

Self Assessment Model Paper 2 (2025-26)	
Social Science - Grade 7	
Q. No.	Correct Answer/Rubric
1	C
2	B
3	A
4	B
5	B or D
6	C
7	B
8	B
9	C
10	B
11	C
12	C
13	D
14	B
15	C
16	<p>Award full marks if the student writes content similar to this: It is a Motupalli inscription, it is an ancient seaport in present-day Bapatla district, Andhra Pradesh, with a history of over 2000 years. 1. It was a major international trade center during the rule of the Kakatiyas, Reddy, and Vijayanagara kings 2. Foreign trade (260 BC – 15th century AD): Diamonds, fabrics, medicines, and cotton wool were exported to distant lands.</p> <p>If the student identifies the inscriptions allot one mark. If the student writes two important reasons allot one mark.</p>
17	<p>Award full marks if the student writes content similar to this: If I am visiting Kerala, I will prepare a thematic map that shows only the water bodies like rivers, lakes, ponds, and coastal areas. 1. A thematic map is useful because it focuses on a particular theme, and to create a map that shows natural features of Kerala. 2. This will help me easily identify and plan visits to different water-related places or any other relevant answers.</p> <p>If the student writes type of map allot 1 mark, including the valid reasons for the choice allot 1 mark.</p>
18	<p>Award full marks if the student writes any 4 features similar to this: The Kakatiya rulers organized their kingdom on a military basis. To maintain a strong army and ensure local control, they introduced the Nayankara system. 1. Under this system, the kingdom was divided among a number of military chiefs called Nayankaras. 2. These Nayankaras were granted land assignments (villages) by the king, not as permanent property, but only for as long as they served loyally. 3. In return, each Nayankara had to maintain a stipulated number of troops ready for the king's service. 4. The Nayankaras collected taxes from the villages assigned to them, which helped them sustain their troops and administration. 5. However, the villages could be transferred or withdrawn at the will of the king, ensuring the Nayankaras remained dependent on and loyal to the crown. 6. They also had the responsibility to suppress rebellions and protect the kingdom. Award one mark for each feature (total any 4).</p>
19	Award full marks for correctly locating all four items, with one mark allotted for each accurate location.
20	<p>20.a. Award full marks if the student can write any four administrative reforms that can be considered as failures similar to this: 1. Capital Shift to Daulatabad Forcing the entire population of Delhi to migrate caused hardships, deaths, and resentment. Lack of proper planning for housing, food, and travel arrangements. 2. Token Currency: Copper coins were easy to forge. No strict control or supervision over minting. People lost faith in the new currency and trade was disturbed. 3. Agricultural Reforms Taxes were increased even during famine years. The peasants were burdened instead of being supported. Relief measures were poorly managed 4. Excessive Military Campaigns: Wars against nobles and distant regions drained the treasury. The kingdom became difficult to manage due to vast expansion.</p> <p>Allot 2 marks for each reason.</p> <p>20.b. Allot full marks if the student can write as similar to this or relevant answer. 1. Agriculture was the main occupation and source of livelihood. 2. Land called Rachapolam belonged to the king and was given on rent to farmers called Artha Seeri. 3. The Kakatiyas developed agriculture by clearing forests. 4. Constructing tanks like Pakala, Lakkavaram, and Ghanapuram. 5. Trade and commerce prospered through Motupalli port, which promoted foreign trade. 6. People made donations of land, cattle, and jewelry to temples and Brahmins. 7. Royal women like Muppamamba and Mailamba also gave land grants, showing a society that valued charity and religion. 8. Saivism, Veerasaivism were the very popular religious sects during the Kakatiya period</p> <p>Allot one mark for each point or relevant.</p>