

**Notes for valuers**

- Value points are given; accept correct points in the student's own words.
- 8-mark answers: 6–8 relevant points, well organised.
- Map (Q 33): 1 mark for each correctly located feature (any eight). The answer map shows approximate positions.

**SECTION – A**

**20 × 1 = 20**

1. B) Lakshadweep
2. A) soil (alluvium) brought by rivers
3. C) Sahyadri
4. A) thermometer
5. B) anemometer
6. C) humidity
7. B) Mawsynram
8. A) season
9. A) Pataliputra
10. B) Brahmi script
11. C) Sarnath
12. A) Kanishka
13. B) Samudragupta
14. C) Gupta age
15. A) centre of learning (university)
16. B) pilgrimage
17. A) monarchy
18. C) 26 November 1949
19. A) Right to Equality
20. B) Preamble

**SECTION – B**

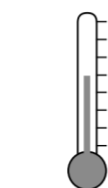
**4 × 2 = 8**

21. The Thar region gets very little rainfall because the monsoon winds pass by without much rain (the Aravallis run parallel to them), and it is far from moisture; temperatures are very high and evaporation is high.
22. Humidity is the amount of water vapour present in the air. It is measured with a hygrometer.
23. Chanakya (Kautilya) was the teacher and chief adviser of Chandragupta Maurya, who helped him found the Maurya empire. He wrote the Arthashastra, a book on government and administration.
24. In a monarchy the king or queen rules and power passes within the family; people do not choose the ruler. In a democracy people elect their representatives for a fixed period and can change them.

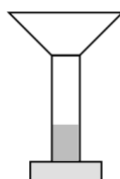
## SECTION – C

5 × 4 = 20

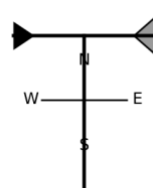
25. (i) **X – thermometer** (temperature); **Y – rain gauge** (rainfall); **Z – wind vane** (direction of wind) [3 + 1]  
(ii) **Barometer**



**X - Thermometer**  
(temperature)



**Y - Rain gauge**  
(rainfall)



**Z - Wind vane**  
(wind direction)

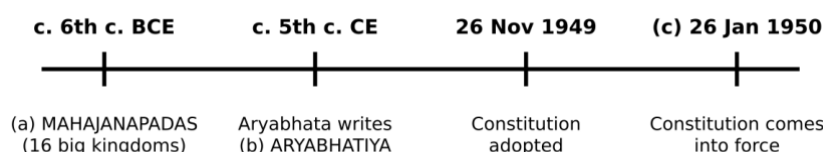
26. **Coastal plains:** narrow plains along the Arabian Sea (Konkan, Malabar) and wider plains along the Bay of Bengal (Northern Circars, Coromandel); deltas of Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri; rice, coconut, fishing, ports.

**Islands:** Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal; Lakshadweep (coral islands) in the Arabian Sea.

27. Any four: fertile land along the Ganga gave good crops; iron mines nearby for weapons and tools; forests provided elephants and timber; the Ganga and its tributaries helped transport and trade; capitals Rajagriha and Pataliputra were well protected; strong rulers like Bimbisara and Ajatashatru. [1 each]

28. (a) **Mahajanapadas** (b) **Aryabhatiya** (c) **26 January 1950** [3 + 1]

We celebrate **Republic Day on 26 January** because the Constitution came into force on this day in 1950 and India became a republic.



29. Any four: a written and lengthy constitution; the Preamble; India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic; Fundamental Rights; Fundamental Duties; Directive Principles of State Policy; universal adult franchise; independent judiciary; parliamentary form of government. [1 each]

## SECTION – D

4 × 8 = 32

30. a) **South-west monsoon (June–September):** winds blow from the Indian Ocean to the land, bringing rain to most of India – heavy on the Western Ghats and the north-east.

**North-east (retreating) monsoon (October–November):** winds blow from land to sea; they pick up moisture over the Bay of Bengal and bring rain to coastal Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Importance for farmers: most crops (rice, cotton, pulses) depend on monsoon rain; it fills tanks, rivers and wells; a good monsoon means good harvests; delay or failure causes drought, while too much causes floods.

30. b) **Himalayan region:** cold climate; houses with sloping roofs of wood and stone; woollen clothes; crops like potato, apple, tea; tourism and herding.

**Thar Desert:** very hot and dry; houses of mud with thick walls; loose cotton clothes and turbans; camels; millets like bajra; water is scarce.

**Coastal plains:** hot and humid; houses with sloping tiled or thatched roofs; cotton clothes; rice, fish and coconut; fishing, farming and trade.

**31. a)** The Gupta age (from about 320 CE) is known for great creativity.

**Mathematics and astronomy:** Aryabhata – Aryabhata, Earth rotates on its axis, causes of eclipses, value of  $\pi$ ; use of zero and the decimal place-value system; Varahamihira.

**Literature:** Kalidasa's Abhijnanashakuntalam, Meghadutam and Raghuvamsha.

**Art:** temples at Deogarh, sculptures, Ajanta paintings.

**Metalwork:** the Iron Pillar at Mehrauli has not rusted for over 1,500 years.

**Learning:** Nalanda university; trade and coins (gold dinars).

**31. b)** Ashoka attacked **Kalinga** (present Odisha) around 261 BCE. Lakhs of people were killed, wounded or taken captive.

The suffering filled him with sorrow; he gave up war and decided to win people through **dhamma**. He spread dhamma by: inscribing edicts on rocks and pillars in Brahmi script; appointing dhamma mahamattas; sending messengers to Sri Lanka and other lands (his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra); building stupas; welfare works like roads, wells, rest houses and hospitals for people and animals.

**32. a)**

| Point                        | Monarchy            | Democracy               | Dictatorship                |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Who rules                    | King or queen       | Elected representatives | One person or a small group |
| How power is got             | By birth            | By free elections       | Often by force              |
| Rights of people             | Depend on the ruler | Protected by law        | Very few                    |
| Can people change the ruler? | No                  | Yes, at elections       | No                          |

Democracy is considered good because people choose their government, it is accountable, rights and equality are protected, and mistakes can be corrected peacefully at the next election.

**32. b)** The **Constituent Assembly** (about 299 members), set up in 1946, made the Constitution; Dr Rajendra Prasad was its President.

**Dr B.R. Ambedkar** was the chairman of the Drafting Committee – the 'architect' of the Constitution. It was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950.

**Preamble:** India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic; justice, liberty, equality and fraternity for all.

**Fundamental Rights:** equality, freedom, against exploitation, freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, constitutional remedies.

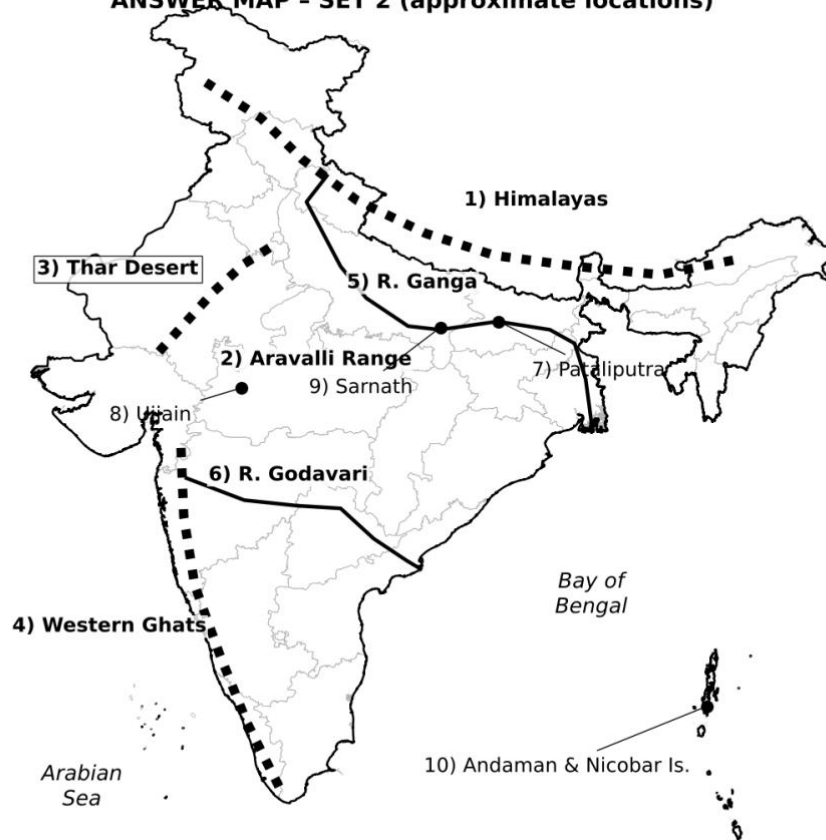
**Fundamental Duties:** respect the Constitution, flag and anthem; protect public property and the environment; promote harmony.

**33. 1)** Himalayas 2) Aravalli Range 3) Thar Desert 4) Western Ghats 5) River Ganga

[8 × 1]

6) River Godavari 7) Pataliputra 8) Ujjain 9) Sarnath 10) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

**ANSWER MAP - SET 2 (approximate locations)**



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