



**MID TERM EXAMINATION, 2023-24**  
**SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS: VII**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**DATE: 20/10/2023**  
**Maximum Marks: 80**

**SECTION-A**

**MCQs (1×20=20)**

1. c. Irrigation
2. d. Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties
3. b. Al Biruni
4. b. Chola
- 5a. she was a woman in man's world
6. b. Garrison Towns
- 7 a.Chalgans
8. d. Hospital
9. b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
10. c.Gypsum
11. b. Mantle
12. a. Minerals
13. c. Tropopause
14. b. Nitrogen
15. b. The crust contains the lithosphere
16. b.Dr. Ambedkar
17. d. All of these
18. d. A survey
19. a. Endorsement
20. b. Consumerism

**SECTION B**

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION**

**(2×4=8)**

21. Five dynasties ruled over the Delhi Sultanate sequentially:

- 1.the Mamlukdynasty (1206–1290), 2.the Khaljidynasty (1290–1320), 3.the Tughlaqdynasty (1320–1414),  
4.the Sayyiddynasty (1414–1451), 5.and the Lodi dynasty (1451–1526).

22.

<b>Abitoic components</b>	<b>Biotic components</b>
They are the non-living components of any habitat. They constitute physical environment.	They are the living components of a habitat. They constitute biological environment.
Examples include light, water, air, temperature, inorganic nutrients, etc	Examples include plants, animals, etc.

*Or*

## Lithosphere

- 1) Lithosphere provides us land for agriculture, grasslands for grazing, forest and human townships.
- 2) It also has an enriched source of mineral wealth.

23.1. This is a sedimentary rock 2.This rock has been formed due to the breaking of igneous rocks and depositing them into the strata's called layers.

24.Different medium with which advertising is portrayed are

1. Newspapers
2. Television
3. Signboards and posters
4. Internet etc. ( Any other relevant point)

## SECTION C

### SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS

(3x5-15)

25. 1. The name Bharat has been derived from the name of Bhrata, son of Dushyanta, a legendary uler mentioned in the Mahabharat.  
2. The rulers of Sultanate & Mughal period called their Indian dominion or area controlled by them beyond the river Indus as Hindustan.

26. How many times did Mahmud Ghazni invaded India? What was his aim?

3

1. Muhmud Gazani invaded the Indian subcontinent seventeen times.
2. He came to India with aim of looting wealth.
3. Therefore most of raids were concentrated around important temples.

*Or*

1. There were three types of village assemblies existed in the Cholamandalam: Ur, Sabha or Mahasabha and Nagaram.
2. The Ur consisted of the tax-paying residents of an ordinary village.
- 3.The Sabha was restricted to the brahmanas.

### 27. Intrusive Igneous Rocks

Intrusive igneous rocks are formed when the magma cools and solidify below the surface of the Earth.

Since these rocks cools down slowly, they have coarse texture with large crystals

Example: Dolomite

### Extrusive Igneous Rocks

Extrusive igneous rocks are formed by cooling the molten magma on the surface of the Earth. The molten magma comes on to the Earth's surface through cracks, fissures and volcanic eruption Since these rocks solidify at a faster pace, they are smooth, crystalline and fine grained. Example: Basalt

28. A. The different layers of the earth are Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, and Thermosphere & Exosphere

B. The layer which has all the weather phenomenon is Troposphere

C. Meteoroids burn up into the Mesosphere

29.1. Midday meal a popular scheme launched by the government of India on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1995 to ensure elementary education to all the children of disadvantaged groups. 2. This scheme is related to significant rise in the number of girl students and the enrolment of a number of a poor children. 3. Children failed to attend the classes earlier are more regular now. 4. This scheme also helped in reducing the caste distinctions as children of both upper and lower caste have the meals together. (Any three pints to be considered)

## SECTION D

**LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS****(5×4=20)**

- 30.1. He raised taxes in doab regions by fifty percent during the time when areas were in the grip of famine.
2. He transferred his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad (as the latter was centrally located) to control the south and north India. But later, he realised that it was difficult to manage the northern part of his kingdom from Daulatabad, a city located in the extreme south.
3. Muhammad Tughlaq introduced token currency called tanka, but this experiment proved to be a big failure. Over the time, the silver currency was replaced by forged homemade coins. This resulted into a monetary loss.
4. His Expeditions into Khurasan and Quranchil affected his prestige and led to the widespread discontent.

**Or**

Alauddin Khalji was an able administrator and an efficient expansionist. As a noble ruler, he introduced several reforms. Few of them have been discussed below.

1. He introduced the iqta system.
2. He took several steps to control the power of iqtadars.
3. He also saw to it that the muqtis were frequently transferred and the seat did not become hereditary.
4. To avoid the iqtadars from gaining too much power, he kept an eye to see that they collected only the revenue and no other self-imposed tax.
5. Initially, kharaj was kept at one-sixth of the produce, but he raised it to fifty percent.
6. He also imposed taxes on cattle and houses to increase his tax base. Prices of all commodities were fixed.
7. To keep track of the market prices, a special officer or shahna-i- mandi was appointed. ( Any five points to be considered)

31. 1. In ancient times rocks were used to make tools and weapons.
2. Rocks are used in construction.
3. Rocks contain minerals, which are the raw materials used in many industries.
4. Rocks contain fossil fuels, which are the main sources of energy.
5. The types of rocks found in an area determine the type of landform, drainage and soil of that area.
6. Some rocks are sources of precious gems and stones, which are used in jewellery. ( Any five points to be considered)

**Or**

1. The Earth is made up of several layers. While the crust is its outermost layer, the interior of the Earth consists of the mantle, which is a 2,900-km-thick layer lying beneath the Earth's surface. 2. The core is the innermost layer of the Earth, which lies below the mantle. 3. The innermost layer, called the core, stretches to about 3,500 km. The core is divided into outer core and inner core. 4. The outer core is a 2,300-km-thick layer that lies below the mantle. This layer is in a molten state due to the extreme temperature of 2,200 C and is made up of iron and nickel, collectively known as NiFe. 5. The inner core, which is about 1,200-km-thick, lies below the outer core. Although the temperature is 5,000 C, the NiFe is in a solid state. This is due to the extreme pressure exerted by the rocks of the layers lying above the inner core.

- 32.1. Nitrogen is required to maintain the fertility of the soil and is vital for plants. Atmosphere contains oxygen which all living beings need in order to stay alive.
2. Carbon dioxide helps plants to produce food in the presence of sunlight.
3. It also keeps the Earth warm by absorbing the heat radiated from the surface.
4. Ozone protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun.
5. The water vapour in the atmosphere causes precipitation.
6. The dust particles form the nucleus for condensation which results in the formation of clouds that cause rainfall and snowfall. ( Any five points to be considered)

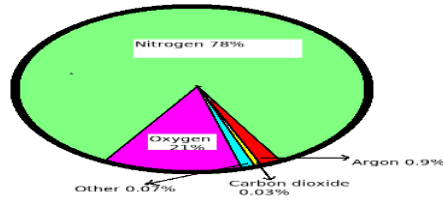
**Or**

1. With the help of diagram describe the composition of the atmosphere.

Atmosphere of the Earth is composed of a large number of gases. It also includes dust particles, water vapour, pollen grains and other impurities like smoke and chemicals. They vary in their composition.

2. Nitrogen, which comprises 78% of the Earth's atmosphere, is a very essential element for maintaining the fertility of the soil along with the growth of plants and animals.

3. Oxygen, which life giving gas, comprises 21% of earth's atmosphere.  
 4. Carbon dioxide is needed by plants to make their own food. It also helps in maintaining the temperature of the Earth surface by absorbing the heat radiated from the Earth surface. Its composition is merely 0.03%, which is increasing day-by-day.  
 5. Other gases like argon, helium and neon and water vapour and dust particles covers the remaining 1% of the atmospheric composition. The composition of atmosphere can be better understood with the help of the following diagram



33. 1. I will decide on what product is to be advertised
2. An advertising agency will be hired. The agency identifies the target consumers after surveying various sections of the society in different cities and towns.
3. A marketing strategy will be drawn up and the product is tested on a small segment of the target consumers, along with visuals and advertisements.
4. After the success of the marketing strategy, the advertising campaign will be finalised.
5. It will be released in the media along with the product.

*Or*

(Accept any reasonably correct answer)

## SECTION E

### CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4×3=12)

**34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

1. It led to the migration of forest dwellers to other areas.
2. Peasant
3. In irrigation, the Persian wheel came to be used. The spinning wheel made weaving clothes easier. In combat, firearms came to be used for writing, paper was introduced.

**35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

1. Humans have consciously altered the environment to suit their needs.
2. Farming, grazing mining, lumbering, industry, transport and construction are some human activities that have affected our natural environment.
3. The procedure of systematic cutting and felling of trees for timber and extraction of other forest produce for commercial gains is known as lumbering.

**36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

1. Food, water, shelter, electricity, health facilities, education ect...
2. Electricity and other basic amenities.
3. Yes, because people are deprived of the basic facilities.

**37. Map Work**

