



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



PERIODIC TEST-2, 2025-26

SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

MARKING SCHEME

Class: IX

Date: 11.11.25

Admission no:

Time: 1hr

Max Marks: 25

Roll no:

SECTION-A

1. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options- 1

Assertion (A): The monsoon winds blow from sea to land during summer.

Reason (R): Land gets heated faster than water, creating a low-pressure area.

a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is correct but R is wrong.

d) A is wrong but R is correct.

2. Which one of the following is not a factor that affects the climate of India? 1

a) Latitude b) Altitude c) **Longitude** d) Distance from the sea

3. Which one of the following statements correctly defines the term 'Monsoon'? 1

a) **Periodic reversal of winds** b) Local winds c) Cyclonic winds d) Permanent trade winds

4. Who advocated that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering? 1

(a) **Mahatma Gandhi** (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

SECTION -B

5. State two important features of the hot weather season in India. 2

Answer: During hot weather season (March–May): (i) Temperatures rise steadily, (ii) Local winds like loo blow over northern India.

6. How do the Himalayas affect the climate of India? 2

Answer: The Himalayas act as a climatic divide: (i) They block cold winds from Central Asia, (ii) They force monsoon winds to shed moisture over India.

7. What is the average number of calories required per person per day in rural and urban areas of India? 2

Answer - Answer: The average number of calories required per person per day in rural areas of India is 2400 and urban areas 2100.

8. What do we mean by the term 'vulnerability to poverty'? State some vulnerable groups in India. 2

Answer: 'Vulnerability to poverty' means the chances of some communities or persons to become poor or remain poor in the future.

The groups are-

Landless labourers, construction workers, SC and ST, daily wage earners, women and girls etc.

SECTION C

9. Explain any three factors affecting the climate of India.

3

Answer- 1. Latitude: The Indian landmass is equally separated by The Tropic of Cancer which goes through the centre of the nation from the Rann of Kachchh in the west to Mizoram in the east. Consequently, half of India has a humid climate whereas the other half has a subtropical climate.

2. Altitude: As we go higher up to the northern part of the country the atmosphere starts decreasing due to the presence of the mountain which has an average height of about 6,000 metres. The Himalayas keep the cold winds from Central Asia from entering the Indian subcontinent. Because of this, the subcontinent gets similarly milder winters when distinguished with Central Asia.

3. Pressure and wind system: The Indian subcontinent lies in the area of north-easterly winds. These winds start from the subtropical high-pressure belt of the northern side of the equator and from that point onward, these winds blow towards the south. They get diverted to one side because of the Coriolis force and afterwards move towards the low-pressure zone close to the equator.

4. Ocean currents: Warm ocean currents flowing over a region will increase the temperature of that area whereas cold currents will decrease the temperature.

5. Distance from the sea: India likewise has a tremendous coastal area where the maximum elevation is around 30 meters. The regions close to the sea are cooler when contrasted with the interior regions of the nation. With the increase in the distance from the sea, its impact diminishes and the individuals experience outrageous climate conditions.

6. Relief feature: Relief features are the boundaries that block ocean currents from entering the nation. High mountains act as a barrier and control the cold or hot winds entering the country.

SECTION D

10. What is the concept of social seclusion? What are the dimensions of poverty?

5

Ans-According to this concept, poverty must be seen in terms of the poor having to live only in poor surroundings with other poor people, excluded from enjoying the company of better off people in better surroundings.

Dimensions are as follows

(i) Poverty means hunger and lack of shelter.

(ii) It is a situation in which parents are not able to send their children to school or a situation where sick people cannot afford treatment.

(iii) Poverty also means lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.

(iv) It also means lack of a regular job at a minimum decent level.

SECTION E

11. On the outline map of India, locate and label the following:

- a) Area receiving highest rainfall
- b) Area receiving lowest rainfall
- c) Direction of South-West monsoon winds
- d) Direction of Retreating monsoon winds
- e) One city affected by Western Disturbances

Answer:

- a) Meghalaya / Western Ghats – Highest rainfall**
- b) Rajasthan desert – Lowest rainfall**
- c) South-West monsoon – Arrows from Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal**
- d) Retreating monsoon – Arrows from NW to SE**
- e) Delhi / Amritsar – Affected by Western Disturbances**