

MARKING KEY
CLASS VII
MID TERM (2025-26)
GEOGRAPHY/ECONOMICS
SET – B1&B2

Set B1	Set B2		MM 30
1	2	Look at the given image of coins and choose the correct ruler or dynasty that got them minted.  Options: A. Chalukyas of Kalyana B. Cholas rulers C. Roman kings D. Gupta rulers Ans. Cholas rulers	1
2	3	Which one of the following statements is NOT true about Thar Desert? A. The Thar Desert lies within India, spanning the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, and Haryana. B. The Thar is a wet region with very high rainfall and lots of access to water. C. The Thar Desert experiences very high daytime temperatures and cold nights. D. The desert acts as a natural barrier due to the harsh conditions that deter human and animal movement. Ans. The Thar is a wet region with very high rainfall and lots of access to water.	1
3	4	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): The Ganga, Indus, and Brahmaputra River systems, along with their extensive network of tributaries, enrich the soil with minerals, making the Northern Plains highly fertile and ideal for agriculture. Reason (R): The flat land of the Northern Plains has allowed for the development of an elaborate transportation network.	1

		Options- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). C. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong. D. Both (A) and (R) are false. Ans. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).									
4	5	Match column A with column B and choose the correct option. <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>COLUMN A</th><th>COLUMN B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>A. Minting</td><td>I. Products or goods that can be traded, bought and sold.</td></tr><tr><td>B. Alloy</td><td>II. The process of producing coins.</td></tr><tr><td>C. Commodities</td><td>III. A metal made by combining two or more metallic elements.</td></tr></tbody></table> Options: A. A-II, B-III, C- I B. A-I, B-III, C- II C. A-III, B-I, C- II D. A-III, B-II, C-I Ans. A-II, B-III, C- I	COLUMN A	COLUMN B	A. Minting	I. Products or goods that can be traded, bought and sold.	B. Alloy	II. The process of producing coins.	C. Commodities	III. A metal made by combining two or more metallic elements.	1
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5	6	Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about QR Code? I. It stands for “queens receiving” codes. II. QR Codes are collections of black and white squares, which are readable by devices like smartphones and QR scanners. III. They contain information about the receiver’s bank account. IV. They are used for making monetary transactions. Options: A. Only I and IV are correct. B. Only I, II and IV are correct. C. Only II, III and IV are correct. D. I, II, III and IV are correct. Ans. Only II, III and IV are correct.	1								
6	7	Consider the statements given below and choose the correct options: Statement I: Barter System is a way of exchanging goods and services without using money. Statement II: Commodities is the common tool that everybody accepts and uses in order to make or receive payments in exchange for goods and services. Options: A. Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect. B. Statement I is incorrect, and Statement II is correct. C. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct. D. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.	1								

		Ans. Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect.	
7	8	State whether True/False. If false, re-write the correct statement for the following. A long, long time ago, India was part of a much bigger landmass called 'Laurasia', where its neighbour was Africa. Ans. A long, long time ago, India was part of a much bigger landmass called 'Gondwana', where its neighbour was Africa.	1
8	1	Which of the following is not true about the hills of the Northeast? A. The hills of the Northeast include the Garo, Khasi, and Jantia. B. These hills, part of the Meghalaya Plateau, are known for their lush greenery, heavy rainfall, and breathtaking waterfalls. C. This region experiences one of the lowest rainfalls in the world. D. The region is rich in forests has unique wildlife, and fertile land. Ans. This region experiences one of the lowest rainfalls in the world.	1
9	9	Discuss the geographical features of the West Coast of India. a) The West Coast stretches from Gujarat to Kerala, passing through Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka. b) Rivers originating in the Western Ghats flow swiftly, forming estuaries along the coast. c) The coastline is shaped by alluvial deposits and features coves, creeks, and estuaries, with the Narmada and Tapi estuaries being the largest. d) The region is home to important ports and cities that have been centers of economic activity for millennia, contributing significantly to trade and commerce.	2
10	10	SET 1 A. Who designed the Indian rupee symbol and when was it adopted? B. Describe briefly the design elements of the Indian rupee symbol (₹). Ans. A. The Indian rupee symbol (₹) was designed by Udaya Kumar from the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and it was adopted by the Government of India in 2010. Ans. B. The rupee symbol is a blend of the Devanagari letter "Ra" (र) and the Roman letter "R", with two horizontal parallel stripes at the top. These stripes represent both the Indian national flag and the 'equal to' (=) sign, symbolizing balance and stability in the economy. SET 2 A. List any two basic functions of money in an economy. B. How has money as a medium of exchange transformed over time? Ans. A.	2+1=3

		a) Money is a common medium of exchange which make the trade easier. b) Money also serves as a common denomination that measures the value of goods and services and enables the comparison of goods and services in terms of their prices. c) Money is accepted as a way of making deferred payments makes money standard of deferred payment. (Any two valid points) Ans. B. As time has progressed and technology has advanced, other forms of money have come to be used today. Different payment methods like debit cards, credit cards, net banking, UPI (Unified Payments Interface), etc., are also used for transactions.	
11	11	A. Where is the Peninsular Plateau located in India? B. Explain the importance of the peninsular plateau under the following headings: a) Resources available b) Major rivers Ans. A. The peninsular plateau is a triangular region located in the middle and south of India. Ans. A. Resources available: The peninsular plateau is abundant in minerals, forests, and fertile land, making it vital for India's economy. Rivers: • The plateau tilts towards the east, causing several rivers to flow towards the Bay of Bengal. • East-flowing rivers like the Godavari, Krishna, and Mahanadi originate here and provide water for: - o Farming - o Industries - o Hydroelectric power • There are also west-flowing rivers like the Narmada and Tapti that drain into the Arabian Sea. Tribal Communities: The dense forests on the plateau are home to various tribal communities such as: • Santhal • Gond • Baiga • Bhil • Korku • These tribes have distinct languages, traditions, and lifestyles that are deeply connected to nature.	1+4=5

12	12	A. How are coins different from paper currency? B. Discuss the advantages of digital money over traditional coins and paper currency. Ans A. <table><tr><th>Aspect</th><th>Coins</th><th>Paper Currency (Rupees)</th></tr><tr><td>a) Material</td><td>Coins are made of metals like copper, silver, or their alloys.</td><td>Paper currency is made of paper or special polymer material.</td></tr><tr><td>b) Denominations</td><td>Coins are generally used for smaller denominations.</td><td>Paper currency is used for higher denominations.</td></tr><tr><td>c) Issuing Authority</td><td>In ancient times, coins were issued by kings and rulers.</td><td>Today, only the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has the authority to issue paper currency.</td></tr><tr><td>d) Portability</td><td>Coins are heavy and difficult to carry in large numbers.</td><td>Paper currency is lightweight and easy to carry in large amounts.</td></tr></table> Ans B. a) Digital money has several advantages over traditional coins and paper currency. b) It is more convenient and faster as it allows direct transfer of funds between bank accounts without handling physical cash. c) It reduces the risk of theft or loss of money. d) Digital payments can be made anytime and anywhere using mobile phones or computers. e) It also helps in maintaining a record of transactions, making it easier to track expenses and prevent fraud.	Aspect	Coins	Paper Currency (Rupees)	a) Material	Coins are made of metals like copper, silver, or their alloys.	Paper currency is made of paper or special polymer material.	b) Denominations	Coins are generally used for smaller denominations.	Paper currency is used for higher denominations.	c) Issuing Authority	In ancient times, coins were issued by kings and rulers.	Today, only the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has the authority to issue paper currency.	d) Portability	Coins are heavy and difficult to carry in large numbers.	Paper currency is lightweight and easy to carry in large amounts.	2+3=5
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13	13	Read the passage given below and answer the following questions: The word ‘desert’ immediately evokes an image of a hot place. However, there are also cold deserts, and we have one in India. Ladakh is a cold desert where winter temperatures drop below –30°C. There is very little rainfall, and the landscape is rugged, with rocky terrain, deep valleys, and lakes such as Pangong Tso (tso means lake). The terrain here resembles that of the moon; hence, it is called ‘moonland’. Despite the harsh conditions, Ladakh is home to unique wildlife like snow leopards, ibex, and Tibetan antelopes. The Ladakhi people lead a simple life. The region is known for its ancient monasteries and colourful festivals such as Losar and the Hemis Festival. Q13.1. Why is Ladakh called a ‘cold desert’? Ans. Ladakh is called a cold desert because it receives very little rainfall and has extremely low temperatures, especially in winter. Q13.2. Describe the landscape of Ladakh.	4															

		Ans. The landscape of Ladakh is rugged, with rocky terrain, deep valleys, and beautiful lakes like Pangong Tso. Q13.3. Name two famous festivals celebrated in Ladakh. Ans. Two famous festivals celebrated in Ladakh are Losar and the Hemis Festival. Q13.4. What is Ladakh known for apart from its landscape? Ans. Ladakh is known for its unique wildlife, ancient monasteries, and colourful festivals.	
14	14	On the given political map of India, locate and label the following features using suitable symbols. (Note: Attach the map in the answer script). A. Aravalli Hills B. East Coast of India C. Lakshadweep Islands	3