



**BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION**  
**SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS**  
**SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL**  
**MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2023-24**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**



**CLASS: IX**

**Time Allowed: 3Hours**

**Admission No: -----**

**Answer Key**

**DATE: 16/10/2023**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Roll No: -----**

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 marks) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

**SECTION-A**

Q1. 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.

Options are:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true 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.

Answer- (B)

Q2. The Allied armies occupied the resource-rich \_\_\_\_\_ for much of the 1920s. 1

- (a) Ruhr
- (b) Rhineland
- (c) Poland
- (d) Slovakia

Answer- (b) Rhineland

Q3. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones: 1

- I. The peninsular block is rigid and stable in its geological structure.
  - II. The Himalayas are young, weak and flexible in its geological structure.
- a. I only

- b. II only
- c. Both
- d. None

ANSWER: c. Both

Q4 Which one of the following cities of India is not located on a river bank? 1

- (a) Haridwar
- (b) Allahabad
- (c) Shillong
- (d) Varanasi

Ans: (c) Shillong

Q5 What is the concept of People as a Resource? 1

- a) A population of a country possessing productive skills and abilities
- b) A natural resource that can be exploited
- c) A group of people who are not productive
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) A population of a country possessing productive skills and abilities

Q6) What is the difference between market and non-market activities? 1

- a) Market activities involve remuneration, while non-market activities do not involve remuneration
- b) Market activities do not involve remuneration, while non-market activities involve remuneration
- c) Market activities involve bartering, while non-market activities involve monetary gain
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) Market activities involve remuneration, while non-market activities do not involve remuneration

Q7) Match the following passes and mountain ranges. 1

- A. Godwana land (i) North America, Russia
- B. Tethys (ii) Super Continent
- C. Pangea (iii) Sea
- D. Angara land (iv) India, Australia, S. Africa

(A) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

(B) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)

(C) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

(D) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(i)

ANSWER: (A)

Q8. What is the national anthem of France? 1

Aegukga

Marcha Real

Swiss Psalm

Marseillaise

Answer:- d) Marseillaise

Q9. At which place was Louis XVI executed publicly: 1

De la Concorde

Bastille

Versailles

Waterloo

Answer:- a) De la Concorde

Q10. The Americans intervened and bailed Germany out of the crisis of money by introducing the \_\_\_\_\_, which reworked the terms of reparation to ease the financial burden on Germans. 1

- (a) Clause plan
- (b) Charles plan

(c) Dawes Plan

(d) Nazi Plan

Answer:- Dawes Plan

Q11. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002. Which President of Pakistan was this?1

A. General Pervez Musharraf

B. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq

C. Farooq Leghari

D. Muhammad Mian Soomro

Answer:- General Pervez Musharraf

Q12. Which is true of democracy? 1

A. By the people for the people

B. Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability

C. Democracy is all about political competition and power play

D. All of the above

Answer:- . All of the above

Q13. Our country is divided into 1

(a) 500 constituencies

(b) 543 constituencies

(c) 550 constituencies

(d) 552 constituencies

Answer: (b) 543 constituencies

Q14. Who led the 'Nyaya Yudh'? 1

(a) Chaudhary Charan Singh

(b) Chaudhary Devi Lal

(c) Ajit Singh

(d) None of these

Answer: (b) Chaudhary Devi Lal

Q15. The Election Commission is: 1

(a) An elected body

(b) An appointed body

(c) An independent body

(d) both (b) and (c)

Answer: (b) An appointed body

Q16. Maternity leave and childcare are examples of systems for \_\_\_\_\_

A. Feminism

B. Social security

C. Gender equality

D. None of the above

Answer – B. Social security

Q17. What happens in a by-election?

A. Elections are held in few constituencies

B. Elections are held in all constituencies at the same time, either on the same day

C. Elections are held on different days in different constituencies

D. Sometimes elections are held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the death or resignation of a member

Answer: Sometimes elections are held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the death or resignation of a member

Q18. Why a literate and healthy population is considered an asset to a country? 1

a) Because it contributes to the growth rate of the country.

b) Because it increases the number of tourists visiting the country.

- c) Because it increases the number of foreign investments in the country.  
d) Because it helps the country win more international sports competitions.

Answer: a) Because it contributes to the growth rate of the country.

Q19. The origin of Himalayas can best be explained by. 1

- a. Continental Drift Theory
- b. Ocean Floor Mapping
- c. Sea Floor Spreading
- d. Theory of Plate Tectonics

Answer: Theory of Plate Tectonics

Q20. In Tibet, Brahmaputra river is known as- 1

- (A) Padma
- (B) Chakmudung
- (C) Himjug
- (D) Tsangpo

Answer: Option d – Tsangpo

### SECTION B

21. Is India a truly democratic country ? Why? 2

Answer: Self Expression

22. Who were the members of the Jacobin Club? 2

Answer: The members of the Jacobin club were from the less prosperous sections of the French society, for example small shopkeepers, artisans such as shoemakers, pastry cooks, etc. Maximilian Robespierre was its leader. 2

23. What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?

Answer: The main features of the National Rural Employment Act 2005 are as follows:

To provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas.

Sustainable development to address the cause of drought, deforestation and soil erosion.

One-third of the proposed jobs under this scheme have been reserved for women.

24. Write any two features of poverty? 2

Answer: It also is a situation in which parents are not able to send their children to school or a situation where sick people cannot afford treatment.

Poverty also means lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.

It also means lack of regular job at a minimum decent level. Above all it means living with a sense of helplessness.

Poor people are in a situation in which they are ill-treated at almost every place, in farms, factories, government offices, hospitals, railway stations etc.

Poverty when looked through other social indicators like illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation etc. (ANY TWO POINTS)

### SECTION C

25. Explain what role women had in Nazi society? 3

Ans-The roles of women in Nazi society was as follows:-

(i) . Boys were thought to be aggressive, masculine and steel-hearted. Girls were told that they had to become good mothers and rear pure-blooded Aryans children.

(ii) . Girls had to maintain the purity of race distance themselves from Jews, look after the home and teach their children Nazi values.

- (iii) . Women who were born with radially undesirable children were punished and those who produce desirable children were awarded.
- (iv) . They were given favourite treatment in hospitals and also entitled to concessions in shops and on theatre tickets and railway fare.
- (v) . To encourage women to produce many children, crosses were awarded. A bronze cross was given for four children ,silver for 6 and gold for 8 or more.

**OR**

Why is Robespierre’s government known as the Reign of Terror? Give reasons.

Answer:

Robespierre’s government remained in power from 1793 to 1794. But this short period became so infamous that it began to be referred to as the Reign of Terror. The following reasons were responsible for this:

- (i) Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being ‘enemies’ of the republic such as ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods, were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. If the court found them ‘guilty’ they were guillotined.
- (ii) Robespierre’s government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were rationed. Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government.
- (iii) The use of more expensive wheat

26 . Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the peninsular rivers. 3

Ans : The difference between the Himalayan and the peninsular rivers are :-

The Himalayan rivers	The Peninsular rivers
i) Himalayan rivers are perennial, it means that they have water throughout the year.	i) Peninsular rivers are seasonal: it means that they have water only for a few months in a year.
ii) These rivers receive water from rain as well as from snowfall from the lofty mountains.	ii) These rivers receive water from rainy seasons but remain dry mostly.
iii) Two major Himalayan rivers are the Indus and the Brahmaputra.	iii) The major peninsular rivers are the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri.

27. Countries like Japan did not have any natural resources, still they are developed countries. Give reasons. 3

Ans : \*They have invested on people especially in the field of education and health.

\*The skilled and trained people have made efficient use of other resources like land and capital.

\*Efficiency and technology evolved by people have made these countries rich/developed.

**OR**

Which capital would you consider the best — land, labour, physical capital and human capital? Why?

Solution:

Ans : The capital I consider the best is Human Capital because there are countries like Japan that have invested in human resources as they did not have any natural resources. These countries are developed and rich countries. They import the natural resource needed in their country. They have invested in people especially in the field of education and health. These people have made efficient use of other resources like land and capital. Efficiency and technology evolved by people have made these countries rich and developed.

28. Explain the difficulties faced by the people in a non-democratic country. 3

Ans. Difficulties are:

- (i) The people do not choose or change their rulers or representatives.

- (ii) No freedom is in the hands of the people. They cannot nearly express their opinions.
  - (iii) People cannot form political associations and organize protest and political actions.
- (Any other relevant point)

**OR**

Why can't the democratic set-up in China be called a true democracy? Explain.

Ans. Democracy in China cannot be called a true democracy because:

- (i) In China, elections do not offer a serious choice.
- (ii) They have to choose the ruling party and the candidates approved by it.
- (iii) There is no way ruling party could be defeated, even if people were against it. These are not fair elections and the characteristics of a true democracy.

29 What was the Convention? Describe its role in France.

Answer:

The elected assembly formed in France in 1792 was called Convention.

Role in France:

It abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic.

Hereditary monarch Louis XVI and his wife were sentenced to death Robespierre was elected President of the National Convention. He followed the policy of severe control and punishment.

### SECTION D

30. What is the legacy of the French Revolution? Name two Indian leaders, who responded to the ideas of this revolution. 5

Ans: The primary legacies of the French Revolution include the demise of feudalism, the end of absolute monarchy, support for modernization, the rise of nationalism, the disestablishment of the church, the promotion of human rights, and support for democracy. Tipu Sultan and Rammohan Roy responded to the ideas of liberty and equality as endorsed by the French Revolution. These two Indian leaders were inspired by the ideals of nationalism and social equality of french revolution.

**OR**

Nazism reflects ugly face of humanity," State some arguments in support of the statement.

Answer:

Cleaning and Purification of Schools : All schools were cleansed and purified. This meant that teachers who were Jews or seen as politically unreliable were dismissed. Children were first segregated. Germans and Jews could not sit together or play together. Subsequently, undesirable children-Jews, the physically handicapped. Gypsies were thrown out of schools. And finally in the 1940s, they were taken to the gas chambers. Good German children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training.

Racial Science : School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes.

Spirit of Loyalty and Aggression : Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron hearted, strong and masculine.

31. Why are the rivers considered as the lifeline of human civilization? 5

Answer: The Rivers are considered as the lifeline of human civilization because of the following reasons.

Abundant Supply of Drinking Water : The rivers and lakes fulfill the basic need of all living being including, human beings.

Water for Irrigation : Rivers are the main source of irrigation. :

Navigation : Rivers are the cost-free means of water transportation of goods and people from one place to another.

Biologically Productive Areas : Most of the estuaries formed at the meeting point of freshwater and saline water of the sea. These are found in the most suitable places for fish breeding.

Source of Generation of Hydro-Power : Rivers are an abundant source of generating electricity. Large dams have been built for this purpose.

32. 'What are the challenges to free and fair elections in India?' 5

Answer: The elections in India are basically free and fair. But, a few candidates may win purely based on money power and unfair means. These challenges exist not just in India but also in many established democracies. These deeper issues are a matter of concern for those who believe in democracy. The challenges to free and fair elections in India are as follows.

Candidates and parties with a lot of money may not be sure of their victory but they do enjoy a big and unfair advantage over smaller parties and independents.

In some parts of the country, candidates with criminal connection have been able to push others out of the electoral race and to secure a 'ticket' from major parties.

Some families tend to dominate political parties; tickets are distributed to relatives from these families. Very often elections offer little choice to ordinary citizens, for both the major parties are quite similar to each other both in policies and practice.

Smaller parties and independent candidates suffer a huge disadvantage compared to bigger parties.

33. What do you understand by Human Capital Formation? Highlight two initiatives each of Indian government to enhance health and education facilities. 5

Answer: When the existing human resource is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, human capital formation takes place. It adds to the productive power of the country. Just like the physical capital formation.

Following are the two schemes introduced by the government to enhance education facilities in India:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan or SSA is a free and compulsory education programme launched by the Government of India for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

Mid-day meal scheme: The Mid Day Meal Scheme is a government initiative in India aimed at providing free meals to school children. It was introduced in 1995 as a way to address malnutrition, improve attendance, and encourage enrollment in schools.

### Section-E

34. Read the source and answer the following questions :

Like India, there was colonialism in Ghana, (African Continent) : Firstly, it was known as Gold Coast. It was among the first country of Africa which got independence from the Britishers in 1957. This country inspired other countries of Africa for independence. A great personality of Ghana, who was the son of a goldsmith (Name- Kwame Nkrumah)-led this freedom movement and got his country freed. He became 1st Prime Minister and later on became the President of Ghana. He was a friend of Pt. Nehru. He inspired the people of other countries of Africa continent to establish democracy. He got himself elected as President for the 'lifetime'. But soon in 1966, he was dethroned by a military conspiracy. Military dictatorship was established in Ghana. Like Ghana the Countries which adopted democracy after Independence could not retain it continuously but in India working of democracy is still continuing after independence.

(a) Tell something about Ghana's struggle for independence. 1

Answer:

Ghana was earlier known as Gold Coast which is situated in Africa. Ghana was also a victim of Colonialism and was under the occupation of the British. Kwame Nkrumah led the freedom struggle of Ghana and got the country independent from the British in 1957 A.D.

(b) Briefly tell about Kwame Nkrumah. 1

Answer:

Kqame Nkrumah led Ghana's freedom struggle against the British and got his country independent. He became the first Prime Minister of Ghana and later on became the President for the lifetime.

(C) Give any other examples of military conspiracy.

2

Answer- Pakistan, Myanmar

35. The Peninsular plateau is a tableland made from old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land and thus, making it a part of the oldest landmass. This plateau consists of two broad divisions, namely, the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.

To the south of the Vindhyan range is the Satpura range. The Aravalis lie in the northwest. However, the further westward extension gradually merges with the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan. The rivers that drain in this region are the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa, and the Ken. They flow from southwest to northeast, thus indicating the slope.

36.I. How was the Peninsular plateau formed? 1.

Ans. The peninsular plateau was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwanaland.

35.II. Name the two broad divisions of the peninsular plateau. 1.

Ans. The two broad divisions in which the peninsular plateau can be divided are:

a) Central highlands and

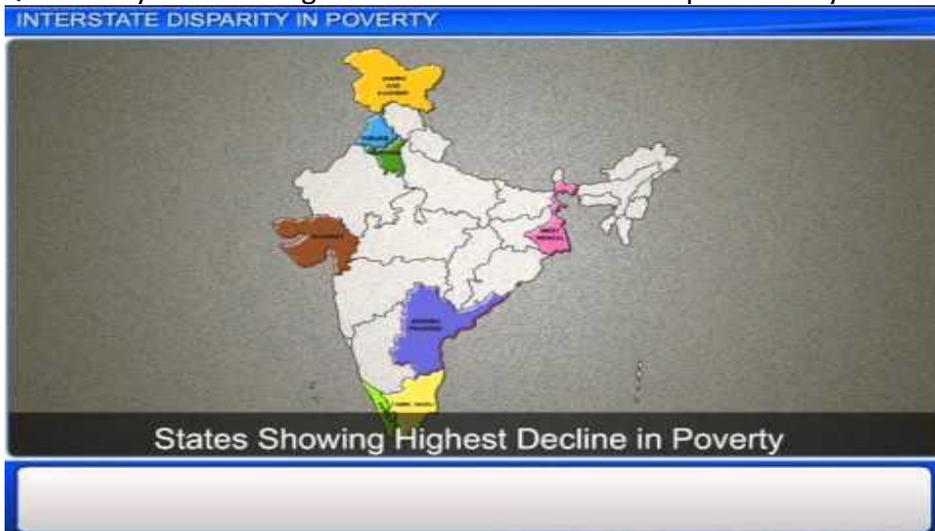
b) Deccan plateau.

35.III) Mention the names of the plateaus that form the Central Highlands? The Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa, and the Ken are the tributaries of which river? 2.

Ans. Vindhya Range, Satpura range, Aravali hills, and the Chota Nagpur plateau together form the Central Highlands.

The Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa, and the Ken are the tributaries of the river Ganga.

Q.36. Study the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option:



EDITORIAL ANALYSIS: Survey data on poverty and broad policy pointers-2020-21

36(1). Which organization in India studies the rate of poverty and makes an estimation about it? 1

Ans : Planning Commission, National Sample Survey Organisation

36(2). There has been a significant decline in poverty in some states of India such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. How has this become possible? 3

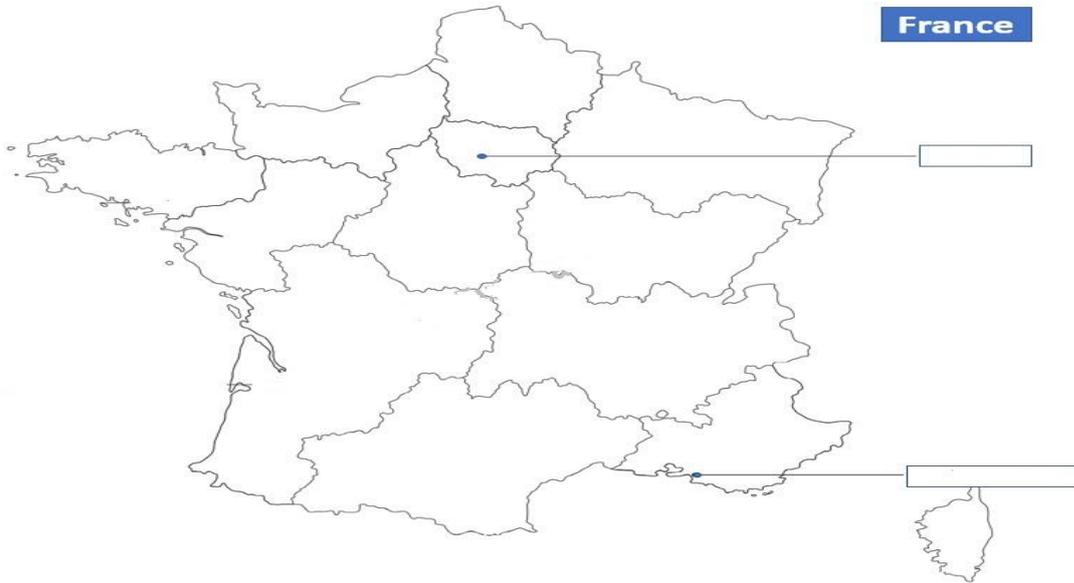
Ans : Kerala- Human Resource development

Tamil Nadu- Public Distribution System

West Bengal – Land Reforms

37.1. Two places have been marked on the given outline map of France. Identify them and write their correct names. 2

Answer- Paris, Marseille



37.2. On the given outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols:

3

- A. Nanda Devi Peak
- B. Chotanagpur Plateau
- C. Anai Mudi

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