

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE

Annual Examination 2025-26

Class: VII | Subject: Social Science (SET - 3)

Time: 3 Hours | Maximum Marks: 80

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Student Name:	_____
Roll Number:	_____
Date:	_____

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. Who wrote the Akbar Nama which mentions that Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages? **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Abul Fazl
- (b) Badauni
- (c) Faizi
- (d) Birbal

Q2. The Ahom society was divided into clans called: **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Paiks
- (b) Khels
- (c) Buranjis
- (d) Bhuiyans

Q3. The Banjaras were important trader-nomads who moved in groups called: **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Khels
- (b) Tandas
- (c) Garhs
- (d) Chaurasis

Q4. Rani Durgawati was a brave queen of which Gond kingdom? **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Gondwana
- (b) Garha Katanga
- (c) Malwa
- (d) Mewar

Q5. The average temperature in the Sahara Desert in summer is: **[1 Mark]**

- (a) 20°C
- (b) 30°C
- (c) 40°C
- (d) Over 50°C

- Q6.** Which animal is called the 'ship of the desert'? **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Horse
 - (b) Camel
 - (c) Elephant
 - (d) Yak
- Q7.** The majority of the Earth's surface is covered by: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Land
 - (b) Water
 - (c) Ice
 - (d) Desert
- Q8.** Ocean currents are caused by: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Winds only
 - (b) Temperature differences only
 - (c) Winds and temperature differences
 - (d) Moon's gravity
- Q9.** The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin lies in which region? **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Tropical region
 - (b) Sub-tropical region
 - (c) Temperate region
 - (d) Polar region
- Q10.** Which of the following is a cash crop grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin? **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Rice
 - (b) Wheat
 - (c) Jute
 - (d) Barley

Q11. What does the term 'literacy rate' mean? **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Number of schools in an area
- (b) Percentage of literate population
- (c) Number of libraries
- (d) Number of books published

Q12. In which type of market do we find shops in permanent buildings? **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Weekly market
- (b) Shopping complex
- (c) Street market
- (d) Village market

Q13. A wholesaler is a person who: **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Sells to final consumers
- (b) Buys and sells in large quantities
- (c) Produces goods
- (d) Advertises products

Q14. Which medium of communication reaches people who cannot read or write? **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Newspapers
- (b) Books
- (c) Television and Radio
- (d) Magazines

Q15. Shifting cultivation is also known as: **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Terrace farming
- (b) Slash and burn agriculture
- (c) Intensive farming
- (d) Plantation agriculture

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

Q16. The Gond kingdoms were divided into units called _____. **[1 Mark]**

- Q17.** The Ahom chronicles or historical works were known as _____ [1 Mark]
- Q18.** The forced labourers in the Ahom state were called _____. [1 Mark]
- Q19.** The oasis in the desert supports _____ and provides water. [1 Mark]
- Q20.** The _____ is the largest source of fresh water on Earth. [1 Mark]
- Q21.** True or False: The Banjaras were trader-nomads who helped in transporting grain for armies. [1 Mark]
- Q22.** True or False: Cold deserts have very high temperatures throughout the year. [1 Mark]
- Q23.** The main occupation of people in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is _____. [1 Mark]
- Q24.** Animals like elephants, tigers, and one-horned rhinoceros are found in the _____ basin. [1 Mark]
- Q25.** True or False: Women in India have equal literacy rates as men. [1 Mark]
- Q26.** The person who weaves cloth is called a _____. [1 Mark]
- Q27.** In a _____ market, traders sell goods directly to consumers at lower prices. [1 Mark]
- Q28.** True or False: Media can influence public opinion on political and social issues. [1 Mark]
- Q29.** The practice of growing crops on slopes by cutting steps is called _____ farming. [1 Mark]
- Q30.** True or False: Ocean water is saline and cannot be used for drinking without treatment. [1 Mark]

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

- Q31.** What were the main features of tribal societies in medieval India? [2 Marks]
- Q32.** Who were the Banjaras? Why were they important for the economy? [2 Marks]
- Q33.** How did the Ahom society organize its administration? [2 Marks]
- Q34.** What is an oasis? Why is it important for desert dwellers? [2 Marks]
- Q35.** Mention any two ways in which people have adapted to life in hot deserts. [2 Marks]
- Q36.** What is the importance of oceans for human life? [2 Marks]
- Q37.** Name the main crops grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin and explain why they are grown there. [2 Marks]
- Q38.** How does education help in women's empowerment? Give two points. [2 Marks]
- Q39.** What is the role of a retailer in the chain of markets? [2 Marks]
- Q40.** Why should media be free from government and business control? [2 Marks]

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

- Q41.** Describe the relationship between tribes and larger kingdoms in medieval India. How did some tribes become powerful? [3 Marks]
- Q42.** Compare the lifestyle of people in the Sahara Desert with those in Ladakh. [3 Marks]
- Q43.** Describe the climate, vegetation, and wildlife of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. [3 Marks]

Q44. Explain how women face inequality in different areas of life. What steps can be taken to achieve gender equality? **[3 Marks]**

Q45. Describe the journey of a shirt from cotton field to market. Who are the various people involved in this process? **[3 Marks]**

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

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

1. Sahara Desert
2. Ganga River
3. Brahmaputra River

Q47. Case Study: The Gond Kingdom **[3 Marks]**

The Gonds were a large tribe living in a vast forested region called Gondwana. By the sixteenth century, Gond states like Garha Katanga became very powerful. According to Akbar Nama, Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages. The Gond rajas gave land grants to Brahmanas and built temples to gain legitimacy.

Answer the following:

1. What was Gondwana? (1 mark)
2. Name one important Gond kingdom. (1 mark)
3. Why did Gond rajas give land grants to Brahmanas? (1 mark)

Q48. Case Study: Adaptation in Deserts

[3 Marks]

People living in deserts have adapted to the harsh climate in unique ways. In hot deserts like the Sahara, people wear loose, heavy robes to protect from sun and dust storms. They live in tents that can be easily moved. Animals like camels store fat in their humps and can survive without water for days.

Answer the following:

1. Why do people in hot deserts wear heavy robes? (1 mark)
2. How are camels adapted to desert life? (1 mark)
3. Why do desert people live in tents? (1 mark)

Q49. Case Study: Agriculture in Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin

[3 Marks]

The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is one of the most fertile regions in the world. The climate is suitable for agriculture with adequate rainfall. Paddy is the main crop as rice cultivation requires sufficient water. Other crops include wheat, jute, sugarcane, and tea. The area has a very high population density.

Answer the following:

1. Why is paddy the main crop in this region? (1 mark)
2. Name two cash crops grown in this basin. (1 mark)
3. Why is the population density high in this region? (1 mark)

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Q50. Case Study: Women and Work

[3 Marks]

Kavita's mother is a teacher, but she also does all the household work - cooking, cleaning, and taking care of children. Her father only goes to office and comes back. When Kavita asked why her father doesn't help at home, her mother said it is women's duty to manage the home. This shows how stereotypes affect division of labor.

Answer the following:

1. What is the stereotype shown in this case? (1 mark)
2. Is this division of work fair? Why? (1 mark)
3. What should be done to change this situation? (1 mark)

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DETAILED ANSWER KEY

Class 7 Social Science Annual Exam 2025-26 (Set 3)

All answers with marking schemes for comprehensive preparation

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

Q1. Answer: (a) Abul Fazl

Explanation: Abul Fazl was Akbar's court historian who wrote Akbar Nama, a detailed account of Akbar's reign. He mentioned that the Gond kingdom of Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages.

1 mark for correct option

Q2. Answer: (b) Khels

Explanation: The Ahom society was divided into clans called khels. A khel controlled several villages, and all adult males served in the army during war.

1 mark for correct option

Q3. Answer: (b) Tandas

Explanation: The Banjaras usually moved in groups called tandas. Each tanda consisted of several hundred families with their animals and belongings.

1 mark for correct option

Q4. Answer: (b) Garha Katanga

Explanation: Rani Durgawati was the brave queen of Garha Katanga who fought against Mughal forces under Asaf Khan in 1564.

1 mark for correct option

Q5. Answer: (d) Over 50°C

Explanation: The Sahara Desert has extreme temperatures, with summer temperatures often exceeding 50°C during the day.

1 mark for correct option

Q6. Answer: (b) Camel

Explanation: Camels are called 'ships of the desert' because they can carry heavy loads across desert terrain and survive without water for many days.

1 mark for correct option

Q7. Answer: (b) Water

Explanation: More than 71% of the Earth's surface is covered by water, mainly oceans and seas.

1 mark for correct option

Q8. Answer: (c) Winds and temperature differences

Explanation: Ocean currents are caused by a combination of winds blowing across the water surface and temperature differences in ocean water.

1 mark for correct option

Q9. Answer: (b) Sub-tropical region

Explanation: The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin lies in the sub-tropical region, situated between 10°N to 30°N latitudes.

1 mark for correct option

Q10. Answer: (c) Jute

Explanation: Jute is an important cash crop grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin, particularly in West Bengal and Bangladesh.

1 mark for correct option

Q11. Answer: (b) Percentage of literate population

Explanation: Literacy rate refers to the percentage of people who can read and write in a given population (usually calculated for people above 7 years of age).

1 mark for correct option

Q12. Answer: (b) Shopping complex

Explanation: Shopping complexes or malls have permanent shops in buildings, unlike weekly markets which are temporary.

1 mark for correct option

Q13. Answer: (b) Buys and sells in large quantities

Explanation: A wholesaler is a trader who buys goods in bulk from producers and sells them in large quantities to retailers.

1 mark for correct option

Q14. Answer: (c) Television and Radio

Explanation: Television and radio are audio-visual media that can reach illiterate people, unlike newspapers and books which require reading skills.

1 mark for correct option

Q15. Answer: (b) Slash and burn agriculture

Explanation: Shifting cultivation involves cutting and burning trees and bushes, then growing crops in the ashes. It is also called slash and burn agriculture.

1 mark for correct option

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

Q16. Answer: garhs or chaurasis

Explanation: Gond kingdoms were divided into garhs (administrative units). Each garh was further subdivided into units of 84 villages called chaurasis.

1 mark for correct answer

Q17. Answer: Buranjis

Explanation: The Ahom chronicles (historical works) were known as Buranjis. They were written in Ahom and Assamese languages.

1 mark for correct answer

Q18. Answer: paiks

Explanation: The Ahom state depended on forced labour, and these forced labourers were called paiks. Each village had to send a number of paiks by rotation.

1 mark for correct answer

Q19. Answer: vegetation / plant life

Explanation: An oasis is a green area in the desert where underground water comes to the surface, supporting vegetation like date palms and providing water for people and animals.

1 mark for correct answer

Q20. Answer: Ice caps / Glaciers

Explanation: Ice caps and glaciers are the largest source of fresh water on Earth, though they are frozen and not directly usable.

1 mark for correct answer

Q21. Answer: True

Explanation: The Banjaras were trader-nomads who transported grain for Sultan Alauddin Khalji and the Mughal army during military campaigns.

1 mark for correct answer

Q22. Answer: False

Explanation: Cold deserts like Ladakh have very low temperatures, especially in winter. The statement is false as it says they have high temperatures.

1 mark for correct answer

Q23. Answer: agriculture / farming

Explanation: Agriculture is the main occupation of people in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin due to fertile soil and adequate rainfall.

1 mark for correct answer

Q24. Answer: Ganga-Brahmaputra / Brahmaputra

Explanation: The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is rich in wildlife including elephants, tigers, deer, monkeys, and the one-horned rhinoceros.

1 mark for correct answer

Q25. Answer: False

Explanation: Women in India have lower literacy rates compared to men due to various social, economic, and cultural factors.

1 mark for correct answer

Q26. Answer: weaver

Explanation: A weaver is a person who weaves thread or yarn into cloth using a handloom or powerloom.

1 mark for correct answer

Q27. Answer: weekly

Explanation: In weekly markets, traders sell goods directly to consumers at lower prices because there are no permanent shops and lower overhead costs.

1 mark for correct answer

Q28. Answer: True

Explanation: Media plays a crucial role in influencing public opinion on political, social, and economic issues through news, debates, and analysis.

1 mark for correct answer

Q29. Answer: terrace

Explanation: Terrace farming involves cutting steps on slopes to create flat surfaces for growing crops. It prevents soil erosion and conserves water.

1 mark for correct answer

Q30. Answer: True

Explanation: Ocean water contains high levels of salt (salinity) and cannot be consumed directly. It requires desalination treatment to make it drinkable.

1 mark for correct answer

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

Q31. Answer: Main Features of Tribal Societies

The main features of tribal societies in medieval India were:

1. **Social Organization:** They were organized into clans and kinship groups, with social bonds based on family relationships
2. **Livelihood:** They lived by hunting, gathering, fishing, shifting cultivation, or animal herding
3. **Settlement:** Many tribes lived in forests, hills, deserts, and difficult-to-reach areas
4. **Culture:** They had rich oral traditions, their own languages, customs, and beliefs
5. **Freedom:** They retained their freedom and preserved their separate culture, different from caste-based societies

1 mark for mentioning any two features correctly, 1 mark for proper explanation

Q32. Answer: The Banjaras and Their Economic Importance

Who were Banjaras: The Banjaras were the most important trader-nomads who moved in groups called tandas with their families and animals.

Why they were important for the economy:

1. They bought grain where it was cheaply available and sold it where it was expensive, thus connecting different markets
2. They transported grain to city markets for rulers like Sultan Alauddin Khalji

3. They carried food grains for Mughal armies during military campaigns, making them essential for warfare
4. They helped in trade by transporting goods from one place to another, connecting India to the outside world

1 mark for explaining who they were, 1 mark for explaining their economic importance

Q33. Answer: Ahom Administration

The Ahom society organized its administration in the following ways:

1. **Clan-based system:** Society was divided into clans called khels, with each khel controlling several villages
2. **Forced labour (Paiks):** The state depended on forced labour. A census was taken, and each village had to send paiks by rotation
3. **Population redistribution:** People from heavily populated areas were shifted to less populated places, thus breaking up Ahom clans
4. **Centralized administration:** By the first half of the 17th century, the administration became quite centralized with strong royal control

1 mark for explaining khel system, 1 mark for explaining paik system or centralization

Q34. Answer: Oasis and Its Importance

What is an oasis: An oasis is a green area in the desert where underground water comes to the surface, creating a fertile spot with vegetation.

Importance for desert dwellers:

1. **Source of water:** Provides fresh water for drinking and irrigation in an otherwise waterless landscape
2. **Vegetation:** Supports growth of plants like date palms, providing food and materials
3. **Settlement:** Enables people to settle and establish villages or towns

4. **Rest stop:** Serves as a resting place for travelers and trade caravans crossing the desert

1 mark for defining oasis, 1 mark for explaining its importance

Q35. Answer: Adaptation to Life in Hot Deserts

People have adapted to life in hot deserts in the following ways:

1. **Clothing:** They wear loose, heavy robes that protect them from dust storms, hot winds, and the scorching sun. White or light-colored clothes reflect heat and keep the body cool
2. **Housing:** They live in temporary tents made of animal skins or woven materials that can be easily moved from one oasis to another
3. **Nomadic lifestyle:** They adopt a nomadic way of life, moving with their herds in search of water and pasture
4. **Animals:** They rear animals like camels, goats, and sheep that are adapted to desert conditions and provide milk, meat, wool, and transportation

1 mark for each correct adaptation explained (any two)

Q36. Answer: Importance of Oceans

Oceans are important for human life in many ways:

1. **Climate regulation:** Oceans regulate the Earth's climate and temperature by absorbing heat and distributing it through currents
2. **Water cycle:** They are the main source of water vapor for the water cycle, which brings rainfall
3. **Food source:** Oceans provide fish and other seafood that millions of people depend on for nutrition
4. **Transportation:** They serve as important routes for shipping and trade between countries

5. **Resources:** Oceans provide resources like oil, minerals, and salt
6. **Oxygen:** Marine plants produce a significant amount of oxygen we breathe

1 mark for each important point explained (any two points)

Q37. Answer: Crops in Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin

Main crops grown:

1. **Paddy (Rice):** The main crop of the region
2. **Wheat:** Grown in areas with less rainfall
3. **Jute:** An important cash crop
4. **Sugarcane and tea:** Other important crops

Why they are grown:

- The region has **fertile alluvial soil** suitable for agriculture
- **Adequate rainfall** and rivers provide sufficient water for crops like paddy
- The **sub-tropical climate** with warm temperatures is ideal for growing rice, jute, and sugarcane
- The **flat plains** make cultivation easy

1 mark for naming crops, 1 mark for explaining reasons

Q38. Answer: Education and Women's Empowerment

Education helps in women's empowerment in the following ways:

1. **Economic independence:** Education enables women to get jobs and earn their own income. Educated women can become teachers, doctors, engineers, or start businesses, making them financially independent
2. **Awareness of rights:** Education helps women understand their rights and enables them to question social inequalities and discrimination. They can

- voice their opinions and make informed decisions about their lives
3. **Breaking stereotypes:** Education challenges traditional beliefs about women's roles in society and helps break gender stereotypes
 4. **Better family life:** Educated women can provide better care, nutrition, and education to their children, leading to overall family development

1 mark for each point explained correctly (any two points)

Q39. Answer: Role of Retailer in Chain of Markets

The role of a retailer in the chain of markets is:

1. **Final link:** The retailer is the final link in the chain between producers and consumers
2. **Buys from wholesalers:** Retailers buy goods in smaller quantities from wholesalers at higher prices than wholesale rates
3. **Sells to consumers:** They sell products directly to final consumers in small quantities suitable for individual or household use
4. **Provides convenience:** Retailers make goods available to consumers at convenient locations (local shops, markets, malls)
5. **Customer service:** They provide information about products, offer choices, and sometimes provide after-sales service

1 mark for explaining buying from wholesaler, 1 mark for explaining selling to consumers

Q40. Answer: Independent Media

Media should be free from government and business control because:

1. **Unbiased information:** Independent media can provide truthful and unbiased information to citizens without fear of censorship or pressure. This helps people make informed decisions
2. **Watchdog role:** Free media acts as a watchdog, questioning government actions, exposing corruption, and holding those in power accountable for

their actions

3. **Democracy:** In a democracy, citizens need accurate information to participate effectively. If media is controlled by government or businesses, it will only show what benefits them, not what is true
4. **Diverse viewpoints:** Independent media can present multiple perspectives on issues, promoting healthy debate and discussion

1 mark for each reason explained correctly (any two reasons)

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

Q41. Answer: Tribes and Larger Kingdoms in Medieval India

Relationship between tribes and larger kingdoms:

1. Interaction and Exchange:

- Tribal societies and caste-based societies constantly interacted with each other
- Tribes exchanged forest products, animals, and crafts with settled societies for grain, cloth, and metal goods
- This interaction caused both societies to adapt and change over time

2. Integration into Kingdoms:

- Over time, many tribes were absorbed into caste-based society and given the status of jatis (castes)
- Some tribal chiefs became part of the ruling class, especially after adopting the practices of larger kingdoms
- With the support of Brahmanas, many tribes became part of the hierarchical caste system

3. Conflicts:

- Some tribes resisted integration and clashed with more powerful kingdoms

- Powerful tribes established their own states which sometimes came into conflict with larger empires

How some tribes became powerful:

1. State Formation:

- Some tribes like the Gonds and Ahoms established extensive states with well-organized systems of administration
- They built large kingdoms by suppressing smaller chiefs and annexing neighboring territories

2. Gaining Legitimacy:

- Tribal rulers gave land grants to Brahmanas and temples to gain legitimacy and acceptance
- They adopted the title of 'raja' and followed some practices of larger kingdoms
- They built temples and forts to display their power and authority

3. Military Strength:

- Tribes like the Ahoms built strong armies and used advanced weapons including firearms
- They successfully resisted invasions from powerful kingdoms like the Mughals

Examples:

- The **Gond kingdom of Garha Katanga** became so powerful that it had 70,000 villages according to Akbar Nama
- The **Ahoms** created a powerful state in the Brahmaputra valley and successfully defended against Mughal invasions

1 mark for explaining relationship/interaction, 1 mark for explaining integration, 1 mark for explaining how tribes became powerful

Q42. Answer: Comparison of Lifestyle in Sahara and Ladakh

Aspect	Sahara Desert (Hot Desert)	Ladakh (Cold Desert)
Climate	Very hot, temperatures can exceed 50°C in summer; nights can be cold; very low rainfall	Extremely cold, temperatures can drop to -40°C in winter; cool summers; very low rainfall
Clothing	Loose, heavy robes to protect from sun, dust storms, and hot winds; turbans to cover head	Thick woolen clothes, animal skin coats to protect from extreme cold; headgear to protect from cold winds
Housing	Temporary tents that can be moved; some permanent houses near oases	Thick-walled stone or mud-brick houses to keep warm; flat roofs
Occupation	Nomadic herding (goats, sheep, camels); trading; date cultivation near oases	Rearing animals (sheep, goats, yaks); growing barley, wheat; tourism
Animals	Camels (ship of desert), goats, sheep	Yaks, sheep, goats, pashmina goats
Vegetation	Cactus, date palms near oases, thorny bushes	Sparse vegetation; some grasses, willows near water sources
People	Bedouins, Tuaregs (nomadic tribes)	Ladakhis (mainly Buddhists)
Water Source	Oases, underground wells	Rivers, glaciers, snowmelt

Common Features:

- Both receive very little rainfall
- Both have sparse vegetation
- People in both regions have adapted their lifestyle to harsh climatic conditions
- Animal rearing is an important occupation in both

1 mark for climate comparison, 1 mark for lifestyle/occupation comparison, 1 mark for any other valid comparison



Q43. Answer: Climate, Vegetation, and Wildlife of Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin

CLIMATE:

1. **Sub-tropical climate:** The basin lies in the sub-tropical region (10°N to 30°N latitudes)
2. **Monsoon influence:** The region experiences monsoon climate with seasonal variations:
 - Hot summers (temperature around 25-30°C)
 - Cold winters (temperature around 10-15°C)
 - Rainy season from June to September
3. **High rainfall:** The region receives heavy rainfall, particularly in the eastern parts (Brahmaputra valley and delta region can receive over 200 cm annually)
4. **High humidity:** Due to abundant water bodies and heavy rainfall

VEGETATION:

1. **Tropical deciduous forests:** Trees that shed their leaves in dry season:
 - Sal, teak, peepal, neem, bamboo
 - These trees are found in areas with moderate rainfall
2. **Tropical evergreen forests:** In areas with very high rainfall (Assam, parts of West Bengal):

- Dense forests with trees like mahogany, ebony, rosewood
 - Trees remain green throughout the year
3. **Tropical grasslands:** Elephant grass and patches of grasslands in some areas
 4. **Mangrove forests:** In the Sundarbans delta region (world's largest mangrove forest)
 5. **Agricultural vegetation:** Large areas under cultivation with crops like paddy, wheat, jute, sugarcane

WILDLIFE:

1. Large mammals:

- Elephants - found in herds in forests
- One-horned rhinoceros - found in Kaziranga and other protected areas
- Royal Bengal Tiger - especially in Sundarbans
- Leopards, deer, wild buffaloes

2. Reptiles:

- Crocodiles, gharials in rivers
- Various species of snakes, lizards, turtles

3. Birds:

- Variety of water birds like ducks, geese, storks
- Parrots, hornbills, peacocks

4. Aquatic life:

- Various species of fish (important for local economy)
- Dolphins in Brahmaputra and Ganga rivers

5. Other animals:

- Monkeys, langurs in forests
- Various species of insects and butterflies

Note: Many species are now endangered due to deforestation, hunting, and pollution. Wildlife sanctuaries and national parks have been established to protect them.

1 mark for climate description, 1 mark for vegetation types, 1 mark for wildlife examples

Q44. Answer: Gender Inequality and Steps Towards Equality

How women face inequality in different areas of life:

1. Education:

- Women have lower literacy rates than men in India
- Girls are often denied education or drop out early to help with household work or due to early marriage
- Families often prioritize boys' education over girls' education

2. Employment and Wages:

- Women are often paid less than men for the same work (wage discrimination)
- Limited job opportunities for women in many sectors
- Women face discrimination in hiring and promotion
- Working women also have to manage household responsibilities without support

3. Household Work:

- Women bear the burden of unpaid domestic work - cooking, cleaning, childcare
- This work is not recognized or valued as productive labor
- Even working women are expected to do all household chores without help from male family members

4. Stereotypes:

- Society assigns specific roles to women (homemaker, caregiver) and restricts their choices
- Women are expected to be gentle, soft-spoken, and sacrifice their wishes for family

- These stereotypes limit women's freedom to choose their career, lifestyle, and interests

5. Decision-making:

- Women often have little say in important family decisions
- Fewer women in politics and leadership positions
- Decisions about their marriage, career, and life are often made by male family members

Steps that can be taken to achieve gender equality:

1. Education:

- Ensure girls have equal access to education
- Provide scholarships and incentives for girls' education
- Create awareness about the importance of educating girls

2. Legal Measures:

- Enforce laws against discrimination, domestic violence, and harassment
- Equal pay for equal work should be legally mandated and implemented
- Reservation for women in education and employment

3. Changing Mindsets:

- Challenge gender stereotypes through education and media
- Teach boys and girls about gender equality from childhood
- Encourage sharing of household responsibilities between men and women

4. Economic Empowerment:

- Provide skill training and employment opportunities for women
- Support women entrepreneurs through loans and resources
- Recognize and value women's unpaid work at home

5. Political Participation:

- Increase women's representation in politics and decision-making bodies

- Reservation for women in legislative bodies (already implemented at local level through Panchayati Raj)

1.5 marks for explaining inequalities in different areas, 1.5 marks for suggesting steps to achieve equality

Q45. Answer: Journey of a Shirt from Cotton Field to Market

The Chain of Production and Markets:

Step 1: Cotton Cultivation

- **Farmer:** Grows cotton in the field, harvests it when ready
- Sells raw cotton to traders or middlemen
- Often receives low prices for their produce

Step 2: Ginning

- **Ginning factory workers:** Separate cotton fiber from seeds
- Cotton is cleaned and pressed into bales
- **Ginning factory owner:** Processes and sells cotton bales to spinning mills

Step 3: Spinning

- **Spinning mill workers:** Convert cotton into yarn/thread using machines
- **Mill owner:** Sells yarn to weaving factories or wholesalers

Step 4: Weaving

- **Weaver (Handloom/Powerloom):** Weaves yarn into cloth
- Cloth is produced in factories or by individual weavers
- **Factory owner:** Sells woven cloth to garment manufacturers

Step 5: Garment Manufacturing

- **Garment workers:** Cut the cloth according to design patterns
- Stitch pieces together to make shirts

- Add buttons, zippers, and other accessories
- **Factory owner/Manufacturer:** Gets the shirts ready, often adds labels and branding

Step 6: Quality Check and Packaging

- **Quality checkers:** Inspect shirts for defects
- **Packaging workers:** Iron, fold, and pack shirts in plastic/boxes

Step 7: Distribution

- **Wholesaler:** Buys large quantities of shirts from manufacturer at wholesale price
- Stores and distributes to various retailers
- **Transporters:** Move goods from factory to wholesale markets to retail shops

Step 8: Retail

- **Retailer (Shopkeeper):** Buys from wholesaler and sells to final consumer
- Displays shirts in shops/malls, provides customer service

Step 9: Final Purchase

- **Consumer:** Buys the shirt from retail shop at market price
- The price consumer pays is much higher than what the farmer got for cotton

Key Points:

- Each person in the chain adds value but also adds to the cost
- The cotton farmer gets the least profit despite doing hard work
- Factory owners, wholesalers, and retailers make more profit
- Many workers (spinners, weavers, garment workers) get low wages despite their labor
- The final price includes costs of raw material, labor, transportation, storage, and profit margins of all intermediaries

1 mark for explaining production process, 1 mark for explaining role of traders/markets, 1 mark for mentioning various people involved

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

Q46. Answer: Map Work - World

Instructions for Map Marking:

1. **Sahara Desert:** Mark and shade the Sahara Desert in North Africa (covering parts of countries like Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Morocco, etc.)
2. **Ganga River:** Draw and label the Ganga River flowing through India, originating from Himalayas to Bay of Bengal
3. **Brahmaputra River:** Draw and label the Brahmaputra River flowing through Tibet, India (Assam), and Bangladesh

Map Drawing Tips:

- Use pencil for marking initially, then trace with pen
- Label clearly with capital letters
- Use appropriate symbols - wavy lines for rivers, shading for desert
- Ensure locations are geographically accurate

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

Q47. Answer: Case Study - The Gond Kingdom

(i) What was Gondwana? (1 mark)

Gondwana was a vast forested region where the Gond tribes lived. It means "country inhabited by Gonds" and covered a large area in central India.

(ii) Name one important Gond kingdom. (1 mark)

Garha Katanga was one of the most important and powerful Gond kingdoms. According to Akbar Nama, it had 70,000 villages.

(iii) Why did Gond rajas give land grants to Brahmanas? (1 mark)

Gond rajas gave land grants to Brahmanas to gain legitimacy and social acceptance for their rule. By supporting Brahmanas and building temples, they wanted to be recognized as proper rulers following the traditions of larger Hindu kingdoms.

1 mark for each correctly answered sub-question

Q48. Answer: Case Study - Adaptation in Deserts

(i) Why do people in hot deserts wear heavy robes? (1 mark)

People in hot deserts wear heavy robes to protect themselves from the scorching sun, hot winds, and dust storms. The robes also help reduce water loss from the body by preventing excessive sweating.

(ii) How are camels adapted to desert life? (1 mark)

Camels are adapted to desert life in several ways:

- They store fat in their humps which can be broken down for energy and water
- They can survive for many days without water
- They have padded feet for walking on hot sand
- They can close their nostrils during dust storms

(iii) Why do desert people live in tents? (1 mark)

Desert people live in tents because they follow a nomadic lifestyle, moving from one oasis to another in search of water and pasture for their animals. Tents are temporary shelters that can be easily dismantled, carried, and set up at new locations.

1 mark for each correctly answered sub-question

Q49. Answer: Case Study - Agriculture in Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin

(i) Why is paddy the main crop in this region? (1 mark)

Paddy (rice) is the main crop because it requires a lot of water for cultivation, and this region receives heavy rainfall and has abundant water from rivers. The hot and humid climate with adequate water supply is ideal for rice cultivation.

(ii) Name two cash crops grown in this basin. (1 mark)

Two important cash crops grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin are:

1. Jute
2. Sugarcane (or Tea)

(iii) Why is the population density high in this region? (1 mark)

The population density is high in this region because:

- The fertile alluvial soil and abundant water make it suitable for agriculture, supporting a large population
- The flat plains are easy to settle and cultivate
- Good agricultural production ensures food security and attracts people
- The region has developed trade, industries, and cities providing employment opportunities

1 mark for each correctly answered sub-question

Q50. Answer: Case Study - Women and Work

(i) What is the stereotype shown in this case? (1 mark)

The stereotype shown is that household work (cooking, cleaning, childcare) is solely women's responsibility, while men are only expected to do paid work

outside the home. This reflects the traditional gender role that assigns domestic duties to women.

(ii) Is this division of work fair? Why? (1 mark)

No, this division of work is not fair because:

- Kavita's mother is doing double work - both professional work and household work
- Household work is essential and should be shared by all family members
- This creates an unequal burden on women and denies them rest and leisure time
- It reflects gender discrimination where women are expected to do unpaid domestic labor in addition to their paid work

(iii) What should be done to change this situation? (1 mark)

To change this situation:

- Household responsibilities should be shared equally among all family members, including men
- Boys and girls should be taught from childhood that household work is everyone's responsibility
- Challenge the stereotype that household work is only women's duty
- Value and recognize domestic work as productive labor
- Create awareness about gender equality in families and society

1 mark for each correctly answered sub-question

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
TOTAL		80 marks

END OF ANSWER KEY - SET 3

Total Marks: 80

This is a comprehensive solved practice paper for Class 7 Social Science Annual Examination (Set 3).

Covers both Periodic Test II and Annual Exam syllabus with different set of questions.

Study thoroughly and understand all concepts.

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Education is the Foundation of Life | शिक्षा ही जीवन का आधार है

This paper (Set 3) covers: History (Tribes, Nomads, Settled Communities, Gonds, Ahoms, Banjaras) | Geography (Deserts - Sahara & Ladakh, Water, Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin, Human-Environment Interactions) | Political Science (Women's Equality, Media, Markets, Chain of Production) | Combined Syllabus: PT-II + Annual Examination 2025-26

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