

CBSE Sample Paper

SST Set – B Answer

Class 7

Section A: History

1. Banda Bahadur.
2. Red Sea.
3. 1565.
4. untouchables.
5. compilation of songs.
6. later medieval period.
7. The states of the eighteenth century can be divided into three overlapping groups:
 1. States that were old Mughal provinces like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. Although extremely powerful and quite independent, the rulers of these states did not break their formal ties with the Mughal emperor.
 2. States that had enjoyed considerable independence under the Mughals as *watan jagirs*. These included several Rajput principalities.
 3. The last group included states under the control of Marathas, Sikhs and others like the Jats.
8. A number of religious groups criticized the rituals and other aspects of conventional religion and preached the social order using simple logical arguments. They advocated renunciation of the world. To achieve the salvation, they advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like *yogasanas*. They became popular among low castes in North India.
9. Masulipattinam was a known port city and occupied a grand economic status in the time of Golconda Sultanate. It was connected with two trade cycles-those in the Bay of Bengal in the east and in the Arabian Sea in the west and worked as export and import port for vast hinterland. Main items of exports were textiles, iron and steel, indigo, rice, pepper, spices and salt while main items of import were tin, aromatic woods, wines, bullions and elephants.
10. Nomadic pastoralists moved over long distances with their animals. They lived on milk and other pastoral products. They also exchanged wool, ghee etc. with settled agriculturists for grain, cloth, utensils and other products. They bought and sold these

goods as they moved from one place to another, transporting them on their animals. Many pastoral tribes reared and sold animals such as cattle and horses, to the prosperous people. Different castes of petty peddlers also travelled from village to village. They made and sold wares such as ropes, reeds, straw matting and coarse sacks. Sometimes mendicants acted as wandering merchants. There were castes of entertainers who performed in different towns for earning a living.

11. Kabir's teachings were based on a complete, indeed vehement, rejection of the major religious traditions.
 - i. His teachings openly ridiculed all forms of external worship of both Brahmanical Hinduism and Islam, the pre-eminence of the priestly classes and the caste system.
 - ii. The language of his poetry was a form of spoken Hindi widely understood by ordinary people. He also sometimes used cryptic language, which was difficult to follow.
 - iii. Kabir believed in a formless Supreme God and preached that the only path to salvation was through bhakti or devotion.
 - iv. He drew his followers from among both Hindus and Muslims.
 - v. His teachings reflect the secular values of life.

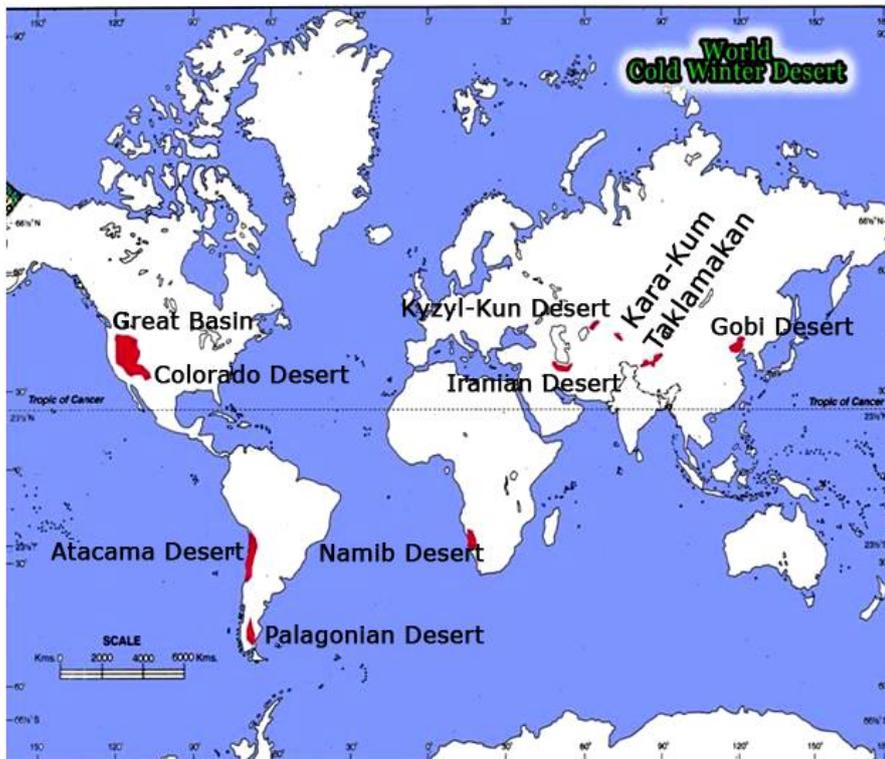
12. Through the eighteenth century, the Mughal Empire gradually fragmented into a number of independent, regional states. Broadly speaking the states of the eighteenth century can be divided into three overlapping groups:
 - (1) States that were old Mughal provinces like Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad. Although extremely powerful and quite independent, the rulers of these states did not break their formal ties with the Mughal emperor.
 - (2) States that had enjoyed considerable independence under the Mughals as *watan jagirs*. These included several Rajput principalities.
 - (3) The last group included states under the control of Marathas, Sikhs and others like the Jats. These were of differing sizes and had seized their independence from the Mughals after a long-drawn armed struggle.

Section - B

13. Rajasthan.
14. Fish and rice
15. Cattle rearing and mining

- 16.** transhumance.
- 17.** tropical deciduous forest.
- 18.** Tafilalet.
- 19.** The major factors which are responsible for the formation of grasslands in the world is the climatic conditions and soil of that particular region. On the basis of the climatic conditions the grasslands of the world, can be divided into two major categories:
1. Temperate grassland region
 2. Tropical grassland region.
- 20.** The ecological characteristics of the Amazon basin are very important because this region is still not touched by the process of industrialization. The ecological importance of the region can be seen under the following headings:
1. 20% of total earth's water is in the Amazon River.
 2. This is a place of various types of species. These species are not found elsewhere in the world.
 3. Various endangered species are also found in this region which are rarely found on the earth.
- 21.** More and more people from rural areas are shifting to urban areas; this is causing a lot of problems such as:
1. Development of slums.
 2. Shortage of power supply.
 3. Shortage of water supply.
 4. Development of squatters.
 5. Congested spaces.
 6. Increase in crime.

22.



23. Though same climatic conditions are responsible for the development of grasslands of the world but still they are known by different names in different areas. The different grasslands can be listed as follow:

Grasslands	Countries
1. Prairies	– North America
2. Veld	– South Africa
3. Pampas	– South America
4. Steppes	– Asia
5. Downs	– Australia

These are the main and major grasslands of the world which are found in different parts of the world with different names.

24. The river Amazon flows in the area of equatorial region. Life in the Amazon basin can be defined in the following heads:

1. **Climate:** The temperature and the rainfall is higher in this region because of the equatorial climatic conditions.
2. **Rain forests:** The type of vegetation found here is called as the equatorial rain forests.
3. **Species:** The species which are found here are very unique like the Piranhas.
4. **People and the rainforests:** People here are totally mixed with the climatic conditions prevailing here. They made their house with slanting roof which is called as 'maloca' to save their houses from heavy rains.

Section - C

25. wholesalers.
26. India.
27. name, symbol, design or combination of these that identifies a seller's product.
28. fishing cooperative.
29. dignity and self-respect.
30. medium.
31. We can protect the rights of the tribal people, firstly, by giving the local community the right to forest management. Secondly, by making forest diversion and afforestation subject to a democratic process, including the consent of the local community as recommended by the standing committee on environment and forests.
32. The following are some of the points of advertising ethics in India: a) Maintaining truthfulness and honesty in claims made through advertisements. b) Following norms and standards of public decency. c) Avoiding advertising of products and services which are regarded as hazardous and inappropriate for society. d) Observe fairness in competition. Refrain from making false or misleading claims about the product or service of a competitor.
33. India is a democratic country and gives equal rights and respect to all citizens irrespective of their social and economic status. According to Article 15 of the Indian Constitution, no one can be restricted from entering any public place like parks, restaurants, malls and temples. Such restriction is a form of discrimination which is unfair and undemocratic.
34. Cooperative societies are formed to protect the interests of small producers by making the items of their need (like raw materials, tools and equipments, machinery etc.) available for production. Handloom societies like APPCO, Tamil Nadu and Haryana Handloom are examples of producer's cooperative society. These societies help the weavers from the merchants in the following ways:

- Weaver's cooperatives reduce the dependence on the merchant
- They help to earn higher income for weavers.
- People with common interests come together and work for their mutual benefit.
- The cooperatives also do the marketing and thus, the role of merchants gets reduced.
- Weavers get a fair price on cloth.

35. This is a case of Media bias. Media bias is a term used to describe partiality of journalists and news producers in the selection of events to be reported and how they are covered. To make sensational stories, media often covers the life of successful and the famous, while ignoring the issues of ordinary people, especially the poor and the marginalised. The deaths of those in developing countries are insignificant as it does not get the eyeballs rolling. However, if a Hollywood personality adopts a child from a distant village in Africa, it becomes front page news.

36. Advertisements play a big role in our lives. We not only buy products based on them, but often certain brand products influence the ways in which we think about ourselves, our friends and our family. It is, therefore, important to know how advertising works and understand what it does before we choose to buy the products that advertisements sell. We need to be able to critically understand why they use particular images, the personal emotion that they are appealing to and the ways in which this affects on how we think about ourselves when we use the product or when we are not able to buy it.