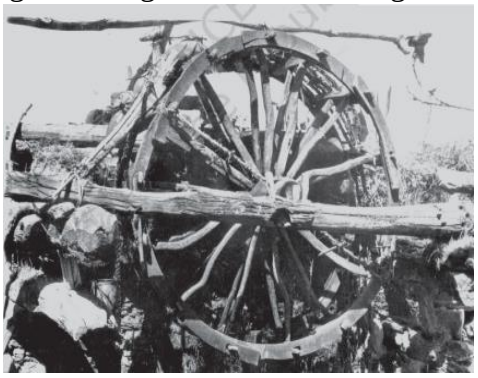
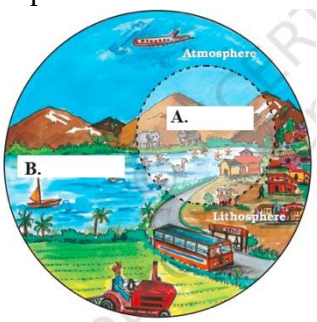
Total no. of Pages:19

CLASS VII
ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2023-24)
MARKING SCHEME
SOCIAL SCIENCE
SET –B1/B2

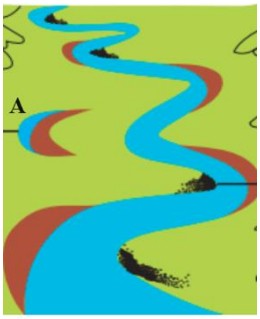
SET B1	Set B2	VALUE POINTS	MARKS
Q1.	**3**	Identify the given image using the hint provided- "It was a new technological change introduced during the medieval period."  A. The Firearms **B. The Persian Wheel (ANS.)** C. Spinning Wheel D. The ploughshare	**1**
Q2.	**4**	Identify Who am 'I'? • I was one of the most able administrators of Medieval times. • I had earned the title of queen in a rightful manner. • I ascended the throne because of my capabilities. • I was opposed by my own courtiers as I was a female ruler • Minhaj-i- Siraj, a chronicler of 14th century called my rule against the ideal social order. **ANSWER-** **C option-RAZIA SULTAN**	**1**
Q3.	**1**	Which of the following options are correct with respect to the **Mansabdari System** followed during Akbar's reign? **Statement I-** Mansabdari was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix (a) rank, (b) salary and (c) military responsibilities. **Statement II-** Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called zat. **Options-** A. Statement I is the result of Statement II.	**1**

		B. Statement II is the result of Statement I. (ANS.) C. Statement I is incorrect, and statement II is correct. D. Both Statements I and II are incorrect.	
Q4.	**2**	Observe the given picture on Domains of the Earth and fill the blank spaces **A** and **B** with appropriate terms.  **ANSWER**-A-BIOSPHERE B-HYDROSPHERE	**0.5+0.5 =1**
Q5.	**6**	Consider the following statements and choose the correct option- I. Bandagans were special slaves purchased for military service by the early sultans. II. They were carefully trained to man important political offices in the kingdom. III. The slaves were loyal to the sons of their masters and not to them. IV. The sultans were totally dependent on them and could trust and rely upon them more than their sons. **Options-** A. I and II are correct **B. I, II and IV are correct (ANS.)** C. I, II and III are correct D. III and IV are correct	**1**
Q6.	**5**	How do you think the Midday Meal Scheme has helped to promote greater equality? I. Reduced Starvation II. Increased togetherness III. Bridged the gap between upper and lower castes IV. Decreased enrollment to schools Options- A. Only I B. Only IV **C. I, II and III (ANSWER)** D. III and IV	**1**
Q7.	**9**	Match the content of COLUMN A with COLUMN B.	**1**

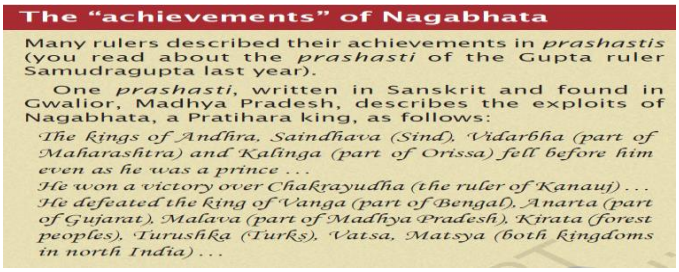
		<table><tr><th>COLUMN A</th><th>COLUMN B</th></tr><tr><td>I. Rosa Parks</td><td>a. Abolition of Untouchability</td></tr><tr><td>II. Disabilities Act 1995</td><td>b. Civil Rights Movement</td></tr><tr><td>III. Right to Equality</td><td>c. Free education and integration of Children</td></tr></table>Choose the most appropriate option- A. I-a; II-b; III-c B. I-b; II-a; III-c **C. I-b; II-c; III-a (ANSWER)** D. I-a; II-c; III-b	
Q8.	**7**	Imagine in a small village of Jharkhand, there lives Umesh Manjhi, a daily wage labourer and faces difficulty even in providing two meals to his family of 9 members. One day he gets to know that his elder son is suffering from Cholera and needs to be hospitalized immediately. No bed is available in public hospitals, what would Umesh do **immediately** to get medical aid in such a hard-pressed situation? A. He will start looking for a better job **B. He would borrow money from nearby relatives to admit his son in a private hospital (ANSWER)** C. He would shift to the city D. He would take loan straight from RBI	**1**
Q9.	**8**	"In a press conference on Thursday 13th July 2023, Delhi CM Arvind Kejriwal on his views on unprecedented rains, urged people to work from home in the wake of flood-like situation in the national capital. He also urged them to not step out of their homes until and unless it is essential to do so. Kejriwal further noted that schools have been shut down in areas affected adversely by waterlogging, especially low-lying areas in Delhi." In the light of the above statement, identify the role and importance of a Press conference in a democracy. I. It hides information from the public. II. It works as a medium of communication between the minister and the public III. It spreads rumours among the public IV. It keeps the public updated about the minister's order and appeal V. **Options-** A. I and II B. I and III **C. II and IV (ANSWER)** D. I and IV	**1**

<table>
<tr><td>Q10.</td><td>10</td><td>Engine drivers are men. But Ms. Y shown in the picture broke this stereotype and became the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways. Identify Ms. Y.

A. Rokeyya Sakhawat
B. Tania Shergill
C. Laxmi Lakra (ANSWER)
D. Pandita Ramabai</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q11.</td><td>13</td><td>Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sun rays?
A. Carbon dioxide
B. Nitrogen
C. Ozone (ANS.)
D. Helium</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q12.</td><td>12</td><td>The names of two buildings have been given below. They are made of different rocks.
Match the buildings with the rocks which were used to construct them.
<table><tr><th>Name of the Building</th><th>Name of the Rock</th></tr><tr><td>1. Red Fort</td><td>a. White Marble</td></tr><tr><td>2. Taj Mahal</td><td>b. Red Sandstone</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>c. Limestone</td></tr></table>Options-
A. 1-a; 2-b
B. 1-c; 2-b
C. 1-a; 2-c
D. 1-b; 2-a (ANSWER)</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td>Q13.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Which of the following definitions is the correct explanation of the term ‘Medical Tourists’?
A. The tourists who travel to see medical equipment in other countries.
B. The tourists who visit other countries for medical treatment in hospitals at a lower cost (ANSWER)
C. The tourists who travel to other countries to visit heritage sites.
D. The tourists who come to travel to other country to sell medical devices or drugs.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q14.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>In the context of the formation of Rocks via Rock Cycle, arrange the following in the correct sequence:
<table>
<tr><td>I</td><td>This process of transformation of the rock from one to another is known as the rock cycle.</td></tr>
<tr><td>II</td><td>When the igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure they change into metamorphic rocks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>III</td><td>These igneous rocks are broken down into small particles transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>IV</td><td>When the molten magma cools; it solidifies to become igneous rock.</td></tr>
</table>
Options:
A. IV-II-III-I
B. III-IV-II-I
C. II-I-IV-III
D. IV-III-II-I (ANSWER)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q15.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sea waves continuously strike at the rocks. Cracks develop. Over time they become larger and wider creating hollow like caves or cavities. What are these called?
A. Sea Stacks
B. Sea Caves (ANSWER)
C. Sea Arches
D. Sea Cliffs
OR
Identify the feature made by the river in a flood plain marked as A in the below given picture-
 

ANS- A option OX-BOW LAKE</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</table>

Q16.	**15**	Why does the pilot, after take-off move a minimum of 15 km (about 9.32 mi) above ground level and stabilize the plane in the Stratosphere? A. To experience the weather phenomena like rainfall, fog and hailstorm occur in this layer. B. To burn the Meteorites from space. **C. To be free from clouds and weather phenomena (ANS.)** D. To attract the radio waves transmitted from the earth	**1**
Q17.	17	Given below is a Prashasti of Nagabhata. Based on your understanding of Prashasti as a source in historical study, answer the following questions-  **The "achievements" of Nagabhata** Many rulers described their achievements in *prashastis* (you read about the *prashasti* of the Gupta ruler Samudragupta last year). One *prashasti*, written in Sanskrit and found in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, describes the exploits of Nagabhata, a Pratihara king, as follows: *The kings of Andhra, Saindhava (Sind), Vidarbha (part of Maharashtra) and Kalinga (part of Orissa) fell before him even as he was a prince . . .* *He won a victory over Chakrayudha (the ruler of Kanauj) . . .* *He defeated the king of Vanga (part of Bengal), Anarta (part of Gujarat), Malava (part of Madhya Pradesh), Kirata (forest peoples), Turushka (Turks), Vatsa, Matsya (both kingdoms in north India) . . .* A. What are Prashastis? Ans- A. 1. Prashastis were long poems written in praise of kings. 2. These were generally written by Court poets. 3. They included high-sounding words. B. Why Prashastis can't be called a reliable source for the reconstruction of history? B. 1. No, these cannot be considered as an authentic source of information as court poets generally wrote these to get rewards from the kings. 2. The critical account is not given. (Or any other relevant point)	1+2=3
Q18.	19	Given below is the picture of the Mughal emperor Akbar receiving Akbarnama from one of his closest friends. In the context of the same, answer the questions that follow- A. Who authored the book Akbarnama? ANS-Abul Fazl B. Name the third volume of the book Akbarnama. ANS- Ain-i- Akbari C. Highlight the significance of the third volume. ANS-The third volume dealt with revenue, administration, army, life etc. **OR** i. Who laid the foundation of Mughal empire? ANS-Babur	1+1+1=3 1

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>ii. Name the battle that was fought by the Mughal Emperor that led to the establishment of Mughal empire. Against whom was this battle fought?
ANS- First Battle of Panipat against Ibrahim Lodi
iii. Based on your observation of the picture given below identify the warfare technology that was used by the Mughal emperor to win the battle.

A. Swords and Lances
B. Spears, Axes & Mace
C. Daggers
D. Cannons (Ans.)</td><td>0.5+
0.5

1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q19</td><td>18</td><td>“The movements that occur in oceans can be broadly categorized as: waves, tides and currents.” In the light of the given statement, answer the following questions-
A. Define Tides.
ANS- a. The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called a tide.
B. How are they formed? Enlist the two types of tides.
ANS- b. The strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth’s surface causes the tides.
The two types are- Neap and Spring Tides
(In case students write High and Low tide, then also correct)
C. How are the tides helpful?
ANS- Tides are helpful to us in the following ways-
a. It helps in navigation.
b. It helps in fishing.
c. It is used to generate electricity. (ANY ONE USE)</td><td>1+1+1=
3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q20.</td><td>20</td><td>List the differences between Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly based on the following parameters-
<table><tr><th>BASIS</th><th>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</th><th>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL</th></tr><tr><td>1. ELECTION</td><td>Members of the Legislative Assembly are directly elected by the people</td><td>Members of Legislative Council are elected by state legislative assembly, local bodies etc.</td></tr></table></td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

		2. TERM/ TENURE	Legislative Assembly members are elected by for a term of 5 years	Legislative Council members are elected for a term of 6 years.	
		3. PRESIDING OFFICER	Speaker is the presiding officer of Legislative Assembly	Chairman is the presiding officer of Legislative Council	
Q21.	21	"Poor girls drop out of school because they are not interested in getting an education". Explain why this statement is not true. ANS- This statement is not true because there are many other reasons due to which girls leave school. *<u>The reasons are as follows:</u>* **1. No schools**-In rural areas of India, there may not even be proper schools nor teachers who teach on a regular basis. 2. **No Transportation facility**-If a school is not close by and has no transport facility then parents may not be willing to send their girls to school. 3. **Poverty**-Many families are too poor and unable to bear the cost of educating all their children. 4. **Preference to boys**-Boys may get the preference in this situation as poor people believe that the girl is only meant to do household work and has to get married. 5. **Discrimination**-Many girls also leave school because they are discriminated against by their teacher and classmates. (ANY 3 POINTS) **OR** "Individual women and women's organizations from different parts of the country come together to wage movements for emancipation of women and improvement in women's lives. Many men also support them in this cause. The diversity, passion and efforts of those involved makes it a very vibrant movement."			3 1+2=3

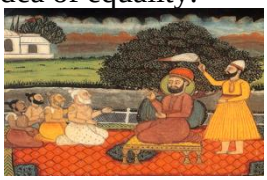
		A. In the context of the above statement, mention what these movements are called? ANS- Women's Movements B. Describe the various ways adopted by women to fight discrimination and seek justice. ANS- Women try to fight discrimination and seek justice in the following ways: - (a) **Campaigning**: Through Campaigning women have tried to gather and raise their voice against injustice. Many new laws have been passed using this method like Protection from Domestic Violence, Protection from Sexual Harassment at Workplace etc. (b) **Raising Awareness:** Women have tried to raise public awareness on women's rights and issues. It is done through candle marches, street plays, slogans, banners etc. (c) **Rallies**: Whenever a law or policy is against the interest of the women, they rise in protest by holding public rallies and demonstrations. (d) **Showing Solidarity**: Women associated with the Women's movement also believe in showing solidarity, standing united on various issues. (ANY TWO to be described)	
Q22.	22	Read the paragraph given below and answer the following questions- **THE MARATHAS** The Maratha kingdom was another powerful regional kingdom to arise out of a sustained opposition to Mughal rule. Shivaji (1627–1680) carved out a stable kingdom with the support of powerful warrior families (deshmukhs). After Shivaji's death, effective power in the Maratha state was wielded by a family of Chitpavan Brahmanas who served Shivaji's successors as Peshwa (or principal minister). Poona became the capital of the Maratha kingdom. Under the Peshwas, the Marathas developed a very successful military organisation. Their success lay in bypassing the fortified areas of the Mughals, by raiding cities and by engaging Mughal armies in areas where their supply lines and reinforcements could be easily disturbed. Between 1720 and 1761, the Maratha empire expanded. It gradually chipped away at the authority of the Mughal Empire. Malwa and Gujarat were seized from the Mughals by the 1720s. By the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula. He possessed the right to levy chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region. 22.1. Who established the foundation of Maratha Kingdom and what was its Capital?	3 0.5+0.5

		ANS- Shivaji established the foundation of Maratha Kingdom and Poona was its Capital. 22.2. What strategy did Marathas use to succeed over Mughals? ANS- Under the Peshwas, the Marathas developed a very successful military organisation. Their success lay in bypassing the fortified areas of the Mughals, by raiding cities and by engaging Mughal armies in areas where their supply lines and reinforcements could be easily disturbed. 22.3. Define any **one** of the types of taxes levied by Marathas in the entire region. (a) Chauth - 25 per cent of the land revenue claimed by zamindars. In the Deccan, this was collected by the Marathas. OR (b) Sardeshmukhi- 9–10 per cent of the land revenue paid to the head revenue collector in the Deccan. (ANY ONE POINT)	1 1
Q23.		SET B1-Read the paragraph given below and answer the following questions. **SAHARA DESERT** The Sahara Desert covers a large part of North Africa. It is the world's largest desert. It has an area of around 8.54 million sq. km. The Sahara Desert touches eleven countries. These are Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia and Western Sahara. The climate of the Sahara Desert is scorching hot and parch dry. It has a short rainy season. The sky is cloudless and clear. Here, the moisture evaporates faster than it accumulates. The days are unbelievably hot. The Sahara Desert, despite its harsh climate, has been inhabited by various groups of people, who pursue different activities. Among them are the Bedouins and Tuaregs. These groups are nomadic tribes rearing livestock such as goats, sheep, camels and horses. These animals provide them with milk, hides from which they make leather for belts, slippers, water bottles; hair is used for mats, carpets, clothes and blankets. They wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds. The oasis in the Sahara and the Nile Valley in Egypt supports settled population. Since water is available, the people grow date palms. Crops such as rice, wheat, barley and beans are also grown. Egyptian cotton, famous worldwide is grown in Egypt. 23.1) Fill in the blank with an appropriate answer. **Bedouins** and **Tuaregs** are the main nomadic tribes of Sahara region. 23.2) Which of the following countries is **not** covered by the Sahara Desert? a) Mali b) **Madagascar (ANS.)** c) Mauritania D)Morocco	3 0.5+0.5 =1 1

	23	23.3) Why do people in the Sahara wear heavy robes? ANS- They wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds. SET B2- **LADAKH DESERT** The altitude in Ladakh varies from about 3000m in Kargil to more than 8,000m in Karakoram. Due to its high altitude, the climate is extremely cold and dry. The air at this altitude is so thin that the heat of the sun can be felt intensely. The day temperatures in summer are just above zero degree and the night temperatures well below –30°C. It is freezing cold in the winters when the temperatures may remain below –40°C for most of the time. Due to high aridity, the vegetation is sparse. There are scanty patches of grasses and shrubs for animals to graze. Groves of willows and poplars are seen in the valleys. During the summers, fruit trees such as apples, apricots and walnuts bloom. Several species of birds are sighted in Ladakh. Robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcock, raven and hoopoe are common. Some of these are migratory birds. The animals of Ladakh are wild goats, wild sheep, yak and special kinds of dogs. The animals are reared to provide milk, meat and hides. Yak's milk is used to make cheese and butter. The hair of the sheep and goat is used to make Woollens. 23.1) Fill in the blank with an appropriate answer. The hair of the **sheep** and **goat** is used to make Woollen clothes in Ladakh. 23.2) Which of the following birds are **not** common in Ladakh desert? a) Snowcocks b) Robins c) **Peacocks** D)Ravens 23.3) In the context of the information given, describe the lifestyle/ occupation of people in Ladakh. ANS-Farming, nomadic herding, grazing animals, wool collection, weaving etc. **OR Any other Valid Point from the source box/or in context.**	1 0.5+0.5 =1 1 1
Q24.		SET B1-Read the paragraph given below and answer the following questions.	3

.	24	**Sameer: Seller of clothes** .	
		Sameer is a small trader in the weekly market. He buys clothes from a large trader in the town and sells them in six different markets in a week. He and other cloth sellers move in groups. They hire a mini van for this. His customers are from villages that are near the marketplace. At festival times, such as during Deepavali or Pongal, he does good business.	1
		24.1) What is a **Weekly** Market? A. It is held on all days of the Week. **B. It is held on a specific day of the week. (ANS.)** C. It is held in a mall on a specific day. D. It is an online purchasing shop.	1 1
		24.2) State any **one** benefit of Such Markets. ANS-The goods are cheap and affordable. Or any other valid point	
		24.3) Highlight any **one** hardship faced by the traders of such markets. ANS- They do not have permanent shops. They face a problem in attracting regular customers. They need to carry goods from one place to another. (ANY ONE POINT OR ANY OTHER VALID POINT)	
		SET B2- **BIG SHOPPING COMPLEXES** There are other markets in the urban area that have many shops, popularly called shopping complexes. These days, in many urban areas, you also have large multi-storeyed air-conditioned buildings with shops on different floors, known as malls. In these urban markets, you get both branded and non-branded goods. Branded goods are expensive, often promoted by advertising and claims of better quality. The companies producing these products sell them through shops in large urban markets and, at times, through special showrooms. As compared to non-branded goods, fewer people can afford to buy branded goods. 	1

		24.1) What are large multi-storeyed air-conditioned buildings with shops on different floors called? A. **Malls (ANS.)** B. Hotels C. Wholesale markets D. E-Tailing 24.2) Why are goods expensive in big showrooms and malls? The shopping complexes and malls charge a higher price for products as- These shops add the cost of packaging, transportation etc. to the products. They add the cost of good infrastructure like sales executives, clean environment, seating arrangement, AC's, Camera screens, electricity bills etc. They add the cost of advertising their products/goods. The shops in malls generally sell branded items which are comparatively expensive. (ANY 1 POINT OR ANY OTHER VALID POINT) 24.3) Does all people have equal rights to visit any shop in a marketplace? Why or why not? No, not everyone has equal access to all kinds of markets. Buying and selling both depend on one's purchasing power and capacity to invest. Some shops only sell branded items which cannot be afforded by all. A trader of weekly market has low margins of profit and irregular income in comparison to the shopkeeper in a permanent shop. Similarly, some markets attract customers from villages and small towns while others aim influencing customers from high classes. (ANY ONE POINT STATING THE REASON)	1 1 1
Q25.	**25**	SET B1 (Question on SIKHISM) A. Who founded Sikhism? ANS-Guru Nanak Dev A. Mention how was this religion different from prevailing orthodox religions by featuring the main teachings preached and professed by it. ANS- Baba Guru Nanak emphasized the importance of worship of one God. He insisted that caste, creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining salvation. His ideas of liberation were based on pursuit of active life with strong social commitment. He used the terms –i. nam (right worship), ii.dan (welfare of others) iii.isnan (right conduct)	**1+4=5**

		□ He gave importance to right belief and worship, honest living and helping others. □ Guru Nanak promoted the idea of equality.  **SET B2 QUESTION ON SUFISM** "While the religion of Islam gradually became more complex, Sufis provided it with an additional dimension that favored a more personal devotion to God." A. In the light of the above statement, explain who were Sufis? B. Name the places where Sufi saints held their assemblies. C. Describe their major beliefs and teachings. ANS- A- Sufi Saints were the Islamic Mystics. B. Khanqahs C-They rejected outward religiosity. □ They gave emphasis on love and devotion to god. □ They rejected idol worship. □ They simplified rituals of worship into collective prayers. □ They inspired people to be compassionate towards all fellow human beings. □ Rumi, Ghazali, Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya, Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti, Baba Farid are some examples of Sufi Saints. (ANY 3 POINTS) **(CHOICE OF NEXT PART IS SAME IN BOTH THE SETS)** **OR** Below given is the composition of a famous poet of Medieval times who was known to draw his followers from among both Hindus and Muslims. "Twenty-four times the Brahmana keeps the ekadasi fast, While the Qazi observes Ramzan. Tell me why he sets aside the eleven months.. To seek spiritual fruit in the twelfth?" Identify the saint and describe the noble ideas and teachings expressed by him. ANS-Kabir The major ideas expressed by Kabir include: • Rejection of major religious traditions. • Criticism of all kinds of external religious worship of both Hinduism and Islam.' • Criticism of priestly class and caste system. • Belief in formless supreme God. • Emphasis on Bhakti or devotion to achieve salvation.	**1+1+3** **1+4=5**

		Kabir expressed his thoughts through the composition of verses known as Sakhis and pads.	
Q26.	26	Discuss the main features of **Ganga- Brahmaputra basin** by choosing any five headings/titles given below: a) Location b) climate c) Crops grown d) Occupation of the people e) Tourism f) Population g) Type of vegetation ANS- a) Location - The basin lies in the subtropical region that is situated between 10°N to 30°N latitudes. b) Climate - The area is dominated by monsoon climate. The monsoon brings rains from mid-June to mid-September. The summers are hot and the winters cool. c) Crops Grown- The main crop is paddy. Wheat, maize, sorghum, gram and millets are the other crops that are grown. d) Occupation of the people-Farming-various crops are grown, also, in West Bengal and Assam tea is grown in plantations. Silk is produced through the cultivation of silkworms in parts of Bihar and Assam. e) Tourism- Tourism is another important activity of the basin. Taj Mahal on the banks of River Yamuna in Agra, Allahabad on the confluence of the Rivers Ganga and Yamuna, Buddhists stupas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Lucknow with its Imambara, Assam with Kaziranga and Manas with wildlife sanctuaries and Arunachal Pradesh with a distinct Tribal culture is some of the places worth a visit. f) Population- The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is densely populated. g) Vegetation- In the Ganga and Brahmaputra plain tropical deciduous trees grow, along with teak, sal and peepal. Thick bamboo groves are common in the Brahmaputra plain. The delta area is covered with mangrove forests. **(One point explanation each required for any five headings)** **OR** A. Which type of agriculture do the people of the Amazon basin practice? Explain the system. ANS- a) Slash and Burn is a way of cultivating land where farmers clear a piece of land by slashing or cutting down trees and bushes. b) These are then burnt, which releases the nutrients into the soil. c) Now crops are grown in this cleared field for a few years. After repeatedly using the patch of land, the soil loses its nutrients. So, it is abandoned.	**5** **3+2=5**

		d) Then they clear another plot of land to plant. In the meantime, young trees grow in the old field. In this way soil fertility is restored. e) People can then return to it and start cultivating it again. (ANY THREE POINTS OR ANY OTHER VALID POINT) B. How have development activities affected the rainforests in the Amazon basin? ANS- a) The developmental activities are leading to the gradual destruction of the biologically diverse rainforests. b) It is estimated that a large area of the rainforest has been disappearing annually in the Amazon basin. This destruction of forests has a much wider implication. c) The topsoil is washed away as the rains fall and the lush forest turns into a barren landscape. (ANY TWO POINTS OR ANY OTHER VALID POINT)	

Q27.	27	Read the following News Reports carefully and answer the following questions-	**5**

The Economic Times-Newspaper Report	The Mint- e-newspaper Report
On seeing the increasing pollution levels and deplorable AQI's, the central government on Sunday ordered a ban on non-essential construction work and plying of BS-III petrol and BS-IV diesel four-wheelers in Delhi-NCR amid worsening air quality in the region. The Commission for Air Quality Management, a statutory body responsible for forming air pollution reduction strategies for the region and their implementation, noted a significant rise in Delhi's AQI (458 and 457 at 10 am and 11 am) due to unfavourable climatic conditions and local pollution and ordered for ban in entering of such vehicles in Delhi with immediate effect. **Under Stage III, restrictions are also imposed on the operation of BS-III petrol and BS-IV diesel four-wheelers in Delhi, Gurugram, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, and Gautam Budh Nagar.**	**Delhi Environment Minister Gopal Rai on Saturday announced the implementation of restrictions under GRAP III in the national capital as the air quality index (AQI) turned 'severe' today. The Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) stated that unfavourable meteorological conditions, including fog and haze, with low wind speed are the major causes behind this sudden spike in Delhi's daily average AQI. However, the cab drivers, taxi owners and people driving to the capital from NCR region are facing loads of issues in commuting to their work places and schools because of the immediate banned entry of BS III and BS IV vehicles in the city. The petty drivers mention that this is an issue for those who are dependent for income on day-to-day working.**

A. Are the two mentioned News reports balanced? Why or why not? **1**

ANS- No, One is written from govt. Point of view other one written from cab drivers' point of view. **1**

B. What is a balanced report?

ANS- A balanced report is one that discusses all points of view of a particular story and then leaves it to the readers to make up their minds. **1**

C. Why does the media require us to provide a balanced report?

ANS- The media must give us a balanced report because it plays an important role in providing information about the government, state and country.

Hence, there should be an independent media which means that no one should control and influence its coverage of news. **2**

D. "Media is far from independent". Justify stating 2 points.

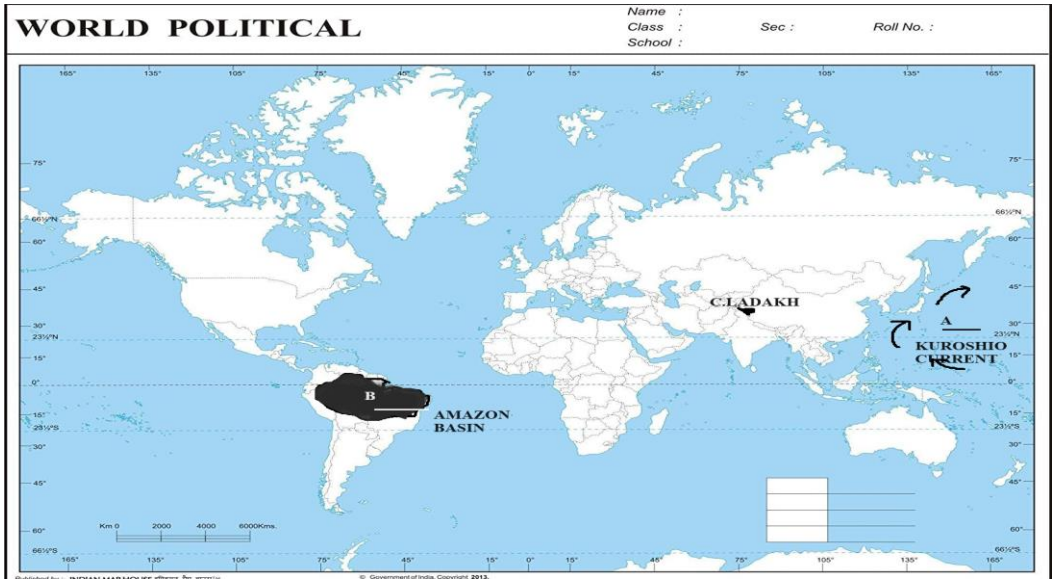
ANS- These days, Media is far from being independent, because of the increased control of the government over them.

3.Media is forced to show only that kind of news or stories that are supported by its sponsors or big business houses. **1+1**
1

		OR A. What is meant by 'Mass Media'.? Explain by giving examples. B. Why does mass media need money? C. How does mass media earn money? ANS A- The "media" is a plural form of the word for "medium" and it describes the various ways through which we can communicate with society. Radio, television, newspapers, the Internet are a form of media that reaches millions of people, or the masses, across the country and the world and thus it is known as mass media. ANS B- -Media needs money for- 1. Purchasing new technologies 2. Maintaining big media equipment. 3. Recruiting and paying big media personalities like mews readers, reporters, cameraman, spot people, employees, staff etc. (ANY ONE POINT) ANS C- Arrangement of Money- 1. Media channels are sponsored by big business houses. 2. They earn from showing/running various advertisements on their channels. 3. They earn money by telecasting live shows/tournaments/ awards etc. (ANY 2 POINTS OR ANY OTHER VALID POINT)	**2**
Q28.1	28.1	In the given political map of India, **Identify & label A and B** with the help of the clues given below. A. The place where the foundation of Slave dynasty was laid. ANS -DELHI B. A powerful regional kingdom to arise out of a sustained opposition to Mughal rule. ANS- MARATHAS (MAHARASHTRA)	**1+1=2**
Q28.2	28.2	On the provided World map, identify, label and locate the following- A. **Identify and name** the warm current flowing near Japan. B. **Identify and label** the Basin. C. **Locate and label** the cold desert-Ladakh	**1x3=3**

Q. No. 28.1. (HISTORY MAP)

28.2-GEOGRAPHY



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