

# MATH LOVE INSTITUTE

Annual Examination 2025-26

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

Time: 3 Hours | Maximum Marks: 80

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<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 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.** Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the year: **[1]**
- (a) 1526
  - (b) 1556
  - (c) 1576
  - (d) 1600
- Q2.** The revenue system introduced by Todar Mal was called: **[1]**
- (a) Mansabdari
  - (b) Jagirdari
  - (c) Zabt
  - (d) Iqta
- Q3.** Which Mughal emperor was known as 'Zinda Pir' (Living Saint)? **[1]**
- (a) Akbar
  - (b) Jahangir
  - (c) Aurangzeb
  - (d) Shah Jahan
- Q4.** The practice of agriculture where farmers shift from one plot to another is called: **[1]**
- (a) Intensive farming
  - (b) Shifting cultivation
  - (c) Terrace farming
  - (d) Plantation farming
- Q5.** Which of the following was a famous Bhakti saint from Maharashtra? **[1]**
- (a) Kabir
  - (b) Tukaram
  - (c) Guru Nanak
  - (d) Chaitanya

- Q6.** Jagirs were: [1]
- (a) Forts
  - (b) Revenue assignments given to mansabdars
  - (c) Palaces
  - (d) Markets
- Q7.** Which river is known as the 'Sorrow of Bengal'? [1]
- (a) Ganga
  - (b) Brahmaputra
  - (c) Damodar
  - (d) Godavari
- Q8.** The Ladakhi people are primarily: [1]
- (a) Farmers
  - (b) Fishermen
  - (c) Pastoralists
  - (d) Traders
- Q9.** What percentage of Earth's surface is covered by water? [1]
- (a) 50%
  - (b) 60%
  - (c) 71%
  - (d) 80%
- Q10.** The process of turning from liquid to gas is called: [1]
- (a) Condensation
  - (b) Precipitation
  - (c) Evaporation
  - (d) Sublimation
- Q11.** Which desert is located in Africa? [1]
- (a) Gobi
  - (b) Sahara
  - (c) Thar
  - (d) Atacama

- Q12.** The Sufi saints emphasized: **[1]**
- (a) Rituals and ceremonies
  - (b) Love and devotion to Allah
  - (c) Caste system
  - (d) Military power
- Q13.** Who founded the Maratha Empire? **[1]**
- (a) Baji Rao I
  - (b) Shivaji
  - (c) Balaji Vishwanath
  - (d) Sambhaji
- Q14.** Advertising is a part of: **[1]**
- (a) Media
  - (b) Government
  - (c) Agriculture
  - (d) Education
- Q15.** In a chain of markets, who buys directly from the farmer? **[1]**
- (a) Consumer
  - (b) Retailer
  - (c) Trader/Middleman
  - (d) Shopkeeper

<b>SECTION B - Fill in the Blanks / True-False (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)</b>
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- Q16.** Fill in the blank: **[1]**  
Humayun was defeated by \_\_\_\_\_ at the Battle of Chausa in 1539.
- Q17.** True or False: **[1]**  
Akbar's court had nine jewels known as Navratnas.
- Q18.** Fill in the blank: **[1]**  
The Banjaras were important \_\_\_\_\_ nomads.

- Q19.** True or False: [1]  
Freshwater makes up only about 2.5% of Earth's total water.
- Q20.** Fill in the blank: [1]  
Animals like camels store water in their \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q21.** True or False: [1]  
Sant Kabir was against idol worship and rituals.
- Q22.** Fill in the blank: [1]  
The Amazon basin is located in \_\_\_\_\_ continent.
- Q23.** True or False: [1]  
The Constitution of India guarantees equal rights to men and women.
- Q24.** Fill in the blank: [1]  
A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who sells goods in small quantities to consumers.
- Q25.** True or False: [1]  
The Nawabs of Bengal and Awadh were independent rulers in the 18th century.

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

- Q26.** Who was Abul Fazl? What was his contribution to Akbar's court? [2]
- Q27.** What do you understand by the term 'Zamindar'? What was their role? [2]
- Q28.** Why did tribal people move from one place to another? [2]
- Q29.** What is an oasis? Why is it important in deserts? [2]
- Q30.** Name three states of water. Give one example of each. [2]
- Q31.** Mention two features of tropical rainforests that make them unique. [2]
- Q32.** Why are deserts sparsely populated? Give two reasons. [2]

- Q33.** What was the main message of Guru Nanak? Mention any two teachings. [2]
- Q34.** How does media create awareness in society? Give examples. [2]
- Q35.** Why is gender equality important? Give two reasons. [2]
- Q36.** What is the difference between a wholesale market and a retail market? [2]
- Q37.** Who were the Peshwas? Name any one famous Peshwa. [2]

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

- Q38.** Describe the military campaigns of the Mughals under Babur and Akbar. [3]
- Q39.** Explain the relationship between mansabdars and jagirs in the Mughal Empire. [3]
- Q40.** How did the Ahom tribe establish their kingdom? Describe their society. [3]
- Q41.** Describe the importance of water in human life. What are the sources of freshwater? [3]
- Q42.** Compare and contrast the Bhakti and Sufi movements in medieval India. [3]
- Q43.** What challenges do women face in Indian society? How can these be overcome? [3]
- Q44.** Explain how advertisements influence our daily choices. Give examples. [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. Kabul
- b. Lahore
- c. Hyderabad
- d. Arabian Sea
- e. Bay of Bengal

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

- a. Amazon River
- b. Nile River
- c. Pacific Ocean
- d. Atlantic Ocean
- e. Indian Ocean

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## ANSWER KEY - SET 2

### Section A - Multiple Choice Questions

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

Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526. This battle marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire in India. Babur used artillery and the Tulughma military tactic effectively to defeat Lodi's much larger army.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

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

The Zabt system was introduced by Raja Todar Mal, Akbar's revenue minister. Under this system, land was carefully surveyed and measured. Tax was fixed on each crop based on the average yield over a 10-year period (1570-1580). This created a more systematic and fair revenue collection system.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

#### Q3. Answer: (c) Aurangzeb

Aurangzeb was known as 'Zinda Pir' (Living Saint) because of his simple lifestyle and strict adherence to Islamic principles. He lived a simple life, spent time in prayer, and even earned money by copying the Quran and selling hand-sewn caps.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

**Q4. Answer: (b) Shifting cultivation**

Shifting cultivation, also known as 'Jhum' cultivation in India, is a practice where farmers clear a piece of forest land, cultivate it for a few years, and then move to another plot when the soil fertility decreases. This is practiced by many tribal communities.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

**Q5. Answer: (b) Tukaram**

Sant Tukaram (1608-1650) was a famous Bhakti saint from Maharashtra. He composed devotional poetry called 'Abhangas' in Marathi dedicated to Lord Vitthal (a form of Vishnu). His teachings emphasized devotion, equality, and rejection of caste discrimination.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

**Q6. Answer: (b) Revenue assignments given to mansabdars**

Jagirs were revenue assignments given to mansabdars as their salary. The mansabdar had the right to collect revenue from the assigned area (jagir) but did not actually administer the territory. The revenue collected was used to pay their soldiers and maintain themselves.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

**Q7. Answer: (c) Damodar**

The Damodar River is known as the 'Sorrow of Bengal' because it frequently caused devastating floods in the Bengal region, destroying crops, homes, and lives. However, now dams have been built to control flooding and generate electricity.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

#### **Q8. Answer: (c) Pastoralists**

The Ladakhi people are primarily pastoralists who rear sheep, goats, and yaks. They practice transhumance - moving their animals to higher pastures in summer and bringing them to lower valleys in winter. They also practice some agriculture in the valleys.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

#### **Q9. Answer: (c) 71%**

About 71% of Earth's surface is covered by water, earning it the nickname "Blue Planet." However, most of this water (97%) is salt water in oceans and seas. Only about 2.5% is freshwater, and much of that is frozen in glaciers and ice caps.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

#### **Q10. Answer: (c) Evaporation**

Evaporation is the process by which water changes from liquid state to gaseous state (water vapor). This happens when water is heated by the sun. It is the first stage of the water cycle and is essential for cloud formation.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

**Q11. Answer: (b) Sahara**

The Sahara Desert is located in North Africa and is the world's largest hot desert. It covers about 9 million square kilometers across 11 countries including Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Morocco, and Sudan. The name 'Sahara' comes from the Arabic word for desert.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

**Q12. Answer: (b) Love and devotion to Allah**

Sufi saints emphasized personal love and devotion to Allah. They believed in a direct, personal relationship with God through meditation, music (Qawwali), and poetry. They rejected ritualism and promoted universal brotherhood, often using local languages to spread their message.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

**Q13. Answer: (b) Shivaji**

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1627-1680) founded the Maratha Empire. He established a competent and progressive administration, revived ancient Hindu political traditions, promoted the use of Marathi language, and built a powerful navy. He was crowned Chhatrapati (Emperor) in 1674.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

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

Advertising is a part of media. It is a paid form of communication used by companies to promote their products or services through television,

newspapers, radio, internet, and other media platforms. Advertisements influence consumer choices and create brand awareness.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

#### **Q15. Answer: (c) Trader/Middleman**

In a chain of markets, the trader or middleman buys directly from the farmer, often at low prices. The trader then sells to wholesalers or retailers at higher prices. This chain continues until the product reaches the consumer, with each intermediary adding their profit margin.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

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### **Section B - Fill in the Blanks / True-False**

#### **Q16. Answer: Sher Shah Suri (or Sher Khan)**

Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri at the Battle of Chausa in 1539 and again at Kanauj in 1540. After these defeats, Humayun fled to Persia (Iran) and remained in exile for about 15 years before recapturing Delhi in 1555.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

#### **Q17. Answer: True**

Akbar's court had nine jewels (Navratnas) - nine exceptional advisors and courtiers. They included: Abul Fazl (historian), Faizi (poet), Tansen (musician), Birbal (advisor), Raja Todar Mal (finance minister), Raja Man Singh (military

commander), Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana (poet), Fakir Aziao-Din, and Mullah Do Piazza.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

#### **Q18. Answer: trader (or trading/merchant)**

The Banjaras were important trader nomads who moved from place to place with their goods and animals. They carried grain, salt, and other commodities for trade. They played a crucial role in transporting supplies, especially during military campaigns, and connecting different markets.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

#### **Q19. Answer: True**

Only about 2.5% of Earth's total water is freshwater. Of this, about 69% is frozen in glaciers and ice caps, 30% is groundwater, and less than 1% is available in rivers, lakes, and streams for human use. This makes freshwater conservation extremely important.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

#### **Q20. Answer: humps**

Camels store fat (not water) in their humps, which can be broken down to provide energy and water when needed. They can survive without water for many days. Other adaptations include: long eyelashes to protect from sand, wide feet to walk on sand, and the ability to close their nostrils.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

**Q21. Answer: True**

Sant Kabir strongly criticized idol worship, elaborate rituals, pilgrimages, and meaningless ceremonies. He believed that God is formless and can be realized through sincere devotion, not through external practices. His teachings were simple and direct, emphasizing truth, honesty, and equality.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

**Q22. Answer: South America**

The Amazon basin is located in South America, mainly in Brazil, but also extends to Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. The Amazon River is the second-longest river in the world and the Amazon rainforest is the world's largest tropical rainforest.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

**Q23. Answer: True**

Article 14 of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws to all citizens, including men and women. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex. The Constitution also provides for equal opportunities in employment and education.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

**Q24. Answer: Retailer**

A retailer is a person or business that sells goods in small quantities directly to consumers. Retailers buy products from wholesalers and sell them at retail

prices, which include their profit margin. Examples include shopkeepers, departmental stores, and supermarkets.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

### Q25. Answer: False

The Nawabs of Bengal and Awadh were NOT completely independent. While they became powerful regional rulers in the 18th century after Mughal decline, they still acknowledged Mughal supremacy and paid nominal tribute to the Mughal emperor in Delhi. They operated with considerable autonomy but maintained symbolic ties to the Mughal throne.

*Marking: 1 mark for correct answer*

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## Section C - Short Answer Questions

### Q26. Answer: Abul Fazl

#### Who was Abul Fazl:

- Abul Fazl (1551-1602) was Akbar's close friend, advisor, and court historian.
- He was one of the Navratnas (nine jewels) in Akbar's court.

#### His contributions:

- **Akbarnama:** He wrote the official history of Akbar's reign in three volumes, providing detailed accounts of Akbar's life and achievements.
- **Ain-i-Akbari:** He compiled this detailed administrative report describing Mughal administration, revenue system, social customs, and culture.
- He helped Akbar formulate the policy of Sulh-i-Kul (universal peace).

- He was a scholar, philosopher, and political advisor who greatly influenced Akbar's liberal policies.

*Marking: 1 mark for identification, 1 mark for contribution (2 marks total)*

### Q27. Answer: Zamindar

#### Definition:

- The term 'Zamindar' was used by the Mughals to describe all intermediaries between the state and the peasants.
- They could be village headmen, local chieftains, or powerful landlords.

#### Their role:

- **Revenue collection:** Zamindars collected taxes from peasants on behalf of the Mughal government and passed it to the state after keeping their share.
- **Local administration:** They maintained law and order in their areas and settled local disputes.
- **Military service:** Some zamindars provided soldiers to the Mughal army when required.
- In some areas, zamindars exercised considerable power and could even rebel against Mughal authority if they felt exploited.

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

### Q28. Answer: Why Tribal People Moved

#### Reasons for tribal migration:

1. **Pastoral lifestyle:** Many tribes were pastoralists who moved with their herds of animals in search of fresh pastures and water sources. They practiced seasonal migration (transhumance).

2. **Shifting cultivation (Jhum):** Tribes practicing shifting agriculture would cultivate a plot of land for a few years and then move to a new area when soil fertility declined.
3. **Hunting and gathering:** Some tribes depended on forest resources and moved to areas where food and resources were available.
4. **Trade:** Trader tribes like Banjaras moved from place to place carrying goods for trade.
5. **Environmental factors:** Seasonal changes, droughts, or forest fires forced tribes to relocate.

*Marking: 1 mark for each reason explained (2 marks total)*

### Q29. Answer: Oasis

#### What is an oasis:

- An oasis is a fertile spot in a desert where water is found.
- Water comes from underground springs or wells that reach groundwater.
- Vegetation, including date palms and other plants, grows around an oasis.

#### Importance in deserts:

- **Water source:** Oases provide essential water for drinking, irrigation, and animal needs in the dry desert environment.
- **Settlement sites:** People settle around oases, creating small towns and villages in the desert.
- **Agriculture:** Farmers grow crops like dates, vegetables, and wheat around oases.
- **Rest stops:** Oases serve as important resting places for travelers and trade caravans crossing deserts.

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

### Q30. Answer: Three States of Water

## Water exists in three states:

### 1. Solid state (Ice):

- Water freezes at 0°C and becomes ice.
- **Examples:** Ice cubes, glaciers, snow, icebergs, ice caps at poles.

### 2. Liquid state (Water):

- Water remains liquid between 0°C and 100°C at normal pressure.
- **Examples:** Rivers, lakes, oceans, rain, groundwater, water in our taps.

### 3. Gaseous state (Water Vapor):

- Water evaporates and becomes invisible water vapor (gas) above 100°C.
- **Examples:** Steam from boiling water, clouds, humidity in air, fog, mist.

**Note:** Water constantly changes between these three states through processes like evaporation, condensation, freezing, and melting - this is the water cycle.

*Marking: 0.5 marks for each state + 0.5 marks for example (2 marks total for any 2 states with examples, or all 3 states without examples)*

## Q31. Answer: Unique Features of Tropical Rainforests

### Two unique features:

#### 1. Extraordinary biodiversity:

- Tropical rainforests are home to more than half of the world's plant and animal species.
- A single hectare can contain hundreds of tree species.
- Scientists estimate that many species are yet to be discovered.
- This makes them the most biodiverse ecosystems on Earth.

#### 2. Layered canopy structure:

- Rainforests have distinct vertical layers: emergent layer (tallest trees), canopy layer (dense roof), understory, and forest floor.

- Each layer hosts different species adapted to specific light and moisture conditions.
- The thick canopy blocks 95-99% of sunlight from reaching the forest floor.
- This unique structure creates multiple micro-habitats.

**Other unique features:** Constant warm temperature, year-round rainfall, rapid nutrient cycling, presence of epiphytes and lianas.

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



### **Q32. Answer: Why Deserts are Sparsely Populated**

**Two main reasons:**

**1. Extreme scarcity of water:**

- Deserts receive very little rainfall (less than 25 cm annually).
- Water is essential for drinking, agriculture, and all human activities.
- Without adequate water sources, it is extremely difficult to support large populations.
- People can only settle near oases or where underground water is accessible.

**2. Harsh climate conditions:**

- Extreme temperatures - very hot during day (can exceed 50°C) and very cold at night.
- These temperature extremes make it difficult for humans to live comfortably.
- Sandstorms and strong winds create additional challenges.
- The harsh conditions limit agriculture and economic activities.

**Other reasons:** Lack of vegetation, difficulty in transportation, absence of infrastructure, limited economic opportunities.

*Marking: 1 mark for each reason explained (2 marks total)*

### Q33. Answer: Guru Nanak's Message

#### Main message of Guru Nanak:

- Guru Nanak (1469-1539), the founder of Sikhism, preached universal brotherhood and equality.
- He emphasized that there is one God, who is formless and can be realized through sincere devotion and honest living.

#### Two important teachings:

##### 1. Equality and rejection of caste system:

- Guru Nanak taught that all human beings are equal before God.
- He rejected caste discrimination and the notion of high and low based on birth.
- He established the concept of 'Langar' (community kitchen) where people of all castes sit together and eat.

##### 2. Honest living and sharing (Kirat Karo, Vand Chakko):

- He emphasized earning an honest living through hard work.
- He taught that one should share earnings with the needy.
- He opposed idol worship, rituals, and meaningless ceremonies.
- He stressed the importance of remembering God's name (Nam Japna).

*Marking: 0.5 marks for main message, 1.5 marks for two teachings (2 marks total)*

### Q34. Answer: How Media Creates Awareness

#### Media creates awareness in society through:

##### 1. Reporting news and current events:

- Media informs citizens about important events, government policies, and social issues.
- **Example:** During elections, media provides information about candidates, their policies, and voting procedures.

## 2. Highlighting social problems:

- Media brings attention to social evils, injustice, and problems that need public attention.
- **Example:** Media campaigns against child labor, female feticide, or environmental pollution create public awareness and pressure for change.

## 3. Health and education campaigns:

- Media spreads awareness about health issues, diseases, and preventive measures.
- **Example:** Media campaigns during COVID-19 about masks, vaccination, and social distancing saved lives.

## 4. Investigative journalism:

- Media exposes corruption, scams, and wrongdoing, creating public awareness.
- **Example:** Investigative reports on government corruption or corporate malpractices.

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

## Q35. Answer: Importance of Gender Equality

### Gender equality is important because:

#### 1. Basic human right and constitutional guarantee:

- Equality is a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution (Article 14 and 15).
- All humans, regardless of gender, deserve equal respect, opportunities, and treatment.
- Discrimination based on gender violates basic human dignity and rights.
- A just and fair society must ensure equal rights for all citizens.

#### 2. Economic and social development:

- When women have equal opportunities in education and employment, the entire society benefits.
- Women's participation in workforce increases family income and economic growth.
- Educated women can better care for their children's health and education.
- Studies show that countries with greater gender equality have higher GDP and better development indicators.

**Other reasons:** Ending gender-based violence, utilizing full potential of population, breaking stereotypes, creating inclusive society, achieving sustainable development goals.

*Marking: 1 mark for each reason explained (2 marks total)*

### Q36. Answer: Wholesale vs Retail Market

**Difference between wholesale and retail markets:**

Aspect	Wholesale Market	Retail Market
<b>Buyers</b>	Retailers, shopkeepers, other businesses	Final consumers (general public)
<b>Quantity</b>	Goods sold in bulk/large quantities	Goods sold in small quantities
<b>Prices</b>	Lower prices (wholesale rates)	Higher prices (retail rates)
<b>Purpose</b>	For resale to others	For personal consumption
<b>Location</b>	Usually in specific market areas	Shops in residential areas, malls

**Example:** A shopkeeper buys 100 kg of rice from a wholesale market at ₹40/kg and sells it in his retail shop at ₹50/kg to consumers who buy 1-2 kg at a time.

Marking: 1 mark for wholesale market, 1 mark for retail market (2 marks total)

### Q37. Answer: The Peshwas

#### Who were the Peshwas:

- Peshwa means "Prime Minister" in Marathi.
- Initially, Peshwas were ministers serving the Maratha kings (Chhatrapati).
- Over time, they became the real power holders in the Maratha Empire.
- The Peshwa position became hereditary in the Bhat family.

#### Famous Peshwa - Baji Rao I (1720-1740):

- Baji Rao I was one of the greatest Peshwas and military commanders.
- He never lost a battle in his entire military career.
- Under his leadership, Maratha power expanded significantly in northern and central India.
- He is credited with transforming the Marathas from a regional power to an empire.
- He fought about 41 major battles and is considered a brilliant military strategist.

**Other famous Peshwas:** Balaji Vishwanath (first Peshwa), Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb), Madhavrao I.

Marking: 1 mark for who were Peshwas, 1 mark for naming famous Peshwa (2 marks total)

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## Section D - Long Answer Questions

### Q38. Answer: Military Campaigns of Babur and Akbar

## **MILITARY CAMPAIGNS OF BABUR (1526-1530):**

### **1. First Battle of Panipat (1526):**

- Fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi.
- Despite having a smaller army (12,000 soldiers), Babur defeated Lodi's army of 100,000 men.
- Babur used artillery (cannons) and the Tulughma tactic (flanking maneuver).
- This victory established Mughal rule in India.

### **2. Battle of Khanwa (1527):**

- Fought against Rana Sanga of Mewar and his Rajput confederacy.
- Rana Sanga united several Rajput rulers to challenge Babur.
- Babur won this crucial battle, consolidating Mughal power.
- He assumed the title of 'Ghazi' (victor in holy war).

### **3. Battle of Chanderi (1528):**

- Fought against Medini Rai, a Rajput ruler.
- Babur captured the fort of Chanderi.
- This further strengthened Mughal control over northern India.

## **MILITARY CAMPAIGNS OF AKBAR (1556-1605):**

### **1. Second Battle of Panipat (1556):**

- Fought between Akbar (under Bairam Khan's guidance) and Hemu.
- Though only 13 years old, Akbar's forces defeated Hemu and recaptured Delhi.
- This victory secured the Mughal throne after Humayun's death.

### **2. Conquest of Malwa and Gujarat (1561-1573):**

- Akbar conquered these prosperous provinces.
- Gujarat gave Mughals access to the sea and trade routes.

### **3. Campaign against Mewar (1567-1568):**

- Akbar besieged and captured Chittor after a long siege.
- Later captured Ranthambore.
- The Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar continued to resist Mughal authority.

#### **4. Expansion into Deccan and other regions:**

- Akbar gradually expanded into Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Kashmir, and parts of Deccan.
- By the end of his reign, the Mughal Empire included most of northern and central India.

*Marking: 1.5 marks for Babur's campaigns, 1.5 marks for Akbar's campaigns (3 marks total)*

### **Q39. Answer: Relationship Between Mansabdars and Jagirs**

#### **Understanding Mansabdars:**

- Mansabdars were military and civil officials in the Mughal administrative system.
- Each mansabdar held a rank (mansab) that determined their position, salary, and military responsibilities.
- The rank had two components: Zat (personal rank) and Sawar (number of cavalymen to maintain).

#### **What were Jagirs:**

- Jagirs were revenue assignments given to mansabdars as their salary.
- A jagir was a piece of land from which the mansabdar had the right to collect revenue.
- It was similar to the earlier iqta system but with important differences.

#### **Relationship Between Mansabdars and Jagirs:**

##### **1. Payment Method:**

- Instead of receiving cash salaries from the treasury, mansabdars were assigned jagirs.
- The revenue from the jagir was supposed to equal the mansabdar's salary.
- This system reduced the burden on the central treasury.

## **2. No Direct Administration:**

- Unlike earlier iqtadars, mansabdars did NOT actually administer their jagirs.
- They only had the right to collect revenue from their assigned jagirs.
- Revenue collection was done by their agents/servants while mansabdars served in other parts of the empire.

## **3. Transferable Assignments:**

- Jagirs were not hereditary - they could not be passed to the mansabdar's children.
- The emperor could transfer a mansabdar from one jagir to another.
- This prevented mansabdars from developing local power bases.
- It ensured their loyalty remained with the emperor, not with any particular region.

## **4. Economic Arrangement:**

- The mansabdar used jagir revenue to:
  - (a) Pay salaries to their cavalrymen (sawars)
  - (b) Maintain horses and military equipment
  - (c) Meet their personal expenses
- Sometimes the revenue from jagir was less than the estimated salary, creating dissatisfaction.

## **5. Decline in Later Period:**

- By the late 17th century, there was a shortage of jagirs compared to the number of mansabdars.
- Many mansabdars received only a portion of their entitled salary.

- This led to decreased efficiency and loyalty, contributing to the empire's decline.

**Conclusion:** The mansabdar-jagir system was a clever administrative arrangement that combined military service with revenue collection, ensuring centralized control while distributing financial burden. However, it also created dependencies and eventual problems when the system became overextended.

*Marking: 1 mark for explaining mansabdars and jagirs, 2 marks for explaining the relationship (3 marks total)*



## Q40. Answer: The Ahom Tribe and Their Kingdom

### ESTABLISHMENT OF AHOM KINGDOM:

#### 1. Origins and Migration:

- The Ahoms migrated from present-day Myanmar to the Brahmaputra valley in the 13th century.
- They were led by Sukapha, who established the Ahom kingdom in 1228.
- They settled in the region that is now Assam.

#### 2. How They Established Their Kingdom:

- **Military strength:** The Ahoms were skilled warriors with advanced military techniques.
- **Absorption of local populations:** They incorporated local tribal groups into their society rather than forcing them out.
- **Adaptation:** They adopted many local customs and practices, including the Assamese language.
- **Strategic location:** They controlled the fertile Brahmaputra valley, which was ideal for wet rice cultivation.

#### 3. Strong Administration:

- They built a powerful state with an organized administration.

- The king was called 'Swargadeo' (Lord of Heaven).
- They successfully resisted Mughal expansion - the Mughals tried 17 times to conquer Ahom kingdom but failed each time.
- The kingdom lasted for nearly 600 years (1228-1826).

## **AHOM SOCIETY:**

### **1. Social Organization:**

- Ahom society was initially divided into clans called 'phoids'.
- They practiced wet rice cultivation (growing rice in flooded fields).
- Over time, they adopted the Hindu caste system but in a modified form.
- Society was more fluid and egalitarian compared to mainland Indian society.

### **2. Administrative System (Paik System):**

- Adult males (called paiks) were organized into groups for service to the state.
- They provided labor for public works, military service, or revenue collection.
- In return, they received land for cultivation.
- This system ensured both military strength and agricultural productivity.

### **3. Religion and Culture:**

- Initially, Ahoms followed their traditional tribal religion.
- Over time, they adopted Hinduism, particularly Vaishnavism (worship of Vishnu).
- They built many temples and promoted Sanskrit learning.
- Despite religious changes, they maintained their distinct identity.

### **4. Economic Activities:**

- Agriculture, especially wet rice cultivation, was the main occupation.
- They also practiced trade and crafts.
- The state controlled resources like elephants and horses.

## 5. Cultural Contributions:

- They maintained chronicles called 'Buranjis' written in Assamese.
- They developed their own script and literature.
- They preserved and promoted Assamese culture and language.

*Marking: 1.5 marks for establishment of kingdom, 1.5 marks for describing society (3 marks total)*



## Q41. Answer: Importance of Water and Sources of Freshwater

### IMPORTANCE OF WATER IN HUMAN LIFE:

#### 1. Essential for Survival:

- Water is absolutely essential for all life on Earth.
- The human body is about 60-70% water.
- We need water for drinking - humans can survive only 3-4 days without water.
- Water helps in digestion, circulation, temperature regulation, and removal of waste from body.

#### 2. Agriculture and Food Production:

- Water is crucial for growing crops and raising animals.
- About 70% of freshwater is used for agriculture worldwide.
- Irrigation helps grow food to feed billions of people.
- Without adequate water, food production would be impossible.

#### 3. Domestic and Daily Use:

- We use water for cooking, bathing, washing clothes, and cleaning.
- Sanitation and hygiene depend on availability of water.
- Lack of clean water leads to diseases.

#### 4. Industrial Uses:

- Industries use water for manufacturing, cooling, and processing.
- Power plants need water to generate electricity.
- Industries like textiles, chemicals, and food processing are water-intensive.

## **5. Transportation and Recreation:**

- Rivers, lakes, and seas serve as waterways for transportation.
- Water bodies are used for recreation, fishing, and tourism.

## **SOURCES OF FRESHWATER:**

### **1. Surface Water Sources:**

- **Rivers:** Flowing water bodies that are major sources of freshwater. Examples: Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra.
- **Lakes:** Standing water bodies, some natural and some artificial (reservoirs). Examples: Dal Lake, Chilika Lake.
- **Ponds and Tanks:** Smaller water bodies used for irrigation and drinking in rural areas.

### **2. Groundwater:**

- Water stored beneath Earth's surface in aquifers (underground rock layers).
- Accessed through wells, tube wells, and hand pumps.
- Makes up about 30% of all freshwater.
- Important source in areas where surface water is scarce.

### **3. Glaciers and Ice Caps:**

- About 69% of freshwater is frozen in glaciers and ice caps.
- When they melt, they feed rivers and provide water.
- Himalayan glaciers feed major rivers like Ganga, Indus, and Brahmaputra.

### **4. Rainwater:**

- Precipitation (rain, snow) is the ultimate source of all freshwater.

- Rainwater can be harvested and stored in tanks.
- Monsoon rains are crucial for India's water supply.

### 5. Springs:

- Natural outlets where groundwater flows to the surface.
- Often found in hilly and mountainous areas.
- Provide clean drinking water to local communities.

**Important Note:** Only about 2.5% of Earth's water is freshwater, and most of it is frozen or underground. Less than 1% is easily accessible for human use. This makes water conservation extremely important.

*Marking: 1.5 marks for importance, 1.5 marks for sources (3 marks total)*

## Q42. Answer: Comparison of Bhakti and Sufi Movements

### **BHAKTI MOVEMENT (Hindu devotional movement):**

- Developed in South India (7th-9th centuries) and spread to North India (14th-17th centuries).
- Emphasized personal devotion (bhakti) to God - Rama, Krishna, Shiva, etc.
- Main saints: Kabir, Mirabai, Tulsidas, Surdas, Tukaram, Chaitanya, Ramananda.

### **SUFI MOVEMENT (Islamic mystical movement):**

- Developed in Persia and Central Asia, came to India around 11th-12th centuries.
- Emphasized love and personal devotion to Allah.
- Main saints: Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, Nizamuddin Auliya, Baba Farid, Amir Khusrau.

### **SIMILARITIES (How they were alike):**

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Common Features</b>
<b>Personal Devotion</b>	Both emphasized personal, emotional devotion to God over rituals and ceremonies
<b>Equality</b>	Both rejected social hierarchies, caste system, and discrimination
<b>Language</b>	Both used local languages instead of Sanskrit or Arabic to make religion accessible to common people
<b>Music and Poetry</b>	Both used music, songs (bhajans/qawwalis) and poetry to express devotion
<b>Simple Living</b>	Both emphasized simple, pious living and service to humanity
<b>Rejection of Orthodoxy</b>	Both criticized rigid rituals, elaborate ceremonies, and priestly dominance

**DIFFERENCES (How they differed):**

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Bhakti Movement</b>	<b>Sufi Movement</b>
<b>Religion</b>	Hindu devotional movement	Islamic mystical movement
<b>Focus of Devotion</b>	Various forms of God - Rama, Krishna, Shiva, Vishnu	Allah (one formless God)
<b>Spiritual Path</b>	Different paths - singing, dancing, meditation, service	Specific practices - dhikr (remembrance), sama (music), muraqaba (meditation)
<b>Organization</b>	Less organized, individual saints with	Organized into silsilas (orders) like Chishti, Suhrawardi, Qadiri

	followers	
<b>Centers</b>	Temples, individual homes, community gatherings	Khanqahs (hospices) and dargahs (shrines)

### IMPACT AND LEGACY:

- Both movements promoted Hindu-Muslim harmony and cultural synthesis.
- They made religion more accessible to common people.
- They enriched regional languages and literature.
- They challenged social evils and promoted equality.
- Their teachings continue to influence Indian society and culture.
- Saints like Kabir tried to bridge both traditions, showing that both led to the same God.

*Marking: 1 mark for Bhakti, 1 mark for Sufi, 1 mark for comparison (3 marks total)*



### Q43. Answer: Challenges Faced by Women and Solutions

#### CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN IN INDIAN SOCIETY:

##### 1. Gender Discrimination and Inequality:

- **Problem:** Women are often considered inferior to men in many families and communities.
- Girls receive less importance, food, healthcare, and educational opportunities than boys.
- Women face discrimination in property rights and inheritance.
- Preference for male children leads to sex-selective abortion (female feticide).

##### 2. Education Gap:

- **Problem:** Many families don't send girls to school, especially in rural areas.

- Early marriage disrupts girls' education.
- Female literacy rate is lower than male literacy rate.
- Fewer women pursue higher education and professional courses.

### **3. Violence Against Women:**

- **Problem:** Domestic violence, dowry harassment, and abuse are widespread.
- Women face harassment in public spaces and workplaces.
- Many cases go unreported due to social stigma and fear.

### **4. Economic Inequality:**

- **Problem:** Women earn less than men for the same work (gender pay gap).
- Women's work, especially housework, is often unpaid and unrecognized.
- Fewer women in decision-making positions in companies.
- Women lack economic independence and control over resources.

### **5. Traditional Gender Roles and Stereotypes:**

- **Problem:** Society expects women to handle all household work and childcare.
- Women are discouraged from pursuing careers or working outside home.
- Stereotypes limit women's choices and opportunities.

## **HOW THESE CHALLENGES CAN BE OVERCOME:**

### **1. Education for All:**

- Ensure every girl gets quality education through government schemes and enforcement.
- Provide scholarships and incentives for girls' education.
- Create safe school environments and proper facilities for girls.
- Educate families about importance of girls' education.

### **2. Legal Protection and Strict Enforcement:**

- Enforce existing laws against dowry, domestic violence, and harassment.
- Ensure quick justice in cases of violence against women.
- Strengthen laws for equal property rights and inheritance.
- Punish sex-selective abortion and female feticide strictly.

### **3. Economic Empowerment:**

- Provide equal opportunities in employment and business.
- Ensure equal pay for equal work through strict monitoring.
- Support women entrepreneurs through loans and training.
- Encourage women's participation in decision-making roles.

### **4. Changing Mindsets and Awareness:**

- Use media, schools, and community programs to spread awareness about gender equality.
- Challenge stereotypes through education and campaigns.
- Teach boys and girls about equality, respect, and shared responsibilities.
- Celebrate examples of successful women as role models.

### **5. Political Participation:**

- Increase women's representation in panchayats, assemblies, and parliament.
- Support women leaders and their initiatives.
- Ensure women's voices are heard in policy-making.

### **6. Sharing Household Responsibilities:**

- Encourage men to share housework and childcare equally.
- Recognize and value unpaid work done by women.
- Provide support systems like crèches and daycare facilities.

**Conclusion:** Overcoming these challenges requires collective effort from government, civil society, families, and individuals. True development is possible only when women have equal rights, opportunities, and respect in society.

Marking: 1.5 marks for challenges, 1.5 marks for solutions (3 marks total)

## Q44. Answer: How Advertisements Influence Our Daily Choices

### WAYS ADVERTISEMENTS INFLUENCE OUR CHOICES:

#### 1. Creating Awareness and Desire:

- Advertisements introduce us to new products and services.
- They create desire for products we didn't know we needed.
- **Example:** A smartphone advertisement showing new features makes us want to upgrade even if our current phone works fine.

#### 2. Emotional Appeal:

- Ads use emotions like happiness, fear, love, or pride to influence us.
- They show happy families, successful people, or desirable lifestyles associated with products.
- **Example:** Soft drink ads show young people having fun, making us associate the drink with happiness and friendship.
- **Example:** Insurance ads use fear of uncertainty to motivate people to buy policies.

#### 3. Celebrity Endorsements:

- Ads use famous actors, cricketers, and influencers to promote products.
- People trust and want to imitate their favorite celebrities.
- **Example:** When Virat Kohli endorses a sports brand, his fans are more likely to buy those products.
- **Example:** Beauty products endorsed by actresses influence women's purchasing decisions.

#### 4. Creating Social Pressure:

- Ads suggest that using certain products makes you modern, successful, or attractive.

- They create peer pressure - "everyone is using this, why aren't you?"
- **Example:** Fashion brand ads make teenagers feel they need latest styles to fit in with friends.
- **Example:** Education app ads suggest children will fall behind if they don't use them.

#### 5. Repetition and Brand Recall:

- Repeated exposure to ads makes us remember brand names.
- When we need a product, we automatically think of brands we've seen advertised.
- **Example:** Catchy jingles like "Washing powder Nirma" or "Daag achhe hain" (Surf Excel) stay in our minds.

#### 6. Attractive Offers and Discounts:

- Ads highlight limited-time offers, discounts, and "buy one get one free" deals.
- This creates urgency and encourages impulse buying.
- **Example:** "Sale ending tomorrow!" makes us buy things we might not need.
- **Example:** "Flat 50% off" attracts customers even if they weren't planning to shop.

#### 7. Lifestyle Aspirations:

- Ads show aspirational lifestyles that people want to achieve.
- Products are shown as symbols of success and status.
- **Example:** Luxury car ads show successful businesspeople, making others aspire to own such cars.
- **Example:** Premium coffee ads show sophisticated urban lifestyle.

#### 8. Targeting Children:

- Ads target children through cartoon characters and colorful packaging.
- Children then pressure parents to buy these products.

- **Example:** Chocolate and toy ads during children's TV shows influence kids' demands.

### **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS:**

#### **Positive:**

- Helps us learn about new useful products
- Provides information for making informed choices
- Creates competition leading to better products and lower prices

#### **Negative:**

- Promotes unnecessary consumption and waste
- Creates unrealistic expectations and dissatisfaction
- Can be misleading or exaggerate product benefits
- Promotes materialistic values

### **HOW TO BE A SMART CONSUMER:**

- Question advertising claims - don't believe everything
- Research products independently before buying
- Buy based on need, not just because of attractive ads
- Compare prices and quality from different brands
- Be aware of advertising techniques and don't fall for emotional manipulation

*Marking: 2 marks for explaining influence with examples, 1 mark for positive/negative impacts or being smart consumer (3 marks total)*

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## **Section E - Map-Based Questions**

**Q45. Answer: Map of India**

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

- a. **Kabul:** Capital of Afghanistan, Babur's early territory - located northwest of India
- b. **Lahore:** Important Mughal city in present-day Pakistan - in Punjab region
- c. **Hyderabad:** Capital of Hyderabad state in 18th century - in Telangana (Deccan region)
- d. **Arabian Sea:** Water body on the western coast of India
- e. **Bay of Bengal:** Water body on the eastern coast of India

**Marking Instructions:**

- Cities should be marked with dots and clearly labeled.
- Water bodies (seas) should be labeled with their names.
- Use neat handwriting for all labels.
- Ensure locations are geographically accurate.

*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. **Amazon River:** World's largest river by volume - flows through South America (Brazil, Peru, Colombia)
- b. **Nile River:** World's longest river - flows through northeastern Africa (Egypt, Sudan)
- c. **Pacific Ocean:** World's largest ocean - between Asia/Australia and Americas
- d. **Atlantic Ocean:** Second largest ocean - between Americas and Europe/Africa
- e. **Indian Ocean:** Third largest ocean - south of Asia, east of Africa, west of Australia

**Marking Instructions:**

- Rivers should be drawn or marked along their general path.
- Oceans should be labeled in their respective areas.
- Use clear, legible handwriting.
- Ensure geographical accuracy in placement.

*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
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>80 marks</b>

**END OF ANSWER KEY**

**Total Marks: 80**

This is a solved practice paper for Class 7 Social Science Annual Examination 2025-26  
(SET 2).

Study thoroughly and understand all concepts for better performance.

Topics Covered: Mughals (Babur, Akbar, Administration, Revenue System), Tribes &  
Nomads (Ahoms, Banjaras),

Devotional Paths (Bhakti & Sufi movements), 18th Century Political Formations  
(Marathas, Peshwas),

Water (Importance, Sources, Cycle), Tropical Regions, Desert Life, Understanding Media  
& Advertising,

Women & Gender Equality, Markets (Wholesale vs Retail), and Chain of Markets.

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

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This paper (SET 2) covers CBSE Class 7 Social Science Annual Exam Syllabus 2025-26 with different questions  
from Set 1:

History: The Mughals (Military campaigns, Administration, Mansabdari system, Zabt system), Tribes & Nomads  
(Ahoms, shifting cultivation),

Devotional Paths (Bhakti & Sufi movements comparison), 18th Century Political Formations (Peshwas, regional  
powers)

Geography: Water (Importance, sources, states), Tropical Rainforests, Desert adaptations, Life in different regions

Civics: Understanding Media & Advertising influence, Gender Equality & Women's challenges, Markets (Wholesale  
vs Retail, Chain of markets)

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