

CBSE Sample Paper

SST Set – A Answer

Class 7

Section A: History

1. 1498 A.D.
2. gold lace borders (zari)
3. Harichandra.
4. Rajaraja I.
5. Nizam - ul- Mulk
6. Aurangzeb.
7. Akbar ascended the throne in 1556 A.D. He was a great ruler who took various steps to consolidate his empire. He founded an empire that was truly secular in character.
 1. Being a great warrior and conqueror Akbar extended his boundaries by conquering Gujarat, Bengal, Kashmir, Sind, Central India, Deccan states, and many other states.
 2. He followed the policy of religious tolerance and established friendly relations with the Rajputs in particular and the Hindus in general.
 3. He organized his administration on sound footing and took various steps for the welfare of his subjects.
8. Any person fulfilling the following conditions could participate in the sabha. All those who wished to become members of the Sabha had to be the owners of the land. They should have their own homes. They should be between 35 and 70 years of age. They should have knowledge of the Vedas. They should be well versed in administrative matters and be honest. If anyone was a member of any committee in the last three years, he could become a member of another committee in the coming years.
9. The three distinct types of urban centres can be identified as:
Administrative towns- Delhi, Agra, Lahore, etc.. Commercial and manufacturing towns- Daulatabad, Patna, Ahmadabad, Muziris, etc. Pilgrim towns- Banaras, Kanchipuram, Mathura, etc.

Technology revolutionised the lives of people within a span of thousand years. People started travelling long distances in search of opportunities. New food crops arrived in the Indian sub-continent due to new technological inventions in agriculture. There were Persian wheels used in irrigation and spinning wheel in weaving.

10. Gradually forests were cleared and agriculture extended through modern mechanical tools. Many forest dwellers began to migrate and started tilling land, acquiring the title of 'peasants'. These peasants were influenced by the regional market dynamics and priests. As a result, society became more differentiated and people were grouped into caste and sub-castes depending upon their occupation and background.
11. The Khaljis and the Tughlaq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of the territories of various sizes. These territories or land were called *iqtas* and their landholder was called *iqtadars* or *muqtis*. They provided military services to the sultan of Delhi. In return, they could collect revenue from these lands and keep a part of it as their salary. They also paid their soldiers from these revenues. Accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the *muqtis*. Care was taken that *muqtis* collected only the taxes prescribed by the state and also maintained a required number of soldiers. The kings forced the *samanta* aristocrats to accept their authority.
12. Under the Mughals, architecture became more complex. Planning and laying out of gardens became a central focus of the Mughal architects. The gardens were placed within the rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial water channels. These gardens were also called *Chahar Bagh*. The central towering dome and the tall gateway were some of the remarkable aspects of the Mughal architecture. The ceremonial hall of private and public audience (*Diwan-i-Khas* or *Am*) was also one of the Mughal inventions. They were also described as *Chihil Sutun* or forty pillared halls. The extensive use of white marble as a material and as an inlay decorative motif was also one of the innovations.

Section - B

13. Igneous Rock
14. limestone.
15. focus.
16. stratosphere.
17. waves.
18. Pacific.
19. (1) Hot molten rock is called magma when it is inside the Earth, and when the hot molten rock reaches the surface of the Earth, it mixes with steam and gas and turns into lava.

(2) When magma cools inside the Earth, it has large minerals, because it cools slowly. Lava has very small minerals because it cools quickly.

(3) Lava is slightly cooler than magma, glows a different color, and it is made up of different substances (because of the steam and gas added to it). When gas and steam was mixed in with magma it changed some chemicals.

20.

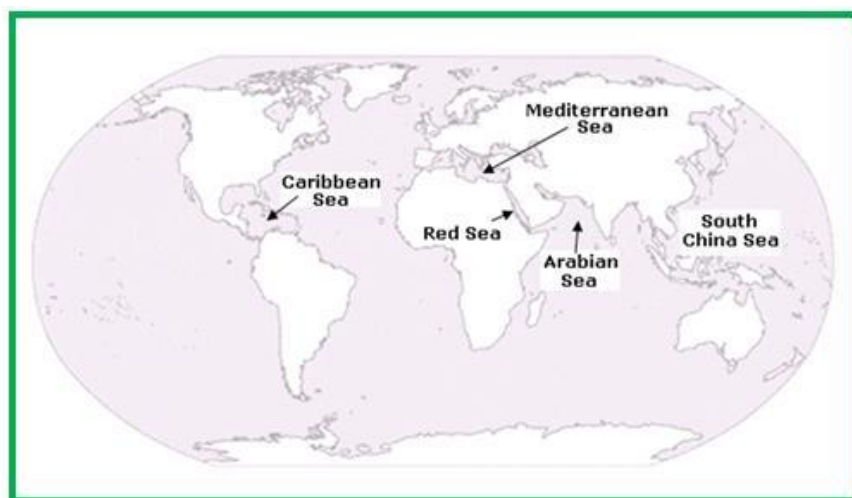
- i) The atmosphere is the thin layer of air that surrounds the Earth.
- ii) It protects us from the harmful rays and scorching heat of the Sun.
- iii) The changes in the atmosphere produce changes in the weather and climate.

21. Water is found in many places on earth like on the surface, within rocks below the surface and in the atmosphere. Water travels between different domains of the earth through water cycle. About 70% of the earth's surface is covered with water and most of it is in the ocean. Only a small portion appear as freshwater which is found in rivers, lakes and groundwater. Freshwater is needed for drinking, farming and washing. Therefore, without water, life would not exist.

22. The air is a mixture of many gases. The proportion of gases changes from time-to-time and place-to-place. The major components of air are nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and dust particles. Argon, methane and helium are other gases found in atmosphere in very small volume. But carbon dioxide which is only 0.0003% of air is an important component of the air.

23. Earthquake is a tremmor on earth surface due to sudden release of energy from the interior of the earth. An earthquake is measured with a machine called a seismograph. The magnitude of the earthquake is measured on the Richter scale, developed by Charles Richter in 1935. An earthquake can be classified on the basis of its sesmic intensity.

24.



Section - C

25. Fundamental Right.
26. Governor.
27. 0-6.
28. March 8.
29. adult citizens are entitled to vote.
30. India and Pakistan.
31. In 1893 Gandhi went to South Africa to work as a lawyer. When Gandhi boarded the first train in South Africa, railway official asked Gandhi to shift to the third-class passenger car. Gandhi, who was holding first-class passenger tickets, refused to move. A policeman came and threw him off the train. This was a case of racial discrimination as only whites could travel by first class in South Africa. After much thought, Gandhi decided that he could not let these injustices continue and that he was going to fight to change these discriminatory practices.
32. Double burden literally means double load. It usually describes the women's work situation. It shows the responsibilities wear by women in home as well as outside. As from past times we see that in rural areas women worked at fields then in house from making of food to cleaning and maintains house. And now a day in urban areas educated women do jobs and maintain their home also.
33. The agenda of women's movement can be summed up as: a. Equal opportunities in education, employment and pay. b. Improved public facilities for child care especially in rural areas. c. Strict legal sanctions in case of violence against women whether in the public or the private sphere. d. Ending discrimination on grounds of sex, race, religion, and ethnicity.

MLAs are Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Each state is divided into different areas or constituencies. From each constituency, people elect one representative who then becomes the member of the legislative assembly. Thus, they are elected by the people and are true representatives of the people.

34. These MLAs belong to different political parties. The governor of a state appoints the chief minister, who is the leader of the majority party in the assembly. On the recommendation of the chief minister, the governor appoints some members of the legislative assembly (MLAs) as ministers.
35. Parliament is the national representative body having supreme decision making powers within the state. The Parliament is the cornerstone of democracy as it is in the Parliament that all decisions are made. These decisions are made by the members of Parliament who are elected by the citizens. These members represent people from

different backgrounds. Parliament enables citizens of India to participate in decision making indirectly and control the government, thus making it the most important symbol of Indian democracy and a key feature of the constitution. Laws and policies are implemented only after debate and approval in the parliament.

- 36.** (a) Public health services are owned and operated by the government, while private are owned and run by private companies.
- (b) The aim of public health services is people's wellbeing. Private healthcare facilities seek profit as they are run by business companies.
- (c) Public healthcare services are subsidised or free of cost for people below poverty line. Private healthcare facilities are expensive and therefore, unaffordable for vast majority of Indians.
- (d) Public healthcare services in India are not able to match quality standards as they are understaffed, under-funded and inefficient. Private healthcare services have higher quality standards.