Andhra Pradesh — Summative Assessment 1 (SA1), 2026-27

Class VII — Social Studies

Answer Key — Set 1

For: Model Paper Set 1 **Max. Marks: 80**

Notes for valuers

- Value points are given; accept correct points in the student's own words.
- 8-mark answers: 6–8 relevant points, well organised.
- Map (Q 33): 1 mark for each correctly located feature (any eight). The answer map shows approximate positions.

SECTION – A 20 × 1 = 20

1. B) Himalayas

2. C) Rajasthan

3. A) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

4. B) the average weather of a place over a long period

5. C) rain gauge

6. D) wind vane

7. B) June to September

8. C) north-east (retreating) monsoon

9. B) 16

10. A) Magadha

11. A) Chandragupta Maurya

12. B) Kautilya (Chanakya)

13. C) Kalinga war

14. A) Deccan

15. B) mathematician and astronomer

16. C) Kalidasa

17. D) Hampi

18. B) democracy

19. A) Dr B.R. Ambedkar

20. B) 26 January 1950

SECTION – B 4 × 2 = 8

21. Any four: the Himalayan mountains; the Northern (Indo-Gangetic) Plains; the Thar Desert; the Peninsular (Deccan) Plateau; the Coastal Plains; the Islands.

22. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a place for a short time (a day or a few hours) and changes quickly. Climate is the average weather of a place over a long period (about 30 years) and changes very slowly.

23. The Satavahanas were a powerful dynasty that ruled the Deccan, including Andhra, after the Mauryas (about 1st century BCE – 2nd century CE). Facts (any two): Amaravati (Dhanyakataka) and Pratishthana were important centres; Gautamiputra Satakarni was a great king; they encouraged trade with Rome; Buddhist stupas like Amaravati flourished.

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24. Democracy is a form of government in which the people choose their rulers through free elections and the government is answerable to them. Example: India.

SECTION – C 5 × 4 = 20

25. (i) Most rainfall: **October**; least: **February**. *[2 + 1 + 1]*

(ii) The **south-west monsoon**.

(iii) In October–November the **north-east (retreating) monsoon** brings rain to the east coast of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu; cyclones from the Bay of Bengal also add heavy rain.

26. Any four: they stop cold winds from Central Asia; they block the monsoon winds and cause rain in north India; they are the source of perennial rivers like the Ganga and Indus; they have forests, medicinal plants and wildlife; hill stations and pilgrimage centres; they act as a natural wall on the northern border. *[1 each]*

27. Dhamma was Ashoka's message of good conduct. Teachings (any four): respect elders and teachers; be kind to servants and slaves; respect all religions; do not harm animals; give charity to the poor and to monks; speak the truth; live peacefully. *[1 each]*

28. Science and mathematics: Aryabhata wrote the Aryabhatiya, explained that the Earth rotates on its axis and the cause of eclipses; the place-value system with zero developed.

Literature: Kalidasa wrote Abhijnanashakuntalam and Meghadutam; many Sanskrit works.

Art and metalwork: temples, sculptures and Ajanta paintings; the rust-free Iron Pillar at Mehrauli.

Learning centres like Nalanda grew.

29. Monarchy: rule by a king or queen; power passes within the family. *[1 each]*

Democracy: people elect their representatives, who govern for a fixed period.

Dictatorship: one person holds all power, often by force, and people have few rights.

Theocracy: the country is ruled according to religious laws, often by religious leaders.

SECTION – D 4 × 8 = 32

30. a) Northern Plains: formed by deposits (alluvium) of the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra; flat and very fertile; well-irrigated; intensive farming of rice and wheat; densely populated; many big cities.

Peninsular Plateau: old, hard rocks; uneven land with hills; black soil in the Deccan good for cotton; rich in minerals; rivers like Godavari and Krishna; less dense population in hilly parts.

Life: plains people are mostly farmers with good irrigation; plateau people depend on rain-fed crops, mining and forests.

30. b) Latitude: the Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle – south is hot, north has cold winters.

Altitude: higher places are cooler (Shimla, Ooty).

Distance from the sea: coastal places have moderate climate; inland places have very hot summers and cold winters.

Winds: monsoon winds bring rain; the Himalayas block cold winds.

Relief: mountains cause rain on the windward side.

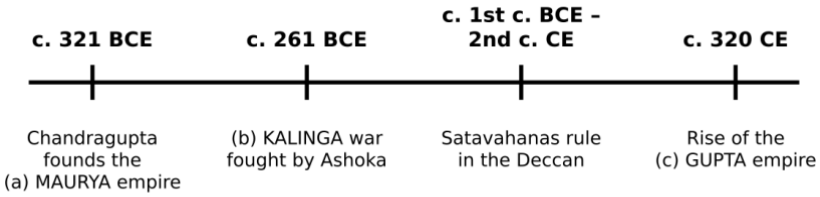
Seasons: cold weather (winter), hot weather (summer), south-west monsoon (rainy season), retreating monsoon (post-monsoon).

31. a) Timeline: (a) **Maurya** (b) **Kalinga** (c) **Gupta**

Chandragupta Maurya founded the empire about 321 BCE with the help of **Chanakya (Kautilya)**, who wrote the **Arthashastra**; capital Pataliputra.

Ashoka, his grandson, conquered Kalinga (about 261 BCE); the bloodshed changed him; he followed dhamma and spread it through edicts on rocks and pillars.

Administration: provinces under governors, officials to collect taxes, spies, a large army, roads and rest houses.



31. b) Mahajanapadas were the 16 large kingdoms or republics of north India around the 6th century BCE (Magadha, Kosala, Vatsa, Avanti, etc.).

Reasons for Magadha's rise: fertile land along the Ganga; rich iron ore mines for weapons and tools; forests with elephants for the army; rivers for transport and trade; strong capitals Rajagriha and Pataliputra; able and ambitious rulers (Bimbisara, Ajatashatru, the Nandas).

32. a) Land becomes sacred through faith, stories and pilgrimages linked to rivers, mountains, forests and temples.

Sacred rivers: Ganga, Yamuna, Godavari, Kaveri (Pushkaralu, Kumbh Mela). Mountains: Himalayas, Kailash, Tirumala.

Char Dham: Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri, Rameswaram – at four corners of India. Twelve Jyotirlingas and Shakti Peethas spread across India. Sacred groves are protected forests near villages.

Pilgrims travel from all parts of the country, meet people of other regions and languages – this builds a feeling of one land and unity.

32. b) After the Mauryas, India was divided into many kingdoms.

Satavahanas in the Deccan (Andhra): Gautamiputra Satakarni; Amaravati stupa; trade with Rome through ports.

Kushanas in the north-west: **Kanishka** was the greatest king; capital Purushapura (Peshawar); supported Buddhism; Gandhara and Mathura art.

Indo-Greeks and Shakas also ruled parts of the north-west.

Trade grew along the Silk Route and sea routes; coins, ports and towns flourished.

33. 1) Himalayas 2) Thar Desert 3) Western Ghats 4) Eastern Ghats 5) Deccan Plateau *[8 × 1]*
6) River Ganga 7) Pataliputra (Patna) 8) Kalinga (Odisha) 9) Amaravati 10) Lakshadweep

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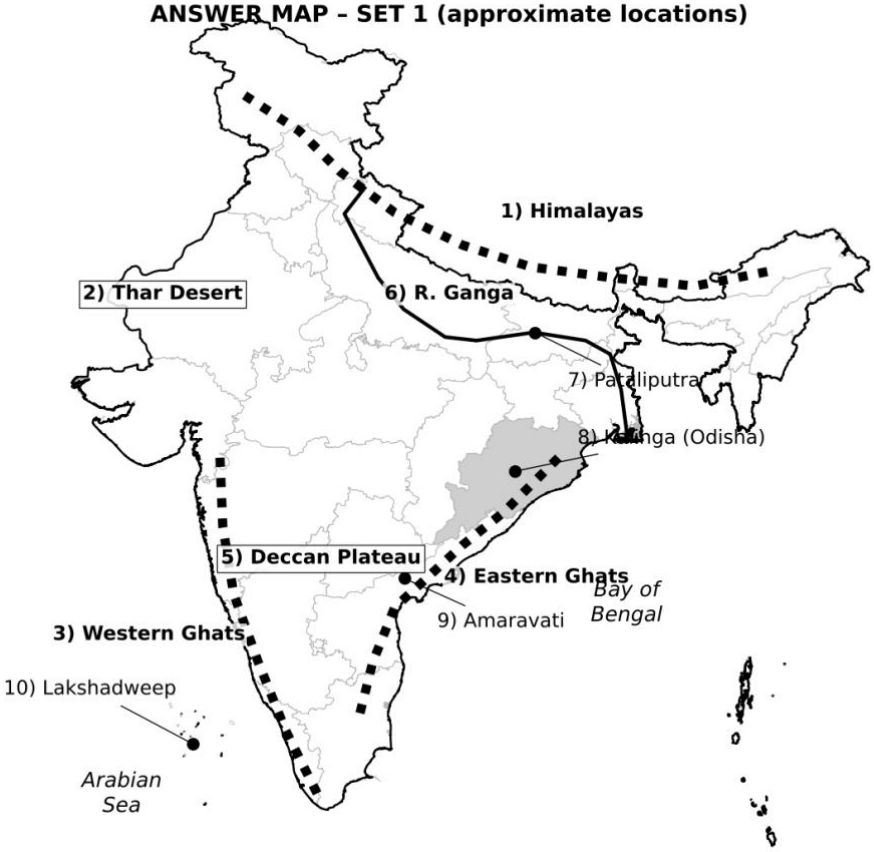
ANSWER MAP – SET 1 (approximate locations)



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