

# MATH LOVE INSTITUTE

Annual Examination 2025-26

Class: VII | Subject: Social Science (SET - 2)

Time: 3 Hours | Maximum Marks: 80

Math Love Institute | Raipur, CG | Indore, MP | [www.mathlove.in](http://www.mathlove.in) | +91 7869553517

<b>Student Name:</b>	_____
<b>Roll Number:</b>	_____
<b>Date:</b>	_____

## General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper is divided into 5 sections: A, B, C, D, and E.
3. Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each) - 15 marks
4. Section B: Fill in the Blanks / True-False (1 mark each) - 15 marks
5. Section C: Short Answer Questions (2 marks each) - 20 marks
6. Section D: Long Answer Questions (3 marks each) - 15 marks
7. Section E: Map Work / Case Based Questions (3 marks each) - 15 marks
8. Write neatly and legibly. Marks may be deducted for illegible handwriting.
9. Read each question carefully before attempting.

**SECTION A - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (15 × 1 = 15 Marks)**

- Q1.** Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the Battle of Panipat in: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) 1526
  - (b) 1556
  - (c) 1605
  - (d) 1628
- Q2.** Which Mughal Emperor introduced the policy of 'Sulh-i-Kul' (universal peace)? **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Babur
  - (b) Humayun
  - (c) Akbar
  - (d) Jahangir
- Q3.** The zabt system of revenue collection was introduced by: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Raja Todar Mal
  - (b) Abul Fazi
  - (c) Birbal
  - (d) Man Singh
- Q4.** The largest hot desert in the world is: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Thar Desert
  - (b) Sahara Desert
  - (c) Gobi Desert
  - (d) Kalahari Desert
- Q5.** Ladakh is a cold desert located in: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Rajasthan
  - (b) Gujarat
  - (c) Jammu and Kashmir
  - (d) Himachal Pradesh

- Q6.** Which of the following is NOT a component of the water cycle? **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Evaporation
  - (b) Condensation
  - (c) Erosion
  - (d) Precipitation
- Q7.** The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water is called: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Waves
  - (b) Tides
  - (c) Currents
  - (d) Tsunami
- Q8.** Which region is known as the 'Tropical Region'? **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
  - (b) Between Arctic Circle and North Pole
  - (c) Between Antarctic Circle and South Pole
  - (d) Near the Equator only
- Q9.** The nomadic tribes of Sahara Desert are: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Bedouins and Tuaregs
  - (b) Mongols and Huns
  - (c) Eskimos and Lapps
  - (d) Pygmies and Bantus
- Q10.** Which form of media reaches the largest audience in India? **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Newspapers
  - (b) Television
  - (c) Radio
  - (d) Internet
- Q11.** Stereotypes about women affect their right to: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Education
  - (b) Employment
  - (c) Equality
  - (d) All of the above

**Q12.** A weekly market is called 'weekly' because: **[1 Mark]**

- (a) It is open for 7 days
- (b) It is held on a specific day of the week
- (c) It sells weekly magazines
- (d) It changes location every week

**Q13.** The main source of income for Mughal rulers was: **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Trade tax
- (b) Land revenue
- (c) Customs duty
- (d) Religious tax

**Q14.** An oasis in the desert is important because it provides: **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Water
- (b) Shelter
- (c) Food grains
- (d) Minerals

**Q15.** Which book was written by Abul Fazl about Akbar's reign? **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Babur Nama
- (b) Humayun Nama
- (c) Akbar Nama
- (d) Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri

**SECTION B - FILL IN THE BLANKS / TRUE-FALSE (15 × 1 = 15 Marks)**

**Q16.** The Mughals were proud of their \_\_\_\_\_ ancestry, not their Mongol descent. **[1 Mark]**

**Q17.** The mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called \_\_\_\_\_. **[1 Mark]**

**Q18.** The \_\_\_\_\_ is the process through which water continually changes its form and flows between oceans, atmosphere, and land. **[1 Mark]**

- Q19.** The Sahara Desert is located in \_\_\_\_\_ continent. [1 Mark]
- Q20.** The altitude of Ladakh varies from \_\_\_\_\_ meters in Kargil to more than 8000 meters. [1 Mark]
- Q21.** True or False: The Indus is the most important river flowing through Ladakh. [1 Mark]
- Q22.** True or False: People in the Sahara Desert wear heavy robes to protect themselves from cold weather. [1 Mark]
- Q23.** The Zamindar's role in Mughal administration was to collect \_\_\_\_\_ from the peasants. [1 Mark]
- Q24.** The numerical value that determined a mansabdar's rank and salary was called \_\_\_\_\_. [1 Mark]
- Q25.** True or False: Media plays an important role in shaping public opinion. [1 Mark]
- Q26.** The literacy rate among women is \_\_\_\_\_ than men in India. [1 Mark]
- Q27.** In a weekly market, goods are usually \_\_\_\_\_ (cheaper/costlier) than shopping malls. [1 Mark]
- Q28.** True or False: Aurangzeb faced guerrilla warfare from the Marathas in the Deccan. [1 Mark]
- Q29.** The \_\_\_\_\_ bring moisture from the sea and cause rainfall. [1 Mark]
- Q30.** True or False: Advertisements influence our purchasing decisions. [1 Mark]

**SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 × 2 = 20 Marks)**

- Q31.** Who was the founder of the Mughal Empire? Where and when did he establish the empire? [2 Marks]

- Q32.** What was the relationship between mansabdar and jagir? [2 Marks]
- Q33.** Name any two types of deserts found in the world. Give one example of each. [2 Marks]
- Q34.** Why is there scanty vegetation in deserts? [2 Marks]
- Q35.** What is precipitation? Name any three forms of precipitation. [2 Marks]
- Q36.** What is the difference between waves and tides? [2 Marks]
- Q37.** How do stereotypes affect women's right to equality? [2 Marks]
- Q38.** Why is independent media important in a democracy? [2 Marks]
- Q39.** What is the difference between a weekly market and a shopping complex? [2 Marks]
- Q40.** Why is water conservation necessary? Mention any two ways to conserve water. [2 Marks]

**SECTION D - LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 × 3 = 15 Marks)**

- Q41.** How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire? Explain. [3 Marks]
- Q42.** Describe the climate and vegetation of the Sahara Desert. [3 Marks]
- Q43.** Explain the water cycle with the help of a diagram. [3 Marks]
- Q44.** How can education bring about changes in the lives of women? Explain with examples. [3 Marks]
- Q45.** Explain how a chain of markets is formed. What purpose does it serve? [3 Marks]

**SECTION E - MAP WORK / CASE BASED QUESTIONS (5 × 3 = 15 Marks)**

**Q46.** On the outline map of India, mark and label the following: **[3 Marks]**

1. Delhi - Mughal capital
2. Agra - City of Taj Mahal
3. Thar Desert

**Q47. Case Study:** Rajputs and the Mughals **[3 Marks]**

Many Rajput rulers accepted Mughal authority and married their daughters into Mughal families to gain high positions. However, the Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar resisted for a long time. When they were finally defeated, the Mughals did not treat them badly.

Answer the following:

1. Why did some Rajput rulers accept Mughal authority? (1 mark)
2. Which Rajput clan resisted the Mughals? (1 mark)
3. How did Mughals treat the defeated Rajputs? (1 mark)

**Q48. Case Study:** Life in the Sahara Desert **[3 Marks]**

The Bedouins and Tuaregs are nomadic tribes living in the Sahara Desert. They rear livestock such as goats, sheep, camels, and horses. These animals provide them with milk, hides for making leather items, and hair for mats and clothes. They wear heavy robes for protection.

Answer the following:

1. Name two nomadic tribes of the Sahara. (1 mark)
2. What do these tribes get from their animals? (1 mark)
3. Why do they wear heavy robes? (1 mark)

**Q49. Case Study: Media and Democracy**

**[3 Marks]**

Media plays a crucial role in democracy by providing information to citizens, helping them make informed decisions. Independent media can act as a watchdog and question government actions. However, media is also influenced by money and advertising, which can affect the news it presents.

Answer the following:

1. What role does media play in democracy? (1 mark)
2. What does 'independent media' mean? (1 mark)
3. How can money influence media? (1 mark)

**Q50. Case Study: Markets and Equality**

**[3 Marks]**

Sujata and Kavita wanted to buy a dress from an expensive shop. When they entered, the guard stopped them and asked them to leave. This shows that not all people have equal access to all markets. People with more money can shop in expensive places, while others cannot.

Answer the following:

1. Why did the guard stop them? (1 mark)
2. Do all persons have equal rights to visit any shop? (1 mark)
3. What does this tell us about equality in markets? (1 mark)

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## DETAILED ANSWER KEY

### Class 7 Social Science Annual Exam 2025-26 (Set 2)

*All answers with marking schemes for comprehensive preparation*

#### SECTION A - ANSWERS TO MCQs (15 × 1 = 15 Marks)

##### Q1. Answer: (a) 1526

**Explanation:** Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526, marking the beginning of the Mughal Empire in India.

*1 mark for correct option*

##### Q2. Answer: (c) Akbar

**Explanation:** Akbar introduced Sulh-i-Kul meaning 'universal peace' or 'peace with all'. It was a policy of religious tolerance and harmony.

*1 mark for correct option*

##### Q3. Answer: (a) Raja Todar Mal

**Explanation:** Raja Todar Mal was Akbar's revenue minister who introduced the zabt system after a careful survey of crop yields, prices, and cultivated areas over 10 years (1570-1580).

*1 mark for correct option*

**Q4. Answer: (b) Sahara Desert**

**Explanation:** The Sahara Desert is the world's largest hot desert, located in North Africa, covering approximately 8.54 million sq. km.

*1 mark for correct option*

**Q5. Answer: (c) Jammu and Kashmir**

**Explanation:** Ladakh is a cold desert in the Great Himalayas, on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir.

*1 mark for correct option*

**Q6. Answer: (c) Erosion**

**Explanation:** The water cycle consists of evaporation, condensation, and precipitation. Erosion is a geological process, not part of the water cycle.

*1 mark for correct option*

**Q7. Answer: (b) Tides**

**Explanation:** Tides are the rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water caused mainly by the gravitational pull of the moon and sun.

*1 mark for correct option*

**Q8. Answer: (a) Between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn**

**Explanation:** The region between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn is called the Tropical Region, characterized by hot climate throughout the year.

*1 mark for correct option*

**Q9. Answer: (a) Bedouins and Tuaregs**

**Explanation:** Bedouins and Tuaregs are nomadic tribes of the Sahara Desert who rear livestock and move from place to place.

*1 mark for correct option*

**Q10. Answer: (b) Television**

**Explanation:** Television reaches the largest audience in India as it provides both audio and visual content and is accessible in most households.

*1 mark for correct option*

**Q11. Answer: (d) All of the above**

**Explanation:** Stereotypes affect women's rights to education, employment, and equality by restricting their opportunities and choices.

*1 mark for correct option*

**Q12. Answer: (b) It is held on a specific day of the week**

**Explanation:** Weekly markets are held on a particular day of the week (like Monday market, Wednesday market, etc.) and people from surrounding areas come to buy and sell goods.

1 mark for correct option

**Q13. Answer: (b) Land revenue**

**Explanation:** The main source of income for Mughal rulers was tax on agricultural produce (land revenue) collected from peasants.

1 mark for correct option

**Q14. Answer: (a) Water**

**Explanation:** An oasis is a green island in the desert where underground water comes to the surface, making it possible for plants to grow and people to settle.

1 mark for correct option

**Q15. Answer: (c) Akbar Nama**

**Explanation:** Abul Fazl wrote a three-volume history of Akbar's reign titled Akbar Nama. The third volume, Ain-i-Akbari, deals with administration, revenues, and geography.

1 mark for correct option

**SECTION B - ANSWERS TO FILL IN THE BLANKS / TRUE-FALSE (15 × 1 = 15 Marks)**

**Q16. Answer: Timurid**

**Explanation:** The Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry (from their father's side - Timur) but not their Mongol descent (from mother's side - Genghis

Khan), as Mongol rule was associated with massacres.

*1 mark for correct answer*

#### **Q17. Answer: jagirs**

**Explanation:** Mansabdars received revenue assignments called jagirs (somewhat like iqtas). They collected revenue from these jagirs through their servants.

*1 mark for correct answer*

#### **Q18. Answer: Water cycle / Hydrological cycle**

**Explanation:** The water cycle is the continuous movement of water between oceans, atmosphere, and land through evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.

*1 mark for correct answer*

#### **Q19. Answer: Africa / African**

**Explanation:** The Sahara Desert is located in North Africa, covering parts of 11 countries.

*1 mark for correct answer*

#### **Q20. Answer: 3000 / three thousand**

**Explanation:** The altitude of Ladakh varies from about 3000 meters in Kargil to more than 8000 meters in the Karakoram Range.

1 mark for correct answer

#### Q21. Answer: True

**Explanation:** The Indus is the most important river flowing through Ladakh. Other rivers also flow through the region and form deep valleys and gorges.

1 mark for correct answer

#### Q22. Answer: False

**Explanation:** People in the Sahara Desert wear heavy robes to protect themselves from dust storms, hot winds, and scorching sun, not from cold weather.

1 mark for correct answer

#### Q23. Answer: revenue / taxes

**Explanation:** Zamindars were intermediaries who collected revenue and taxes from peasants on behalf of the Mughal administration.

1 mark for correct answer

#### Q24. Answer: zat

**Explanation:** Zat was a numerical value that determined the rank, salary, and position of a mansabdar. The higher the zat, the more prestigious the position.

1 mark for correct answer

**Q25. Answer: True**

**Explanation:** Media plays a crucial role in democracy by providing information, raising awareness, and shaping public opinion on various issues.

*1 mark for correct answer*

**Q26. Answer: lower**

**Explanation:** The literacy rate among women in India is lower than men due to various social, economic, and cultural factors.

*1 mark for correct answer*

**Q27. Answer: cheaper**

**Explanation:** Goods in weekly markets are usually cheaper than shopping malls because there are no permanent shops, lower overhead costs, and sellers deal directly with buyers.

*1 mark for correct answer*

**Q28. Answer: True**

**Explanation:** Aurangzeb faced guerrilla warfare tactics from the Marathas under Shivaji in the Deccan region, which proved challenging for the Mughal army.

*1 mark for correct answer*

**Q29. Answer: Monsoon winds / Winds**

**Explanation:** Monsoon winds bring moisture from the sea and cause rainfall in various regions. They are seasonal winds.

*1 mark for correct answer*

**Q30. Answer: True**

**Explanation:** Advertisements influence our purchasing decisions by creating desires, showing product benefits, and using persuasive techniques.

*1 mark for correct answer*

**SECTION C - ANSWERS TO SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 × 2 = 20 Marks)**

**Q31. Answer: Founder of the Mughal Empire**

**Babur** was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. He defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the **Battle of Panipat in 1526** and established the Mughal Empire with its capital at Delhi. He ruled from 1526 to 1530.

*1 mark for name, 1 mark for place and time*

**Q32. Answer: Relationship between Mansabdar and Jagir**

Mansabdars received their **salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs**. However, they did not actually reside in or administer their jagirs. They only had the **rights to collect revenue** from their jagir assignments, which was collected for them by their servants, while the mansabdars themselves served in some other part of the country.

*1 mark for explaining jagir as salary, 1 mark for explaining the collection system*

### **Q33. Answer: Types of Deserts**

The two types of deserts found in the world are:

1. **Hot Deserts** - Example: Sahara Desert (Africa), Thar Desert (India)
2. **Cold Deserts** - Example: Ladakh (India), Gobi Desert (Asia)

*1 mark for naming two types, 1 mark for giving correct examples*

### **Q34. Answer: Scanty Vegetation in Deserts**

There is scanty vegetation in deserts due to the following reasons:

1. **Low rainfall:** Deserts receive very little rainfall, which is essential for plant growth
2. **Extreme temperatures:** Very hot or very cold temperatures make it difficult for plants to survive
3. **Poor soil:** Desert soil is either sandy (in hot deserts) or covered with snow (in cold deserts), which does not support vegetation

*1 mark for mentioning rainfall/climate, 1 mark for explaining soil conditions*

### **Q35. Answer: Precipitation**

**Precipitation** is the deposition of moisture from the atmosphere onto the earth's surface in any form.

**Three forms of precipitation are:**

1. Rain
2. Snow
3. Hail / Sleet / Fog

1 mark for definition, 1 mark for naming three forms

### Q36. Answer: Difference between Waves and Tides

Waves	Tides
Waves are caused by wind blowing across the water's surface	Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the moon and sun
Waves are irregular movements of water	Tides are rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water occurring twice a day

1 mark for each difference explained correctly

### Q37. Answer: Stereotypes and Women's Equality

Stereotypes affect women's right to equality in the following ways:

1. **Limited opportunities:** Society assigns specific roles to women (like housework, childcare) and denies them opportunities in other fields
2. **Unequal treatment:** Women's choices and abilities are not taken into account, and they are not free to choose their career or lifestyle as per their wish
3. **Discrimination:** Women face discrimination in education, employment, and wages due to stereotypical thinking

2 marks for explaining any two ways stereotypes affect equality

### Q38. Answer: Importance of Independent Media

Independent media is important in a democracy because:

1. **Provides unbiased information:** It helps citizens get accurate and factual information without government control or influence
2. **Acts as a watchdog:** Independent media can question government actions, expose corruption, and hold those in power accountable
3. **Represents diverse views:** It presents different perspectives on issues, helping people make informed decisions

*2 marks for explaining any two important roles correctly*

### Q39. Answer: Difference between Weekly Market and Shopping Complex

Weekly Market	Shopping Complex
Held on a specific day of the week	Open every day
Temporary shops, sellers sit on ground or use temporary stalls	Permanent shops in buildings
Goods are cheaper, bargaining is common	Goods are expensive, fixed prices
Serves local needs, limited variety	Wide variety of branded goods

*1 mark for each difference (any two differences)*

### Q40. Answer: Water Conservation

**Water conservation is necessary because:**

- Fresh water is limited and not evenly distributed
- Growing population and industries are increasing water demand
- Many regions face water scarcity

**Two ways to conserve water:**

1. **Rainwater harvesting:** Collecting and storing rainwater for future use
2. **Avoid wastage:** Turn off taps when not in use, fix leaking pipes, reuse water where possible

1 mark for explaining importance, 1 mark for two conservation methods

## SECTION D - ANSWERS TO LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 × 3 = 15 Marks)

### Q41. Answer: Importance of Land Revenue to Mughal Empire

Land revenue was extremely important to the stability of the Mughal Empire for the following reasons:

1. **Main source of income:** Tax on agricultural produce (land revenue) was the primary and most important source of income for Mughal rulers. It formed the backbone of the empire's economy.
2. **Administrative expenses:** The revenue was used to pay salaries and wages to the army, bureaucrats, officials, artisans, and workers. It covered all administrative expenditure.
3. **Empire expansion and welfare:** The money collected was invested in:
  - Building forts and monuments
  - Expansion of the empire through military campaigns
  - Welfare of subjects and development works
4. **Maintaining law and order:** Large revenue was needed to maintain a strong army and administrative machinery to keep law and order in the vast empire.
5. **Economic stability:** Regular and systematic collection of land revenue (like the zabt system introduced by Todar Mal) strengthened the economic system and ensured stability.

Without land revenue, the Mughal Empire could not have maintained its power, expanded its territory, or provided governance and welfare to its subjects.

1 mark for identifying it as main income source, 1 mark for administrative use, 1 mark for expansion/welfare/economic stability

## Q42. Answer: Climate and Vegetation of Sahara Desert

### CLIMATE OF SAHARA DESERT:

- **Hot and dry climate:** The Sahara has a scorching hot and parched climate
- **Extreme temperatures:** Daytime temperatures can soar up to 50°C or more, while nights can be extremely cold
- **Low rainfall:** The region receives very scanty rainfall, making it one of the driest places on Earth
- **Strong winds:** Frequent dust storms and hot winds blow across the desert

### VEGETATION OF SAHARA DESERT:

- **Sparse vegetation:** Due to lack of water and extreme heat, vegetation is very scanty
- **Drought-resistant plants:** Plants like cactus, date palms, and acacia are found as they have adapted to dry conditions:
  - Cactus has thick stems to store water and leaves reduced to spines
  - Date palms grow near oases where water is available
  - Acacia trees have long roots to reach underground water
- **Oases:** Green patches with date palms and other vegetation are found around oases where underground water comes to the surface

1.5 marks for climate description, 1.5 marks for vegetation description

## Q43. Answer: Water Cycle

### The Water Cycle (Hydrological Cycle):

The water cycle is the continuous process through which water moves between oceans, atmosphere, and land, constantly changing its form.

### **Stages of the Water Cycle:**

1. **Evaporation:** The sun heats water in oceans, rivers, and lakes, turning it into water vapor that rises into the atmosphere
2. **Condensation:** As water vapor rises and cools, it condenses to form tiny water droplets that create clouds
3. **Precipitation:** When clouds become heavy with water droplets, they fall back to earth as precipitation in the form of rain, snow, hail, or sleet
4. **Collection:** The precipitated water collects in oceans, rivers, lakes, and underground (groundwater), and the cycle repeats

**Diagram:** [Students should draw a simple diagram showing: Sun → Water bodies → Evaporation (arrows going up) → Clouds → Precipitation (arrows coming down) → Collection in water bodies]

### **Key Points:**

- This is a continuous and never-ending process
- The total amount of water on Earth remains constant
- Water constantly changes its form from liquid to gas to solid and back

*1 mark for defining water cycle, 1 mark for explaining stages, 1 mark for diagram*

### **Q44. Answer: Education and Changes in Women's Lives**

Education can bring about significant changes in the lives of women in the following ways:

1. **Economic Independence:**
  - Education enables women to get jobs and earn their own income
  - They become financially independent and don't have to depend on others

- Example: Educated women can become teachers, doctors, engineers, or start their own businesses

## **2. Breaking Stereotypes and Social Change:**

- Education helps women understand their rights and question social inequalities
- It challenges traditional stereotypes about women's roles
- Example: Rashundari Devi, Ramabai, and Rokeya learned to read and write, which was revolutionary in their time. They used education to fight for women's rights and social reform

## **3. Decision-making Power:**

- Educated women can participate in decision-making at home and in society
- They can voice their opinions and make informed choices about their lives
- Example: Educated women can decide about their marriage, career, and children's education

## **4. Better Quality of Life:**

- Education leads to better health awareness and hygiene practices
- Educated mothers ensure better nutrition and education for their children
- Example: Educated women have fewer children and provide better care for their families

Thus, education is the key to women's empowerment and social transformation.

*1 mark for explaining any one way, 1 mark for second way, 1 mark for giving examples*

## **Q45. Answer: Chain of Markets**

### **How a Chain of Markets is Formed:**

A chain of markets is formed when goods pass through several intermediaries before reaching the final consumer. The process works as follows:

1. **Producer/Farmer:** The chain starts with the producer (farmer, manufacturer, or craftsperson) who produces goods
2. **Wholesaler:** Producers sell their goods in bulk to wholesalers who buy large quantities at lower prices
3. **Retailer:** Wholesalers sell smaller quantities to retailers (shopkeepers) at higher prices than they paid
4. **Consumer:** Finally, retailers sell goods to final consumers at even higher prices

**Example:** A shirt's journey: Cotton farmer → Cotton trader → Textile mill → Cloth merchant → Shirt manufacturer → Wholesaler → Retailer → Consumer

**Purpose Served by Chain of Markets:**

1. **Distribution:** Helps goods reach from production centers to consumers in different locations
2. **Specialization:** Each participant specializes in their role (producing, storing, transporting, selling)
3. **Availability:** Ensures goods are available to consumers when and where they need them
4. **Employment:** Creates jobs for wholesalers, retailers, transporters, and others in the chain
5. **Price determination:** Market forces and competition at each level help determine prices

**Note:** However, this chain also means that profits are shared among many intermediaries, so consumers pay more than the original price, and producers often get less than the final selling price.

*1.5 marks for explaining chain formation, 1.5 marks for explaining purpose*

**SECTION E - ANSWERS TO MAP WORK / CASE BASED QUESTIONS (5 × 3 = 15 Marks)**

#### Q46. Answer: Map Work - India

##### Instructions for Map Marking:

1. **Delhi:** Mark and label Delhi in North India (Mughal capital - mark with a capital symbol)
2. **Agra:** Mark and label Agra in Uttar Pradesh (City of Taj Mahal - mark with a monument symbol)
3. **Thar Desert:** Mark and label the Thar Desert in Rajasthan and Gujarat region (shade the desert area lightly)

##### Map Drawing Tips:

- Use pencil for marking locations initially
- Label clearly with capital letters
- Draw symbols neatly
- Ensure all three locations are accurately marked

*1 mark for each correctly marked and labeled location (Total 3 marks)*



#### Q47. Answer: Case Study - Rajputs and Mughals

##### (i) Why did some Rajput rulers accept Mughal authority? (1 mark)

Some Rajput rulers accepted Mughal authority to gain high positions and power in the Mughal court. They also married their daughters into Mughal families to establish alliances and secure their kingdoms.

##### (ii) Which Rajput clan resisted the Mughals? (1 mark)

The Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar resisted Mughal authority for a long time.

##### (iii) How did Mughals treat the defeated Rajputs? (1 mark)

When the Rajputs were finally defeated, the Mughals did not treat them badly. Instead, they were treated with respect and often given positions in the Mughal

administration.

*1 mark for each correctly answered sub-question*

#### **Q48. Answer: Case Study - Life in Sahara Desert**

##### **(i) Name two nomadic tribes of the Sahara. (1 mark)**

The two nomadic tribes of the Sahara Desert are Bedouins and Tuaregs.

##### **(ii) What do these tribes get from their animals? (1 mark)**

These tribes get the following from their animals:

- Milk for consumption
- Hides from which they make leather for belts, slippers, and water bottles
- Hair which is used for making mats, carpets, clothes, and blankets

##### **(iii) Why do they wear heavy robes? (1 mark)**

They wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms, hot winds, and the scorching heat of the desert sun. The robes also prevent excessive sweating and water loss from the body.

*1 mark for each correctly answered sub-question*

#### **Q49. Answer: Case Study - Media and Democracy**

##### **(i) What role does media play in democracy? (1 mark)**

Media plays a crucial role in democracy by providing information to citizens, helping them make informed decisions about government policies and actions. It raises awareness about social and political issues.

##### **(ii) What does 'independent media' mean? (1 mark)**

Independent media means media that is not controlled or influenced by the government or powerful business groups. It is free to report news and present different viewpoints without fear or favor.

**(iii) How can money influence media? (1 mark)**

Money can influence media through advertisements and sponsorships. Media organizations depend on advertising revenue, so they may avoid reporting news that goes against their advertisers' interests. Wealthy individuals or corporations can also own media houses and influence the content they publish.

*1 mark for each correctly answered sub-question*

**Q50. Answer: Case Study - Markets and Equality**

**(i) Why did the guard stop them? (1 mark)**

The guard stopped Sujata and Kavita because he judged them by their appearance and thought they could not afford to buy expensive items from the shop. He discriminated against them based on their economic status.

**(ii) Do all persons have equal rights to visit any shop? (1 mark)**

In principle, yes - all persons should have equal rights to visit any shop in a marketplace. However, in reality, this is not always true. People with less money often face discrimination and are not treated equally in expensive shops.

**(iii) What does this tell us about equality in markets? (1 mark)**

This tells us that equality does not exist in all markets. People with more money have access to better quality goods and better shopping experiences, while those with less money face discrimination and have limited access to certain markets. Economic inequality leads to unequal treatment in markets.

*1 mark for each correctly answered sub-question*

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## Marking Summary

Section	Question Type	Total Marks
Section A	Multiple Choice Questions (15 × 1)	15 marks
Section B	Fill in the Blanks / True-False (15 × 1)	15 marks
Section C	Short Answer Questions (10 × 2)	20 marks
Section D	Long Answer Questions (5 × 3)	15 marks
Section E	Map Work / Case Based Questions (5 × 3)	15 marks
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>80 marks</b>

## END OF ANSWER KEY - SET 2

**Total Marks: 80**

This is a comprehensive solved practice paper for Class 7 Social Science Annual Examination (Set 2).

Covers both Periodic Test II and Annual Exam syllabus.

Study thoroughly and understand all concepts.

For doubts and queries, contact: **Math Love Institute**

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## MATH LOVE INSTITUTE

+91 7869553517 | [www.mathlove.in](http://www.mathlove.in)

Raipur, Chhattisgarh | Indore, Madhya Pradesh

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