

BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE,

DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA,

CLASS VII, SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

ANSWERKEY OF REVISION ASSIGNMENT

I. Section A Multiple Choice Questions

1. A tourist is visiting a region in India characterized by high altitude, very low temperatures, sparse vegetation, unique wildlife like the Tibetan antelope, and ancient monasteries. The terrain is rugged and often described as 'moonland'. Which region is the tourist most likely to visit?

- (A) The Western Ghats in South India
- (B) The Sundarbans delta in West Bengal
- (C) **The Ladakh region in the Himalayas**
- (D) The Rann of Kutch in Gujarat

2. A shopkeeper has agreed to sell a bicycle today but allows the customer to pay the full amount in three monthly installments over the next three months. In this scenario, money is primarily functioning as a:

- (A) Medium of immediate direct exchange only
- (B) Store of easily transportable value
- (C) Unit of precise accounting for trade
- (D) **Standard of deferred payment over time**

3. Assertion (A): The Northern Plains are densely populated.

Reason (R): The land is fertile and suitable for agriculture.

Options-

- (A) **A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- (B) A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true, but R is false.
- (D) A is false, but R is true.

4. Assertion (A): The evolution of money from barter to digital forms has generally made transactions easier and more efficient.

Reason (R): Each new form of money typically addressed some limitations of the previous system, such as portability or divisibility.

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 true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

II. Section-B Very Short Questions

5. A river carries mud and deposits it at its mouth for thousands of years. What landform does this create, and name one example from India.

Ans: It creates a delta.

Example — Sundarbans delta, formed where the Ganga meets the Bay of Bengal.

6. Have you ever exchanged something with a friend without using money? What was your experience?

Ans. Yes – exchanging tiffin food, books, or stationery with friends is a form of barter. It works when both people want what the other has, but sometimes it feels unfair if items are not of equal value.

III.

Section- C Short Answer Based Questions

7. The Aravalli Range is often described as an 'insignificant old mountain range.' Evaluate this statement.

Ans: No, this statement is completely unfair.

1. Aravallis stop the Thar Desert from spreading into fertile Haryana and Rajasthan farmland.
2. They are rich in marble, zinc, and copper - economically, very valuable.
3. They hold historic forts like Chittorgarh, which are important for tourism and heritage.

8. Why was paper money introduced? What problem of coinage did it primarily solve?

Ans: Paper money was introduced mainly to solve the problem of portability.

Solution-

1. Carrying large amounts of heavy metal coins for big transactions was difficult.
2. Paper notes are light, easy to store, and easier to handle.
3. It also addressed the problem of limited supply of metals like gold and silver.

IV.

Section-D Long Answer Based Question

9. India has been called a 'mini continent'. Based on what you have read, why do you think this is so?

Ans- India is often called a mini-continent due to its immense diversity and natural isolation.

- 1 Distinct Geography: It is separated from the rest of Asia by the Himalayas, forming a distinct landmass.
- 2 Varied Terrain: It features every major landscape, including deserts, mountains, plains, and tropical islands.
- 3 Cultural Mosaic: It holds a massive variety of languages, religions, and traditions that change significantly from one state to another.
- 4 Climate Extremes: The weather ranges from heavy monsoons and tropical heat to freezing alpine snow.

V.

Section-E Source Based Question

10. A government has decided to introduce a new high denomination paper currency note. The RBI is tasked with designing it, incorporating advanced security features to prevent counterfeiting, and choosing motifs that reflect national heritage.

- (i) Why is it the RBI's responsibility, and not private banks', to issue currency?
- (ii) Suggest one possible security feature the RBI might incorporate into the new note.
- (iii) Evaluate the purpose of including national heritage motifs on currency notes.

Ans

(i) The RBI, as the central authority, ensures uniformity, maintains control over money supply (crucial for economic management), and guarantees the currency's legal tender status and public trust, which private entities couldn't ensure.

(ii) Possible features include watermarks, security threads, micro-printing, latent images, optically variable ink (colour-shifting), intaglio printing (raised feel), or see-through registration devices. (Anyone from these)

(iii) Including heritage motifs (like monuments, cultural scenes) serves to reinforce national identity and pride, educate citizens about their history and culture, and make the currency visually representative of the nation, beyond its purely economic function.

VI.

Section-F Map Skill Based Question

11. Locate the following on the political map of India.

1. Island group to the west - **Lakshadweep**
2. The Cold Desert: **Ladakh**