

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE

Annual Examination 2025-26

Class: VII | Subject: Social Science

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 5 sections: A, B, C, D, and E.
3. Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each) - 15 marks
4. Section B: Fill in the Blanks / Match the Following (1 mark each) - 15 marks
5. Section C: Short Answer Questions (2 marks each) - 20 marks
6. Section D: Long Answer Questions (3 marks each) - 15 marks
7. Section E: Map Work / Case Based Questions (3 marks each) - 15 marks
8. Write neatly and legibly. Marks may be deducted for illegible handwriting.
9. Read each question carefully before attempting.

SECTION A - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (15 × 1 = 15 Marks)

- Q1.** Who was the first Mughal Emperor? **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Akbar
 - (b) Humayun
 - (c) Babur
 - (d) Jahangir
- Q2.** The Mughal Empire was established in India in the year: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) 1526
 - (b) 1556
 - (c) 1605
 - (d) 1628
- Q3.** What is the meaning of 'Sulh-i-Kul' introduced by Akbar? **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Religious Tax
 - (b) Universal Peace
 - (c) Land Revenue
 - (d) Military System
- Q4.** Which desert is the largest hot desert in the world? **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Thar Desert
 - (b) Sahara Desert
 - (c) Gobi Desert
 - (d) Arabian Desert
- Q5.** Ladakh is a: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Hot desert
 - (b) Cold desert
 - (c) Tropical rainforest
 - (d) Grassland
- Q6.** Which tribes are nomadic tribes living in the Sahara Desert? **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Bedouins and Tuaregs
 - (b) Masai and Zulu
 - (c) Inuit and Eskimo
 - (d) Gonds and Bhils

- Q7.** Water is essential for life because: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) It helps in digestion
 - (b) It regulates body temperature
 - (c) It is needed by plants and animals
 - (d) All of the above
- Q8.** The tropical region receives: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Heavy rainfall throughout the year
 - (b) No rainfall at all
 - (c) Rainfall only in winter
 - (d) Snowfall throughout the year
- Q9.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of deserts? **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Low rainfall
 - (b) Extreme temperatures
 - (c) Dense vegetation
 - (d) Scanty vegetation
- Q10.** Media plays an important role in democracy by: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Entertaining people
 - (b) Providing information and creating awareness
 - (c) Selling products
 - (d) None of the above
- Q11.** Which river is the most important in Ladakh? **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Ganga
 - (b) Indus
 - (c) Brahmaputra
 - (d) Yamuna
- Q12.** The capital of Ladakh is: **[1 Mark]**
- (a) Srinagar
 - (b) Leh
 - (c) Kargil
 - (d) Jammu

Q13. Mansabdars in the Mughal administration were: **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Farmers
- (b) High-ranking officials
- (c) Religious leaders
- (d) Merchants

Q14. Markets help us in: **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Buying and selling goods
- (b) Getting various products at one place
- (c) Price comparison
- (d) All of the above

Q15. The Five Deccan Sultanates did NOT include: **[1 Mark]**

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Golconda
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Ahmadnagar

SECTION B - FILL IN THE BLANKS / MATCH THE FOLLOWING (15 × 1 = 15 Marks)

Part A: Fill in the Blanks (8 × 1 = 8 Marks)

Q16. The capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-brother, was **[1 Mark]**

_____.

Q17. _____ was Akbar's revenue minister who carried out land revenue calculation. **[1 Mark]**

Q18. Sahara Desert covers _____ countries in North Africa. **[1 Mark]**

Q19. An _____ is a green island with date palms in the desert where underground water reaches the surface. **[1 Mark]**

Q20. People of the Sahara desert wear heavy _____ as _____ protection against dust storms and hot winds. **[1 Mark]**

Q21. Ladakh is also known as _____ which means "snow land". **[1 Mark]**

Q22. The _____ forest in the tropical region receives heavy rainfall and has dense vegetation. **[1 Mark]**

Q23. _____ is the term used by Mughals to describe intermediaries who collected taxes from peasants. **[1 Mark]**

Part B: Match the Following (7 × 1 = 7 Marks)

Q24-Q30. Match Column A with Column B: **[7 Marks]**

Column A	Column B
24. Babur	(a) Cold desert in Jammu & Kashmir
25. Zamindar	(b) Largest hot desert in the world
26. Sahara	(c) First Mughal Emperor
27. Ladakh	(d) Tax collector in Mughal administration
28. Genghis Khan	(e) Nomadic tribes of Sahara
29. Bedouins	(f) Mongol ruler and Mughal ancestor
30. Amazon Basin	(g) Tropical rainforest region

SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 × 2 = 20 Marks)

- Q31.** What was the relationship between the mansabdar and the jagir in Mughal administration? [2 Marks]
- Q32.** Why did the Mughals emphasize their Timurid ancestry and not their Mongol descent? [2 Marks]
- Q33.** Name any four animals found in the Sahara Desert and mention their adaptations. [2 Marks]
- Q34.** Why is there scanty vegetation in deserts? Give two reasons. [2 Marks]
- Q35.** What are the two types of deserts found in the world? Give one example of each. [2 Marks]
- Q36.** Why is water considered essential for life? Give two reasons. [2 Marks]
- Q37.** What type of clothes do people in the Sahara Desert wear and why? [2 Marks]
- Q38.** What is an oasis? How is it formed? [2 Marks]
- Q39.** Why is the role of media important in a democracy? [2 Marks]
- Q40.** What are the main characteristics of tropical rainforests? [2 Marks]

SECTION D - LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 × 3 = 15 Marks)

- Q41.** Describe the climate of the Sahara Desert. What makes it difficult for people to live there? [3 Marks]
- Q42.** How were the debates with religious scholars important in the formation of Akbar's ideas on governance? Explain the concept of 'Sulh-i-Kul'. [3 Marks]
- Q43.** How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire? Explain. [3 Marks]
- Q44.** Describe the flora and fauna found in Ladakh desert. [3 Marks]

Q45. Explain how nomadic tribes like Bedouins and Tuaregs survive in the harsh climate of the Sahara Desert. **[3 Marks]**

SECTION E - MAP WORK / CASE BASED QUESTIONS (5 × 3 = 15 Marks)

Q46. Map Work: On the outline map of the world provided, mark and label the following: **[3 Marks]**

- (a) Sahara Desert
- (b) Ladakh region
- (c) Amazon Basin (Tropical region)

Q47. Case Study - Media and Democracy: **[3 Marks]**

"Media plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion. It provides information about government policies, social issues, and current affairs. However, sometimes media can be biased and show only one side of the story."

Based on the above passage, answer:

- (a) What is the positive role of media in democracy? (1 mark)
- (b) What challenge does media face? (1 mark)
- (c) How can citizens ensure they get unbiased information? (1 mark)

Q48. Case Study - Markets: **[3 Marks]**

"A shirt in the market is the final product of a long chain of activities. Cotton is grown by farmers, then processed in textile mills, stitched by workers, and finally sold in shops to customers."

Based on the above passage, answer:

- (a) Name the stages involved in making a shirt. (1.5 marks)
- (b) How do markets connect producers and consumers? (1.5 marks)

Q49. Timeline Question: Arrange the following Mughal Emperors in chronological order and write their reign periods: **[3 Marks]**

- Shah Jahan
- Babur
- Akbar
- Jahangir
- Aurangzeb

Q50. Picture-Based Question: **[3 Marks]**

Observe the characteristics given below and identify whether it is a Hot Desert or Cold Desert:

- Temperature ranges from -30°C at night to above 0°C during summer days
- Vegetation includes willows, poplars, and fruit trees like apples and apricots
- Animals found include yaks, wild goats, and sheep

(a) Identify the type of desert. (1 mark)

(b) Name one such desert studied in your course. (1 mark)

(c) Why is the climate so extreme in this region? (1 mark)

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✓ COMPLETE SOLUTIONS & ANSWERS

Detailed answers with marking schemes for all questions

SECTION A - ANSWERS TO MCQs

Q1. Answer: (c) Babur

Babur was the first Mughal Emperor who established the Mughal Empire in India after defeating Ibrahim Lodi at the Battle of Panipat in 1526.

Q2. Answer: (a) 1526

The Mughal Empire was established in 1526 when Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat.

Q3. Answer: (b) Universal Peace

Sulh-i-Kul means "universal peace". It was Akbar's policy of religious tolerance based on ethics - honesty, justice, and peace.

Q4. Answer: (b) Sahara Desert

The Sahara Desert is the world's largest hot desert, covering approximately 8.54 million square kilometers across North Africa.

Q5. Answer: (b) Cold desert

Ladakh is a cold desert located in the Great Himalayas on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir.

Q6. Answer: (a) Bedouins and Tuaregs

Bedouins and Tuaregs are nomadic tribes living in the Sahara Desert who rear livestock and move in search of water and fodder.

Q7. Answer: (d) All of the above

Water is essential for life because it helps in digestion, regulates body temperature, and is needed by both plants and animals.

Q8. Answer: (a) Heavy rainfall throughout the year

Tropical regions receive heavy rainfall throughout the year, supporting dense vegetation like rainforests.

Q9. Answer: (c) Dense vegetation

Deserts are characterized by low rainfall, extreme temperatures, and scanty vegetation - not dense vegetation.

Q10. Answer: (b) Providing information and creating awareness

Media plays a crucial role in democracy by providing information to citizens and creating awareness about government policies and social issues.

Q11. Answer: (b) Indus

The Indus is the most important river in Ladakh, forming deep valleys and gorges in the region.

Q12. Answer: (b) Leh

Leh is the capital of Ladakh, known for its Buddhist monasteries and natural beauty.

Q13. Answer: (b) High-ranking officials

Mansabdars were high-ranking officials in the Mughal administration who received salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs.

Q14. Answer: (d) All of the above

Markets help by providing a place to buy and sell goods, offering various products at one location, and allowing price comparison.

Q15. Answer: (c) Delhi

The five Deccan Sultanates were Berar, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, and Golconda. Delhi was not a Deccan Sultanate.

SECTION B - ANSWERS TO FILL IN THE BLANKS & MATCH

Q16. Answer: Kabul

Kabul was the capital of Mirza Hakim, Akbar's half-brother.

Q17. Answer: Todar Mal

Todar Mal was Akbar's revenue minister who carried out detailed land revenue calculations over ten years.

Q18. Answer: Eleven

The Sahara Desert covers eleven countries in North Africa.

Q19. Answer: Oasis

An oasis is a green island with date palms where underground water reaches the surface.

Q20. Answer: Robes

People wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds.

Q21. Answer: Khapa-chan

Ladakh is also known as Khapa-chan, which means "snow land".

Q22. Answer: Tropical rainforest / Evergreen

The tropical rainforest receives heavy rainfall and has dense vegetation with trees that remain green year-round.

Q23. Answer: Zamindar

Zamindar was the term for intermediaries who collected taxes from peasants.

Q24-Q30. Match the Following - Answers:

Question	Correct Match
24. Babur	(c) First Mughal Emperor
25. Zamindar	(d) Tax collector in Mughal administration
26. Sahara	(b) Largest hot desert in the world
27. Ladakh	(a) Cold desert in Jammu & Kashmir
28. Genghis Khan	(f) Mongol ruler and Mughal ancestor
29. Bedouins	(e) Nomadic tribes of Sahara
30. Amazon Basin	(g) Tropical rainforest region

SECTION C - ANSWERS TO SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q31. What was the relationship between the mansabdar and the jagir?

Answer: Mansabdars were high-ranking officials who received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs. They did not actually reside in or administer their jagirs directly but only had the rights to collect revenue. The revenue was collected by their servants while the mansabdars served in other parts of the empire. This system ensured that mansabdars remained loyal to the emperor.

Marking: 1 mark for explaining jagir as salary, 1 mark for explaining the relationship (2 marks total)

Q32. Why did the Mughals emphasize their Timurid ancestry?

Answer: The Mughals emphasized their Timurid ancestry rather than Mongol descent because Genghis Khan's memory was associated with massacres and the Mongol identity was linked with the Uzbeks (their competitors). The Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry because Timur had achieved great fame and a positive reputation, giving them better political legitimacy.

Marking: 1 mark for negative aspects of Mongol association, 1 mark for positive aspects of Timurid ancestry (2 marks total)

Q33. Name four animals found in Sahara and their adaptations.

Answer:

- **Camel:** Can survive without water for long periods; has humps to store fat; double eyelashes protect from sand
- **Scorpions:** Can survive extreme heat; nocturnal to avoid daytime heat
- **Snakes:** Can burrow under sand to escape heat; scales prevent water loss
- **Foxes/Jackals:** Large ears dissipate heat; hunt at night when cooler

Marking: 0.5 marks for each animal with adaptation (2 marks total)

Q34. Why is there scanty vegetation in deserts?

Answer: There is scanty vegetation in deserts due to: (1) **Low Rainfall:** Deserts receive very little rainfall (as low as 10 cm per year), and plants need water to grow. (2) **Extreme Temperatures:** Very hot during the day (up to 50°C) and very cold at night (near 0°C or below), making conditions unsuitable for most plant species. Only specially adapted plants like cacti and date palms can survive.

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

Q35. What are the two types of deserts? Give examples.

Answer: The two types of deserts are:

- **Hot Deserts:** Example - Sahara Desert (Africa). Extremely high temperatures during the day, located in tropical and subtropical regions
- **Cold Deserts:** Example - Ladakh (India). Extremely cold temperatures, located at high altitudes, experiences freezing conditions most of the year

Marking: 0.5 marks for each type named, 0.5 marks for each example (2 marks total)

Q36. Why is water essential for life?

Answer: Water is essential for life because: (1) **Survival of Living Organisms:** All living beings - plants, animals, and humans - need water to survive. Our body is about 70% water. Plants need it for photosynthesis and animals for body functions. (2) **Regulation of Body Temperature:** Water helps regulate body temperature through sweating and respiration, maintaining proper functioning of all body systems. Without water, life on Earth would be impossible.

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

Q37. What clothes do people wear in Sahara and why?

Answer: People in the Sahara Desert wear **heavy robes** covering their entire body. Reasons: (1) Protection from heat - temperatures reach up to 50°C during the day; (2) Protection from dust storms - dust storms are common with flying sand; (3) Protection from hot winds that blow throughout the day; (4) Insulation during cold nights when temperatures drop near 0°C. These traditional clothes are well-suited to the extreme climate.

Marking: 1 mark for naming heavy robes, 1 mark for explaining reasons (2 marks total)

Q38. What is an oasis? How is it formed?

Answer: An oasis is a fertile area in a desert where water is available, appearing as a green island with date palms surrounded by barren land.

Formation: When wind blows away sand, it creates depressions (low-lying areas). In these depressions, underground water reaches the surface because the water table is closer. This water comes from rainfall in distant mountains that seeps down and flows beneath the desert. Where this water surfaces, vegetation can grow, creating an oasis. Oases support settled populations where people grow date palms and crops.

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

Q39. Why is media important in democracy?

Answer: Media is important in democracy because: (1) **Information Provider:** Provides information to citizens about government policies, decisions, and actions, keeping people informed about their elected representatives. (2)

Creates Awareness: Creates awareness about social issues, current affairs,

and important events. (3) **Watchdog:** Acts as a watchdog exposing corruption and wrongdoing by those in power, holding government accountable. (4)

Platform for Opinion: Provides a platform for people to express views and gives voice to different sections of society.

Marking: 1 mark for each well-explained point (any two, 2 marks total)

Q40. What are the main characteristics of tropical rainforests?

Answer: Main characteristics include: (1) **Heavy Rainfall:** Receive abundant rainfall throughout the year (over 200 cm annually); (2) **Dense Vegetation:** Thick, evergreen forests with trees remaining green all year; (3) **High Temperature:** Warm temperatures year-round (25-30°C) with little seasonal variation; (4) **Rich Biodiversity:** Home to more than half of the world's plant and animal species; (5) **High Humidity:** Very humid air due to heavy rainfall and dense vegetation. Called "lungs of the Earth" for producing large amounts of oxygen.

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

SECTION D - ANSWERS TO LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q41. Describe the climate of Sahara. What makes it difficult to live there?

Answer:

Climate of Sahara: The Sahara has a scorching hot and parched dry climate. During the day, temperatures may soar as high as 50°C. The nights can be freezing cold with temperatures nearing zero degrees. The highest temperature of 57.7°C was recorded at Al-Azizia in Libya in 1922. It receives very little rainfall (less than 10 cm per year in many areas) and has a short rainy season. Frequent dust storms occur with hot winds blowing throughout the day.

Difficulties for People:

- **Extreme Temperature Variations:** The drastic change from 50°C day to near 0°C night makes human survival very difficult
- **Water Scarcity:** Lack of rainfall and scarcity of water sources make it challenging to find drinking water and practice agriculture
- **Limited Vegetation:** Scanty vegetation means limited food sources and no shade from intense sun
- **Harsh Weather:** Dust storms and hot winds create health hazards and make outdoor activities difficult
- **Difficult Agriculture:** Arid climate and lack of water make farming nearly impossible except in oases

Marking: 1.5 marks for climate features, 1.5 marks for difficulties (3 marks total)



Q42. How were debates important in formation of Akbar's ideas? Explain Sulh-i-Kul.

Answer:

Religious Debates: During the 1570s, Akbar held discussions at Fatehpur Sikri in the Ibadat Khana with scholars of different faiths including Ulemas, Brahmanas, Jesuit priests, and Zoroastrians. Through these interactions, he realized that religious teachings often created divisions. He observed that religious leaders emphasized rituals and differences rather than common values. This led him to develop a more inclusive approach to governance.

Sulh-i-Kul (Universal Peace):

- **Meaning:** "Universal peace" or "peace with all"
- **Core Principle:** Focused on ethics - honesty, justice, and peace - universally applicable to all people regardless of religion
- **Religious Tolerance:** Did not discriminate between people of different religions

- **Equal Treatment:** People of all faiths were treated equally and given opportunities in administration
- **Implementation:** Abul Fazl helped frame this vision of governance
- **Legacy:** Also followed by successors Jahangir and Shah Jahan

Sulh-i-Kul helped create a harmonious society where people of different religions could live peacefully, strengthening the Mughal Empire.

Marking: 1 mark for debates, 2 marks for Sulh-i-Kul concept (3 marks total)

Q43. How important was land revenue to the stability of Mughal Empire?

Answer:

Land revenue was extremely important to the stability and prosperity of the Mughal Empire. It was the backbone of the Mughal economy.

Importance:

- **Primary Source of Income:** Main source of income for the empire. The economy was agricultural, and taxes from peasants formed the largest part of state income
- **Payment of Salaries:** Revenue was used to pay mansabdars, soldiers, and government officials. Without it, the administrative system would have collapsed
- **Military Expenses:** Spent on maintaining a large army for defending the empire, expanding territory through campaigns, and maintaining law and order
- **Infrastructure Development:** Invested in building forts, palaces, roads, bridges, and irrigation systems
- **Welfare Activities:** Money spent on schools, hospitals, and relief during famines
- **Administrative Efficiency:** Todar Mal took ten years for detailed calculations, showing how seriously Mughals took this matter

Without land revenue, the Mughal Empire could not have maintained its vast administration, powerful military, and magnificent constructions.

Marking: 1 mark for stating importance, 2 marks for explaining uses with examples (3 marks total)

Q44. Describe the flora and fauna found in Ladakh desert.

Answer:

FLORA (Plants):

- **Scanty Vegetation:** Due to cold and dry climate, vegetation is very sparse and limited
- **Grasses and Shrubs:** Scanty patches of grasses and shrubs on which animals graze
- **Trees in Valleys:** Groves of willows and poplars are found in valleys near water sources
- **Fruit Trees:** During summer, fruit trees grow including apples, apricots, and walnuts
- **Limited Growth Period:** Plants can grow only during the short summer season

FAUNA (Animals):

- **Birds:** Robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcock, raven, hoopoe. Some are migratory
- **Wild Animals:** Wild goats (can climb steep slopes), wild sheep (have thick wool), yak (thick fur, used for milk and transport), special kinds of dogs
- **Endangered Species:** Chiru (Tibetan antelope) hunted for shahtoosh wool
- **Domesticated Animals:** People rear sheep, goats, and yaks for milk, wool, meat, and transport

All plants and animals have special adaptations to survive extreme cold and lack of oxygen at high altitudes.

Marking: 1.5 marks for flora, 1.5 marks for fauna (3 marks total)

Q45. How do Bedouins and Tuaregs survive in Sahara?

Answer:

1. Nomadic Lifestyle: They do not settle in one place but move constantly searching for water and fodder for their animals. This mobility helps them survive where resources are scarce.

2. Rearing Livestock: They rear goats, sheep, camels, and horses which provide:

- Milk for food and nutrition
- Hides for making leather belts, slippers, and water bottles
- Hair/Wool for making mats, carpets, clothes, and blankets
- Meat as food source
- Camels for transport - can travel long distances without water

3. Traditional Clothing: Wear heavy robes covering entire body for protection against scorching heat (50°C), dust storms, hot winds, and cold nights (near 0°C).

4. Knowledge of Desert: Excellent knowledge of desert terrain, location of oases and water sources, and navigation using stars and natural landmarks.

5. Oasis Agriculture: Some settle around oases and grow date palms and crops like rice, wheat, barley, and beans.

6. Modern Adaptations: Discovery of oil has transformed Sahara. Many work in oil operations, Tuaregs act as tourist guides, trucks replacing camels for trade.

Through their nomadic lifestyle, traditional knowledge, appropriate clothing, and sustainable use of livestock, they have successfully adapted to survive in one of the world's harshest environments.

Marking: 1 mark for nomadic lifestyle and livestock, 1 mark for clothing and adaptations, 1 mark for other survival methods (3 marks total)

SECTION E - ANSWERS TO MAP WORK & CASE BASED QUESTIONS

Q46. Map Work - Marking locations

Answer:

(a) Sahara Desert: Location - Northern Africa. Mark a large area covering North Africa and label "SAHARA DESERT". Covers Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia, and Western Sahara.

(b) Ladakh Region: Location - Northern India, in Jammu & Kashmir. Mark in northern part of India in the Himalayan region and label "LADAKH". Enclosed by Karakoram Range in north and Zaskar Mountains in south.

(c) Amazon Basin: Location - South America, mainly in Brazil. Mark in northern part of South America and label "AMAZON BASIN (Tropical Region)". Covers parts of Brazil, Peru, Colombia, and other South American countries.

Important Points: Mark locations accurately, label clearly with proper spelling, use pencil for marking and pen for labeling, write neatly.

Marking: 1 mark for each correctly marked and labeled location (3 marks total)

Q47. Case Study - Media and Democracy

(a) Positive role of media: [1 mark]

The positive role includes providing information about government policies and actions, creating awareness about social issues and current affairs, acting as watchdog by exposing corruption, giving voice to different sections of society, and helping citizens make informed decisions.

(b) Challenge media faces: [1 mark]

The main challenge is **bias** - sometimes media can be biased and show only one side of the story. Other challenges include pressure from powerful groups, commercial interests, and spread of fake news or misinformation.

(c) How citizens can get unbiased information: [1 mark]

Citizens can read/watch news from multiple sources instead of relying on one outlet, compare how different media report the same news, be critical and question information, check credibility of sources, look for original sources (government reports, official statements), and be aware of difference between news and opinion pieces.

Marking: 1+1+1 = 3 marks total

Q48. Case Study - Markets

(a) Stages involved in making a shirt: [1.5 marks]

1. **Growing Cotton:** Cotton grown by farmers in agricultural fields
2. **Processing in Textile Mills:** Raw cotton cleaned, spun into thread, and woven into fabric
3. **Stitching:** Fabric cut and stitched by workers into shirts
4. **Marketing/Selling:** Finished shirts transported to shops and markets, displayed and sold to customers

(b) How markets connect producers and consumers: [1.5 marks]

- **Central Meeting Place:** Provide physical/virtual space where producers display products and consumers buy them
- **Supply Chain:** Facilitate entire chain - farmers produce, wholesalers buy in bulk, retailers sell to final consumers
- **Information Exchange:** Inform producers about consumer demand and consumers about available products and prices

- **Economic Exchange:** Enable exchange of money for goods/services, benefiting producers (earn income) and consumers (get needed products)
- **Accessibility:** Make products accessible by bringing together various products at one place, allowing price comparison and convenient shopping

Marking: 1.5 marks for part (a), 1.5 marks for part (b) = 3 marks total

Q49. Timeline - Chronological Order of Mughal Emperors

No.	Emperor	Reign Period	Key Information
1	Babur	1526 - 1530	First Mughal Emperor; defeated Ibrahim Lodi in 1526
2	Humayun	1530-1540, 1555-1556	Son of Babur; lost empire to Sher Shah Suri, later regained it
3	Akbar	1556 - 1605	Greatest Mughal Emperor; introduced Sulh-i-Kul policy
4	Jahangir	1605 - 1627	Son of Akbar; married Nur Jahan
5	Shah Jahan	1628 - 1658	Known for architecture; built Taj Mahal
6	Aurangzeb	1658 - 1707	Last great Mughal; empire began to decline after his death

Marking: 0.5 marks for each emperor in correct order with reign period = 3 marks total

Q50. Picture-Based Question - Desert Type

(a) Type of desert: [1 mark]

Answer: COLD DESERT

Reasoning: Temperature range -30°C at night to above 0°C indicates extreme cold. Vegetation like willows, poplars, apples, and apricots are typical of cold mountainous regions. Animals like yaks, wild goats, and sheep with thick wool are adapted to cold climates. All these match cold deserts.

(b) Name one such desert: [1 mark]

Answer: LADAKH (also known as Khapa-chan, meaning "snow land")

Location: Cold desert in the Great Himalayas on eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir, India. Enclosed by Karakoram Range in north and Zaskar Mountains in south.

(c) Why is climate so extreme: [1 mark]

Answer: The climate is extremely cold and harsh due to:

- **High Altitude:** Altitude varies from 3,000m in Kargil to over 8,000m in Karakoram. At such heights, temperatures remain very low year-round
- **Thin Air:** Very thin air (low oxygen) means less atmosphere to trap heat, allowing heat to escape quickly, making it extremely cold
- **Intense Solar Radiation:** Despite cold, sun's heat felt intensely during day because thin air provides less protection from direct sunlight. However, at night, temperatures drop drastically
- **Low Rainfall:** Very little rainfall (as low as 10 cm per year), contributing to dry and harsh climate
- **Mountain Barriers:** Himalayan and Karakoram ranges block moisture-bearing winds, resulting in very dry conditions

Marking: 1+1+1 = 3 marks total

MARKING SUMMARY

Section	Question Type	Total Marks
Section A	Multiple Choice Questions (15 × 1)	15 marks
Section B - Part A	Fill in the Blanks (8 × 1)	8 marks
Section B - Part B	Match the Following (7 × 1)	7 marks
Section C	Short Answer Questions (10 × 2)	20 marks
Section D	Long Answer Questions (5 × 3)	15 marks
Section E	Map Work / Case Based Questions (5 × 3)	15 marks
TOTAL MARKS		80 MARKS

SYLLABUS COVERAGE

This paper covers the complete syllabus from both Periodic Test II and Annual Exam

HISTORY (Our Pasts-II)

- ✓ Chapter 4: The Mughals (16th to 17th Century) - Comprehensive coverage

- ✓ Topics: Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb
- ✓ Mansabdari system, Sulh-i-Kul, Land revenue, Zamindars
- ✓ Mughal administration, Religious policies, Timeline

GEOGRAPHY (Our Environment)

- ✓ Chapter 5: Water - Importance and conservation
- ✓ Chapter 6: Human-Environment Interactions (Tropical & Subtropical Region)
- ✓ Chapter 7: Life in Deserts - Sahara (Hot Desert) and Ladakh (Cold Desert)
- ✓ Topics: Climate, flora, fauna, adaptations, oasis, nomadic tribes

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Social & Political Life-II)

- ✓ Chapter 6: Understanding Media - Role in democracy
- ✓ Chapter 7: Markets Around Us - Producers and consumers
- ✓ Chapter 8: A Shirt in the Market - Supply chain
- ✓ Topics: Media bias, market connections, economic activities

PREPARATION TIPS FOR STUDENTS

How to Use This Solved Paper:

1. **First Attempt:** Try solving all questions on your own without looking at answers
2. **Time Management:** Practice completing the paper in 3 hours
3. **Compare Answers:** Check your answers with the provided solutions
4. **Learn from Mistakes:** Understand where you went wrong and why
5. **Memorize Key Points:** Focus on important facts, dates, and concepts highlighted in answers

Important Topics to Focus On:

- **History:** Mughal emperors' timeline, Sulh-i-Kul concept, Mansabdari system, Land revenue importance
- **Geography:** Characteristics of hot vs cold deserts, Sahara and Ladakh details, Adaptations of flora and fauna
- **Political Science:** Role of media in democracy, Market supply chain, Producer-consumer relationships

Revision Strategy:

- Make short notes of all important points from this solved paper
- Create flashcards for dates, names, and definitions
- Practice map marking multiple times
- Revise answers to long questions regularly
- Read NCERT textbooks along with this solved paper

MOST EXPECTED QUESTIONS FOR ANNUAL EXAM

Based on Previous Year Papers and Current Syllabus

High Priority Questions (Must Prepare):

1. Explain Akbar's policy of Sulh-i-Kul and its importance (3 marks)
2. Describe the climate of Sahara Desert (3 marks)
3. How was land revenue important for Mughal Empire? (3 marks)
4. Compare Sahara (hot desert) with Ladakh (cold desert) (3 marks)
5. What is the role of media in democracy? (2-3 marks)

6. Describe flora and fauna of Ladakh (3 marks)
7. How do nomadic tribes survive in Sahara? (3 marks)
8. Timeline of Mughal Emperors with reign periods (3 marks)
9. Map work: Sahara, Ladakh, Amazon Basin (3 marks)
10. Mansabdar and Jagir relationship (2 marks)

📌 Key Concepts to Remember:

- **Dates:** 1526 (Babur), 1556 (Akbar), 1605 (Jahangir), 1628 (Shah Jahan), 1658 (Aurangzeb)
- **Definitions:** Sulh-i-Kul, Mansabdar, Zamindar, Oasis, Desert
- **Numbers:** Sahara covers 11 countries, Ladakh altitude 3000m-8000m
- **Names:** Todar Mal (revenue minister), Abul Fazl (Akbar's advisor), Bedouins & Tuaregs (nomadic tribes)

⚡ QUICK REVISION TABLE

Topic	Key Points
Mughal Emperors	Babur (1526), Humayun, Akbar (1556), Jahangir (1605), Shah Jahan (1628), Aurangzeb (1658)
Sulh-i-Kul	Universal Peace - Akbar's policy of religious tolerance for all faiths
Mansabdar	High-ranking officials who received jagirs (revenue assignments) as salary
Sahara Desert	Largest hot desert; 11 countries; 50°C day, 0°C night; Bedouins & Tuaregs

Ladakh	Cold desert; Khapa-chan; 3000-8000m altitude; Indus river; capital Leh
Oasis	Green island in desert where underground water reaches surface; date palms grow
Tropical Rainforest	Heavy rainfall, dense vegetation, high temperature, rich biodiversity, Amazon Basin
Media Role	Information provider, creates awareness, watchdog, platform for opinion
Markets	Connect producers and consumers; supply chain from farmers to final customers



IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS TO REMEMBER

Sulh-i-Kul

A policy introduced by Akbar meaning "universal peace" or "peace with all". It focused on ethics - honesty, justice, and peace - that was universally applicable to all people regardless of their religion.

Mansabdar

High-ranking officials in the Mughal administration who joined the royal service. They received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs.

Jagir

Revenue assignments given to mansabdars as their salary. Similar to iqtas, mansabdars had the right to collect revenue from their assigned territories but did not administer them directly.

Zamindar

Term used by Mughals to describe intermediaries who collected taxes from peasants. They could be local headmen of villages or powerful chieftains.

Oasis

A fertile area in a desert where water is available. It appears as a green island with date palms surrounded by barren desert land. Formed in depressions where underground water reaches the surface.

Desert

A region characterized by very low rainfall (less than 10 cm per year), extreme temperatures, and scanty vegetation. Two types: Hot deserts (Sahara) and Cold deserts (Ladakh).



FINAL EXAM WRITING TIPS

For 2-Mark Questions:

- Write 4-6 lines with 2 main points clearly explained
- Use bullet points or numbered lists if appropriate
- Include examples or specific details
- Time allocation: 2-3 minutes per question

For 3-Mark Questions:

- Write 8-10 lines with 3-4 main points
- Provide detailed explanations with examples
- Use proper formatting - introduction, main points, conclusion (if needed)
- Time allocation: 4-5 minutes per question

For Map Work:

- Use pencil for marking locations, pen for labeling
- Mark accurately and label clearly with correct spelling
- Write neatly so labels are readable
- Double-check all markings before submission

General Writing Tips:

- Read questions carefully - underline keywords
- Plan your answer before writing
- Write in clear, legible handwriting
- Use proper grammar and punctuation
- Manage time wisely - don't spend too long on one question
- Review all answers if time permits

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Education is the Foundation of Life | शिक्षा ही जीवन का आधार है

This paper covers: Mughal Empire | Medieval Kingdoms | Physical Geography | Political Science | Combined
Syllabus: Periodic Test II + Annual Examination

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