



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
PRE- MIDTERM EXAMINATION 2026-27
SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE
SET 2 (087)
MARKING SCHEME

Class: VII
Date:14.05.2026

Time Allowed: 1 Hour
Maximum Marks:30

I	SECTION – A Multiple Choice Questions: (1X5=5)	Marks										
1	What is the border line between India and China called? A) Radcliffe Line B) Durand Line C) McMahon Line D) Palk Strait	1										
2	Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option. Statement I:The Western Ghats are not higher than the Eastern Ghats. Statement II:The Western Ghats block the monsoon winds from the Indian Ocean Options: A) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect B) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct C)Both (I) and (II) are incorrect D) Both (I) and (II) are correct	1										
3	Match the following rivers with its region and choose the correct option: <table><tr><th>Column I</th><th>Column II</th></tr><tr><td>1.Godavari</td><td>a.Himalayan river</td></tr><tr><td>2.Narmada</td><td>b.West-flowing river</td></tr><tr><td>3.Ganga</td><td>c.East-flowing Peninsular river</td></tr><tr><td>4.Kaveri</td><td>d.Delta-forming river</td></tr></table> Options: A.1-d,2-b,3-c,4-a B.1-b,2-a,3-d.4-c C.1-d,2-a,3-c.4-b D.1-c,2-b,3-a,4-d Answer-Option D -1c 2b 3a 4d	Column I	Column II	1.Godavari	a.Himalayan river	2.Narmada	b.West-flowing river	3.Ganga	c.East-flowing Peninsular river	4.Kaveri	d.Delta-forming river	1
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4	Despite harsh conditions, Ladakh is home to which of the following wildlife? A) Lions, tigers, and elephants B) Penguins and seals C) Kangaroos and koalas D) Snow leopards, ibex, and Tibetan antelopes	1										

5	India's coastline shows great diversity. Which of the following statements best describes it? A) All beaches have only white sand B) It includes beaches, rocky cliffs, forests, and islands with coral reefs or jungles C) The coastline has only deserts and no forests D) All islands are covered only with snow	1
II	SECTION – B Very short answer -questions: (1X5=5)	
6	Name any two landlocked countries bordering India and mention the physical feature that acts as a barrier in the north. ANSWER- Nepal and Bhutan landlocked countries bordering India. The Himalayan mountain ranges acts as a barrier in the north.	1
7	What is a plateau? Give its economic importance-Any 1 ANSWER- Elevated flat topped table land that rises abruptly from the surrounding area. Storehouse of Minerals: The plateau is incredibly rich in mineral resources. Black Soil for Agriculture, Hydroelectric Potential, Forest Resources, Tourism.	1
8	List the two island groups that are included in India's territory. ANSWER- Andaman & Nicobar /Lakshadweep	1
9	Which type of forests are found in the Sundarbans? Also, identify the type of landform it represents. ANSWER- Mangrove forest. The Sundarbans is a delta and it is the largest river delta in the world, formed by the silt deposits of the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers before they empty into the Bay of Bengal.	1
10	Which materials are commonly used in 'Kath-kuni' houses of Himachal Pradesh? Give reasons why such houses are appropriate for hilly areas. ANSWER- Wood and stone. They are strong, flexible, and can withstand earthquakes as well as harsh weather conditions	1
III	SECTION – C Short answer-based questions: (2X4=8)	
11	What causes the rivers of the Peninsular Plateau to drain towards the east? ANSWER-* Most major peninsular rivers (like the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri) flow eastward into the Bay of Bengal because the entire Peninsular Plateau has a general slope from west to east. * While the Western Ghats are higher and form a continuous wall near the west coast, the land gradually tilts downward toward the eastern coast.	2
12	Who are India's maritime neighbours? Explain in brief. ANSWER-* Countries like Iran, Oman, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia are part of our maritime neighbourhood. India, however, has always been a maritime nation, surrounded by the sea on three sides. This makes Sri Lanka and the Maldives our immediate neighbours across the waters.	2
13	Why is the southern part of India referred to as a peninsular plateau? ANSWER-* The southern part of India is called a peninsular plateau because it is a raised landmass that is surrounded by water on three sides: the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean. *It is made of hard rocks and is older than the northern plains, with hills, rivers, and valleys.	2
14	What makes the Himalayas the "Water Tower of Asia"?	2

	ANSWER• Many important rivers such as the Ganga River, Brahmaputra River, and Indus River originate from the Himalayas. • These rivers provide water for drinking, agriculture, and daily life to millions of people across Asia.	
IV	SECTION – D Long answer-based questions: (3X2=6)	
15	India has been called a ‘mini-continent’. Why do you think this is so? ANSWER-* India is called a ‘mini-continent’ because of its vast size and varied geographical features. *It has mountains in the north, deserts in the west, fertile plains, plateaus in the south, and long coastlines. * It also has a great diversity of climates, languages, cultures, and traditions, making it feel like a continent within a country.	3
16	How does India’s geographical diversity affect our lives? Any 3 Points India’s geographical diversity affects our lives in many ways: ANSWER-Climate: Different regions have different climates, such as the cold Himalayas, hot deserts, and tropical coastal areas. • Agriculture: The fertile plains help in growing crops, while hilly areas support terrace farming and plantation crops. • Resources: Forests provide timber and medicinal plants; plateaus offer minerals. • Occupations: People near coasts do fishing, in plains they farm, in plateaus they mine. • Culture and Lifestyle: Diversity in landforms leads to varied food, clothing, festivals, and ways of living across the country.	3
V	SECTION – E Case-based question: (1X3=3)	
17	Read the given text and answer the following questions: 17.1 Describe the important features of the Thar Desert. ANSWER- (a) Aridity – it is an extremely dry region with very low annual rainfall and sparse vegetation. (b) Sandy terrain – the landscape is covered by vast stretches of sand and features shifting sand dunes. OR A vast stretch of golden dunes, rugged terrain, Thar is a vast arid region. Most of it lies within India, spanning the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat. 17.2 How are sand dunes formed in the desert region? ANSWER-Sand dunes are formed by strong winds that carry sand and deposit it in mounds. These dunes are "shaped continuously" by the wind's movement. 17.3Mention one way in which people conserve water in the Thar Desert. ANSWER-"Water Conservation Methods," a common traditional practice in this region is the use of <u>Taankas</u> (underground tanks) or <u>Johads</u> to harvest and store rainwater	1 1 1

VI	SECTION – F MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)	
18	On an outline map of India, locate and label the following neighbouring countries: A. Afghanistan B. Bangladesh C. China 	1 1 1