

ST. JOHN'S PUBLIC SCHOOL, NAGPUR
SECOND TERM EXAMINATION (2019-20)

Class: VII

Subject: Social Science (Answer Key)

Q: I) Choose the correct answer:

(1x5=5M)

1. Small-sized paintings generally done in water colour on cloth or paper.
c. Miniature
2. Kolkata is located on the river
b. Hoogly
3. Writing of saints life
a. Hagiographies
4. A market held on a specific day of the week
b. Weekly
5. Sahara is a type of desert
a. Hot

Q: II) Fill in the blanks:

(1x5=

5M)

1. The two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends on temperature and moisture.
2. Pandharpur was an important centre of the Bhakti tradition in Maharashtra.
3. The place where a river flows into another body of water is called the rivers' mouth.
4. Brand refers to a special identification or name that is given to a product.
5. Alvars were worshippers of Lord Vishnu.

Q: III) Name the following:

(1x5=5M)

1. Auspicious Sanskrit poems in Bengali literature dealing with the local deities.- **Mangalakavya**
2. Settlement where houses are closely built.- **Compact settlements**
3. A note recording a deposit made by a person in Surat.- **Hundi**
4. A person who sells goods abroad. - **Exporter**
5. Tropical grassland of Brazil.- **Campos**

Q: IV) Answer the following in one sentence each:

(1x5=5M)

1. In which climatic conditions are citrus fruits cultivated?

Ans: Citrus fruits are grown in regions marked for hot, dry summers and mild rainy winters.

2. Write the full form of TMS.

Ans: The full form of TMS is Tawa Matsya Sangh.

3. Who were the major patrons of Kathak?

Ans: The Mughals were the major patrons of Kathak.

4. Mention any two merits of railways.

Ans: (i) It can carry heavy goods and people over long distances quickly.

(ii) It is cheaper and hence economical.

(iii) It is a good ground transport for long distances.

(Select any two points)

5. How was water supplied to the city of Thanjavur?

Ans: Water supply for the city of Thanjavur came from wells and tanks

Q: V) Answer the following in short:

(3x5=15M)

1. What made Swapna sell the cotton to the trader instead of selling at the Kurnool Cotton market?

Ans: Swapna had to sell her cotton to the trader instead of selling at the Kurnool market because

- At the beginning of the cropping season, she had taken a loan of 2500/- on a high interest rate to buy seeds, pesticides, fertilizers etc.
- Also, she was made to promise that she would sell all her cotton to the trader only.

2. What mainly attracts tourist to Ladakh?

Ans: i) The natural beauty of Ladakh is best represented in the meadows and the glaciers.

ii) There are many Buddhist monasteries in Ladakh and the local people also participate in various festivals and ceremonies.

iii) These are the things that attract tourists to Ladakh.

3. Why do you think towns grew around temples?

Ans: The following factors are responsible for the growth of towns around temples :

(a) A large number of priests, workers, artisans, traders, etc. settled near the temple.

(b) They catered to the various needs of the people as well as of pilgrims who flocked to the temples.

By and by towns grew, which came to be known as temple towns.

4. Why did the Marathas want to expand beyond the Deccan?

Ans: i) The Marathas wanted to expand beyond the Deccan in order to decrease the Mughal influence.

ii) By the 1720s, they seized Malwa and Gujarat from the Mughals and by the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula.

5. Give Reason:

Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season.

Ans: Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season in order to conserve water.

OR

The rainforests are depleting.

Ans: (i) The rainforests are depleting because of the developmental activities that are going on at fast speed.

(ii) The biologically diverse rainforests are being destroyed day by day.

(iii) It is estimated that a large area of the rainforest has been disappearing annually in the Amazon basin.

Q: VI) Answer the following in detail:

(5x3=15M)

1. What were the major beliefs and practice of the sufis?

Ans: Major beliefs and practices of the Sufis:

i) They rejected outward religiosity and emphasised love and devotion to God.

ii) They also emphasized compassion towards all fellow human beings.

iii) They rejected idol worship and simplified rituals of worship into collective prayers.

iv) They believed in monotheism or submission to one God.

v) They rejected the elaborate rituals and codes of behaviour demanded by Muslim religious scholars.

2. How were the Sikhs organized in the eighteenth century?

Ans:

i) The organization of the Sikhs into a political community during the seventeenth century helped in regional state-building in Punjab.

ii) Several battles were fought by Guru Gobind Singh against the Rajput and Mughal rulers, both before and after the institution of the Khalsa in 1699.

iii) Under a number of able leaders in the eighteenth century, the Sikhs organized themselves into a number of bands called jathas, and later on missiles.

iv) Their combined forces were known as the grand army (dal khalsa). Guru Gobind Singh had inspired the Khalsa with the belief that their destiny was to rule (raj karegakhalsa).

v) Their well-knit organization enabled them to put up a successful resistance to the Mughal governors first and then to Ahmad Shah Abdali who had seized the rich province of the Punjab and the Sarkar of Sirhind from the Mughals.

vi) The Sikh territories in the late eighteenth century extended from the Indus to the Jamuna, but they were divided under different rulers. One of them, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, reunited these groups and established his capital at Lahore in 1799.

3. Why did people from distant lands visit Surat?

Ans: People from distant lands visited Surat because of the following reasons:

- i) Surat was the gateway for trade with West Asia via the Gulf of Ormuz.
- ii) Surat has also been called the gate to Mecca because many pilgrim ships set sail from here.
- iii) There was a big market for cotton textiles. One could find several retail and wholesale shops selling cotton textiles.
- iv) The textiles of Surat were famous for their gold lace borders, zari and had a market in West Asia, Africa and Europe.
- v) There were ample rest-houses for the visitors. Magnificent buildings and innumerable pleasure parks attracted people of far-off places.