

**Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Lucknow Region**

**Session Ending Re-Examination - 2023-24**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: VII**

**Marking Scheme**

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| 1) A- Buranjis   | 1 Mark  |
| 2) C- Pandharpur   | 1 Mark  |
| 3) B- The Mughals  | 1 Mark  |
| 4) A- Guru Gobind Singh  | 1 Mark  |
| 5) C- Minerals   | 1 Mark  |
| 6) A- Tide   | 1 Mark  |
| 7) C- Monastery  | 1 Mark  |
| 8) D- Ramabai  | 1 Mark  |
| 9) A- True   | 1 Mark  |
| 10) A- Credit Card   | 1 Mark  |
| 11) D- All of these  | 1 Mark  |
| 12) Manipravalam is a language. The name of a book written in this language is Lilatilakam.  | 2 Marks |
| 13) It is the process by which water changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land.  | 2 Marks |
| 14) 1) Increasing the number of hospitals and family welfare centres.<br>2) Organising free camps for checkup of general public.<br>3) Spreading health awareness among people.  | 2 Marks |
| 15) Swapna had borrowed money from a local trader at the beginning of the cropping season on the condition that she would sell all her cotton to him.  | 2 Marks |
| 16) The Ahom state depended upon forced labour. They were known as paiks each village had to send a number of paiks by rotation. People of densely populated areas were shifted to thinly populated areas. Ahom clans were thus broken up. By the first half of seventeenth century the administration became quite centralised. | 3 Marks |
| 17) Hard rocks are used for making roads, houses and buildings. Stones are used in many games such as seven stones, hopscotch, five stones.  | 3 Marks |
| 18) Water and sanitation are the basic necessities for the maintenance of our health. Poor quality of water causes a lot of health problems and many diseases like cholera and dysentery. Poor sanitation causes many epidemics dengue and malaria are common diseases.  | 3 Marks |

- 19) 1) Worship of one God  
2) Caste, creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining liberation.  
3) He used the terms nam, dan and isnan for the essence of his teaching, which meant right worship, welfare of others and purity of conduct.  
4) He gave importance to honest living and helping others.  
5) Promoted the idea of equality. 5 Marks
- 20) (1) The Rain forests are depleting because of the developmental activities that are going on at fast speed. A large area of the rainforests are being destroyed day by day. The top soil is washed away when the rainfalls and the lush green forest turns into a barren landscape.
- (2) The Cultivation of paddy requires sufficient water. The Ganga Brahmaputra plains fulfill this condition because they receive high rainfall. 5 Marks
- 21) Goods are produced in factories, at farms and at homes. The producers do not sell in small quantities. The wholesale traders do this job. The whole sellers come in between the producer and the final consumers. They buy goods in bulk Then they sell these goods to the retailers, and finally sell this to the consumers.  
From this we conclude that from factories to final consumer a chain is formed which we may call a chain of markets. It maintains flow of money. It makes easy availability of various items of our daily use. 5 Marks
- 22) 1) Shivaji  
2) Poona  
3) Family of Chitpavan Brahmanas who served Shivaji's successors as Peshwa (or principal minister). 4 Marks
- 23) 1) Bedouins and Turaegs  
2) As protection against dust storms and hot winds  
3) These animals provide them with milk, hides from which they make leather for belts, slippers, water bottles; hair is used for mats, carpets, clothes and blankets. 4 Marks
- 24) 1) Right to study and go to school.  
2) legal reform, violence and health  
3) Individual women and women's organizations from different parts of the country are part of movement.  
Many men support the women's movement as well. 4 Marks