



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
MID TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)



CLASS: IX
DATE: 21/09/2024

Marking Scheme

Max. Marks: 80
Duration: 3 Hr

SECTION A
MCQ (1×20=20)

- 1. Which assembly abolished the feudal system in France?** **1**
b) National Assembly
- 2. What was a guillotine?** **1**
a) A device consisted of two poles and a blade to behead people
- 3. Which Nazi concentration camp became a symbol of the Holocaust, where millions of innocent people were systematically killed?** **1**
a) Auschwitz
- 4. Why was the Weimar Republic called 'November Criminals'?** **1**
b) Because they crushed Spartacists with the help of free Corps
- 5. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and choose the correct option:** **1**
Assertion (A): Many saw the World through Nazi eyes, and spoke their mind in Nazi language.
Reason (R): But not every German was a Nazi.
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- 6. Identify the appropriate reason for the issue of a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan.** **1**
a) President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies.
- 7. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and choose the correct option:** **1**
Assertion (A): Democracy leads to instability.
Reason (R): Democracy does not provide a method to deal with differences and conflicts
c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- 8. Which of the following is not faced by the non-white people** **1**
b) The non-white had voting rights
- 9. Which of the following is not allowed while carrying out election campaign?** **1**
a) Giving money to voters to cast vote for candidates
- 10. This picture is related to which of the following?** **1**
b) Election
- 11. Given below are the two statements labelled as Assertion and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code.** **1**
Assertion (A) A farm labourer does not get the wages set by the government.
Reason (R) A farm labourer is ready to work on low wages by seeing heavy competition for work among the farm labourers.
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 12. Which government scheme provides employment opportunities for rural people in Palampur?** **1**
a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- 13. Given below are the two statements labelled as Assertion and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code.** **1**
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- 14. Which of the following is an example of human-made capital?** 1
b) Factories
- 15. Which of the following statements is true about the population of a country?** 1
c) Population can be an asset if provided with proper education and skills.
- 16. Which of the following is the longitudinal extent of India?** 1
b) 68°7'E and 97°25'E
- 17. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:** 1
Assertion: India is the largest country in the world in term of area.
Reason: The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km.
b) A is wrong but R is correct.
- 18. The Tropic of Cancer passes through which Indian states?** 1
a) Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Mizoram
- 19. Geeta lives in the area of one of the most recent landforms in India. According to geology, it is the most unstable landform in the country. Which physiographic landform is she living in?** 1
a) The Himalayan Mountains
- 20. This range is the most continuous Himalayan range consisting of the loftiest peaks. The average height is 6,000 metres. Name this range.** 1
a) Himadri

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2×4=8)

- 21. What was the Subsistence Crisis?** 2
Subsistence crisis is an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered. In France, the acute shortage of food resulted in such a situation
- 22. “Elections should be held regularly” Why?** 2
In a democracy, people take decisions and make laws through their elected representatives. Through elections, they choose their new representatives to represent them in legislatures and parliament. These representatives take the decision and make laws. In this way, they keep the voices and interests of the people in their minds. Regular elections keep the representatives abreast of the needs and aspirations of the people in mind and act according to these. They know that if they do not prove equal to the needs and aspirations of the people, they may be thrown out and new representatives could be elected.(any 2 points)
- 23. Name the southernmost point of the Indian Union and describe its present situation.** 2
Indian Point is the southernmost point of the Indian union located in the Andaman and Nicobar island which got submerged under the seawater in 2004 during the tsunami.

OR

Why the difference between the durations of is day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

These places do not have the same duration of day and night. The circle of illumination divides the Equator into two equal parts. The days and nights are, therefore, of the same duration at the equator. As Kanyakumari is quite near the equator, the day-night difference is hardly one hour there.

- 24. Why the Northern plains are considered an agriculturally productive part of India?** 2
(i) The Northern Plain is one of the most intensively farmed areas in the world with rich and fertile soil and therefore it is densely populated.
(ii) The plain is about 2400 km. long and 240 to 320 km. broad is a densely populated physiographic division.
(iii) With a rich soil cover combined with an adequate water supply and favorable climate, it is agriculturally a very productive part of India. The Indus, The Ganga, and The Brahmaputra so water are found in abundance here.

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3×5=15)

25. Briefly explain the role of philosophers in French revolution **3**

The philosophers played an important role during the French Revolution. With their revolutionary ideas, they inspired the common mass of France and prepared them to fight against injustices. In the Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

Rousseau carried the idea forward proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. The philosophers did not believe in the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch.

In his Two Treatises of Government, John Locke refuted this doctrine strongly. The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses. It was spread among people through newspapers and books. These were frequently read aloud in groups for the benefit of those who were illiterate. Thus, the philosophers contributed a lot in bringing of the French Revolution.

26. "The Peace Treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating". Explain the statement with any three Points. **3**

The peace treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating one. Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania. The Allied powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its powers. The War Guilt Clause held Germany responsible for the war and damages the Allied countries suffered. Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to about 6 billion pounds. The Allied army also occupied the resource-rich Rhineland for much of the 1920s. Many Germans held the new Weimar Republic responsible for not only the defeat in the war but the disgrace at Versailles. (Any three points)

OR.

Explain the status of women in the German society. **3**

Children in Nazi Germany were told that women were radically different from men. While boys were taught to be aggressive, masculine and steel hearted, girls were told to be good mothers and rear pure-blooded Aryan children. Girls were supposed to look after, have and teach their children Nazi values. Women bearing undesirable children were punished and those bearing desirable were awarded. They were given favoured treatment in hospitals and were given concessions in theatre tickets, railways fares and shops. To encourage women to produce more children, a bronze cross was given for four children, silver for six and gold for eight and more. Those who maintained contacts with the Jews, Poles or Russians were paraded through the town with shaved heads, blackened faces and placards hanging from their necks saying, "I have sullied the honour of the nation".

27. Describe any three values or goals of the Indian Constitution included in the Preamble **3**

Justice: Justice has three components at the social, economic, and political levels.

Freedom: The Preamble defines fundamental rights as freedom of opinion, expression, belief, belief, and worship.

Equality: It implies that no group in the society has any special privileges and everyone has access to equal opportunities, without any prejudice.

Fraternity: The democratic system will work well only when there is a sense of brotherhood and unity among the people of the country

28. Mention the main features of the Green Revolution. **3**

1. Introduction of new and high yielding variety of seeds.
2. Increased use of fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides in order to reduce agricultural loses.
3. Increased application of fertilisers in order to raise agricultural productivity.
4. Use of modern agricultural machinery like tractor, seed drills, threshers and harvester.
5. Use of high disease resistance varieties so that production will sustain.

OR

What is the role of health in human capital formation?

1. Healthier people have higher productivity because the health of a person helps him to realise his potential and the ability to fight illness.
2. On the other hand, an unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation. It improves the quality of life. A healthy person is able to do his work in a proper and efficient way.
3. A healthy person makes greater contribution to society as compared to an unhealthy person.
4. Good health enables a person to earn more and to be more regular in his work.

29. What are the three sectors of economy? Explain the importance of primary sector? 3

There are three sectors called primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. It provides essential goods like food, materials for construction, and resources for manufacturing industries and other items. The primary sector plays a crucial role in the growth of our economy and ensures we have the necessities for daily life.

SECTION-D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5×4=20)

30. Explain the peculiar features of Nazi thinking? 5

The peculiar features of Nazi thinking were

- (i) They believed that the strong should rule the world and the rest should accept their leadership.
- (ii) They believed in racial hierarchy, where the Nordic German Aryans were at the top and the Jews at the lowest rung.
- (iii) The Nazis believed that the Jews were their greatest enemies. So the Jews were tortured and killed.
- (iv) From a very young age, children were indoctrinated both inside and outside school with the Nazi ideology of nationalism and war.
- (v) The Nazis believed in the geopolitical concept of Lebensraum or living space, i.e., new territories had to be acquired for the German nation.
- (vi) Women were seen as mere bearers of the Aryan culture and race.

31. What makes an Election Democratic in India? Explain with any five points. 5

The following points make an election democratic in India:

- Everyone should be able to choose their own representatives.
- Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters.
- Elections must be held regularly after every few years.
- The candidate preferred by the people should get elected.
- Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose as they really wish.

32. Distinguish Between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. 5

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1. They are formed on the western side or arm of the peninsular plateau.	1. They formed on the eastern side or arm of the peninsular plateau.
2. They are regular and continuous and can be crosses through passes only.	2. They are discontinuous and irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal.
3. They lie parallel to the Malabar coast.	3 They lie parallel to the Coromandel coast.
4. They are comparatively higher in elevation. Their average elevation is 900- 1600 metres.	4. They have comparatively lower elevation. Their average elevation is 600 metres.
5. The highest peaks in the Western Ghats are the Anai Mudi and the Doda Betta.	5. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is Mahendragiri.

(Any other relevant points to be accepted)

OR

Write is the significance of Himalayas.

(i) The Himalayas lie on the northern border of India like a physical barrier. They separate India from Central Asia.

(ii) They have huge cover of snow and glaciers which are the sources for a number of perennial rivers of India. These rivers helped in the formation of northern plains of India, therefore provide water for irrigation, navigation and for generating hydel-power.

(iii) The Himalayas also act as climatic barriers, since they protect the northern plains in winters from the freezing cold winds blowing from Central Asia. They are also able to stop and deflect the rain bearing southern-west monsoon winds towards northern plains of India.

(iv) Forests in the foothills of Himalayas provide habitat for a number of wild animals, birds, insects, etc.

(v) In Himadari, there are a number of beautiful hill stations like Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Darjeeling. (vi) Besides, these mountains also provide a natural protection to India from any kind of invasion from outside.

33. What is meant by 'People as Resource'? Explain how is human resource different from other resources like land and physical capitals? 5

People as Resource are a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities.

Human resource is different from other resources in many senses. Human resources need education, training and healthcare to develop. On the other hand, land and physical capital need money and physical inputs to develop. Land and physical capital are useless without human resources.

Human resources are different from other resources like land and physical capital because human beings can use additional resources to give out productive output. However, resources like land and physical capital depend on human resource use and cannot give any productive output.

OR

Mention the difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment.

Disguised unemployment: When more persons are working in a job than actually required, the situation is termed as disguised unemployment. For example, if in an agricultural activity eight people are engaged but this work/activity actually requires the services of five people, then three persons are extra. If these three people out of eight are withdrawn, total production will remain unaffected.

Seasonal unemployment: Seasonal unemployment occurs when people are able to find jobs only during some months of the year. For Example, Agricultural labourers find work only during the busy seasons, i.e., sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing. This is because of the seasonal character of agriculture in India.

SECTION-E (Case based study)

34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

34A. Point out the problems faced by the coloured in South Africa.. 2

The blacks in South Africa were discriminated against on racial grounds and they faced the following problems.

(i) They were forbidden from living in areas where the whites lived. They could work in white's areas only if they had a permit.

(ii) Trains, buses, taxies, hotels, schools, hospitals, public toilets, beaches, swimming pools etc were all separate for the whites and the blacks.

(iii) They could not even visit the churches where the whites used to worship. Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.

34B. Elaborate the term Historical enemies in the contest of the topic. 1

The Black and the White citizens of South Africa is mentioned as the historical enemies because of the practice of apartheid

34C. What did Nelson Mandela aspire to establish in the new country? 1

Nelson Mandela set the ideals of liberating people from the bondage of poverty, suffering, and deprivation. He also set the ideals for a society where there would be no discrimination supported based on gender or racial origins.

35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

35A. A small farmer has 2 hectares of land to cultivate wheat crop his land comes under which type of factor of production? 1

Fixed capital or fixed factor of production

35B. For a sugarcane farmer the sugarcane seeds sown in the agricultural field is _____ type of capital. 1

Working capital

36C. If a manufacturer wants to establish his factory at a place what he would need to do so? 2

He will require both fixed capital such as land tools. Machines, buildings and the working capital like money, raw material etc.

36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

36A. What provides a strategic central location for India? 1

The trans-Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location for India.

36B. How did India benefit from its long coastline? 1

The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean.

36C. Give two reasons which justify the naming of an Ocean after India. 2

Two reasons which justify the naming of an Ocean after India are:

India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean

No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has.

SECTION-F (2+3=5)
MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION

FRANCE
VECTOR MAP



- A. Bordeaux
- B. Marseillaise

