

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE

Annual Examination 2025-26

Class: VII | Subject: Social Science (SET - 1)

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 Five Sections – A, B, C, D, and E.
3. Section A contains 15 MCQs of 1 mark each (15 marks).
4. Section B contains 10 Fill in the Blanks / True-False questions of 1 mark each (10 marks).
5. Section C contains 12 Short Answer questions of 2 marks each (24 marks).
6. Section D contains 7 Long Answer questions of 3 marks each (21 marks).
7. Section E contains 2 Map-based questions of 5 marks each (10 marks).
8. Read each question carefully before answering.
9. Write neatly and legibly.
10. Draw neat diagrams wherever required.

SECTION A - Multiple Choice Questions (15 × 1 = 15 Marks)

- Q1.** Who was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India? **[1]**
- (a) Akbar
 - (b) Humayun
 - (c) Babur
 - (d) Shah Jahan
- Q2.** The Battle of Panipat in 1526 was fought between Babur and: **[1]**
- (a) Rana Sanga
 - (b) Ibrahim Lodi
 - (c) Sher Shah Suri
 - (d) Muhammad Ghori
- Q3.** Akbar's policy of tolerance towards all religions was called: **[1]**
- (a) Din-i-Ilahi
 - (b) Sulh-i-Kul
 - (c) Zabti System
 - (d) Mansabdari System
- Q4.** Tribes that moved from one place to another are called: **[1]**
- (a) Settled communities
 - (b) Nomads
 - (c) Agriculturists
 - (d) Pastoralists
- Q5.** Which Mughal emperor built the Taj Mahal? **[1]**
- (a) Akbar
 - (b) Jahangir
 - (c) Shah Jahan
 - (d) Aurangzeb
- Q6.** The term 'Mansabdar' refers to: **[1]**
- (a) A revenue collector
 - (b) A military officer with a rank
 - (c) A farmer
 - (d) A merchant

- Q7.** Which of the following is the largest hot desert in the world? **[1]**
- (a) Thar Desert
 - (b) Sahara Desert
 - (c) Gobi Desert
 - (d) Kalahari Desert
- Q8.** In which century did regional cultures develop significantly in India? **[1]**
- (a) 14th-15th century
 - (b) 16th-17th century
 - (c) 18th-19th century
 - (d) 20th century
- Q9.** The tropical region lies between: **[1]**
- (a) Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
 - (b) Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle
 - (c) Equator and Tropic of Cancer
 - (d) North Pole and South Pole
- Q10.** Women's role in social change is primarily related to: **[1]**
- (a) Only household work
 - (b) Equal participation in society and decision-making
 - (c) Traditional roles only
 - (d) None of the above
- Q11.** What is the main source of water in deserts? **[1]**
- (a) Rivers
 - (b) Oasis
 - (c) Rain
 - (d) Snow
- Q12.** A market where goods are bought and sold is called: **[1]**
- (a) Haat
 - (b) Bazaar
 - (c) Shopping mall
 - (d) All of the above

- Q13.** The eighteenth-century political formations included: **[1]**
- (a) Marathas, Sikhs, and Jats
 - (b) Only the Mughals
 - (c) European powers only
 - (d) None of the above
- Q14.** Media plays an important role in: **[1]**
- (a) Providing information
 - (b) Shaping public opinion
 - (c) Creating awareness
 - (d) All of the above
- Q15.** Which religious movement emphasized devotion to God? **[1]**
- (a) Bhakti Movement
 - (b) Sufi Movement
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above

SECTION B - Fill in the Blanks / True-False (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)
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- Q16.** Fill in the blank: **[1]**
The Mughals were descendants of _____ from their mother's side.
- Q17.** True or False: **[1]**
Akbar abolished the Jizya tax on non-Muslims.
- Q18.** Fill in the blank: **[1]**
The _____ Desert is located in India.
- Q19.** True or False: **[1]**
The water cycle includes evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.
- Q20.** Fill in the blank: **[1]**
A _____ is a person who travels from place to place with their animals.

Q21. True or False: [1]
The Bhakti saints believed in caste discrimination.

Q22. Fill in the blank: [1]
The tropical rainforests are also known as the _____ of the Earth.

Q23. True or False: [1]
Women have equal rights as men in modern India.

Q24. Fill in the blank: [1]
A _____ market is where commodities are sold on a large scale.

Q25. True or False: [1]
The Maratha Empire emerged as a powerful regional force in the 18th century.

SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (12 × 2 = 24 Marks)

Q26. Who were the Mughals? Name any two Mughal emperors. [2]

Q27. What was the Mansabdari system? Explain briefly. [2]

Q28. Mention any two features of tribal societies. [2]

Q29. Define 'nomads'. Give one example. [2]

Q30. What is the water cycle? Name its three main stages. [2]

Q31. What are the main characteristics of tropical rainforests? [2]

Q32. How do people adapt to life in the desert? Mention any two ways. [2]

Q33. Name two major Bhakti saints and mention their contribution. [2]

Q34. What is the role of media in a democratic society? [2]

Q35. Mention any two ways in which women have contributed to social change. [2]

- Q36.** What is a weekly market? How is it different from a shopping mall? [2]
- Q37.** Name any two regional powers that emerged in the 18th century. [2]

SECTION D - Long Answer Questions (7 × 3 = 21 Marks)

- Q38.** Explain Akbar's policy of religious tolerance with examples. [3]
- Q39.** Describe the main features of the Mughal administration. [3]
- Q40.** Explain how tribal societies were different from settled agricultural communities. [3]
- Q41.** Describe the climate and vegetation of tropical rainforests. [3]
- Q42.** Explain the main teachings of the Bhakti movement. [3]
- Q43.** Describe the role of women in changing Indian society. Give examples. [3]
- Q44.** Explain the process of making a shirt from cotton to the final product. [3]

SECTION E - Map-Based Questions (2 × 5 = 10 Marks)

- Q45.** On the outline map of India provided, mark and label the following: [5]
- a. Delhi
 - b. Agra
 - c. Fatehpur Sikri
 - d. Thar Desert
 - e. Any two rivers

Q46. On the outline map of World provided, mark and label the following: **[5]**

- a. Equator
- b. Tropic of Cancer
- c. Tropic of Capricorn
- d. Sahara Desert
- e. Amazon Rainforest

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ANSWER KEY - SET 1

Section A - Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. Answer: (c) Babur

Babur (1526-1530) was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. He defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 and established Mughal rule in India.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q2. Answer: (b) Ibrahim Lodi

The First Battle of Panipat was fought on April 21, 1526, between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi. Babur's victory marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire in India.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q3. Answer: (b) Sulh-i-Kul

Sulh-i-Kul means "peace with all" or "universal tolerance." It was Akbar's policy of religious harmony and tolerance towards all religions. He believed in treating all religions with equal respect.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q4. Answer: (b) Nomads

Nomads are people who do not have a permanent settlement and move from place to place with their herds in search of pasture and water. Examples include the Gujjar Bakarwals and Banjaras.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q5. Answer: (c) Shah Jahan

Emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in Agra as a mausoleum for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. It was completed in 1653 and is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q6. Answer: (b) A military officer with a rank

A Mansabdar was a military officer who held a rank (mansab) in the Mughal administrative system. The rank determined their salary and the number of soldiers they had to maintain.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q7. Answer: (b) Sahara Desert

The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world, covering most of North Africa. It spans approximately 9 million square kilometers.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q8. Answer: (b) 16th-17th century

Regional cultures developed significantly during the 16th-17th centuries in India, particularly during the Mughal period when different regions maintained their distinct cultural identities.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q9. Answer: (a) Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn

The tropical region lies between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S). This region receives direct sunlight throughout the year.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q10. Answer: (b) Equal participation in society and decision-making

Women's role in social change is primarily related to achieving equal rights, equal participation in all spheres of life, and equal decision-making power in society.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q11. Answer: (b) Oasis

An oasis is a fertile spot in a desert where water is found, usually from underground springs. It is the main source of water for people, animals, and plants in deserts.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q12. Answer: (d) All of the above

A market is any place where goods are bought and sold. It can be a weekly haat (village market), a traditional bazaar, or a modern shopping mall.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q13. Answer: (a) Marathas, Sikhs, and Jats

In the 18th century, after the decline of Mughal power, several regional powers emerged, including the Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, and states like Hyderabad, Bengal, and Awadh.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q14. Answer: (d) All of the above

Media plays a crucial role in providing information, shaping public opinion, creating awareness about social issues, and holding the government accountable in a democratic society.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q15. Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

Both the Bhakti Movement (in Hinduism) and the Sufi Movement (in Islam) emphasized personal devotion to God, rejected ritualism and caste discrimination, and promoted love and equality.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q16. Answer: Genghis Khan (or Mongol ruler)

The Mughals were descendants of Genghis Khan from their mother's side and Timur from their father's side.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q17. Answer: True

Akbar abolished the Jizya tax (a tax imposed on non-Muslims) as part of his policy of religious tolerance and to win the support of all his subjects.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q18. Answer: Thar

The Thar Desert, also known as the Great Indian Desert, is located in northwestern India, mainly in Rajasthan.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q19. Answer: True

The water cycle is the continuous movement of water on Earth and includes three main processes: evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q20. Answer: Nomad (or Pastoralist)

A nomad is a person who moves from place to place with their animals (like sheep, goats, camels) in search of pasture and water.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q21. Answer: False

The Bhakti saints rejected caste discrimination and believed in equality of all people before God. They emphasized devotion (bhakti) over birth-based social divisions.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q22. Answer: Lungs

Tropical rainforests are called the "lungs of the Earth" because they produce a large amount of oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide through photosynthesis.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q23. Answer: True

According to the Indian Constitution, women have equal rights as men in all spheres of life, including education, employment, voting, and property ownership.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q24. Answer: Wholesale

A wholesale market is where goods are bought and sold in large quantities at lower prices. Retailers buy from wholesale markets and sell to consumers.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q25. Answer: True

The Maratha Empire, under leaders like Shivaji and later the Peshwas, emerged as a powerful regional force in the 18th century and controlled large parts of India.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Section C - Short Answer Questions

Q26. Answer: Who were the Mughals?

The Mughals:

- The Mughals were a dynasty that ruled India from 1526 to the mid-18th century.
- They were descendants of Genghis Khan (from mother's side) and Timur (from father's side).
- **Two Mughal emperors:** (1) Babur - the founder, (2) Akbar - known for his administrative reforms and religious tolerance.
- Other notable emperors: Humayun, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb.

Marking: 1 mark for definition, 1 mark for two emperors (2 marks total)

Q27. Answer: Mansabdari System

The Mansabdari System:

- It was a grading system introduced by Akbar to organize the nobility and military officers.

- Each mansabdar (officer) was given a rank (mansab) which determined their salary and military responsibilities.
- The rank had two aspects: Zat (personal rank) and Sawar (number of cavalymen to be maintained).
- Mansabdars received jagirs (revenue assignments) instead of cash salaries.

Marking: 1 mark for definition, 1 mark for explanation (2 marks total)

Q28. Answer: Features of Tribal Societies

Two features of tribal societies:

1. **Egalitarian society:** Tribal societies were generally more egalitarian with less social hierarchy. All members had equal access to resources.
2. **Close to nature:** Tribes lived close to nature and depended on forests, animals, and natural resources for their livelihood. They practiced hunting, gathering, and shifting agriculture.

Other features: Strong community bonds, collective decision-making, and oral traditions.

Marking: 1 mark for each feature (2 marks total)

Q29. Answer: Definition of Nomads

Nomads:

- Nomads are people who do not have a fixed home and move from place to place.
- They move with their herds of animals in search of pasture, water, and favorable climate.
- Their lifestyle is characterized by seasonal migration and dependence on animal husbandry.

- **Example:** The Banjaras (trader nomads) or Gujjar Bakarwals (pastoral nomads) of India.

Marking: 1 mark for definition, 1 mark for example (2 marks total)

Q30. Answer: Water Cycle

The Water Cycle:

- The water cycle is the continuous movement and circulation of water between the Earth's surface and atmosphere.
- **Three main stages:**
 1. **Evaporation:** Water from oceans, lakes, and rivers turns into water vapor due to heat from the sun.
 2. **Condensation:** Water vapor rises, cools, and forms clouds.
 3. **Precipitation:** Water falls back to Earth as rain, snow, or hail.

Marking: 0.5 marks for definition, 1.5 marks for three stages (2 marks total)



Q31. Answer: Characteristics of Tropical Rainforests

Main characteristics:

- **High rainfall:** Receive more than 200 cm of rainfall annually, distributed throughout the year.
- **Dense vegetation:** Have thick canopy of tall trees, creating multiple layers of vegetation. Trees grow close together.
- **Hot and humid climate:** Temperature remains high throughout the year (25°C-30°C) with high humidity.
- **Rich biodiversity:** Home to millions of species of plants, animals, insects, and birds.

Marking: 0.5 marks each for any four characteristics (2 marks total)

Q32. Answer: Adaptation to Desert Life

Two ways people adapt to life in the desert:

1. **Housing adaptation:** People build houses with thick walls and small windows to keep the interior cool during the day and warm at night. Flat roofs are used for sleeping during hot nights.
2. **Clothing and lifestyle:** People wear loose, flowing clothes (like turbans and long robes) that protect them from the heat and sandstorms. They often travel during cooler parts of the day (early morning or evening).

Other adaptations: Using camels for transport, settling near oases, water conservation techniques.

Marking: 1 mark for each adaptation (2 marks total)

Q33. Answer: Bhakti Saints

Two major Bhakti saints and their contributions:

1. **Sant Kabir (15th century):**
 - Preached Hindu-Muslim unity and rejected caste system
 - Taught that God is one, whether called Ram or Allah
 - His teachings were in simple Hindi dohas (couplets)
2. **Mirabai (16th century):**
 - Devoted her life to Lord Krishna
 - Composed devotional songs (bhajans) in local language
 - Challenged social norms and showed women's independence in spiritual matters

Marking: 0.5 marks for each name, 0.5 marks for each contribution (2 marks total)

Q34. Answer: Role of Media

Role of media in a democratic society:

- **Providing information:** Media informs citizens about government policies, current events, and important issues.
- **Watchdog function:** Media acts as a watchdog by exposing corruption, wrongdoing, and holding the government accountable.
- **Platform for public opinion:** Media provides a platform for public debate and discussion on important issues.
- **Creating awareness:** Media raises awareness about social issues, rights, and responsibilities of citizens.

Marking: 0.5 marks each for any four points (2 marks total)

Q35. Answer: Women's Contribution to Social Change

Two ways women have contributed to social change:

1. **Education and professional fields:** Women have broken traditional barriers by pursuing higher education and entering various professional fields like medicine, engineering, law, and politics. This has changed societal perceptions about women's capabilities.
2. **Social reform movements:** Women have actively participated in movements against social evils like sati, child marriage, and dowry. Leaders like Savitribai Phule promoted women's education, which transformed Indian society.

Other contributions: Economic independence, political participation, challenging gender stereotypes.

Marking: 1 mark for each contribution with explanation (2 marks total)

Q36. Answer: Weekly Market

Weekly Market:

- A weekly market (haat) is a market that is held on a specific day of the week in a particular area.
- Small traders and hawkers set up shops for that day and move to different places on different days.

Difference from Shopping Mall:

Weekly Market	Shopping Mall
Open one day a week	Open daily
Temporary shops/stalls	Permanent shops
Lower prices, bargaining possible	Fixed prices, generally higher

Marking: 1 mark for definition, 1 mark for difference (2 marks total)

Q37. Answer: Regional Powers in 18th Century

Two regional powers that emerged in the 18th century:

1. **The Maratha Empire:** Under Shivaji and later the Peshwas, the Marathas established a powerful empire in western and central India. They challenged Mughal authority and became kingmakers in Delhi.
2. **The Sikh Kingdom (Punjab):** Under leaders like Banda Bahadur and later Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Sikhs established a powerful kingdom in Punjab in the 18th century.

Other regional powers: Hyderabad (Nizams), Bengal (Nawabs), Awadh (Nawabs), Mysore (Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan).

Marking: 1 mark for each regional power (2 marks total)

Section D - Long Answer Questions

Q38. Answer: Akbar's Policy of Religious Tolerance

Akbar's policy of religious tolerance with examples:

1. Sulh-i-Kul (Universal Peace):

- Akbar developed the concept of Sulh-i-Kul, meaning "peace with all."
- This policy emphasized tolerance, harmony, and peaceful coexistence among all religions.
- He believed that all religions should be respected equally.

2. Abolition of Jizya:

- In 1564, Akbar abolished the Jizya tax (a tax on non-Muslims).
- This was a significant step toward religious equality.

3. Ibadat Khana (House of Worship):

- Akbar established the Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri in 1575.
- He invited scholars from different religions (Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Parsis) for discussions.
- These discussions helped him understand different religious perspectives.

4. Marriage Alliances:

- Akbar married Rajput princesses, including Jodha Bai.
- He gave high positions to Rajput chiefs like Raja Man Singh and Raja Todar Mal.
- This helped in building Hindu-Muslim unity.

5. Din-i-Ilahi:

- Akbar introduced Din-i-Ilahi (Divine Faith), which incorporated elements from different religions.
- Though it had limited followers, it showed his belief in religious synthesis.

Marking: 1 mark for concept of Sulh-i-Kul, 1 mark for two examples, 1 mark for explanation (3 marks total)

Q39. Answer: Main Features of Mughal Administration

Main features of the Mughal administration:

1. Central Administration:

- **Emperor:** The emperor was the supreme authority with unlimited powers.
- **Ministers:** The emperor was assisted by ministers like Wakil (Prime Minister), Diwan (Finance Minister), Mir Bakshi (Military commander), and Qazi (Chief Justice).

2. Provincial Administration:

- The empire was divided into provinces called Subas.
- Each Suba was headed by a Subadar (Governor) who looked after law and order.
- The Diwan looked after revenue collection.
- Under the Mughals, there were 15 provinces which increased to 22 under Aurangzeb.

3. Mansabdari System:

- Military and civil officials were organized under the Mansabdari system.
- Each officer was given a rank (mansab) determining their salary and military responsibilities.
- They received jagirs (land revenue assignments) as payment.

4. Revenue System:

- Land revenue was the main source of income.
- Under Akbar, Todar Mal introduced the Zabt system - a systematic survey and assessment of land.

- Zamindars (local chiefs) collected revenue from peasants and paid to the Mughal government.

5. Efficient Administration:

- The Mughals maintained a large, well-organized army.
- They had an efficient spy system to gather information.
- Regular inspections were conducted to check the functioning of officials.

Marking: 0.5 marks for each feature, 0.5 marks for explanation (3 marks total for any 3 features explained well)



Q40. Answer: Tribal Societies vs. Settled Agricultural Communities

Differences between tribal societies and settled agricultural communities:

Aspect	Tribal Societies	Settled Agricultural Communities
Lifestyle	Mobile, often nomadic or semi-nomadic	Permanent settlements, fixed villages
Social Structure	Egalitarian, less hierarchy, clan-based	Hierarchical, caste system, class divisions
Economy	Hunting, gathering, shifting agriculture (jhum), pastoralism	Permanent agriculture, settled farming with irrigation
Land Ownership	Community ownership, shared resources	Individual/family ownership, zamindari system
Governance	Tribal chiefs, collective decision-making	Kings, landlords, organized state system

Relationship with Nature	Close to nature, forest-dependent	Agricultural land dependent, cleared forests
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Additional Points:

- Tribal societies had oral traditions and folklore, while settled societies developed written literature.
- Tribes had simpler technology and tools compared to advanced agricultural implements in settled societies.
- Religious practices in tribes were animistic and nature-based, while settled societies had organized religions.

Marking: 1 mark for each major difference explained (3 marks total for 3 differences)

Q41. Answer: Climate and Vegetation of Tropical Rainforests

Climate and vegetation of tropical rainforests:

CLIMATE:

1. High Temperature:

- Temperature remains high throughout the year (25°C to 30°C).
- There is very little variation between seasons.
- Days and nights are almost of equal length.

2. Heavy Rainfall:

- Receive more than 200 cm of rainfall annually.
- Rain is distributed throughout the year with no dry season.
- High humidity levels (80-90%) are maintained.

3. Sunlight:

- Dense canopy blocks most sunlight from reaching the ground.
- Forest floor remains dark and damp.

VEGETATION:

1. Dense Forest Cover:

- Trees grow very close to each other forming thick canopy.
- Trees are very tall (some reaching 50-60 meters).
- Multiple layers of vegetation exist - canopy, understory, and forest floor.

2. Types of Plants:

- Hardwood trees like mahogany, ebony, and rosewood.
- Climbers and creepers (lianas) hanging from trees.
- Epiphytes (orchids, ferns) growing on tree branches.
- Limited undergrowth due to lack of sunlight on forest floor.

3. Biodiversity:

- Home to millions of species of plants, animals, insects, and birds.
- Many species are yet to be discovered.
- Examples: Amazon rainforest, Congo basin, Southeast Asian rainforests.

Marking: 1.5 marks for climate, 1.5 marks for vegetation (3 marks total)

Q42. Answer: Main Teachings of the Bhakti Movement

Main teachings of the Bhakti Movement:

1. Devotion to God (Bhakti):

- The Bhakti saints emphasized personal devotion and love for God.
- They believed that sincere devotion (bhakti) was the best way to attain salvation.
- Elaborate rituals and ceremonies were not necessary.

2. Rejection of Caste System:

- Bhakti saints rejected the caste system and untouchability.
- They preached that all human beings are equal before God.
- They welcomed people from all castes, including those considered "low caste."

3. Unity of God:

- Bhakti saints believed in one Supreme God, whether called Ram, Allah, or any other name.
- They emphasized that different religions worship the same God in different ways.
- This promoted Hindu-Muslim unity.

4. Use of Local Languages:

- Bhakti saints composed their teachings in local languages (Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Bengali) instead of Sanskrit.
- This made religion accessible to common people.
- They used simple songs (bhajans) and poetry (dohas) to spread their message.

5. Rejection of Ritualism:

- They criticized meaningless rituals, elaborate ceremonies, and idol worship.
- They emphasized purity of heart and sincere devotion over external practices.

6. Social Reform:

- Bhakti movement challenged social evils and orthodox practices.
- It gave voice to marginalized sections of society.
- Women saints like Mirabai and Andal played important roles.

Impact: The Bhakti movement created a more inclusive and egalitarian society and influenced social and cultural life significantly.

Marking: 0.5 marks for each teaching (3 marks total for 6 teachings OR 1 mark each for 3 teachings with explanation)

Q43. Answer: Role of Women in Changing Indian Society

Role of women in changing Indian society with examples:

1. Education and Awareness:

- **Savitribai Phule:** First female teacher in India who opened the first school for girls in 1848.
- She fought against child marriage and promoted widow remarriage.
- Today, millions of girls receive education due to pioneering efforts of women like her.

2. Social Reform Movements:

- **Pandita Ramabai:** Worked for widow welfare and women's education in the 19th century.
- Women have fought against sati, child marriage, dowry, and other social evils.
- Modern activists continue to work for women's rights and gender equality.

3. Political Participation:

- Women like **Sarojini Naidu, Aruna Asaf Ali** played crucial roles in India's freedom struggle.
- **Indira Gandhi** became India's first female Prime Minister.
- Today, women hold important positions in government, including President, Chief Ministers, and Ministers.

4. Professional Fields:

- **Kalpana Chawla:** First Indian woman astronaut, inspired millions of girls.
- Women have excelled in medicine, engineering, law, business, sports, and arts.
- They have broken stereotypes and proved their capabilities in every field.

5. Economic Independence:

- Women's participation in workforce has increased significantly.
- Women entrepreneurs and self-help groups have contributed to economic development.

- Economic independence has given women greater say in family decisions.

6. Challenging Gender Stereotypes:

- Women have challenged traditional gender roles.
- They have proven that they can balance family and career.
- Young girls now have role models in every field.

Impact: These contributions have led to greater gender equality, better opportunities for women, and gradual transformation of patriarchal mindsets in Indian society.

Marking: 1 mark for each role with example (3 marks total for 3 roles/examples well explained)

Q44. Answer: Process of Making a Shirt (From Cotton to Final Product)

The journey of a shirt from cotton to the final product involves multiple stages and workers:

1. Cotton Cultivation:

- **Farmers:** Cotton is grown by farmers in their fields.
- It requires proper soil, water, and care for 5-6 months.
- Cotton bolls are harvested when they mature and burst open.

2. Ginning:

- Cotton bolls are taken to a ginning mill.
- Here, cotton fiber is separated from seeds.
- The cleaned cotton is pressed into bales.

3. Spinning:

- Cotton bales are sent to spinning mills.
- **Spinning workers:** Operate machines that convert cotton into yarn (thread).

- The yarn is wound on bobbins or cones.

4. Weaving:

- Yarn is sent to weaving units or textile mills.
- **Weavers:** Use power looms or handlooms to weave yarn into fabric (cloth).
- Different patterns and types of cloth can be made.

5. Dyeing and Printing:

- Grey fabric is sent to dyeing and printing units.
- **Workers:** Apply colors and designs to the fabric.
- Fabric is washed, dried, and ironed.

6. Garment Manufacturing:

- Finished fabric is sent to garment factories or tailors.
- **Cutters:** Cut fabric according to shirt patterns and sizes.
- **Tailors/Sewing workers:** Stitch the cut pieces together using sewing machines.
- Buttons, collars, pockets, and labels are attached.

7. Quality Check and Finishing:

- **Quality inspectors:** Check for defects and ensure proper stitching.
- Shirts are ironed and packed.

8. Distribution and Sale:

- **Wholesalers:** Buy in bulk from manufacturers.
- **Retailers:** Buy from wholesalers and sell in shops to consumers.
- **Consumers:** Finally buy and wear the shirt.

Important Points:

- The entire process involves many workers at different stages.
- Each worker adds value to the product.

- The price of the shirt increases at each stage due to costs of processing, transportation, and profit margins.
- Small producers and workers often get very low wages despite their hard work.

Marking: 0.5 marks for each stage mentioned (3 marks total for 6 stages)

Section E - Map-Based Questions

Q45. Answer: Map of India

On the outline map of India, the following should be marked and labeled:

- Delhi:** Capital of India, Mughal capital - located in northern India
- Agra:** Location of Taj Mahal, important Mughal city - in Uttar Pradesh
- Fatehpur Sikri:** Built by Akbar, near Agra - in Uttar Pradesh
- Thar Desert:** Great Indian Desert - in Rajasthan (northwestern India)
- Two Rivers:** Examples - Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Godavari, Krishna, or Narmada

Marking Instructions:

- Each location should be accurately placed on the map.
- Clear labels should be written next to each marked location.
- Use appropriate symbols (dots for cities, shading for desert, lines for rivers).

Marking: 1 mark for each correctly marked and labeled location (5 marks total)

Q46. Answer: Map of World

On the outline map of World, the following should be marked and labeled:

- a. **Equator:** The imaginary line at 0° latitude, dividing Earth into Northern and Southern hemispheres
- b. **Tropic of Cancer:** At 23.5°N latitude, northern boundary of tropical zone
- c. **Tropic of Capricorn:** At 23.5°S latitude, southern boundary of tropical zone
- d. **Sahara Desert:** World's largest hot desert - in North Africa
- e. **Amazon Rainforest:** World's largest rainforest - in South America (Brazil and neighboring countries)

Marking Instructions:

- Lines (Equator and Tropics) should be drawn accurately across the map.
- Sahara Desert should be shaded in North Africa.
- Amazon Rainforest should be shaded in northern South America.
- All features should be clearly labeled.

Marking: 1 mark for each correctly marked and labeled location (5 marks total)

Marking Summary

Section	Question Type	Total Marks
Section A	Multiple Choice Questions (15 × 1)	15 marks
Section B	Fill in the Blanks / True-False (10 × 1)	10 marks
Section C	Short Answer Questions (12 × 2)	24 marks
Section D	Long Answer Questions (7 × 3)	21 marks
Section E	Map-Based Questions (2 × 5)	10 marks

TOTAL	80 marks
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END OF ANSWER KEY

Total Marks: 80

This is a solved practice paper for Class 7 Social Science Annual Examination 2025-26.

Study thoroughly and understand all concepts for better performance.

Topics Covered: Mughals, Tribes & Nomads, Regional Cultures, 18th Century Political Formations,

Water, Tropical & Sub-Tropical Regions, Life in Desert, Devotional Paths, Understanding Media,

Women & Social Change, Markets, and A Shirt in the Market.

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

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This paper covers CBSE Class 7 Social Science Annual Exam Syllabus 2025-26 including:

History: The Mughals (16th-17th Century), Tribes Nomads & Settled Communities, Devotional Paths to Divine, Making of Regional Cultures, 18th Century Political Formations

Geography: Water, Human Environment Interactions (Tropical & Sub-Tropical Regions), Life in the Desert

Civics/Political Science: Understanding Media, Women - Change the World, Markets Around Us, A Shirt in the Market

Based on NCERT Social Science Textbooks for Class VII - Our Pasts-II (History), The Earth - Our Habitat (Geography), Social and Political Life-II (Civics)

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