

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE

Annual Examination 2025-26

Class: VII | Subject: Social Science (SET - 5)

Time: 3 Hours | Maximum Marks: 80

Math Love Institute | Raipur, CG | Indore, MP | www.mathlove.in | +91 7869553517

Student Name:	_____
Roll Number:	_____
Date:	_____

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.** The Mughal Empire was founded by Babur in the year: **[1]**
- (a) 1498
 - (b) 1526
 - (c) 1556
 - (d) 1600
- Q2.** Who introduced the Mansabdari system in the Mughal administration? **[1]**
- (a) Babur
 - (b) Akbar
 - (c) Jahangir
 - (d) Shah Jahan
- Q3.** The Ahom kingdom was established in: **[1]**
- (a) Bengal
 - (b) Assam
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Rajasthan
- Q4.** Which Maratha ruler challenged Mughal authority in the 17th century? **[1]**
- (a) Bajirao
 - (b) Shivaji
 - (c) Balaji Vishwanath
 - (d) Madhavrao
- Q5.** The devotional path (Bhakti) emphasized: **[1]**
- (a) Rituals and ceremonies
 - (b) Love and devotion to God
 - (c) Complex philosophical texts
 - (d) Social hierarchy
- Q6.** Which of these is a major ocean current? **[1]**
- (a) Gulf Stream
 - (b) Amazon River
 - (c) Nile Current
 - (d) Ganga Flow

- Q7.** Water present beneath the Earth's surface is called: **[1]**
- (a) Surface water
 - (b) Groundwater
 - (c) Ocean water
 - (d) Rainwater
- Q8.** The tropical rainforests are found near the: **[1]**
- (a) Poles
 - (b) Equator
 - (c) Deserts
 - (d) Mountains
- Q9.** Weathering of rocks is caused by: **[1]**
- (a) Temperature changes
 - (b) Water and wind
 - (c) Plant roots
 - (d) All of the above
- Q10.** India is called a secular state because: **[1]**
- (a) It has many religions
 - (b) The government does not favor any religion
 - (c) People are free to practice any religion
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
- Q11.** The Parliament of India consists of: **[1]**
- (a) Lok Sabha only
 - (b) Rajya Sabha only
 - (c) President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha
 - (d) Prime Minister and Cabinet
- Q12.** The main duty of the government in a democracy is to: **[1]**
- (a) Make profits
 - (b) Serve the people
 - (c) Control media
 - (d) Promote one religion

- Q13.** Which of these is an example of discrimination? **[1]**
- (a) Equal pay for equal work
 - (b) Treating people differently based on caste
 - (c) Providing equal education
 - (d) Fair treatment to all

- Q14.** A weekly market is held: **[1]**
- (a) Every day
 - (b) Once a week
 - (c) Once a month
 - (d) Once a year

- Q15.** The Preamble to the Indian Constitution describes India as: **[1]**
- (a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
 - (b) Monarchy
 - (c) Dictatorship
 - (d) Federal Union

SECTION B - Fill in the Blanks / True-False (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)
--

- Q16. Fill in the blank:** **[1]**
- The Mughal emperor _____ abolished the jizya tax.

- Q17. Fill in the blank:** **[1]**
- The architectural style that developed during the Mughal period was a blend of _____ and _____ styles.

- Q18. True or False:** **[1]**
- The Battle of Plassey took place in the 18th century.

- Q19. Fill in the blank:** **[1]**
- _____ is the continuous movement of water on, above and below the surface of the Earth.

- Q20. True or False:** [1]
The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin has a monsoon climate.
- Q21. Fill in the blank:** [1]
The wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice is called _____.
- Q22. True or False:** [1]
Metamorphic rocks are formed from the cooling of molten magma.
- Q23. Fill in the blank:** [1]
The idea of equality is enshrined in the _____ of India.
- Q24. True or False:** [1]
Media plays an important role in shaping public opinion in a democracy.
- Q25. Fill in the blank:** [1]
A _____ is a place where people buy and sell goods.
- SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (12 × 2 = 24 Marks)**
- Q26.** Who was Aurangzeb? Name two of his policies that created dissatisfaction among the people. [2]
- Q27.** What do you understand by the term "Mansabdar"? What was their main duty? [2]
- Q28.** Name two important Rajput kingdoms of the 18th century and their rulers. [2]
- Q29.** Who were the Nayanars and Alvars? What did they preach? [2]
- Q30.** What is the water cycle? Name its three main processes. [2]
- Q31.** Why is water conservation important? Suggest two methods of water conservation. [2]

- Q32.** What is the difference between weather and climate? [2]
- Q33.** Name the three types of rocks and give one example of each. [2]
- Q34.** What is democracy? Mention two features of a democratic government. [2]
- Q35.** What is meant by the term "equality before law"? [2]
- Q36.** What is the difference between a wholesale market and a retail market? [2]
- Q37.** What is the role of media in a democracy? [2]

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

- Q38.** Describe Akbar's policy of religious tolerance. How did it help in strengthening the Mughal Empire? [3]
- Q39.** What were the main features of the Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar? How was it useful for the Mughal administration? [3]
- Q40.** Describe the Bhakti movement and its impact on Indian society. Name any two Bhakti saints. [3]
- Q41.** Explain the importance of oceans. How do ocean currents affect the climate of coastal areas? [3]
- Q42.** Describe the main features of life in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin. Why is it one of the most densely populated regions? [3]
- Q43.** What are the different agents of erosion? Explain how water acts as an agent of erosion. [3]
- Q44.** What is the Constitution? Why do we need a Constitution in a democratic country? Mention any two important features of the Indian Constitution. [3]

SECTION E - Map-Based Questions (2 × 5 = 10 Marks)

Q45. Map Work (History):

[5]

On the outline map of India provided, mark and label the following:

- (a) Delhi - Capital of Mughal Empire (1 mark)
- (b) Agra - Location of Taj Mahal (1 mark)
- (c) Vijayanagar - Southern kingdom (1 mark)
- (d) Golconda - Kingdom in Deccan (1 mark)
- (e) Assam - Region of Ahom kingdom (1 mark)

Q46. Map Work (Geography):

[5]

On the outline map of the world provided, mark and label the following:

- (a) Pacific Ocean (1 mark)
- (b) Atlantic Ocean (1 mark)
- (c) Indian Ocean (1 mark)
- (d) Amazon River Basin (1 mark)
- (e) Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin (1 mark)

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE
© 2025 -
CONFIDENTIAL



ANSWER KEY & SOLUTIONS

For Teacher's Reference Only

SECTION A - ANSWERS (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer 1: (b) 1526

Babur founded the Mughal Empire in India by defeating Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 2: (b) Akbar

Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system, which was a military and administrative ranking system in the Mughal Empire.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 3: (b) Assam

The Ahom kingdom was established in the Brahmaputra valley (present-day Assam) in the 13th century.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 4: (b) Shivaji

Shivaji Bhonsle was the Maratha warrior king who challenged Mughal authority and established the Maratha Empire in the 17th century.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 5: (b) Love and devotion to God

The Bhakti movement emphasized personal devotion and love for God, rejecting complex rituals and social hierarchies.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 6: (a) Gulf Stream

The Gulf Stream is a major warm ocean current in the Atlantic Ocean that affects climate patterns.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 7: (b) Groundwater

Water that is found beneath the Earth's surface in soil pore spaces and rock fractures is called groundwater.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 8: (b) Equator

Tropical rainforests are found in regions near the equator where temperatures are high and rainfall is abundant throughout the year.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 9: (d) All of the above

Weathering of rocks is caused by various factors including temperature changes, water and wind action, and biological activity like plant roots.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 10: (d) Both (b) and (c)

India is a secular state because the government does not officially favor any religion and people have the freedom to practice any religion of their choice.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 11: (c) President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha

The Parliament of India consists of the President and the two Houses - Lok Sabha (House of the People) and Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 12: (b) Serve the people

In a democracy, the government's main duty is to serve the people and work for their welfare and development.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 13: (b) Treating people differently based on caste

Discrimination means treating people unequally or unfairly based on factors like caste, religion, gender, or social status.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 14: (b) Once a week

A weekly market is held on a specific day of the week, typically in rural areas or smaller towns.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

Answer 15: (a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic

The Preamble describes India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic, ensuring justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.

✓ 1 mark for correct option

SECTION B - ANSWERS (Fill in the Blanks / True-False)

Answer 16: Akbar

Emperor Akbar abolished the jizya tax (a tax on non-Muslims) as part of his policy of religious tolerance.

✓ 1 mark for correct answer

Answer 17: Indian (Hindu) and Persian (Islamic)

Mughal architecture was a beautiful blend of Indian and Persian architectural styles, seen in monuments like the Taj Mahal.

✓ 1 mark (½ mark for each correct style)

Answer 18: True

The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 (18th century) between the British East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal.

✓ 1 mark for correct answer

Answer 19: Water cycle / Hydrological cycle

The water cycle is the continuous movement of water between the Earth's surface, atmosphere, and underground.

✓ 1 mark for correct answer

Answer 20: True

The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin experiences a monsoon climate with hot summers, cool winters, and heavy rainfall during the monsoon season.

✓ 1 mark for correct answer

Answer 21: Erosion

Erosion is the process by which soil and rock are removed from the Earth's surface by natural forces such as wind, water, and ice.

✓ 1 mark for correct answer

Answer 22: False

Metamorphic rocks are formed from existing rocks that undergo changes due to heat and pressure. Rocks formed from cooling magma are called igneous rocks.

✓ 1 mark for correct answer

Answer 23: Constitution

The principle of equality before law and equal protection of laws is enshrined in the Constitution of India (Article 14).

✓ 1 mark for correct answer

Answer 24: True

Media plays a crucial role in democracy by providing information, raising awareness, and influencing public opinion on important issues.

✓ 1 mark for correct answer

Answer 25: Market

A market is a place where buyers and sellers meet to exchange goods and services for money.

✓ 1 mark for correct answer

SECTION C - ANSWERS (Short Answer Questions)

Answer 26:

Who was Aurangzeb: Aurangzeb was the sixth Mughal emperor who ruled from 1658 to 1707. He was the last great Mughal ruler.

Two policies that created dissatisfaction:

1. **Reimposed Jizya Tax:** He reimposed the jizya (tax on non-Muslims) which his great-grandfather Akbar had abolished, causing resentment among Hindus.
2. **Religious Intolerance:** He destroyed several Hindu temples and followed

strict Islamic policies, which created dissatisfaction among the non-Muslim population.

✓ 1 mark for identifying Aurangzeb

✓ ½ mark for each policy (Total 2 marks)

Answer 27:

Mansabdar: A Mansabdar was a military officer in the Mughal administration who held a mansab (rank or position) assigned by the emperor.

Main Duty: Their main duty was to maintain a specified number of cavalry (horsemen) and soldiers for the emperor's service. They were also responsible for collecting revenue from their assigned territories and maintaining law and order.

✓ 1 mark for definition

✓ 1 mark for main duty (Total 2 marks)

Answer 28:

Two important Rajput kingdoms of the 18th century:

1. **Jaipur:** Ruled by Sawai Jai Singh II, who was a great warrior, astronomer, and builder

2. **Jodhpur:** Ruled by Maharaja Ajit Singh and later his descendants

(Other acceptable answers: Udaipur - ruled by Mewar rulers, Bikaner, Amber)

✓ ½ mark for each kingdom name

✓ ½ mark for each ruler (Total 2 marks)

Answer 29:

Nayanars and Alvars:

- **Nayanars** were devotees of Lord Shiva
- **Alvars** were devotees of Lord Vishnu

Both were poet-saints of South India who were part of the Bhakti movement.

What they preached: They preached pure devotion (bhakti) to God without the need for elaborate rituals, priestly mediation, or caste distinctions. They emphasized that devotion and love for God was the path to salvation and that God was accessible to everyone regardless of their caste or social status.

✓ 1 mark for identifying Nayanars and Alvars

✓ 1 mark for their teachings (Total 2 marks)

Answer 30:

Water Cycle: The water cycle, also known as the hydrological cycle, is the continuous circulation of water in the Earth-atmosphere system. It involves the movement of water from the Earth's surface to the atmosphere and back.

Three main processes:

1. **Evaporation:** Water from water bodies changes into water vapor due to heat from the sun
2. **Condensation:** Water vapor cools and changes back into liquid water, forming clouds
3. **Precipitation:** Water falls back to Earth as rain, snow, sleet, or hail

✓ 1 mark for definition

✓ 1 mark for three processes (Total 2 marks)

Answer 31:

Importance of water conservation:

Water conservation is important because fresh water is a limited resource. With growing population and increasing demand, many regions face water scarcity.

Conserving water ensures availability for future generations and maintains ecological balance.

Two methods of water conservation:

1. **Rainwater Harvesting:** Collecting and storing rainwater for later use through rooftop collection, storage tanks, or recharging groundwater
2. **Using water-efficient techniques:** Drip irrigation in agriculture, fixing leaky taps, using water-saving appliances, and reusing water where possible

✓ 1 mark for importance

✓ ½ mark for each method (Total 2 marks)

Answer 32:

Weather	Climate
Weather refers to the day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere	Climate refers to the average weather conditions over a long period (30 years or more)
It changes frequently - from hour to hour and day to day	It remains relatively stable and changes very slowly over decades
Example: Today it is sunny and hot	Example: India has a tropical monsoon climate

✓ 1 mark for defining weather

✓ 1 mark for defining climate (Total 2 marks)

Answer 33:

Three types of rocks:

Type of Rock	Example
---------------------	----------------

1. Igneous Rocks: Formed from cooling and solidification of molten magma	Granite, Basalt, Pumice
2. Sedimentary Rocks: Formed from layers of sediments that get compressed over time	Sandstone, Limestone, Shale
3. Metamorphic Rocks: Formed when existing rocks are changed by heat and pressure	Marble (from limestone), Slate (from shale), Quartzite

✓ ½ mark for each rock type

✓ ½ mark for each example (Total 2 marks)

Answer 34:

Democracy: Democracy is a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation, usually involving free elections.

Two features of democratic government:

- 1. Free and Fair Elections:** People elect their representatives through regular, free, and fair elections. Every adult citizen has the right to vote.
- 2. Rule of Law:** All citizens, including rulers and government officials, are equal before the law. No one is above the law in a democracy.

(Other acceptable features: Protection of fundamental rights, accountability of government, freedom of press, right to form political parties)

✓ 1 mark for definition

✓ ½ mark for each feature (Total 2 marks)

Answer 35:

Equality before law: "Equality before law" means that all persons in India - rich or poor, high or low caste, male or female - are equal in the eyes of law. No person is above the law, and everyone is subject to the same laws of the country.

It ensures that:

- All citizens have equal protection under the law
- Laws apply equally to everyone regardless of their status, position, caste, religion, or wealth
- Everyone has equal access to justice through courts
- This principle is guaranteed by Article 14 of the Indian Constitution

✓ 2 marks for complete explanation

Answer 36:

Wholesale Market	Retail Market
Goods are bought and sold in large quantities (bulk)	Goods are sold in small quantities to consumers
Buyers are usually shopkeepers and traders	Buyers are end consumers (general public)
Prices are lower (bulk purchase discount)	Prices are higher than wholesale
Example: Agricultural produce market (mandi), wholesale cloth market	Example: Local shops, supermarkets, weekly bazaar

✓ 1 mark for wholesale market explanation

✓ 1 mark for retail market explanation (Total 2 marks)

Answer 37:

Role of Media in Democracy:

Media plays a vital role in a democracy by acting as a bridge between the government and the people. Its main roles include:

1. **Providing Information:** Media keeps citizens informed about government policies, programs, and important events happening in the country and world
2. **Creating Awareness:** It raises awareness about social issues, rights, and responsibilities of citizens
3. **Watchdog Function:** Media acts as a watchdog by questioning the government, exposing corruption, and holding those in power accountable
4. **Platform for Expression:** It provides a platform for different viewpoints and opinions, encouraging public debate on important issues

✓ 2 marks for explaining any two roles clearly (1 mark each)

SECTION D - ANSWERS (Long Answer Questions)

Answer 38:

Akbar's Policy of Religious Tolerance:

Akbar, the third Mughal emperor, followed a liberal policy of religious tolerance known as **Sulh-i-Kul** (peace with all). His main policies included:

Key Features:

1. **Abolished Jizya:** He abolished the jizya (tax on non-Muslims), which was a major source of resentment among Hindus
2. **Equal Treatment:** He gave equal respect to all religions and appointed people based on merit rather than religion
3. **Interfaith Dialogue:** He held discussions with scholars of different religions in his Ibadat Khana (House of Worship)
4. **Din-i-Ilahi:** He tried to create a new syncretic faith called Din-i-Ilahi that

incorporated elements from different religions

5. **Marriage Alliances:** He married Rajput princesses and formed alliances with Rajput rulers, promoting harmony

How it Strengthened the Mughal Empire:

- It won him the loyalty and support of the Hindu majority population
- Rajput alliances provided military strength and stability to the empire
- It reduced religious conflicts and rebellions
- His policy of tolerance attracted talented people from all communities to serve in his administration
- It helped in creating a united and prosperous empire where people of different religions lived peacefully

✓ 2 marks for describing religious tolerance policy

✓ 1 mark for how it strengthened the empire (Total 3 marks)

Answer 39:

Mansabdari System:

The Mansabdari system was a military and administrative ranking system introduced by Emperor Akbar. Under this system, every civil and military officer was assigned a rank (mansab).

Main Features:

1. **Dual Responsibility:** Each mansabdar had two ranks:

- **Zat:** Determined the personal status and salary
- **Sawar:** Indicated the number of cavalymen (horsemen) he had to maintain

2. **Classification:** Mansabdars were divided into three categories:

- Those who maintained the exact number of troops as their sawar rank
- Those who maintained half the number
- Those who maintained more than their sawar rank

3. **Payment System:** They were paid salaries in cash (naqd) or through land grants (jagir) from which they could collect revenue

4. **No Hereditary:** Mansabs were not hereditary and could be increased or decreased based on performance

Usefulness for Mughal Administration:

- Ensured a large, well-organized military force for the emperor
- Helped in efficient revenue collection through jagirdars
- Created a loyal administrative system directly under imperial control
- Prevented formation of powerful hereditary nobility
- Allowed emperor to reward or punish officials by changing their ranks

✓ 2 marks for features of Mansabdari system

✓ 1 mark for its usefulness (Total 3 marks)

Answer 40:

Bhakti Movement:

The Bhakti movement was a religious and social reform movement that began in South India around 7th-8th century CE and spread to North India by the 15th-16th century. The term 'Bhakti' means devotion to God.

Main Features of Bhakti Movement:

1. **Personal Devotion:** Emphasized direct, personal devotion to God without the need for priests or elaborate rituals
2. **Equality:** Rejected caste system and discrimination; taught that all humans are equal in the eyes of God
3. **Simple Worship:** Promoted simple forms of worship like singing devotional songs (bhajans) and chanting God's name
4. **Use of Local Languages:** Saints composed devotional poetry in local languages instead of Sanskrit, making it accessible to common people
5. **Universal Brotherhood:** Preached love, compassion, and harmony among

all people

Impact on Indian Society:

- **Social Reform:** Challenged rigid caste system and religious orthodoxy
- **Women's Participation:** Encouraged women like Mirabai and Andal to participate in religious activities
- **Cultural Integration:** Helped in bridging the gap between Hinduism and Islam
- **Language Development:** Contributed to development of regional languages and literature
- **Unity:** Promoted social harmony and tolerance

Two Bhakti Saints:

1. **Kabir:** A weaver from Varanasi who preached unity of God and criticized both Hindu and Muslim orthodoxy
2. **Mirabai:** A Rajput princess who was a devotee of Lord Krishna and composed beautiful devotional songs

(Other saints: Guru Nanak, Tulsidas, Surdas, Tukaram, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Ramanuja, Ramananda)

✓ 1 mark for describing Bhakti movement

✓ 1 mark for its impact

✓ 1 mark for naming two saints (Total 3 marks)

Answer 41:

Importance of Oceans:

Oceans cover about 71% of the Earth's surface and play a vital role in supporting life on Earth. Their importance includes:

1. **Climate Regulation:** Oceans absorb heat from the sun and distribute it around the world, regulating global climate and temperatures
2. **Oxygen Production:** Ocean plants (phytoplankton) produce more than half

of the world's oxygen

3. **Source of Food:** Provide fish and other seafood which are major protein sources for millions of people
4. **Water Cycle:** Play a key role in the water cycle through evaporation, which leads to rainfall
5. **Transportation:** Serve as major routes for international trade and commerce
6. **Resources:** Provide valuable resources like minerals, oil, natural gas, and salt
7. **Biodiversity:** Home to diverse marine life and ecosystems

Ocean Currents and Coastal Climate:

Ocean currents are continuous movements of ocean water in a particular direction. They significantly affect the climate of coastal areas:

Warm Currents:

- Bring warm water from tropical regions to temperate zones
- Make coastal areas warmer and increase rainfall
- Example: Gulf Stream makes Western Europe warmer than other regions at the same latitude

Cold Currents:

- Bring cold water from polar regions toward the equator
- Make coastal areas cooler and drier
- Example: Labrador Current makes the northeastern coast of North America cold
- Cold currents flowing along western coasts can create deserts (like Atacama Desert in South America due to Peru Current)

✓ 1½ marks for importance of oceans

✓ 1½ marks for effect of ocean currents on climate (Total 3 marks)

Answer 42:

The Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin:

The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is formed by the Ganga, Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. It covers parts of India (plains of North India), Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh.

Main Features of Life:

1. Climate:

- Monsoon climate with hot summers and cool winters
- Heavy rainfall during monsoon season (June-September)
- High humidity throughout the year

2. Vegetation:

- Dense tropical forests in areas with heavy rainfall (like Assam)
- Deciduous forests in drier regions
- Rich biodiversity including elephants, tigers, rhinoceros, deer, and various bird species
- Important trees: Sal, teak, bamboo, and mangroves in Sundarbans delta

3. Agriculture:

- Fertile alluvial soil deposited by rivers
- Main crops: Rice (most important), wheat, jute, sugarcane, and pulses
- Terrace farming practiced in hilly areas of Uttarakhand and Northeast

4. Occupation:

- Agriculture is the main occupation
- Fishing is important in delta regions and along rivers
- Silk industry in Assam
- Tourism and related services

5. Settlement and Culture:

- Most people live in villages

- Houses are built on raised platforms to protect from floods
- Diverse cultures and languages
- Rich traditions in music, dance, and festivals

Why is it One of the Most Densely Populated Regions:

1. **Fertile Soil:** The plains have extremely fertile alluvial soil deposited by rivers, ideal for agriculture
2. **Abundant Water:** Rivers and their tributaries provide year-round water supply for irrigation and domestic use
3. **Favorable Climate:** Moderate climate suitable for human settlement and agriculture
4. **Multiple Crops:** The region supports multiple cropping seasons due to favorable conditions
5. **Transportation:** Rivers provide easy transportation routes
6. **Historical Settlement:** The region has been inhabited for thousands of years and has well-established civilizations
7. **Economic Opportunities:** Agriculture-based economy provides employment to large populations

✓ 2 marks for main features of life

✓ 1 mark for reasons for dense population (Total 3 marks)



Answer 43:

Agents of Erosion:

Erosion is the wearing away and transportation of soil and rock from one place to another. The main agents of erosion are:

1. **Running Water (Rivers and Streams)**
2. **Wind**
3. **Glaciers (Moving Ice)**
4. **Sea Waves**

5. Gravity (causes landslides)

Water as an Agent of Erosion:

Water is the most powerful and widespread agent of erosion. It causes erosion through:

1. Rainfall:

- Raindrops strike the ground with force, breaking up soil particles
- This detached soil is easily carried away by flowing water
- Heavy rainfall can cause severe soil erosion

2. Running Water (Rivers and Streams):

- **Hydraulic Action:** The force of moving water removes rock particles and soil
- **Abrasion:** Rocks and pebbles carried by water scrape and wear away the riverbed and banks
- **Attrition:** Rocks collide with each other and break into smaller pieces
- **Solution:** Water dissolves certain types of rocks (like limestone)

3. Formation of Landforms:

- **Upper Course:** Rivers erode vertically, creating V-shaped valleys, gorges, and waterfalls
- **Middle Course:** Rivers erode laterally, creating meanders (bends)
- **Lower Course:** Rivers deposit sediments, forming flood plains and deltas

4. Sea Waves:

- Continuous action of waves erodes coastal rocks
- Forms features like sea cliffs, sea caves, sea arches, and sea stacks
- Erosion is more powerful during storms and high tides

Effects:

- Loss of fertile topsoil from agricultural lands
- Creation of gullies and ravines

- Silting of rivers and reservoirs
- Changes in river courses
- Formation of various landforms over time

✓ 1 mark for listing different agents

✓ 2 marks for explaining water as agent of erosion (Total 3 marks)

Answer 44:

What is the Constitution:

The Constitution is the supreme law of a country that lays down the basic structure and framework of government, defines the powers and duties of government institutions, and guarantees fundamental rights to citizens. It is a written document that serves as the rulebook for how a country should be governed.

Why We Need a Constitution in a Democratic Country:

1. **Establishes Government Structure:** It defines the structure, powers, and functions of different organs of government (Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary) and how they should work together
2. **Protects Rights:** It guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms to all citizens, protecting them from arbitrary actions of the government or powerful individuals
3. **Defines Citizens' Duties:** It outlines the duties and responsibilities of citizens toward the nation
4. **Limits Government Power:** It sets limits on what the government can and cannot do, preventing misuse of power and establishing rule of law
5. **Provides Framework for Laws:** All laws made by the government must be in

accordance with the Constitution. Any law that violates the Constitution can be declared invalid by courts

6. **Resolves Conflicts:** It provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between different levels of government, between government institutions, or between government and citizens

7. **Reflects National Values:** It embodies the aspirations, values, and ideals of the nation and its people

Two Important Features of the Indian Constitution:

1. Fundamental Rights:

The Indian Constitution guarantees six fundamental rights to all citizens (Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and Right to Constitutional Remedies). These rights protect individual liberty and ensure dignity for all. They can be enforced through courts, and any law violating these rights can be declared unconstitutional.

2. Secular State:

India is declared a secular state in the Preamble. This means the government does not officially favor any particular religion and treats all religions equally. Citizens have the freedom to practice, profess, and propagate any religion of their choice. The government cannot discriminate against anyone on the basis of religion.

(Other important features: Federal system, Parliamentary democracy, Universal Adult Franchise, Independent Judiciary, Directive Principles of State Policy, Single Citizenship, Longest written constitution)

✓ 1 mark for definition and need for Constitution

✓ 1 mark for each feature (Total 3 marks)

SECTION E - ANSWERS (Map-Based Questions)

Answer 45: Map Work (History)

Instructions for marking on India map:

- (a) **Delhi** - Mark in North India, on the banks of Yamuna River (National Capital Region)
- (b) **Agra** - Mark in Uttar Pradesh, south of Delhi on Yamuna River
- (c) **Vijayanagar** - Mark in present-day Karnataka, South India (near Hampi)
- (d) **Golconda** - Mark in present-day Telangana, near Hyderabad
- (e) **Assam** - Mark the northeastern state, in the Brahmaputra valley

Note: Students should draw a neat outline map of India and mark these locations accurately with proper labels. Each location should be marked with a dot and labeled clearly.

- ✓ 1 mark for each correctly marked and labeled location (Total 5 marks)
- ✓ Deduct ½ mark for each incorrectly placed or unlabeled location

Answer 46: Map Work (Geography)

Instructions for marking on World map:

- (a) **Pacific Ocean** - The largest ocean, located between Asia-Australia and Americas
- (b) **Atlantic Ocean** - Located between Americas and Europe-Africa
- (c) **Indian Ocean** - Located south of Asia, between Africa and Australia
- (d) **Amazon River Basin** - Mark in South America, mainly in Brazil
- (e) **Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin** - Mark in Indian subcontinent, covering northern India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh

Note: Students should draw a neat outline map of the world and mark these

features accurately with proper labels. Ocean names should be written clearly in the respective ocean areas.

✓ 1 mark for each correctly marked and labeled feature (Total 5 marks)

✓ Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for each incorrectly placed or unlabeled feature

 **END OF ANSWER KEY** 

Math Love Institute - Excellence in Education

Raipur, CG | Indore, MP

www.mathlove.in | +91 7869553517

"Knowledge is power, and education is the pathway to success"

MATH LOVE IN
© 2025 -
CONFIDENTIAL