the largest producer of doctors in the world. (any5) 2. There has been a substantial increase in the number of hospitals from 1950 to 2000. 3. India is the 4th largest producer of medicines in the world and is also a large exporter of medicines. 4. Most doctors settle in urban areas and the number of doctors with respect to the population is much less in rural areas. 5. About 5 lakh people die from Tuberculosis every year. 6. Almost 2 million cases of malaria are reported every year. 7. Half of all children in India do not get adequate food to eat and are undernourished.</p>	5
28	<p>Highlight some of the important the functions of legislative Assembly. Ans: Functions of legislative Assembly are as follows: a. In the legislative assembly, the MLAs belonging to all the parties meet and discuss various issues concerning the state. During the discussions, MLAs can express their opinion, ask questions related to issue or give suggestions. b. Whatever decisions are to be taken by the government have to be approved by the member of the legislative assembly. c. In a democracy, these members can ask questions, debate on important issues, decide where money should be spent etc. They have the main authority. The minister of the concerned department replies to the questions and inform the assemblies about the steps taken</p>	5
29	<p>What issue was TMS fighting for and why did the villagers set up this organization? Ans: The Tawa Matsya Sangh is a federation of Fisher worker's cooperatives – an organization fighting for the rights of the displaced forest dwellers of the Satpura forest in Madhya Pradesh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government decided to build dam on river Tawa which began to be built in 1958 and was completed in 1978 which submerged large areas of forest and agricultural land. The forest dwellers were left with nothing. • In 1994, the government gave the rights for fishing in the Tawa reservoir to private contractors. These contractors drove the local people away and got cheap labour from outside. The contractors began to threaten the villagers, who did not want to leave, by bringing in hoodlums. The villagers stood united and decided that it was time to set up an organization and do something to protect their rights. • The newly formed Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) organized rallies and a chakka jam (road blockade), demanding their right to continue fishing for their livelihood. • In response to their protests, the government created a committee to assess the issue. The committee recommended that fishing rights be granted to the villagers for their livelihood. In 1996, the Madhya Pradesh government decided to give to the people displaced by the 	1+4=5

	Tawa dam the fishing rights for the reservoir.	
30	MAP WORK	2
31	MAP WORK	3

BLUE PRINT

CHAPTER	1 MARKS	3 MARKS	5 MARKS	TOTAL
New Kings and kingdoms	1*1=1	3*3=9		10
The Delhi Sultans	1*1=1	3*1=3	5*1=5	9
The Mughal Empire	1*1=1	3*1=3	5*1=5	9
Role of govt in Health	1*1=1	3*1=3	5*1=5	9
How the State govt works	1*1=1	3*1=3	5*1=5	9
Struggles for Equality	1*1=1	3*2=6	5*1=5	12
Inside our Earth	1*1=1	3*1=3	5*1=5	9
Our Changing Earth	1*1=1	3*1=3	5*1=5	9
Air	1*1=1	3*1=3	5*1=5	9
Map work				2+3=5
	1*9=9	3*12=36	5*8=40	90