

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS-IX
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-II MARCH 2010

Design of the Question Paper

Time allowed: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

1. Weightage to form of questions:

Form of questions	Marks for each question	No. of questions	Total marks
MCQ	1	16	16
Short answer (S.A.)	3	16	48
Long answer (L.A.)	4	3	12
Map question	4	1	4
Total		36	80

2. Unit-wise Division of Questions

Unit No. and titles/ subjects	Marks	1 mark Questions	3 marks questions	4 marks questions	Map question	Total
		No. of question	No. of questions	No. of questions	No. of questions	
I. India and the Contemporary World (History)	18	2	4	1	-	18(7)
II. India – Land and the People (Geography)	20	4	4	-	1	20(9)
III. Democratic Politics I (Political Science)	18	5	3	1	-	18(9)
IV. Understanding Economics	16	3	3	1	-	16(7)
V. Disaster Management	8	2	2	-	-	8(4)
Total	80	16	16	3	1	80(36)

Note: Figures within the brackets indicate number of questions and outside the bracket their total marks.

3. Scheme of options: Internal choice is provided in the map question only.

Syllabus for Social Science - Class IX
Second Term
October 2009 to March 2010

Please note that the entire syllabus prescribed during the current academic session is to be covered and tested in formative and summative mode. Given hereunder is the reduced syllabus for second term summative examination in 2010.

UNIT 1 (History) India and the Contemporary World I

Section I: Events and Processes (ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING)

1. The French Revolution
2. Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution
3. Nazism and the Rise of Hitler

Section II: Livelihoods, Economies and Societies (ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING)

4. Forest Society and Colonialism
5. Pastoralists in the Modern World
6. Peasants and Farmers.

Section III: Every Day Life, Culture and Politics (ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING)

7. History and Sports : The story of cricket
8. Clothing : A Social History

UNIT II (GEOGRAPHY) CONTEMPORARY INDIA I

Chapter 3 – Drainage

Chapter 4 – Climate

Chapter 5 – Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Chapter 6 – Population

Map Work – Based on the above chapters as per the list of map items provided herewith.

UNIT III – (POLITICAL SCIENCE) DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

Chapter 3 - Constitutional Design

Chapter 4 – Electoral Politics

Chapter 5 – Working of Institutions

Chapter 6 – Democratic Rights

UNIT IV – ECONOMICS

Chapter 2 – People as Resource

Chapter 3 – Poverty as a challenge

Chapter 4 – Food Security in India

UNIT V – (DISASTER MANAGEMENT) TOGETHER, TOWARDS A SAFER INDIA - II

Chapter 2 – Specific Hazards and Mitigation

Chapter 3 - Preventing Common Human Induced Disasters

LIST OF MAP ITEMS (GEOGRAPHY)

On Political Outline Map of India (Both for identification & locating and labeling)

Chapter 3 – (Drainage)

Rivers : Ganga, Satluj, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri

Lakes : Chilka, Pulicat, Vembanad, Sambhar

Mountain Ranges : Karakoram, Zaskar, Shivalik, Aravali, Vindhya, Satpura, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats

Mountain Peaks : K2, Kanchanjunga, Anaimudi

Coastal Strips: Coromandel, Konkan

Chapter 4: _ (Climate)

Cities : Tiruvananthapuram, Chennai, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Leh, Shillong, Delhi, Nagpur

Areas receiving rainfall over 400 cms.

Areas receiving rainfall less than 20 cms.

Chapter 5 : (Natural Vegetation & Wildlife)

Areas : Evergreen forests, Tropical thorny forests, Mountain forests, Mangrove forests.

National Parks : Corbett, Kaziranga, Ranthambor, Shivpuri, Kanha Kisli, Simlipal, Manas

Bird Sanctuaries : Bharatpur and Ranganathitto

Wild Life Sanctuaries : Sariska, Mudumalai, Rajaji, Dachigam

Chapter 6 (Population)

- The State having the highest density of population
- The State having the lowest density of population
- The State having the highest sex ratio
- The State having the lowest sex ratio
- The most populous State of India
- The least populous State of India

SOCIAL SCIENCE
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

CLASS IX

TIME : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Instructions :

1. *The question paper has 36 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
2. *Marks are indicated against each question.*
3. *This question paper consists of two parts i.e. Part I and Part II. Part I of the question paper contains Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) from serial number 1 to 16 of 1 mark each. These sixteen questions of Part I are to be answered on a separate sheet provided. This part has to be completed in first 30 minutes only and the answer sheet must be handed over to the invigilator before starting Part II.*
4. *In Part II of the question paper, there are twenty questions from serial no. 17 to 36 which are to be attempted in 2 hours and 30 minutes. This part should be attempted only after the stipulated time given for Part I.*
5. *Questions from serial number 17 to 32 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.*
6. *Questions from serial number 33 to 35 are 4 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.*
7. *Question number 36 is a map question of 4 marks from Geography only. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.*

No.	Questions	Marks
Q 1.	PART - I	
	<p>Which one of the following is associated with the name of Kerry Packer?</p> <p>(a) Introduction of protective helmet in cricket;</p> <p>(b) Emphasising that cricket is a marketable game;</p> <p>(c) Making cricket popular in villages;</p> <p>(d) Making cricket an international game.</p>	1
	OR	
	<p>Which one of the following refers to Khadi?</p> <p>(a) Cotton textile made in India;</p> <p>(b) Chintz made in India;</p> <p>(c) Coarse cloth made from handspun yarn;</p> <p>(d) Machine made Indian cloth.</p>	1
Q.2.	<p>Why did test playing nations like India, Pakistan and West Indies boycott South Africa from representing the country in Test Matches?</p> <p>(a) Because the majority of the population belonged to the Black Community;</p> <p>(b) Because South Africa was not a standard cricket team;</p> <p>(c) Because South Africa is a racist state which barred non - whites from playing;</p> <p>(d) Because South African team barred whites in a black team.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In Victorian England why were the girls, from childhood tightly laced up and dressed in stays.</p> <p>(a) Because the girls looked beautiful in the dress;</p> <p>(b) Because the girls with these type of dresses were considered fashionable;</p> <p>(c) Because it was believed that an ideal woman should be able to bear pain and suffering;</p> <p>(d) Because the women will not be able to move freely and force them to stay at home.</p>	1

No.	Questions	Marks
Q.3.	<p>Which one of the following rivers is different from the other three rivers with reference to its source of origin?</p> <p>(a) River Indus; (b) River Brahmaputra; (c) River Ganga; (d) River Satluj</p>	1
Q.4.	<p>Which one of the following is the main reason for the horizontal motion of air over the earth's surface?</p> <p>(a) Variation in the atmospheric pressure; (b) Variation in altitude; (c) Variation in temperature; (d) Variation in latitudes.</p>	1
Q.5.	<p>Which one of the following forces is responsible for the deflection of wind from its normal path ?</p> <p>(a) Centripetal force; (b) Centrifugal force; (c) Coriolis force; (d) Gravitational force.</p>	1
Q.6.	<p>In Which one of the following forests, the trees shed their leaves for about two months in dry summer season?</p> <p>(a) Tropical evergreen forests; (b) Tropical deciduous forests; (c) Tropical thorny forests; (d) Mangrove forests.</p>	1

No.	Questions	Marks
Q.7.	<p>The Chief election commissioner of India is appointed by the:</p> <p>(a) Prime Minister of India;</p> <p>(b) Chief Justice of India;</p> <p>(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha;</p> <p>(d) President of India.</p>	1
Q.8.	<p>Which one of the following institutions is responsible for implementing the law made by the Parliament?</p> <p>(a) The President of India;</p> <p>(b) The Union Executive;</p> <p>(c) The Supreme Court of India;</p> <p>(d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha.</p>	1
Q.9.	<p>Which one of the following is a directly elected house?</p> <p>(a) Parliament;</p> <p>(b) Lok Sabha;</p> <p>(c) Rajya Sabha;</p> <p>(d) Vidhan Parishad.</p>	1
Q.10	<p>Which one of the following statements regarding the rights in a democracy is not true?</p> <p>(a) Citizens have the right to express their opinion;</p> <p>(b) Rights protect the interest of the majority community;</p> <p>(c) Citizens have the right to vote;</p> <p>(d) Every democratic country has a constitution.</p>	1

No.	Questions	Marks
Q.11	<p>Which one of the following statements regarding the Right to Freedom is not correct?</p> <p>(a) People are free to settle in any part of India;</p> <p>(b) People can migrate from villages to cities;</p> <p>(c) There is no freedom to choose profession;</p> <p>(d) People of deprived classes are free to leave their family profession.</p>	1
Q.12	<p>Which one of the following activities come under primary sector?</p> <p>(a) Forestry;</p> <p>(b) Banking;</p> <p>(c) Transport;</p> <p>(d) Tourism.</p>	1
Q.13	<p>Which one of the following is the main aim of Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna (PMRY)?</p> <p>(a) To create self employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns;</p> <p>(b) To provide Govt. jobs to the educated people of towns and cities;</p> <p>(c) To provide government jobs to the uneducated people of the towns and cities;</p> <p>(d) None of the above</p>	1
Q.14	<p>In which one of the following states, poverty is still a serious problem?</p> <p>(a) Tripura;</p> <p>(b) West Bengal;</p> <p>(c) Andhra Pradesh;</p> <p>(d) Punjab.</p>	1

No.	Questions	Marks
Q.15	<p>Which of the following practices is included as land use planning to check landslides?</p> <p>(a) Making buildings on elevated areas;</p> <p>(b) Building on stilts;</p> <p>(c) Increasing vegetation cover;</p> <p>(d) Livelihood planning.</p>	1
Q.16	<p>Retaining walls as a mitigation step is associated with which one of the following disasters?</p> <p>(a) Floods;</p> <p>(b) Cyclones;</p> <p>(c) Fires;</p> <p>(d) Landslides.</p>	1
Q.17	<p>How was the French society organized before the revolution of 1789? State the role of the third estate in it. 2+1 =</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any three events leading to the february revolution of 1917 in Russia 3x1=</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“The Peace Treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating peace.” Explain the statement with any three examples. 3x1=</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	3
Q.18	<p>Who was Robispierre? Why is his reign referred as the Reign of Terror? 1+2=</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the role of Lenin in October Revolution of 1917 in three points 3x1=</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Trace any three main features of the foreign policy of Hitler. 3x1=</p>	3

No.	Questions	Marks
Q.19	<p>How do the people of forest areas use forest products in various ways? 3x1=</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Who were the Gujjars? How did they earn their living?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why were the Indian cultivators unwilling to turn their land over to grow poppy for making opium? Explain any three reasons 3x1=</p>	3
Q.20	<p>When was the Forest Act passed in India? Why did it cause hardships to villagers across the country? Explain any two reasons. 2+1 =</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why were the Farmers and Landlords of England greatly alarmed in 1830? 3x1=</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any three reasons for the increasing demand for the production of wheat in 19th century U.S.A. 3x1=</p>	3
Q.21	<p>Name the two major groups into which the indian rivers are divided. Explain any two important features of each river group. 1+2 =</p>	3

Sations	Latitude	Altitude	Jan. (Meters)	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Rainfall	Annual Range of Temp
Temperature (°C) Banglore Rainfall (cm)	12°58'N	909	20.5	22.7	25.2	27.1	26.7	24.2	23.0	23.1	22.9	18.9	18.9	20.2	88.9	8.2
Temperature (°C) Mumbai Rainfall (cm)	19°N	11	24.4	24.4	26.7	28.3	30.0	28.9	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.8	27.2	25.0	183.4	5.6
Temperature (°C) Kolkata Rainfall (cm)	22°34'N	6	19.6	22.0	27.1	30.1	30.4	29.9	28.9	28.7	28.9	27.6	23.4	19.7	162.5	10.8
Temperature (°C) Delhi Rainfall (cm)	29°N	219	14.4	16.7	23.3	30.0	33.3	33.3	30.0	29.4	28.9	25.6	19.4	15.6	67.0	18.9
Temperature (°C) Jodhpur Rainfall (cm)	26°18'N	224	16.8	19.2	26.6	29.8	33.3	33.9	31.3	29.0	20.1	27.0	20.1	14.9	36.6	19.0
Temperature (°C) Chennai Rainfall (cm)	13°4'N	7	24.5	25.7	27.7	30.4	33.0	32.5	31.0	30.2	29.8	28.0	25.9	24.7	128.6	8.5
Temperature (°C) Nagpur Rainfall (cm)	21°9'N	312	21.5	23.9	28.3	32.7	35.5	32.0	27.7	27.3	27.9	26.7	23.1	20.7	124.2	14.8
Temperature (°C) Shillong Rainfall (cm)	24°34'N	1461	9.8	11.3	15.9	18.5	19.2	20.5	21.1	20.9	20.0	17.2	13.3	10.4	225.3	11.3
Temperature (°C) Tiruvanatapuram Rainfall (cm)	8°29'N	61	26.7	27.3	28.3	28.7	28.6	26.6	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.7	26.6	26.5	181.2	2.5
Temperature (°C) Leh 34°N Rainfall (cm)	34°N	3506	-8.5	-7.2	-0.6	6.1	10.0	14.4	17.2	16.1	12.2	6.1	0.0	-5.6	8.5	25.7

No.	Questions	Marks
Q.22	<p>Study the table given on page 8 and answer the following questions:-</p> <p>(2.1) Explain the meaning of annual range of temperature.</p> <p>(2.2) Which station has the lowest annual temperature range?</p> <p>(2.3) Explain the main reason for the lowest temperature range of this station.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1 = 3</p>
Q.23	<p>Describe any three measures taken by the government to protect the flora and fauna of our country.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1 = 3</p>
Q.24	<p>Human occupations are classified into three categories. Name each category with suitable examples of occupations.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1 = 3</p>
Q.25	<p>What is meant by sovereign, socialist and secular as the key words of our constitution?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1 = 3</p>
Q.26	<p>Explain any three conditions which make the election process more democratic?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1 = 3</p>
Q.27	<p>Assess the impact of the following two situations on our national interests.</p> <p>(a) If the freedom of expression is given to those who spread wrong and narrow - minded ideas.</p> <p>(b) If the women in India are given 50% reservation in the legislatures.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1½+ 1½ = 3</p>
Q.28	<p>Explain briefly three causes of poverty in India.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3x1 = 3</p>
Q.29	<p>Give the meaning of 'Food Security' and explain briefly any two dimensions of food security.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1+2 = 3</p>
Q.30	<p>Explain the role of cooperatives in food security in India giving three examples.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3x1 = 3</p>
Q.31	<p>Name the two countries where earthquake is a regular phenomenon. Write the importance of engineered structures in those areas.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1 + 2 = 3</p>

No.	Questions	Marks
Q.32	Explain three protective measures from nuclear radiation and attack. 3x1 =	3
Q.33	<p>“If you look at the games equipment, you can see how cricket changed with the changing time and yet fundamentally remained true to its origin in rural England.” Justify the statement by tracing the original features and the changes that have been brought in equipments. 2+2 =</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In his novel ‘Vanity Fair’, Thackeray described the charm of a woman character Amelia, in these words:</p> <p>“I think it was weakness which was her principal charm, a kind of sweet submission and soft words, which seemed to appeal to each man she met, for his sympathy and protection”</p> <p>Read the above passage and answer the following questions:</p> <p>(a) According to the author what was the principal charm of women?</p> <p>(b) What typical attitude of men is reflected in these lines? 2 + 2 =</p>	4
Q.34	Which house of the Indian parliament is more powerful and how? Explain your viewpoint by giving any three points. 1 + 3 =	4
Q.35	Explain the impact of unemployment on the overall growth of economy in four points. 4 x 1 =	4
Q.36	<p>Four features from (i) to (iv) are shown in the above outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names in your answer book: 4x1 =</p> <p>(i) It is an important river of Tamil Nadu</p> <p>(ii) National Park</p> <p>(iii) Weather station (city) in Maharashtra</p> <p>(iv) A natural habitat of the Indian lion</p>	4

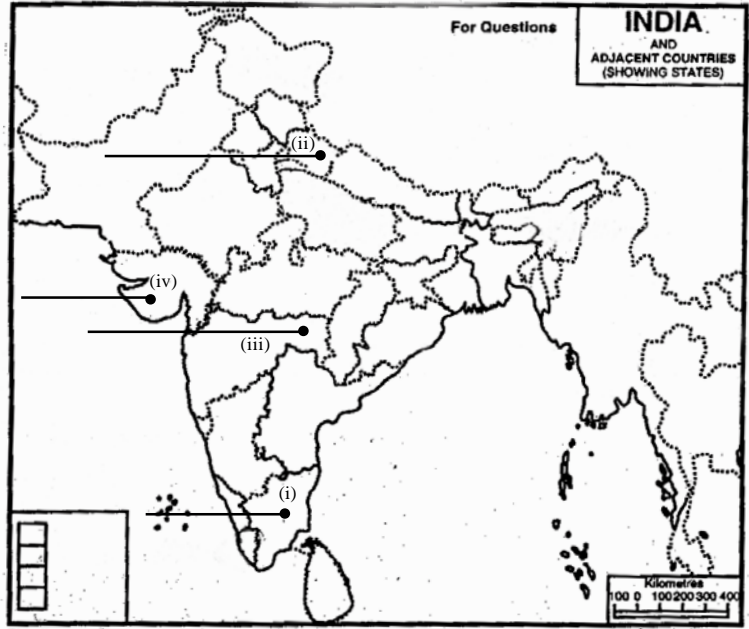
No.	Questions	Marks
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India:</p> <p>(i) The state having the lowest density of population;</p> <p>(ii) Simlipal National Park;</p> <p>(iii) Leh</p> <p>(iv) Kolkata</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4 x 1 = 4</p> <p>Question for the blind students only in lieu of Q. No. 36:</p> <p>(i) Name the important river of Tamil Nadu;</p> <p>(ii) Name the Bio - reserve of Uttaranchal;</p> <p>(iii) A weather station in Maharashtra;</p> <p>(iv) The state having the lowest density of population in India</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4 x 1 = 4</p>	

No.

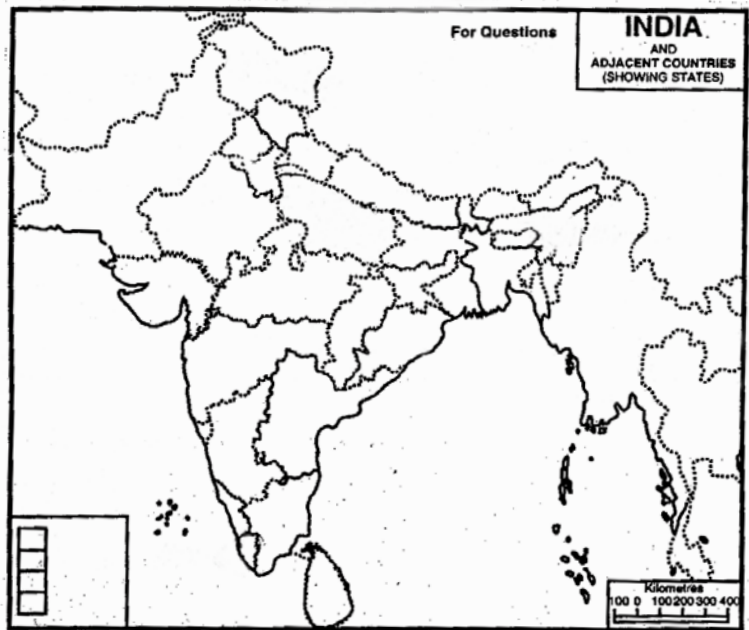
Questions

Marks

Map for Question No. 36



Map for Question No. 36 (OR)



SOCIAL - SCIENCE
Sample Question Paper
Marking Scheme
Class - IX

PART - I

TIME : 30 Minutes:

MM : 16

Q. No.	Answer	Marks
1	(b) or (c)	1
2	(c) or (c)	1
3	(c)	1
4	(a)	1
5	(c)	1
6	(b)	1
7	(d)	1
8	(b)	1
9	(b)	1
10	(b)	1
11	(c)	1
12	(a)	1
13	(a)	1
14	(a)	1
15	(c)	1
16	(d)	1

No.	Answers	Marks
17	<p style="text-align: center;">Part-II</p> <p>(a) The French society was divided into sections called 'estates' namely 1st estate consisting of the clergy, 2nd estate comprising the nobility and the 3rd estate comprising all commoners including big businessmen, traders, merchants, court officials, lawyers of peasants and artisans, labourers and small peasants. The members of the 3rd estate enjoyed all the privileges and were exempted from taxation.</p> <p>(b) The entire burden of taxation fell on the 3rd estate. All economic functions were performed by them. Peasants and farmers grew food, merchants and businessmen managed trade, workers produced goods, but they could not improve their position.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2+1 =</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(a) On 22nd February following a lock out in a factory, workers from 50 factories called a strike. Women played an important role in this strike.</p> <p>(b) Curfew was imposed to drive away the demonstrators, but they came back with renewed energy on 24th and 25th.</p> <p>(c) On Sunday 25th Feb the government suspended the Deema. On 27th police headquarters were attacked. The people thronged the street raising slogans about bread and better wages. By evening striking workers had gathered to form a soviet council known as Petrograd Soviet.</p> <p>(d) On 2nd March soviet leaders and Deema leaders formed the provisional government to run the country. They took some important decisions for future. This is referred as the February Revolution which brought down the monarchy in Feb 1917. The Tsar abdicated without protest. (Any 3 points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2+1 =</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) In the First world war Germany was defeated. By the Treaty of Versailles the entire war guilt was placed on Germany and treaty that followed penalised Germany in every way.</p> <p>(ii) Germany lost its overseas colonies and also much of its territories in Europe.</p> <p>(iii) Lost 75% of its iron and 26% of its coal to France and other countries.</p> <p>(iv) Allied powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power.</p> <p>(v) Since Germany was made responsible for the war, a huge amount was demanded as compensation.</p>	3

No.	Answers	Marks	
18.	(vi) The resource rich area of Rhineland was placed under the control of Allied army (Any three points) 3x1=	3	
	(a) Robespierre ruled France from 1793 to 1794.		
	(b) 1. His rule is referred as the Reign of Terror because he followed a policy of severe control and punishment.		
	2. All those who were considered enemies by him or who did not agree with him or with his methods - were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. If found guilty they were guillotined (executed). 3x1 =	3	
	3. Robespierre pursued his policies so relentlessly that his period was referred as the Reign of terror. (Any two points)		
	OR		
	1. In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Lenin returned to Russia from exile. He declared that war should be brought to a close, land should be transferred to the peasants and banks should be nationalised. He also argued that the Bolshevik should be known as the communist party.		
	2. A conflict between the provisional Government and the Bolshevik grew In Sept. 1917. Lenin started planning an uprising against the Government and began to organize his supporters from army, secrets and factories. A military revolutionary committee under Leon Trotsky planned to seize power.		
	3. Uprising began on 24th October 1917. The Prime Minister Kerensky, with pro Government troops tried to subdue the Bolshevik but failed.		
	4. Under the guidance of Lenin the military Revolutionary Committee responded quickly and by nightfall the city was under the committee's control. At a meeting of All Russian Congress of soviet in Petrograd, the majority approved the Bolshevik action and Bolshevik under Lenin, Russian Revolution brought Russia under communist party. (Any 3 Points) 3 x 1 =	3	
OR			
1. On 30 th January 1933 Hitler became the chancellor of Germany and established dictatorship.			
2. Right from the beginning he followed a policy of aggression and war towards other countries.			

No.	Answers	Marks
A.19	<p>3. He pulled out of the League of Nations in 1933, reoccupied Rhineland in 1936, Austria Hungary in 1938 under the slogan one people, one empire, one leader. He conquered Sudetanland a German speaking area of Czecho slovakia and later grabbed up the whole country.</p> <p>4. He saw the dream of world empire, ignored the Treaty of Versailles and started a policy of militarization of Germany. In 1939 he invaded Poland. In 1940, he signed Rome, Berlin, Tokyo, Axis or Tripartite Pact to form alliance with Italy and Japan to fight against allied powers in 2nd world war and strengthened Hitler's claim to international power. (Any 3 points) 3 x 1 =</p>	3
	<p>In forest areas the people use all parts of a tree for some purpose or other. Roots, leaves, fruits and tubers are used for many things. Fruits and tubers are used in food as nutrient Herbs are used in medicines. Hard wood is used to make agricultural. Implements such as plough, yokes etc.</p> <p>Bamboos make excellent for fences and also for making baskets and umbrella. A dried scooped out gourd can be used for making portable water bottle Leaves like salleaves are stiched together for making disposable plates and cups.</p> <p>Some creepers are used to make ropes from the fruit of the mahua tree. Oil can be extracted by pressing its fruits</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(a) Gujjars were the pastorials who lived in Kangra, Garhwal and Kumaon region. 1</p> <p>(b) 1. Usually the Gujjars are herders. They come down to the dry forests of bhabar in winter and moved up to high meadows - the bughyals in summer. 2</p> <p>2. Gujjar's are exclusively pastoral tribe.</p> <p>3. They hardly take to any cultivation.</p> <p>4. Gujjars wealth consists of buffaloes.</p> <p>5. They also keep flock of sheep and goat.</p> <p>6. They live in the skirts of the forest and earn by selling milk, ghee and other produce of their herd. The women go to the market everyday with pots of milk and other products in baskets. (Any 4 points) 1+2=</p>	3

No.	Answers	Marks
Q.20	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(a) The poppy crop had to be grown on the best land which lay near the village and were well manured. Usually these lands were used for growing pulses. If pulses are grown in inferior land, the crops are below the required quality.</p> <p>(b) Most of the cultivators did not own land. They had to pay high rent to the landlords to acquire good quality land on lease. This impoverished the peasants.</p> <p>(c) Cultivation of poppy was a difficult process. The cultivators had to spend long hours for nurturing poppy plants. They were left with no time to care for other crops.</p> <p>(d) The price the Government paid to the cultivators for growing poppy was extremely low and unprofitable. (Any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1 =</p>	3
	<p>(a) Forest Act was enacted in 1865 and was amended in 1878.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It divided the forests into three categories. The forests were known as the reserved forests Villagers were not allowed to take anything from these forests, even for their own use. 2. This caused great hardships to the villagers. All their daily practices such as cutting wood for their houses, grazing cattle, collecting fruits and roots, hunting and fishing, became illegal. 3. People were now forced to steal wood from forests. If caught by forest guard, they were punished. Women could not collect fire wood from the forests - forest guards and constables harassed them (Any 2 points) <p style="text-align: right;">1+2 =</p>	3
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The landlords and farmers were alarmed because they were receiving threatening letters from a mysterious person called Swing. 2. Basically people were angry because the landlords began to use threshing machine leading to the unemployment of labourers and loss of livelihood. 3. In 1830 a threshing machine was destroyed. There were riots which also alarmed the farmers. <p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1 =</p>	3

No.	Answers	Marks	
Q.21	<p>OR</p> <p>(a) The urban population in U.S.A grew and the export market was growing bigger.</p> <p>(b) As the demand for wheat increased, wheat prices rose encouraging the farmer to grow wheat</p> <p>(c) The spread of railways made it easier to transport the grain from wheat growing regions to eastern coast for exports.</p> <p>(d) During the first world war, when Russian supplies of wheat was cut off and U.S.A had to feed Europe, U.S president called upon the farmers, to respond to the need of the time. (Any 3 points)</p>		
	<p>(a) Two major groups of the Indian rivers are: 3x1 =</p> <p>(i) Himalayan rivers</p> <p>(ii) Peninsular rivers</p>	3	
	<p>$1/2 + 1/2 =$</p>	3	
	<p>(b) Features of Himalayan rivers</p>	<p>Features of Peninsular rivers</p>	
	<p>(i) Most of these rivers are perennial.</p>	<p>(i) Large number of these rivers are seasonal.</p>	
	<p>(ii) These rivers receive water from both rainfall and melted snow.</p>	<p>(ii) These rivers receive water from rainfall only.</p>	
	<p>(iii) These rivers have long courses.</p>	<p>(iii) These rivers have shorter and shallower courses.</p>	
	<p>(iv) These rivers originate from the Himalayas</p>	<p>(iv) Most of these rivers originate from the western ghats.</p>	
<p>(v) Major rivers are the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.</p>	<p>(v) Major rivers are the Maha Nadi and the Godavari. The Krishna and the Kaveri flow towards east and the Narmada the Tapi flow towards west.</p>		
<p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p>	<p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p>		
22	<p>(2.1) Annual Range of Temperature is the difference between the highest and the lowest monthly temperatures of a place in a year. 1 + 2 =</p> <p>(2.2) Tiruvananthapuram has the lowest annual temperature range i.e. $28.7^{\circ}\text{C} - 26.2^{\circ}\text{C} = 2.5^{\circ}\text{C}$.</p>	3	

No.	Answers	Marks
	(2.3) Reason for the lowest temperature range: Tiruvananthapuram (in Kerala) is located on the sea coast. Hence, it is affected by the oceanic influence due to which it is neither very cold in winter nor very hot in summer.	
23	<p>Measures taken by the Govt. to protect flora and fauna: 3x1 =</p> <p>(1) 14 Biosphere reserves have been set up in various parts of India.</p> <p>(2) Financial and technical help is given to Botanical Gardens.</p> <p>(3) Several eco development projects such as Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard etc have been introduced.</p> <p>(4) 89 National Parks, 49 Wildlife Sanctuaries and Zoological gardens have been set up to take care of natural heritage. (Any 3 points) 3x1=</p>	3
24	<p>Category of occupations</p> <p>Examples of occupations 3½ + 3½ =</p> <p>(1) Primary:- Agriculture; Animal husbandry; Forestry; Fishing, Mining and quarrying, etc.</p> <p>(Each category of occupations with one example)</p> <p>(2) Secondary:- Manufacturing industry, Building and construction work etc.</p> <p>(3) tertiary:- Transport, Communication, Commerce, Administration and other services.</p>	7
25	<p>(i) Sovereign: People have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the Government of India on any issue.</p> <p>(ii) Socialist: Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by the society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio - economic inequalities.</p> <p>(iii) Secular: Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect. 3x1 =</p>	3
26	<p>Conditions of a democratic election</p> <p>(i) Every one should be able to choose by using one's vote which should be of equal value for all.</p>	

No.	Answers	Marks
	(ii) There should be something to choose from parties and candidates. (iii) Political parties and candidates should be free to contest elections. (iv) The choice should be offered at regular intervals after every few years. (v) The candidate preferred by the people should get elected. (vi) The elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose as they really wish. (Any 3 points)	$3 \times 1 = 3$
27	(a) Freedom of expression is one of the provisions under the right to freedom. If no restrictions are imposed on this right, people may misuse it against the national interests. In this case, an atmosphere of hatred, disharmony and communal feelings will be created which will lead to disintegration of the country. (b) No doubt, reservation of seats in any field is against the spirit of the right to equality. In this case, 50% reservation for women is in the national interest of the country. Women, who are almost 50% of the whole population will get a chance to come forward in the mainstream and join hands for the progress of the country.	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
28	(I) British colonial Government ruined traditional handicrafts. (II) The colonial rule discouraged the development of industries. (III) Less job opportunities. (IV) Growth rate of per capita income is very low. (V) Any other relevant point (Any 3 Points)	$3 \times 1 = 3$
29	a Food security means getting something more than two square meals a day. b (i) Availability of food (ii) Accessibility (iii) Affordability (any 2 points)	$3 \times 1 = 3$
30	I The cooperative societies set up shops to sell low priced goods to the poor people. II In Delhi - Mother dairy provides milk & vegetables to the consumers. III In Gujarat, Amul is a success story. It has brought about white revolution. IV In Maharashtra - ADS (Academy of Development Sciences) facilitated a network	

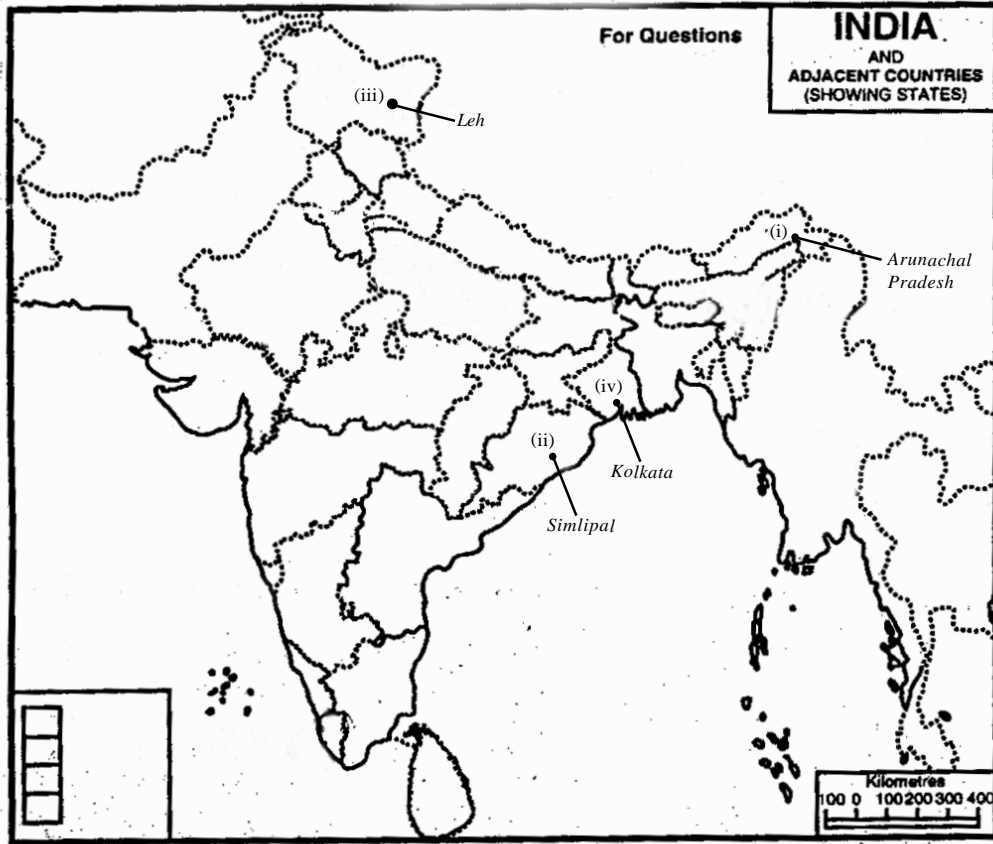
No.	Answers	Marks
Q31	<p>of the NGO's for setting up grain banks.</p> <p>V Any other relevant points.</p> <p>(a) (1) Japan (2) Indonesia</p> <p>(b) (1) Engineered structures withstand ground shaking. (2) Architectural and Engineering inputs improve building designs and construction practices. (3) Any other relevant point</p>	<p>3 x 1 = 3</p>
32	<p>(1) Not to look at the fire blast (2) All doors and windows to be closed (3) To stay indoors (4) To cover all food and water (5) Not to consume food, water obtained from nuclear blast. (Any 3 points)</p>	<p>1 + 2 = 3</p>
33	<p>(a) Till today cricket's most important tools are all made of natural preindustrial material. The bats, stumps and bails are made of wood. The ball is made with leather, twine and cork and balls are hand made, not industrially manufactured. Industrial made materials such as plastic, fibre, glass, metal are not used in making these tools.</p> <p>(b) With changing time, some changes have been made. Material used in bat has changed slightly over time. Earlier it was made out of a single piece of wood, now it consists of two pieces - the blade is made out of willow tree and the handle is made out of cane.</p> <p>In matter of protective equipment however cricket has been influenced by technological changes. Rubber pads were introduced in 1848 followed by protective gloves and helmets made out of light weight synthetic material and metal respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(a) In Victorian England, women were expected to be obedient, dutiful, fragile and graceful. In this passage the author also mentioned submission and softness as the real charm of women. It also says that this kind of women appeal to men is for sympathy and protection.</p>	<p>3 x 1 = 3</p>

No.	Answers	Marks
A.34	<p>(b) This was a typical attitude of men in Victorian England. They felt that women always need sympathy and protection. For that they had to be graceful / frail and sweet and not aggressive or independent.</p> <p>(a) Lok Sabha is more powerful</p> <p>(b) View points:</p> <p>(i) In case of a joint session of both the houses to pass an ordinary bill, the Lok Sabha is likely to prevail due to its large number of members.</p> <p>(ii) Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Any money bill passed by the Lok Sabha, cannot be rejected by Rajya Sabha. At the most the Rajya Sabha may delay it for 14 days or suggest changes which the Lok Sabha may or may not accept.</p> <p>(iii) Only the Lok Sabha controls the union council of ministers. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say that they have no confidence in the council of ministers, all ministers including the prime minister have to resign.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1 + 3 = 4</p>
35.	<p>(i) Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource</p> <p>(ii) People who are an asset for the economy become liability:</p> <p>(iii) Feeling of despair among the youth:</p> <p>(iv) Difficult to support the family:</p> <p>(v) Increases economic overload:</p> <p>(vi) The quality of life suffers:</p> <p>(vii) General decline in health status:</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point. (Any 4 points with explanation)</p>	
36.	<p>(i) R. Kaveri</p> <p>(ii) Corbett park</p> <p>(iii) Nagpur</p> <p>(iv) Gir Forests</p>	

No.

Answers

Marks



OR

For blind students only in lieu of Q. No. 36

4 x 1 = 4

- (i) River Kaveri:
- (ii) Nanda Devi:
- (iii) Mumbai / Nagpur:
- (iv) Arunachal Pradesh: