

BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION



SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
PRE-MID TERM EXAM (2024-25)
SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: VII
Date: 05/08/2024

MARKING SCHEME

Time: 1Hour
Max. Marks: 25

SECTION-A

(1×3=3)

1. What happens when igneous and sedimentary rocks go under heat and pressure-

(c) They change into metamorphic rock 1

2. What is the Deccan plateau made up of?

(c) Basalt 1

3. Who was Nagabhata?

(d) Pratihara king 1

SECTION-B

(2×2=4)

4. Differentiate between intrusive rocks and the extrusive rocks. 2

Extrusive igneous rocks come from lava, forming at the surface of the Earth and cooling quickly, meaning they form very small crystals. Intrusive igneous rocks come from magma, forming deep underground and taking longer to cool, meaning they form larger crystals.

5. What will happen if we will reach to the centre of the earth? 2

-We cannot go to the centre of the earth, since the temperature and pressure increase enormously as we go deeper inside the earth. Also, no technology has been invented yet to travel deep into the earth.

SECTION-C

(2×3=6)

6. Write a note on Tripartite Struggle? 3

- The Tripartite Struggle was a three-way struggle between the Pratihara Empire, the Pala Empire and the Rashtrakuta Empire. The Tripartite struggle was for the control of Northern India specially the fertile regions of the Gangetic Valley. The rulers needed huge amounts of wealth to enhance their military prowess. Ultimately the Pratiharas emerged victorious.

7. During whose rule the given sculpture was made? Write in brief about it. 3

- The above given image is of Natraja , or the dancing Siva image at the great temple of Chidambaram. It was made during Chola period. This Nataraja has been described as the 'cultural epitome' of the Chola period.

SECTION-D

(2×4=8)

8. Explain how new kingdom rose to power in the early medieval period. Give example of one such a kingdom. ? **4**

During the early medieval period, new kingdoms emerged due to various factors including political instability, invasions, and the decline of existing empires. These new kingdoms were often formed by ambitious rulers who sought to consolidate power and establish their authority over a specific region or territory.

Such land officials also known as feudatories. However, the feudatory chiefs were eager to free themselves whenever there was an opportunity. Some of these feudatories struggled and rose to form new kingdoms during the early Medieval period. For example, the Palas were dominant in eastern India.

9. What are the types of rocks? Write any three uses of rocks? **4**

There are three kinds of rock: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic.

- For road constructions.

Limestone which is form of rock is used to manufacture concrete and cement.

For paving and roofing in the form of flags or thin slabs.

For masonry works, lintels, covering floors and building construction.

To exact valuable minerals like Gold, Sapphire, and Diamond etc.

SECTION-E

(1×4=4)

10. Case Study Question.

By the 7th century there were big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent. Existing kings often acknowledged them as As samantas gained power and wealth, they declared themselves to be maha-samanta, maha-mandaleshvara. One such instance was that of the Rashtrakutas in the Deccan. Initially they were subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka. In the mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha.

1. What did kings often acknowledged warriors as? **1**

- As their subordinates or samantas.

2. Who were maha-mandaleshvara? **1**

- Samantas were called as maha mandaleshvara

3. Whom were rashtrakutas subordinate to? **1**

- the Chalukyas of Karnataka

4. What was a ritual called hiranya-garbha. **1**

- The ritual hiranya-garbha was performed by new rulers to demonstrate their rebirth as Kshatriyas. The word 'hiranya-garbha' literally means 'golden womb'.