



CLASS: VII
DATE: 07/12/2024
NAME: _____

ANSWER KEY

DURATION: 1 Hr.
MAX. MARKS: 25
ADMISSION NO: _____

Q.1. Choose the correct answer and fill in the blanks: (1×4=04)

1. Two major sources that provide information about Akbar's period are Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari written by _____. 1

a. Abul Fazal

2. Identify the forest type. 1

c. Coniferous

3. Place the correct name into the box from the options given below. 1

Tropical Evergreen Forests	Tropical Deciduous Forests	Coniferous Forests
_____?	Monsoon	Taiga

a. Selva

4. Based on the type of vegetation found, regions are classified as forests, grasslands ____. 1

a. Deserts

5. Jahngir's wife's name was _____. 1

a. Meherunissa

SECTION-B

(2×4=04)

6. Why are the tropical evergreen forests not commercially utilized despite having luxuriant vegetation. 2

Tropical evergreen forests are difficult to exploit for commercial purposes because these forests are dense and many plants and climbers are tangled with each other. Secondly, the lack of means of transport deep into the forests has made these trees difficult to be used commercially.

7. What were the main features of Sulh-i-kul? 2

Sulh-i-kul was a policy started by Akbar which is also known as universal peace, Akbar told people of different religions to debate for their religion and he took out the right conclusion to give religions equal rights, he also made a special palace for it.

Or

a. Identify the structure/monument.-Jama Masjid

b. Who built it?-Shah Jahan

SECTION-C

(3×2=06)

8. The land was measured and divided into four classes during the Mughal period. Which were they? 3

Polaj

Land that was cultivated annually and never left fallow. Polaj was considered the best type of land in the empire.

Parati

Land that was allowed to lie fallow for one or two years to recover its strength.

Chachar

Land that was left fallow for three to four years before being replanted.

Banjar

Land that was uncultivated for at least five years. Banjar was the lowest tier of land.

9. Describe the special features of the Mediterranean forest.

1. In these forests, the winters are cold and wet while the summers are hot and dry.
2. Therefore, the trees sometimes have waxy leaves, thick barks and long roots to avoid the loss of moisture.
3. The trees are of medium height, widely spaced, not very dense and have broad evergreen leaves.
4. The main species found here are figs, firs, olive, cedar, cork oak, pine, cypress and myrtle.
5. These forests are most suitable for citrus fruits like lime, lemon and orange. Grapevines are cultivated here commercially. (Any three points to be considered)

Or

Give an account of the natural vegetation and the wildlife of the tropical forests. 3

1. The trees are tall, broad-leafed and have thick canopy at the top that prevents sunrays from reaching the surface of the ground.
2. A variety of hardwood trees are found here such as mahogany, rosewood, ebony, rubber and cinchona.
3. The trees mostly grow in cluster, thereby, making commercial activity very difficult.
4. These tropical rainforests are also the home of a variety of animals that thrive upon its immense vegetation.
5. Most important tree-dwelling species found here are monkeys, apes, bats, sloths, tree lizards and tree iguanas.
6. Some carnivorous animals are also found here, such as pumas and jaguars. Hippopotamuses and reptiles like crocodiles, alligators, turtles and big snakes also dwell in the swampy regions of these rainforests. (Any three points to be considered)

SECTION-D

(5×2=10)

10. What were the major factors that led to the decline of the Mughal Empire?

The decline of the Mughals was gradual and there were reasons behind that. Some of them are as follows:

1. The degeneration of the rulers led to the degeneration of the nobility, with factious quarrels and intrigues costing the empire heavily.
2. The empire had become too vast and unwieldy to be efficiently governed by the central authority under weak rulers, especially in the conditions of mediaeval transport and communication.
3. Aurangzebr's radical religious policy was largely responsible. It caused revolts by the Rajputs, the Sikhs, the Jats and the Marathas.
4. Aurangzebrs aggressive Deccan policy was a complete failure and, to a major extent, caused the downfall of the Mughal Empire

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Or

Explain Akbar's religious policy.

Religious discussions influenced the policies of Akbar in the following ways:

1. They broadened his horizon and outlook towards religion.
2. He got convinced that all religions were equally true.
3. He adopted the policy of complete tolerance towards other religions and ensured religious peace and security in the empire.
4. His policy was based on the principle of universal peace therefore he constructed ibadatkhana (house of worship) in Fatehpur Sikri in which regular discussions on religion took place.
5. Abolition of pilgrimage tax and jaziya, construction of ibadatkhana, etc. were all done with this purpose.
6. Muslims, Hindus, Christians, Jains, etc. were allowed to construct buildings for the purpose of worship, propagate their faith peacefully and celebrate their religious fairs and festivals; State services were open to people of all religions; a uniform taxation system was applied to all citizens and no social distinction was observed among the people on the basis of their religions

11. Differentiate between Tropical Evergreen & Tropical Deciduous forests.

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ve Evergreen Forests	Deciduous Forests
1. The trees in these forests remain green throughout the year.	1. The trees in these forests shed their leaves in autumn.
2. The forests have hardwood trees that are tall and dense and have broad leaves.	2. The forests have trees that are not so dense and are of medium height.
2. Major species that grow in these Forest are ebony, mahagony, rosewood, rubber, etc.	3. Major species that grow in these forests are teak, sal, sandalwood, bamboo, etc.