

PERIODIC TEST- II 2019-20  
SOCIAL SCIENCE  
CLASS – IX

Time: 1:30Hrs.

Max. Mar: 40

Instructions:

1. The question paper has 18 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1-10 are very short questions of 1 mark each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 10 words each.
4. Questions from serial number 11 to 14 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 15 to 17 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Question number 18 is map question of 3 marks from Geography. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.

निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न पत्र में सभी 18 प्रश्न हैं. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक प्रश्न के सामने दिए गए हैं।
3. प्रश्न संख्या 1-10 तक एक अंक के अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 10 शब्दों से अधिक में ना लिखें |
4. प्रश्न संख्या 11-14 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक न लिखें |
5. प्रश्न संख्या 15-17 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 120 शब्दों मेंसे अधिक में न लिखें|
6. प्रश्न संख्या 18 भूगोल से मानचित्र के 3 अंक का प्रश्न है. प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के बाद मानचित्र उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंदर संलग्न करें |

1. Who wrote "The Spirit of the Laws"? 1  
"द स्पिरिट ऑफ लॉज" किसके द्वारा लिखी गई ?
2. What is the Standard Meridian of India ? 1  
भारत का मानक याम्योत्तर क्या है ?
3. What is representative democracy ? 1  
प्रतिनिधित्व लोकतंत्र क्या है ?
4. What is Green Revolution ? 1  
हरित क्रान्ति क्या है ?
5. What was the Estates General? 1  
स्टेट्स जनरल क्या था ?
6. Who was the ruler of Russia in 1914 ? 1  
1914 में रूस का शासक कौन था ?
7. What causes the formation of the northern plains ? 1  
उत्तर मैदान के निर्माण के क्या कारण हैं ?
8. What is Water Divide ? 1  
जल विभाजक किसे कहते हैं ?
9. What was Apartheid Policy ? 1  
रंगभेद नीति क्या थी ?
10. what do you mean by Fixed capital ? 1  
स्थायी पूंजी से आप क्या समझते हैं ?
11. Explain Lenin's 'April Theses' ? 3  
लेनिन की 'अप्रैल थीसिस' को स्पष्ट करें ?
12. Why are rivers important for the country's economy ? 3  
नदियाँ किस प्रकार से देश के आर्थिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण होती हैं.
13. What distinguishes democracy from other forms of governments? 3  
लोकतंत्र और सरकार के दूसरे रूपों में क्या अंतर है ?

14. Why is educated unemployed, a peculiar problem of India? 3

भारत में शिक्षित बेरोज़गारी एक असामान्य समस्या क्यों है?

15. What was the status of mothers under Nazism? Explain. 5

नाज़ीवाद में माताओं की क्या स्थिति थी ? स्पष्ट करें।

11. What is a Constitution ? What are its function? 5

संविधान क्या है? इसके क्या कार्य हैं ?

12. What are the main causes of poverty? Explain? 5

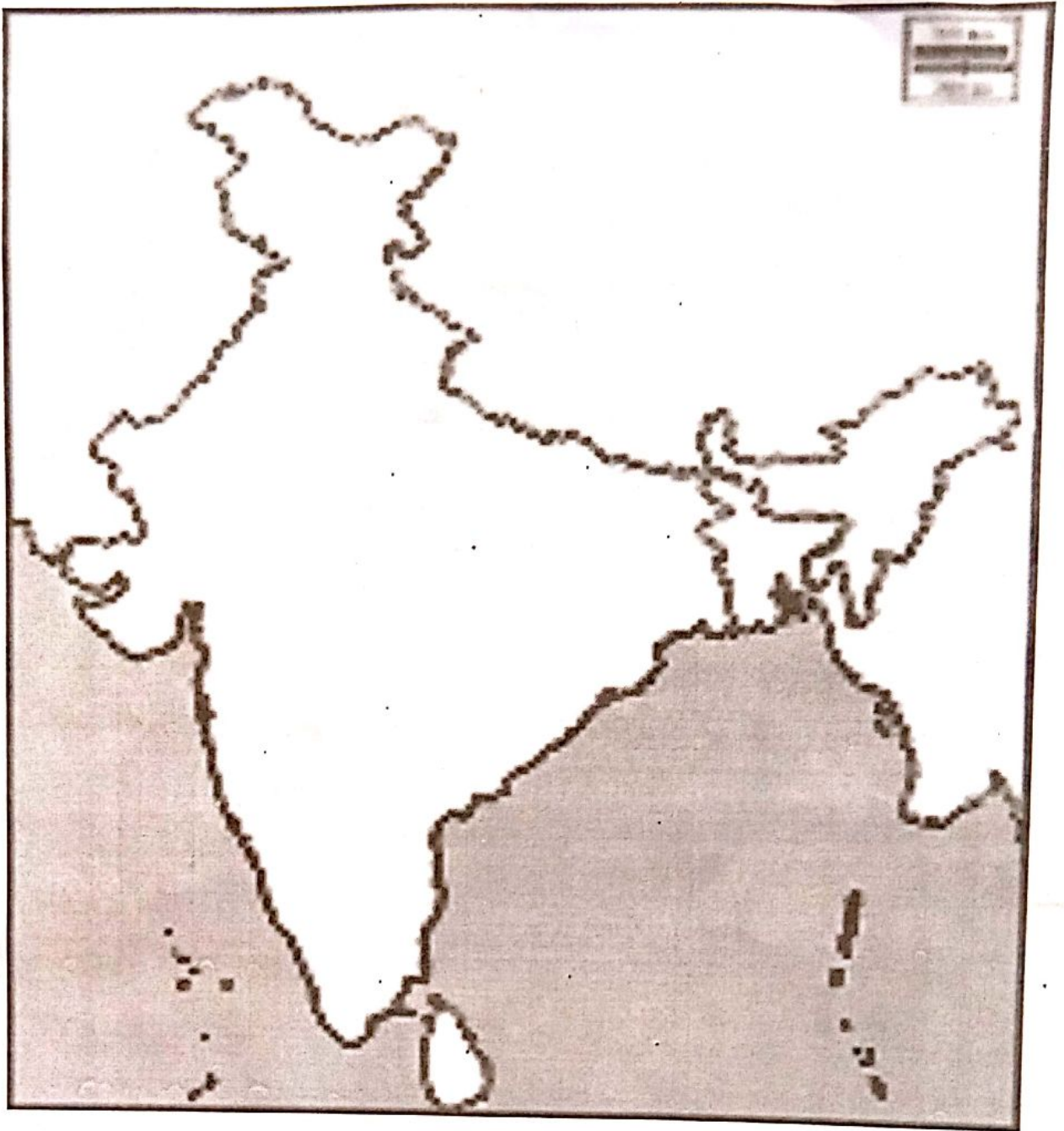
ग़रीबी के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ? स्पष्ट करें ?

14. On the outline map of India show the following: 3

भारत के मानचित्र पर निम्न को दर्शाएँ:

(i) Kanchenjunga Peak (ii) Pak Strait (iii) Sambher Lake

(i) कंचनजंगा चोटी (ii) पाक जलसन्धि (iii) सांभर झील



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NA --- IX- So. Sc. (4)

PERIODIC TEST –II 2019-20

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS IX

Marking Scheme

Instruction:

a. The answers which have been given below are just the value points.

b. If the students have written any other relevant value point than what is given in the marking scheme then that must be awarded full weightage.

1. Montesquieu wrote The Spirit of the Laws.

2. The Standard Meridian of India is  $82^{\circ}30'$  E.

3. It is a form of democracy in which the majority of people rule through their elected representatives.

4. Green Revolution was started in the late 1960s in the field of agriculture. Under this revolution, modern methods of farming were adopted to increase agricultural product.

5. The Estates general was a political body and was controlled by the French monarch.

6. In 1914, Tsar Nicholas II was the ruler of Russia.

7. The northern plains are formed of alluvial deposits.

8. An elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland, that separates two drainage basins from each other.

9. Apartheid was the official policy of racial separation and ill-treatment of blacks followed by the government of South Africa between 1948 and 1989.

10. Tools, machines, buildings can be used in production over many years. These are known as fixed capital.

11. Lenin put three demands which were known as Lenin's 'April Theses'. They were;

- (i) The war (First World War) be brought to an end.
- (ii) Land be transferred to the peasants.
- (iii) The banks be nationalised.

12.(i) Rivers provide water which is a basic natural resource and is essential for various human activities.

(ii) The river banks have attracted settlers from ancient times. These settlements have now become big cities.

(iii) Rivers water used for irrigation, navigation and hydro-power generation.

13.(i) Other forms of governments like monarchy, dictatorship or one-party rule do not require all citizens to take part in politics.

(ii) But democracy depends on active political participation by all the citizens.

(iii) In a democratic set-up the fate of the country depends not just on what the rulers do, but mainly on what its citizens do.

14. The problem of educated unemployment is peculiar in itself. Many youth with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are not able to find job. A paradoxical manpower situation is witnessed as surplus of manpower in certain categories co-exist with shortage of manpower in others. Even the technically qualified persons are also facing the same problem of unemployment. On the other hand, these people are unemployed while on the other hand there is a dearth of technical skills required for economic growth.

15.(i) Under nazism all mothers were not treated equally.

(ii) Women who bore racially undesirable children were punished and those who produced racially desirable children were awarded.

(iii) They were given favoured treatment in hospitals and fares

(iv) To encourage women to produce many children, Honour Crosses were awarded.

(v) A bronze cross was given for four children, silver for six and gold for eight or more.

16. A constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country. Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory and also the relationship between the people and government. A constitution performs several functions:

- (i) It generates a decree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together.
- (ii) It specifies how the government will be constituted ,who will have power to take which decisions.
- (iii) It lays down limits on the powers of the governments and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.
- (iv) It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society

12. The main causes of widespread poverty are :

- (i) The low level of economic development under the British colonial administration was one of the main causes of poverty.
- (ii) High growth rate of population also contributed towards rise in poverty levels .
- (iii) Uneven distribution of agricultural land and failure of land reforms.
- (iv) With the growth in irrigation and the Green Revolution, many job opportunities were created in the agricultural sectors. But the effects were limited to some parts of India.
- (v) Unable to find proper jobs in cities, many people started working with irregular and small income. These people live in slums on the outskirts of the cities.