

**Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Lucknow Region**  
**Marking Scheme (Answers)**  
**Session Ending Examination 2023-24**  
**Class –VII**  
**Subject- Social Science**

<b>SECTION-A MCQ</b>		1
Q1.	(c) Awadhi	1
Q2.	(c) Ajmer	1
Q3.	(a) North India	1
Q4.	(b). Ahoms	1
Q5.	(c) Odisha	1
Q6.	(b) Core	1
Q7.	(b) Equator	1
Q8.	(a) Tide	1
Q9.	(c) Monastery	1
Q10	(c) Cotton	1
Q11	(d) Producer- Agents- Wholesaler- Retailer	1
Q12	(d) All of these	1
Q13	(a) Kurnool	1
Q14	(a) Private	1
Q15	(d) All of these	1
<b>SECTION-B VSA</b>		2
Q16	Recently we saw the spread of Dengue caused by Aedes (a mosquito). Malaria is also caused by a mosquito called anopheles. Improvement in water and sanitation can control these happenings. or <b>Any other relevant point.</b>	2
Q17	Uses of Rocks Hard rocks are used in making buildings and barrages. Houses and buildings are built of rocks (stones, slates, granite, marble). Stones are used in numerous games. etc.	2
Q18	(i) Caspian Sea                      (b) Largest lake (ii) Tide                                (c) Periodic rise and fall of water (iii) Tsunami                        (d) Strong seismic waves (iv) Ocean currents                (e) Streams of water moving along definite paths	2
Q19	Increasing the number of hospitals, healthcare centres, and family welfare centres. Organising free camps for the check-up of the general public. Organising Pulse Polio campaigns. Spreading health awareness among common people through different means. Workshops, seminars, and training camps can also prove to be effective ways. or <b>Any other relevant point</b>	2

Q20	The difference between a hawker and a shopkeeper is that a hawker does not have a fixed shop, that is, he sells his products from street to street by roaming around. Whereas a shopkeeper has a fixed shop and people come to shop to purchase things.	2
<b>SECTION-C SA</b>		
Q21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rejection of orthodox religion and religious traditions.</li> <li>2. Religion was is accessible to all.</li> <li>3. Criticism of all external worship of Brahmanical Hinduism and Islam</li> <li>4. No caste system.</li> <li>5. Belief in formless God.</li> <li>6. Bhakti and devotion is the only path of salvation.</li> <li>7. He expressed his ideas through couplets.</li> </ol> <p>Any three <b>or Any other relevant point</b></p>	3
Q22	<p>Temples were built in Bengal because of the following reasons:</p> <p>Increase in religious faith.          Mosques had already been built.          Powerful people wanted to demonstrate their power and proclaim their piety.          ‘Low’ people also participated in the temple building.          New economic opportunities to people also helped in temple setting up.          Support of Brahmanas to get idols placed in temples from huts.</p> <p><b>or Any other relevant point</b></p>	3
Q23	<p>Rock</p> <p>A mass of mineral matter that makes up the crust of the earth is called rock.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Aggregates of minerals are termed as rocks. Examples: See part          Three Types of Rocks          Igneous Rocks          Sedimentary Rocks          Metamorphic Rocks.</p>	3
<b>SECTION-D Source Based</b>		
Q24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Kamal Khan Gakkhar.</li> <li>ii. In Multan and Sind</li> <li>iii. In Punjab, the Khokhar, Gakkhars, In Multan and Sind, the Langahs and Arghuns, in the north-west The Balochis, In the western Himalaya lived the shepherd tribe of Gaddis, north-eastern part the Nagas, Ahoms and many others.</li> </ol>	4
Q25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. In the nineteenth century, many new ideas about education and learning emerged</li> <li>ii. <i>Amar Jiban</i> is the first known autobiography written by an Indian woman</li> <li>iii. At that time, it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write, she would bring bad luck to her husband and become a widow!</li> </ol>	4
<b>SECTION-E LA</b>		
Q26	<p><b>How were the Sikhs organised in the eighteenth century?</b></p> <p><b>Answer:</b> During the 17th century the Sikhs got organised into a political community. This led to the regional state-building in Punjab. Guru Gobind Singh fought many battles against the Rajputs as well as Mughal rulers, both before and after the institution of the Khalsa in 1699. After the death of Guru Gobind Singh in 1708, the Khalsa revolted against the Mughal authority under the leadership of Banda Bahadur and declared their sovereign rule.</p>	5

	<p>Banda Bahadur was captured in 1715 and executed in 1716. In the 18th century, the Sikhs organised themselves into a number of bands called jathas and later on rrdsls. Their well-knit organisation enabled them to put up successful resistance to the Mughal governors first and then to Ahamd Shah Abdali. Who had seized the rich province of the Punjab and the Sarkar of Sirhind from the Mughals.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>How did the Marathas become a powerful force??</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the Peshwas, the Marathas developed a very successful military organisation.</li> <li>• Their success lay in by-passing the fortified areas of the Mughals.</li> <li>• They raided cities and engaged Mughal armies in areas where their supply line and reinforcements could be easily disturbed.</li> <li>• Between 1720 and 1761, the Maratha empire expanded.</li> <li>• It gradually chipped away at the authority of the Mughal Empire.</li> <li>• Malwa and Gujarat were seized from the Mughals by ]the 1720s.</li> <li>• By the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula.</li> <li>• He possessed the right to levy chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region.</li> <li>• After raiding Delhi in 1737 the frontiers of Maratha domination expanded rapidly.</li> <li>• into Rajasthan.</li> <li>• into Punjab in the north.</li> <li>• into Bengal and Orissa in the east.</li> <li>• into Karnataka and the Tamil and Telugu countries in the south.</li> <li>• These were not formally included in the Maratha empire. They were made to pay tribute as a way of accepting Maratha sovereignty.</li> <li>• Expansion brought enormous resources but it came at a price.</li> <li>• These military campaigns also made other rulers hostile towards the Marathas. This resulted in the reduced support to the Marathas during the third battle of Panipat in 1761.</li> </ul> <p><b>or Any other relevant point</b></p>	
<p>Q27</p>	<p>The Rainforests are depleting because of the following reasons:          Developmental activities have been started in a big way, resulting in the cutting of rainforests for various purposes.          The indigenous population has been pushed out who practiced conservation activities of forests and wildlife.          Industries are being set up after clearing the forests.          Lumbering has developed.          Topsoil is washed away during rains and lush green forests turn into barren lands.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Agriculture in Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin:          Wheat, Maize, Sorghum, Gram and Millets are major crops that are grown as food crops.          Cash crops like sugarcane and jute are grown in large quantities.          Banana plantation are seen in some areas of the plain.          In West-Bengal and Assam tea is grown in plantations.          Silk is produced through the cultivation of silk worms in parts of Bihar and Assam.          In the mountains and hills, crops are grown on terraces made on gentle slope.</p> <p><b>or Any other relevant point</b></p>	<p>5</p>
<p>Q28</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b> Media play an important role in democracy in the following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. They make the masses know about certain issues/problems.</li> <li>2. They propagate the policies and programmes of the government.</li> </ol>	<p>5</p>

3. They also criticise the unpopular policies and programmes of the government.
4. They help in forming the opinion of the masses.
5. They also report various crimes and mishappenings, accidents, etc.
6. The media also announce the opinions of the public about certain issues/problems etc.

**Any other relevant point**

Or

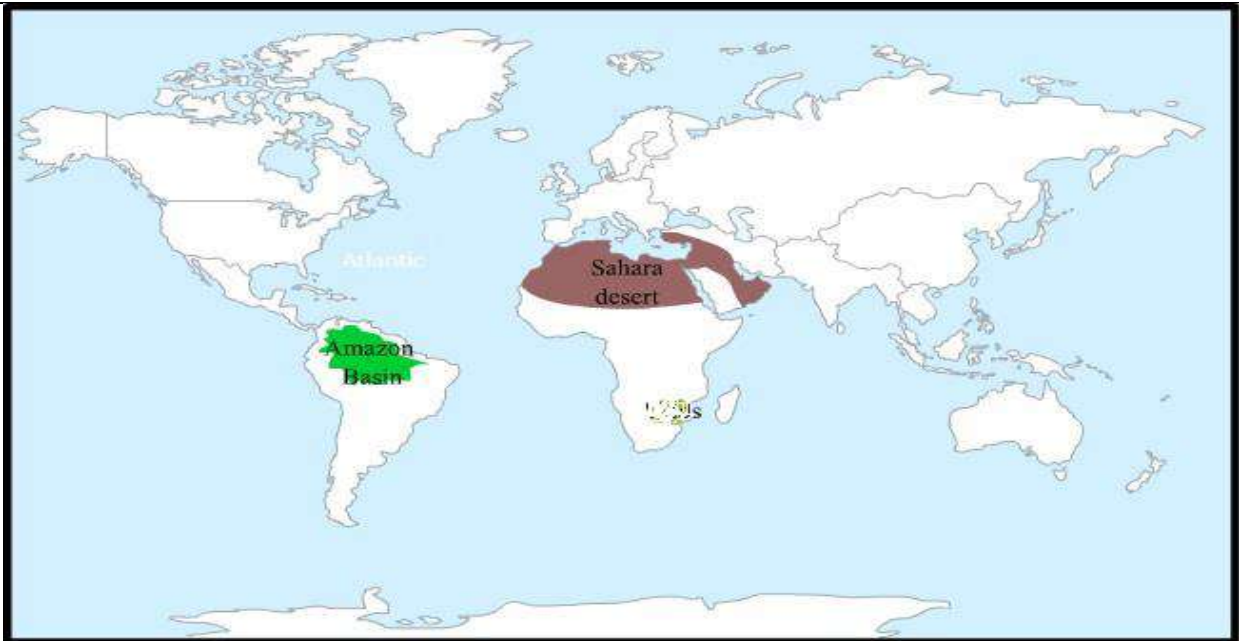
Media “setting an agenda” has an impact on democracy.

1. By focusing on a particular issue the media influences our thoughts and feelings.
2. It brings the core issues to light and sometimes even helps get justice for people.
3. By setting an agenda, media creates awareness about certain wrongs or the illegal activities happening in the society and makes the government take action.
4. Sometimes due to government pressure or due to the influence of big business houses, the balanced may not come out.
5. **For example:** During and after the Commonwealth games media focused on the corruption in giving out the projects, more recently the “Coalgate” issue.
6. Bring to light the amount of money secretly stashed in Swiss banks.

**Any other relevant point**

### SECTION-E Map

Q29



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