

CBSE
Class VII
Social Science
Sample Paper-3
Solutions

Section A
History

Answer 1

- a. Archives

Answer 2

- b. Muslim priests

Answer 3

- c. Al-Biruni

Answer 4

- a. Illtutmish

Answer 5

- b. Taxes on agricultural produce

Answer 6

- b. Subedar

Answer 7

- c. Mewar

Answer 8

- c. Land for the maintenance of a school

Answer 9

Changes that occurred in society during the medieval period were:

- The Rajputs became an important community during this time. They were a group of warriors belonging to the Kshatriya clan. Rajputs were considered to be brave and chivalrous having a great sense of loyalty.
- Many other groups like the Marathas, Jats, Ahoms and Kayasthas also emerged. The Kayasthas were a community of scribes and secretaries.
- Many forest dwellers became a part of the agricultural society.

Answer 10

A Prashasti

- A Prashasti is a long poem which narrates about victories, bravery and the greatness of a king. It is an important source of history. However, not all prashastis are considered to be accurate.
- It was generally written by learned Brahmins or court poets of a king.
- Since the kings required the constant support of the brahmins in order to legitimise their rule, they often granted them with land grants. These were recorded on copper plates

OR

‘Rajtarangini’ was written by Kalhan. It is considered very reliable because he used various sources such as inscriptions and documents to write his account about the history of kings who ruled Kashmir. He was sometimes very critical of certain policies of the kings.

Answer 11

A central towering dome and a tall gateway became an important feature of Mughal architecture. These features were visible for the first time in the tomb of Humayun.

This tomb was placed in the centre of a big chahar bagh. It was constructed with red sandstone and white marble. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal, one of the greatest buildings which have been built till now. He adapted the river front garden in the layout of the Taj Mahal. The Taj Mahal was built of white marble. The tomb was placed on a terrace by the edge of the river and a garden was laid to its south. This pattern was adopted by Shah Jahan in order to gain control of the access to River Yamuna which nobles had till now.

Answer 12

It was during the rule of Balban, Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq that the empire was consolidated and expanded in the following ways:

- At the beginning, the sultans captured the garrison towns and hinterlands (a land or a port adjacent to a city which supplies it with goods and services)
- The forests in the Ganga Doab area which were cleared during these campaigns were given to the peasants for cultivation.
- Many new forts and towns were made to protect the trade routes and to promote regional trade.
- Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq undertook large military expeditions to annex the southern territories.
- By the end of the rule of Muhammad Tughluq, the Delhi Sultanate was ruling most parts of the Indian subcontinent.

Answer 13

The name ‘Hindustan’ used by Minhaj-i-Siraj in the thirteenth century only referred to the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the region between Rivers Ganga and Yamuna which were under the rule of the Delhi Sultanate. It did not include South India. In the early sixteenth century, Babur used the name ‘Hindustan’ to describe the geography, fauna and culture of the people of the subcontinent. The name ‘Hindustan’ described by Minhaj-i-Siraj and Babur did not have any political or national connotation as today. Similarly, the term ‘foreigner’ also had different meanings in the past. Today, anyone who is not an Indian is known as a foreigner. In the medieval period, any person who appeared in a

village to which he did not belong was known as a foreigner. Any person outside his caste of religion was also considered to be a foreigner.

OR

The medieval period witnessed many changes in the religious fields.

Hinduism. Many changes took place in Hinduism. New deities began to be worshiped, new temples began to be constructed and the position of the Brahmins rose due to their knowledge of the Sanskrit texts. They were also patronised by the rulers. The idea of Bhakti emerged according to which a devotee could worship and love his/her deity without the support of any Brahmins or rituals.

Islam: Islam appeared in the medieval period in India. Many rulers were the followers of Islam. Ulemas were the learned Muslims who had deep knowledge of the religion. Two major sects in Islam arose-one group was of the Sunnis who believed in the power of the earlier Khalifas and the other group was the Shias who considered Mohammad Ali as the legitimate heir of Prophet Mohammad.

Section B

Civics

Answer 14

d. Taxes paid by the citizens

Answer 15

c. Parliament

Answer 16

b. Member of Legislative Assembly

Answer 17

a. Pacific Ocean

Answer 18

c. Fishing

Answer 19

b. To get married

Answer 20

c. 8 Mach

Answer 21

On 1 December, 1955, Rosa Parks an Afro-American woman while travelling in a bus, refused to give her seat to a white man. Her refusal led to the beginning of a movement against the treatment which was meted out to the Afro-Americans. This movement came to be known as the Civil Rights Movement. The Civil Rights Act was passed in 1961 and it prohibited discrimination based on race, religion or national origin. However, Afro-Americans are still being discriminated against. Since the larger part of the Afro-American community is poor, they are only able to afford government schools, which do not have many facilities.

Answer 22

The lives of women domestic workers are not easy because they do work such as cleaning, cooking, washing and looking after children. Although they put in a lot of effort, they do not get any respect from their employers. Domestic work is poorly paid as it is not considered to be a skilled job. The day of a domestic worker can begin as early as five in the morning and can end as late as twelve in the night. After working as a domestic worker in other houses, women have to look and work in their own houses as well.

OR

In the 1920s, the children of the Samoan Islands did not go to schools. When the babies learnt to walk, their mothers stopped looking after them. Older children of about five years old took the responsibility of taking care of their younger siblings. When they were around nine years of age, the boys went fishing or planted coconuts, while the girls continued to do household work. In their teen years, the girls enjoyed a considerable degree of freedom. After completing the age of fourteen, they went fishing, worked in plantations and learned to weave baskets. Boys were supposed to do the cooking in special cooking houses while the girls helped them with the preparation.

Answer 23

A person who gets elected from a constituency in the state elections becomes a Member of Legislative Assembly or a MLA. A political party whose MLAs win more than half of the seats in the Assembly elections of a state becomes the ruling party and forms the government in that state. The MLAs belonging to the other political parties become the 'Members of the Opposition'. An MLA who is also a minister has to not only look after the working of his department but also the development of the constituency from which he is elected.

Answer 24

Pandita Ramabai championed the cause of women's education.

She was educated at home by her parents. Due to her keenness towards her studies, she not only learned Sanskrit but also learned Marathi and Bengali. Due to her knowledge of the Sanskrit language, she was conferred with the title of 'Pandita'. She encouraged female education and to achieve this aim, in 1898, she set up a Mission in Khedgaon near Pune. This mission not only imparted education to girls and widows but also encouraged them to become independent. In this mission, women were trained in many arts and crafts such as carpentry and running a printing press.

Answer 25

Public health services are so named because of many reasons. Health centres and hospitals have been set up by the government for providing health services to all the people. The financial resources of these hospitals come from a part of the taxes which are paid by the people. These health services are provided to the people at either low costs or free of cost. This has been done so that even poor people are able to afford these services. Public health services make people aware of the consequences of diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, jaundice, cholera etc. Awareness is spread among the people through campaigns, street plays, advertisements in the media etc.

OR

It has been estimated that only 20 percent of the total population of India can afford the medicines which are prescribed to them during their illness. It has also been reported that forty percent of the people who are admitted into hospitals due to their illness have to

borrow money for their treatment. Poor people are more prone to illness as they are undernourished. They also do not have the basic amenities such as clean drinking water, clean surroundings and proper sanitation facilities. Further, expenditures on illness worsen their situation. Gender discriminations also affect the health of women. Since the health of women is not given any importance, they are not immediately taken to the doctor.

Section C

Geography

Answer 26

b. The environment only consists of the non-living world.

Answer 27

a. Lithosphere

Answer 28

b. Sedimentary rocks

Answer 29

c. Extrusive igneous rocks

Answer 30

d. Troposphere

Answer 31

d. None of the above

Answer 32

a. Crater

Answer 33

c. Granite

Answer 34

The ecosystem can be defined as a community of living and non-living organisms in the same area, which are interdependent on each other. The relationship between living organisms and their interactions with their living and non-living surroundings constitutes an ecosystem. There are numerous ecosystems in the world. A pond, desert, rivers etc. are some examples of an ecosystem.

Answer 35

Volcano is a vent or an opening in the Earth's crust. Since the interior of the Earth is extremely hot, the immense heat and pressure melts the rock into magma. This magma collects in the magma chamber and tries to push itself out through a vent on to the surface of the Earth. This results in the eruption of a volcano. The hot magma which flows out of a volcano is called lava.

OR

An earthquake can be measured with the help of a machine known as the seismograph. The magnitude or intensity of an earthquake is measured on the Richter

scale. An earthquake measuring up to 6 and above on the Richter scale is considered to be very serious and can cause large scale destruction of life and property. An earthquake up to 5 on the Richter scale can make things fall and an earthquake up to 2 can be felt only for few seconds.

Answer 36

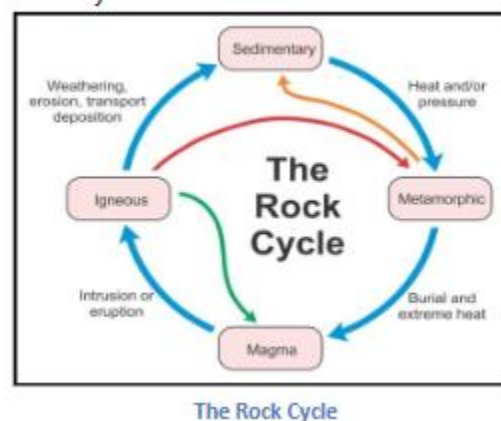
The rise and fall of the ocean water twice in a day is called a tide. During high tide water rises to its highest level while during low tide, it falls to its lowest level. Tides are caused due to the strong gravitational pull exerted by the Sun and the Moon on the surface of the Earth.

Answer 37

Composition of atmosphere:

The process of transformation of rocks from one form to another, in a cyclic manner is known as the **rock cycle**. The rock cycle includes the following processes:

- Hot lava cools down to form igneous rocks.
- These igneous rocks are then broken down into small particles which are transported and then deposited. This results in the formation of sedimentary rocks.
- When these igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to great heat and pressure, they change into metamorphic rocks.
- These metamorphic rocks under heat and pressure breakdown and form hot lava.
- This hot magma cools down once more to form igneous rocks.



Answer 38

The movement of air from high pressure areas to low pressure areas is called wind. Winds can be broadly divided into the following three types:

Permanent Winds: The trade winds, the Easterlies and the Westerlies are known as permanent winds as they continuously blow throughout the year. These winds always blow in a particular direction.

Seasonal Winds: These winds are known as seasonal winds as they change direction during different seasons. The monsoon winds in India are an example of seasonal winds.

Local Winds: These winds blow only for a particular period of time during a season or in a year. Land and sea breezes are an example of local winds. The hot and dry local winds which blow over the Northern Indian Plains called loo are also an example of local winds.

OR

The Earth is surrounded by a huge blanket of air called the atmosphere. The existence of the atmosphere is essential to our survival as it provides us with the air we breathe and protects us from the harmful rays of the Sun.

Four main features of troposphere:

- This is the most important layer of the atmosphere.
- It extends up to 13km from the surface of the Earth.
- Oxygen which we breathe exists in this layer of the atmosphere.
- All the weather phenomena such as rainfall, hail and fog occur in this layer.