SET 2 **MODEL QUESTION PAPER** KEY SS-7/2

SECOND TERM SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 2026-27

SOCIAL SCIENCE – ANSWER KEY & SCORING INDICATORS

Class : 7 **Time : 2 Hrs 15 Minutes**

Instructions to the Teacher

- The scores given are suggestive. Accept all relevant answers and examples in the learner's own words.
- Questions 1 and 4 have internal choice; evaluate the part attempted.
- Find the percentage of the total score secured and award the grade using the table below.

Score percentage	Grade
80 – 100	A – Outstanding
60 – 79	B – Very Good
40 – 59	C – Good
30 – 39	D – Satisfactory
Below 30	E – Needs Improvement

1 (A) Atmosphere

a)	Troposphere → Stratosphere → Mesosphere → Thermosphere → Exosphere	**2**
b)	All weather phenomena take place in it; it contains water vapour, dust particles and most of the air needed for life.	**2**
c)	B. Nitrogen	**1**

1 (B) Interior of the Earth

a)	Volcanic eruptions (lava), earthquake (seismic) waves, mines and deep bore holes (any two)	**2**
b)	The crust together with the upper solid part of the mantle is called the lithosphere.	**2**
c)	B. Upper part of the mantle (asthenosphere)	**1**

2 A society that considers everyone

a)	A. Article 14	**1**
b)	Lack of ramps and toilets, being left out of games, mockery, lack of learning materials. Ways: ramps and rails, Braille / audio books, inclusive games, buddy system, sensitising classmates (any two).	**2**

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c)	Four meaningful placards / slogans.	**2**

3 Physiographic divisions

a)	A. Northern mountains / Himalayas B. Fertile alluvial soil, flat land, rivers, intensive farming C. Peninsular Plateau D. Beaches, ports, fishing, coconut cultivation	**2**
b)	Rivers like the Ganga, Indus and Brahmaputra and their tributaries deposit fertile alluvial soil brought from the Himalayas.	**2**

4 (A) Maps

a)	Title, scale, direction (north arrow), legend / key, symbols	**2**
b)	Scale shows the ratio between distance on the map and actual distance on the ground. It helps to find the real distance.	**2**
c)	A. GPS	**1**

4 (B) Rain shadow region

a)	The area on the leeward side of a mountain that gets very little rain because the winds lose their moisture on the windward side.	**2**
b)	South-west monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea strike the Western Ghats, rise, cool and give heavy rain to Kerala. They cross over to Tamil Nadu as dry winds, so Tamil Nadu gets less rain.	**2**
c)	C. Western Ghats	**1**

5 Decentralisation

a)	Sharing of governmental power among the central, state and local governments so that people take part in decisions at the local level.	**2**
b)	Mahatma Gandhi. India can develop only if villages develop and become self-governing (Gram Swaraj).	**2**
c)	C. Article 40	**1**

6 Employment and food security

a)	B. 100 days	**1**
b)	Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme	**1**

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c)	High-yielding seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation and machines were used; food grain production increased and India became self-sufficient in food. Problem: loss of soil fertility / depletion of groundwater / health problems from pesticides (any one).	**3**

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