केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, रायपुर संभाग

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, RAIPUR REGION

सत्रांत परीक्षा (२०२४-२५)

SESSION ENDING EXAM (2024-25)

विषय-सामाजिक विज्ञान

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

कक्षा-सप्तम

CLASS- VII

पूर्णांक-६० समय-२ घन्टे ३० मिनट

MM-60 **TIME: 2HR 30MIN**

MARKING SCHEME **अंकन योजना**

SECTION – A (MCQ)

1	The Ahom tribes migrated from-	(c) Myanmar (Burma)
2	Which is NOT the supreme deity of Hindu worshipped during Bhakti movement?	(d) Ganesha
3	The conquerors tried to control the temple of Jagannath at Puri because-	(d) None of the above
4	Tax levied by the Marathas was called-	(a) Chauth
5	Bengal tiger is found in-	(b) Delta area
6	The Ladakh desert is mainly inhabited by-	(b) Buddhists and Muslims
7	Deserts are characterized by-	(a) Scanty vegetation
8	Manioc food belongs to the area of-	(c) Amazon Basin
9	The place where a river flows into another water body is called-	(a) River's mouth
10	On which basis are the costs of advertisement set?	(c) Both Options a and b
11	Which has brought the world closer to us?	(a) Television
12	Select the proper order of the Chain of Market-	(d) Producer-Agent-Whole seller-Retailer
13	What is an enclosed shopping space in a large building with many floors having shops, restaurants, and cinema theatres?	(a) Mall
14	The amount that is left or gained from earnings after deducting all the costs. If the costs are more than the earnings, it would lead to a loss.	(a) Profit

15	_____ removes the seeds and presses the cotton into bales.	(a) Ginning Mill

SECTION – B (VSA)

16	Name any two classical forms of dance with the name of the state?	Answer- Here are six classical dances of India with their associated states. ANY TWO of these may be considered. 1. **Bharatanatyam** - Tamil Nadu 2. **Kathak** - Uttar Pradesh 3. **Kathakali** - Kerala 4. **Kuchipudi** - Andhra Pradesh 5. **Odissi** - Odisha 6. **Manipuri** – Manipur
17	Name the two nomadic tribes living in the Sahara desert?	The Bedouins and Tuaregs.
18	A Shirt Maker buys a 100 meter cloth from a cloth merchant at Rupees 50 Per meter. He spends extra 3000 Rupees in making of the shirt. Then he sells all his shirts to a retailer in Rupees 20,000. What is his profit in Rupees? (a) 12,000 (b) 10,000 (c) 8000 (d) 9000	Let's calculate the profit step by step: **Given:** 1. **Cost of cloth:** 100 meters × ₹50 = ₹5000 2. **Making cost:** ₹3000 o **Total cost (Cost Price):** ₹5000 + ₹3000 = ₹8000 3. **Selling price (SP):** ₹20,000 **Profit:** Profit = Selling Price - Cost Price Profit = ₹20,000 - ₹8000 = **₹12,000** **Correct Option:** **(a) 12,000**

SECTION – C (SA)

19	How were tribal societies different from settled communities?	A) **Lifestyle and Settlement Patterns** • **1 Mark**: Tribal societies were generally nomadic or semi-nomadic, moving from place to place for hunting, gathering, or grazing, while settled communities established permanent homes and engaged in agriculture. B) **Economy** • **1 Mark**: Tribal societies relied on subsistence activities like hunting, gathering, and pastoralism, whereas settled communities focused on agriculture, leading to surplus production and trade. C) **Social Structure** • **1 Mark**: Tribal societies had a more egalitarian social structure with fewer divisions, while settled communities developed complex hierarchies and divisions of labor, such as specialized

		roles for artisans, priests, and rulers.
20	Why are the rainforests depleting? What do you think?	A) **Deforestation for Agriculture and Logging** • **1 Mark**: Rainforests are being cleared for agricultural activities and logging for timber, which destroys the natural habitat. B) **Urbanization and Infrastructure Development** • **1 Mark**: Rapid urbanization, road construction, and infrastructure development in rainforest regions contribute to the depletion by encroaching on forest land. C) **Climate Change and Unsustainable Practices** • **1 Mark**: Climate change, along with unsustainable farming practices and overexploitation of forest resources, further degrades rainforest ecosystems, making it harder for them to regenerate.
21	How do heavy robes help the people of the Sahara Desert? What is your opinion?	A) **Protection from Extreme Heat** • **1 Mark**: Heavy robes, such as those made from light-colored fabric, help protect the skin from direct sunlight, keeping the body cool despite the intense heat of the desert. B) **Protection from Sand and Wind** • **1 Mark**: The robes shield individuals from the blowing sand and strong desert winds, preventing skin irritation and damage. C) **Insulation at Night** • **1 Mark**: The heavy robes also provide insulation during the cold desert nights, helping to maintain body temperature in the significant temperature variations between day and night.
22	In what ways a shop owner different from a hawker?	A) **Place of Business** • **1 Mark**: A shop owner runs their business from a fixed, permanent location (such as a retail store), while a hawker typically sells goods from a movable or temporary location (such as on the streets or in markets). B) **Type of Goods and Services** • **1 Mark**: A shop owner usually sells a variety of goods or specialized items in larger quantities, while a hawker often sells smaller quantities, typically food, snacks, or everyday items. C) **Formality and Legal Recognition** • **1 Mark**: Shop owners generally operate with formal business licenses, permits, and a fixed shop, while hawkers may operate informally with fewer legal requirements or licenses and often lack a permanent establishment.

SECTION –D (LA)

23	How were the Sikhs organized in the 18th Century?	A) **Khalsa Formation:** In 1699, Guru Gobind Singh established the Khalsa, a collective body of initiated Sikhs committed to defending their faith and upholding justice. B) **Misl Confederacies:** Sikhs were organized into military groups called **Misl**, which were independent confederations led by chieftains, each controlling a region. C) **Leadership:** After the tenth Guru's passing, leadership passed to the **Akal Takht** and the Sikh Misldars, with each Misl having its own leader. D) **Religious and Social Structure:** Sikhs followed a strong religious and social structure centered around the **Gurdwaras**, where they practiced communal prayers, shared meals, and helped the needy. E) **Resistance and Military:** Sikhs in the 18th century actively resisted

		Mughal oppression, organizing military campaigns and defending their rights, which eventually led to the formation of the Sikh Empire under Ranjit Singh.
OR	Why did the Marathas want to expand beyond Deccan?	• **Economic Prosperity**: The fertile and resource-rich lands of northern India offered opportunities to enhance their revenue through agricultural taxes, trade, and control of important trade routes. • **Political Ambitions**: The Marathas aspired to establish a pan-Indian empire and replace the waning Mughal authority as the dominant power in India. • **Military Expansion**: Expansion beyond the Deccan allowed them to strengthen their military presence and influence across India, securing strategic locations and fortifications. • **Control of Trade Routes**: North India had vital trade routes that connected different parts of the subcontinent. Controlling these routes provided economic and logistical advantages. • **Cultural and Religious Aspirations**: The Marathas, under leaders like Shivaji and later the Peshwas, sought to protect and promote Hindu culture and temples, which they saw as being under threat during the Mughal era. • **Weakened Mughal Empire**: The decline of the Mughal Empire and the fragmentation of northern India into smaller states created a power vacuum that the Marathas sought to fill. • **Defense and Security**: Expanding their territory was also a defensive strategy to create buffer zones against other rising powers like the Nizam, the British, and the Afghans.
24	What are the two types of deserts found in the world? Explain the flora and fauna of the Sahara desert?	A) **Types of Deserts:** The two types of deserts found in the world are **hot deserts** and **cold deserts**. Hot deserts, like the Sahara, are characterized by extremely high temperatures, while cold deserts, such as the Gobi, experience colder climates with minimal rainfall. B) **Flora of the Sahara:** The flora in the Sahara desert is adapted to survive extreme heat and dryness. Vegetation includes drought-resistant plants like **cacti**, **acacia trees**, and **shrubs**, which have deep root systems to access water. C) **Fauna of the Sahara:** The Sahara is home to various animals adapted to the harsh conditions. **Camels**, **lizards**, **snakes**, and **foxes** are common, with many species being nocturnal to avoid daytime heat. D) **Adaptations of Flora:** Many desert plants, such as cacti, have specialized adaptations like **succulent tissues** to store water and **thick skins** to reduce water loss due to evaporation. E) **Adaptations of Fauna:** Desert animals like camels have developed adaptations such as **long eyelashes and thick skin** to protect against the sun and **fat-storing humps** to survive without water for long periods.
OR	How do the people in the Ladakh desert (Cold desert)	• **Traditional Architecture**: Homes are built using locally available materials like mud, stones, and wood, providing insulation against extreme cold in winter and heat in summer. Flat roofs are designed to collect snow for water and maximize

	adapt to the harsh desert environment? Explain.	sunlight exposure. • **Clothing**: Residents wear thick woolen garments made from yak or sheep wool to stay warm in sub-zero temperatures. Layers of clothing help trap body heat and protect against harsh winds. • **Agricultural Practices**: Agriculture is adapted to short growing seasons. Crops like barley, wheat, and peas, which mature quickly, are grown. Terraced farming and irrigation using glacial meltwater (via intricate channels called *kuls*) ensure water availability. • **Dietary Habits**: Their diet includes high-energy foods like barley, dried fruits, and yak milk products to meet caloric needs in the cold climate. Butter tea and *tsampa* (roasted barley flour) are staple foods. • **Livelihood and Community Practices**: Livelihoods are based on animal husbandry, with yaks, goats, and sheep providing wool, milk, and transportation. Communities rely on collective efforts and traditional knowledge for survival, such as storing food for winter and sharing resources.
25	"Buying and selling can take place without going to a marketplace." Explain this statement with the help of examples.	A) **Online Marketplaces:** In the modern world, people can buy and sell goods through **online platforms** like **Amazon**, **eBay**, or **Flipkart**, where transactions happen without the need to physically visit a market. B) **Door-to-Door Selling:** In some areas, goods are sold directly to consumers through **door-to-door sales** by hawkers or delivery services, allowing purchases without going to a traditional market. C) **Direct Deals:** Consumers and producers can engage in **direct transactions**, such as farmers selling produce directly to buyers via **telephone orders** or **online platforms**, bypassing the need for a physical marketplace. D) **Home Deliveries and Subscription Services:** Services like **grocery deliveries** or **meal kits** allow customers to purchase items online or via phone and receive them at their doorstep without visiting a marketplace. E) **Global Trade and E-Commerce:** Global businesses engage in **e-commerce** where buying and selling happen across international borders, enabling transactions to occur between buyers and sellers in different countries without physical markets.
OR	Define market. In what ways a shopping mall different from the neighbouring shop?	A) **Definition of Market:** A **market** is a place or system where buyers and sellers come together to exchange goods, services, or information, either physically or virtually. B) **Size and Scope:** A **shopping mall** is a large, enclosed complex that houses numerous shops, restaurants, and entertainment facilities, while a **neighboring shop** is usually a small, individual store that sells a specific range of products. C) **Variety of Products:** In a **shopping mall**, there is a wider variety of products and services available due to the presence of multiple retailers, whereas a **neighboring shop** typically specializes in a particular category or type of goods. D) **Convenience and Services: Shopping malls** offer additional services like **parking**, **entertainment**, and **food courts**, providing a more comprehensive shopping experience, whereas a **neighboring shop** is limited to selling goods and might not offer any extra amenities. E) **Customer Experience:** A **shopping mall** provides a more **organized**

		and spacious environment with modern facilities, while a **neighboring shop** is often smaller, with a more personal and direct interaction between customers and shop owners.

SECTION –E (Case/Source Based Questions)

26.1	1. Who were the Nayanars and the Alvars?	The **Nayanars** were saints devoted to **Shiva**, and the **Alvars** were saints devoted to **Vishnu**. They came from all castes, including those considered "untouchable" like the **Pulaiyar** and **Panars**.
	2. What religions were the Nayanars and the Alvars critical of?	The Nayanars and Alvars were sharply critical of **Buddhism** and **Jainism**.
	3. What did the Nayanars and the Alvars preach?	The Nayanars and Alvars preached **ardent love of Shiva or Vishnu** as the path to salvation.
	4. What is the Sangam Literature?	**Sangam Literature** is the earliest example of **Tamil literature**, composed during the early centuries of the Common Era. It contains poetry that blends ideals of love and heroism, reflecting the values of the period.
26.2	1. What is mass media?	Mass media refers to the various means of communication that reach large audiences, including **newspapers**, **television**, **radio**, **internet**, and **social media**. It plays a crucial role in disseminating information to the public.
	2. Writing a balanced report depends on what criteria of Media?	Writing a balanced report depends on the **independence** of the media. This means that the media should not be influenced or controlled by external forces, ensuring that news is reported fairly and accurately.
	3. What do an independent media mean?	An independent media means that no one should control or influence its coverage of news. It ensures that the media can include or exclude information freely without external pressures, and it can present unbiased and diverse viewpoints.
	4. What do you mean by the term censorship?	**Censorship** refers to the practice of **controlling or suppressing information** by the government or other authorities. It involves preventing certain news, scenes, or content (such as songs or movies) from being shared with the public, often to avoid criticism or maintain control.