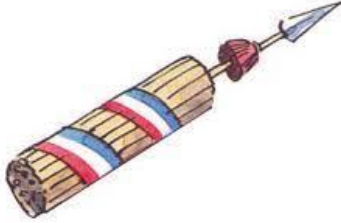


Class IX
Mid Term Examination (2023-24)
Social Science
MARKING KEY
SET B1/B2

SETB1	SETB2	VALUE POINTS	MARKS
Q1	Q2	<p>In 18th century France, the majority of people could not read or write. Thus, to communicate important ideas political symbols were used. Identify the significance of the given symbol.</p>  <p>A) It was a symbol of military victory B) It represented the ruler's authority C) It symbolized strength in unity. D) It signified wealth and prosperity</p> <p>Ans C) It symbolized strength in unity</p>	1
Q2.	Q5	<p>Read both statements carefully and choose the most appropriate option: Assertion (A): France was made a republic in 1791. Reason (R): The constitution of 1791 limited the powers of the monarch. (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 true but (R) is false. (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.</p> <p>Ans. (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct</p>	1
Q3.	4	<p>Which one of the following is not correctly defined? a) Infant mortality rate is the death of a child under one year of age.</p>	1

		<p>b) Birth rates are the number of babies born there for every 1,000 people during a particular period of time.</p> <p>c) Death rate is the number of people per 1,000 who die during a particular period.</p> <p>d) When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthier, we call it physical capital formation.</p> <p>Ans. When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthier, we call it physical capital formation.</p>	
Q4.	8	<p>Which island group of India lies to its south-east?</p> <p>a) Maldives Islands</p> <p>b) Andaman and Nicobar</p> <p>c) Lakshadweep</p> <p>d) None of the above</p> <p>Ans. Andaman and Nicobar</p>	1
Q5.	Q6	<p>Which of these statements is/are correct in the case of Zimbabwe?</p> <p>(a) Popular governments are always democratic</p> <p>(b) Popular governments can be undemocratic</p> <p>(c) Popular leaders can be autocratic</p> <p>(d) Both (b) and ©</p> <p>Ans (d) Both (b) and ©</p>	1
Q6.	Q10	<p>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?</p> <p>A. General Pervez Musharraf</p> <p>B. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq</p> <p>C. Farooq Leghari</p> <p>D. Muhammad Mian Soomro</p> <p>Ans A. General Pervez Musharraf</p>	1
Q7.	Q7	<p>Which of the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly are true?</p> <p>1. It was not based on an adult franchise.</p> <p>2. It resulted from direct elections.</p> <p>3. It was a multi-party body..</p> <p>4. It worked through several committees.</p> <p>Select the correct answer from the codes given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2</p> <p>(b) 2 and 3</p> <p>(c) 1 and 4</p> <p>(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>Ans (c) 1 and 4</p>	1
Q8.	3	Which of the following is a non-market activity?	1

		a) Production for secondary sector b) Production for self-consumption c) Production for trade d) Production for private sector Ans. Production for self-consumption.					
Q9.	Q12	Social, economic and political Justice is (A) an idea enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India (B) guaranteed by Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India (C) a Directive Principle of State Policy taken into consideration while making enactments (D) guaranteed to the people by the writs issued by the High Courts and Supreme Court Ans (A) an idea enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India OR India is called a secular country because citizens have the fundamental right to a. freedom of speech and expression b. freedom to profess the religion of one's choice. c. assemble peaceably and without arms d. form associations or unions or co-operative societies Ans b.freedom to profess the religion of one's choice	1				
Q10	Q13	Which of the following philosophers refuted the doctrine of divine and absolute right? (a) John Locke (b) Rousseau (c) Montesquieu (d) Voltaire Ans (a) John Locke	1				
Q11.	18	Which one of the following is the second biggest waterfall in India? a) Rajrappa waterfalls b) Vajrai waterfalls c) Shivasamudram waterfalls d) Nohkalikai waterfalls Ans. Shivasamudram waterfalls	1				
Q12.	Q17	Match the Column A with the Column B <table><tr><td>(a) Fraternity</td><td>(i) Fair treatment</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Justice</td><td>(ii) Fellow citizens</td></tr></table>	(a) Fraternity	(i) Fair treatment	(b) Justice	(ii) Fellow citizens	1
(a) Fraternity	(i) Fair treatment						
(b) Justice	(ii) Fellow citizens						

		<table> <tr> <td>(c) Socialist</td> <td>(iii) Equal opportunities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Equality</td> <td>(iv) Socio-economic equalities</td> </tr> </table> <p>Choose the correct option</p> <p>A. (a)-(ii);(b)-(i); (c)-(iv);(d)-(iii)</p> <p>B. (a)-(iii);(b)-(i); (c)-(iv);(d)-(ii)</p> <p>C. (a)-(ii);(b)-(iv); (c)-(i);(d)-(iii)</p> <p>D. (a)-(iii);(b)-(i); (c)-(ii);(d)-(iv)</p> <p>Ans (a)-(ii);(b)-(i); (c)-(iv);(d)-(iii)</p>	(c) Socialist	(iii) Equal opportunities	(d) Equality	(iv) Socio-economic equalities	
(c) Socialist	(iii) Equal opportunities						
(d) Equality	(iv) Socio-economic equalities						
Q13.	Q15	<p>On 14th July, 1789 the people of the _____ estate attacked the Bastille prison and freed all the prisoners signalling the start of the _____.</p> <p>Choose the correct option to fill the blanks:</p> <p>A. Third, revolution</p> <p>B. Fourth, Russian war</p> <p>C. Second, movement</p> <p>D. First, civil war</p> <p>Ans A. Third, revolution</p>	1				
Q14.	20	<p>Read the statements and chose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): One of the distinct features of the Peninsular plateau is the black soil area known as Deccan Trap.</p> <p>Reason (R): Deccan Trap is of volcanic origin. Hence, the rocks are igneous.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is correct, but R is wrong.</p> <p>d) A is wrong, but R is correct</p> <p>Ans. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>SET 2</p> <p>Read the statements and chose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Northern Plain is a densely populated physiographic division.</p> <p>Reason (R): It is because it has a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate.</p>	1				

		Options: 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 Ans. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	
Q15.	Q19	Which list of French leaders is in the correct chronological order? A) Louis XVI -Napoleon -Robespierre B) Robespierre-Napoleon -Louis XVI C) Louis XVI -Robespierre-Napoleon D) Napoleon -Louis XVI –Robespierre Ans C) Louis XVI -Robespierre-Napoleon	1
Q16.	11	Which one of the following routes connects the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia? a) South Atlantic Oceanic Route b) Routes of Mediterranean Sea c) South Atlantic Oceanic Route d) Trans Indian Ocean Routes Ans. Trans Indian Ocean Routes	1
Q17.	Q9	The preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which phrase? a) "We, the people of India..." b) "In the name of God..." c) "Justice, Liberty, Equality..." d) "Unity in diversity..." Ans a) "We, the people of India..."	1
Q18.	16	In which of the following sectors, banking, education, health, services, insurance, etc. are included? a) Primary sector b) Secondary sector c) Tertiary sector d) Primary and Secondary sector Ans. Tertiary sector	1
Q19.	Q1	Study the given Cartoon	1



What message is the cartoonist conveying

- a) The cartoonist is criticizing the Iraqi election, suggesting that it was not truly democratic due to the presence of Saddam Hussein in the picture.
- b) The cartoonist believes that Saddam Hussein's regime should be reinstated, given his depiction behind bars.
- c) The cartoonist is celebrating the downfall of Saddam Hussein and portraying the Iraqi election as a step towards democracy
- d) The cartoonist is highlighting the chaos and instability in Iraq following Saddam Hussein's overthrow, implying that democracy has not been effectively established.

Ans c) The cartoonist is celebrating the downfall of Saddam Hussein and portraying the Iraqi election as a step towards democracy

Q20.

14

Match column A with column B and choose the correct option -

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
A. Chilika Lake	I. It is a crescent-shaped dune.
B. Barren island	II. It lies in Odisha.
C. Majuli,	III. It is an active volcano.
D. Barchan	IV. It is in Brahmaputra River.

- a) A-II, B-III, C- IV, D-I
- b) A-I, B-IV, C- II, D-III
- c) A-III, B-IV, C- I, D-II

1

		d) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I Ans. A-II, B-III, C- IV, D-I	
Q21	21	<p>The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west, but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?</p> <p>Ans. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west. But the clocks show the same time this happens because:</p> <p>i) The longitudinal gap between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat is about 30. Due to this, there is time lag of about two hours between these states.</p> <p>ii) Since Arunachal Pradesh is in the east, the sun rises earlier here compared to Gujarat. The Indian Standard Time is taken from the time of Standard Meridian of India and hence, the watches show the same time in both the states.</p>	2
Q22	Q24	<p>Why should we accept the Indian Constitution made by the assembly more than 70 years ago?</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>(i) The Constitution of India does not reflect the views of its members alone. It expresses a broad consensus of its time. Several groups have questioned some provisions of the constitution, but no large social group or political party has ever questioned the legitimacy of the constitution itself.</p> <p>(ii) The Constituent Assembly represented the people of India. There was no universal adult franchise at that time. It was elected mainly by the members of existing Provincial Legislatures. This ensured a fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country.</p>	1 1
Q23	23	<p>Which were the important taxes prevalent in France during the pre-Revolution period?</p> <p>Ans. Types of taxes paid in pre-revolution France included Tithe and Taille.</p> <p>The tithe was the tax that was levied by the church and it was around one-tenth of the agricultural produce.</p> <p>Taille was paid directly to the state</p>	1 1
Q24	22	<p>“A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government”. Justify</p> <p>Ans</p>	

		<p>China suffered from one of the worst famines in 1958–1961. Nearly three crore people died in the famine. No major famine occurred in India at this time. Democracy in India made the Government respond to food scarcity in a way in which the Chinese Government did not.</p> <p>b. Question Hour- In the Parliament Sessions, answers can be sought from the Ruling Government by the opposition.</p> <p>c. Vote of No-Confidence-The government stays in power so long as it enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha</p> <p>d. Role of opposition- The opposition acts as a watchdog and keeps the government on its toes.</p> <p>Any two valid points</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>														
Q25	27	<p>SET 1</p> <p>How are the Western Ghats different from the Eastern Ghats?</p> <table><tr><th>Western Ghats</th><th>Eastern Ghats</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Western Ghats mark the western edges of the Deccan Plateau.</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Eastern Ghats mark the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau.</td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats.</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Eastern Ghats are lower than the Western Ghats.</td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• The highest peaks include the Anai Mudi (2,695 metres) and the Doda Betta (2,637 metres).</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mahendragiri (1,501 metres) is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats.</td></tr></table> <p>SET 2</p> <p>How are the Western Coasts different from the Eastern Coasts?</p> <table><tr><th>Western Coasts</th><th>Eastern Coasts</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• The western coast, sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• The eastern coast is sandwiched between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.</td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• It consists of three sections. The northern part of the coast is called the Konkan (Mumbai – Goa), the central stretch is called the Kannad Plain, while the southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar coast.</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the northern part, it is referred to as the Northern Circar, while the southern part is known as the Coromandel Coast</td></tr></table>	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Western Ghats mark the western edges of the Deccan Plateau.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Eastern Ghats mark the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Eastern Ghats are lower than the Western Ghats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The highest peaks include the Anai Mudi (2,695 metres) and the Doda Betta (2,637 metres).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mahendragiri (1,501 metres) is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats.	Western Coasts	Eastern Coasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The western coast, sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The eastern coast is sandwiched between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It consists of three sections. The northern part of the coast is called the Konkan (Mumbai – Goa), the central stretch is called the Kannad Plain, while the southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar coast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the northern part, it is referred to as the Northern Circar, while the southern part is known as the Coromandel Coast	3
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is a narrow plain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The plains along the Bay of Bengal are wide and level.					
Q26	Q26	<p>Which groups of French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power?</p> <p>1. The wealthy class of the third estate which came to be known as the new middle class of France benefited the most from the revolution. This group comprised of big businessmen, petty officers, lawyers, teachers, doctors and traders. Previously, these people had to pay state taxes and they did not enjoy equal status. But after the revolution they began to be treated equally with the upper sections of the society.</p> <p>2. With the abolition of feudal system of obligation and taxes, the clergy and the nobility came on the same level with the middle class. They were forced to give up their privileges. Their executive powers were also taken away from them.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Some of the democratic rights which we enjoy today can be traced to the French Revolution are as follows:</p> <p>1Right to equality including equality before the law, the prohibition of discrimination, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment.</p> <p>2.Right to freedom of speech and expression including the right to practice any profession or occupation.</p> <p>3.Right against exploitation.</p> <p>4.Right to life.</p> <p>orAny other valid point</p>		<p>1.5</p> <p>1.5</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>				
Q27	29	<p>What is the difference between the working conditions of educated and uneducated women? Mention any three of them.</p> <table><tr><td>Uneducated Women</td><td>Educated Women</td></tr><tr><td>I) Uneducated Women are paid low wages as compared to men because of low skill formation.</td><td>I) Educated Women are paid at par with the men.</td></tr></table>		Uneducated Women	Educated Women	I) Uneducated Women are paid low wages as compared to men because of low skill formation.	I) Educated Women are paid at par with the men.	3
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		II) Most of them work in unorganised sector where there is no job security, absence of basic facilities like maternity leave, childcare and other social systems etc.	II) They work in the organized sector where they enjoy job security and other basic facilities like maternity leave, childcare and other social security system etc.	
		III) Most of them work in the primary sector.	III) Most of them work in the secondary or tertiary sector.	
Q28	Q28	<p>Why did the constitution makers provide for the system of amendment?</p> <p>Ans 1.A Constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. It is mainly about embodying these values into institutional arrangements. It is a very long and detailed document. Therefore, it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated.</p> <p>2.Provisions are made to incorporate changes, known as constitutional amendments from time to time. Amendments must be done in accordance with people's aspirations and needs. To maintain law and order, the dignity and rights of the citizens, the Constitution made some provisions for amendment from time to time.</p> <p>3.At the same time, the process of amendment is not very easy. All amendments can be initiated only in the Union Parliament, not in any state legislature. A special majority by two-thirds vote in favor is required to amend the Constitution.</p> <p>SET2</p> <p>Why is the Preamble called the preface of the Indian constitution?</p> <p>a) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is also known as the preface of our Constitution because it is its introductory statement.</p> <p>b) The Preamble indicates the nature and ideals of the State and also the ultimate source of our constitution</p> <p>c) The Preamble of the constitution contains the philosophy on which the entire constitution has been built; the values that inspired and guided the freedom struggle and were in turn nurtured by it, formed the foundation for India's democracy</p>		<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

Q29	25	Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.	3	
		Himalayan rivers		Peninsular rivers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Himalayan rivers are perennial. It means that they have water throughout the year. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A large number of the Peninsular rivers are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Himalayan rivers have long courses from their source to the sea. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Peninsular rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to their Himalayan counterparts.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E.g., the Indus and the Brahmaputra 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E.g., the Narmada and the Tapi
Q30	Q30	<p>Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France?</p> <p>Ans</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Inequality 2. Financial Crisis 3. Enlightenment Ideas 4. Weak Leadership 5. Crop Failures and Famine <p>Explain in detail</p> <p>Or any other valid point</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the people of the world during the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries.</p> <p>a. The ideas of liberty and democratic rights spread from France to rest of Europe where feudal system was abolished</p> <p>b. Colonial people reworked the idea of freedom from bondage into their movements to create sovereign nation states.</p> <p>c. Concept of Democratic Republican State came into being.</p> <p>d. Equality of all before law.</p> <p>e. Gave the idea of natural rights along with other civic rights- 3 slogans- Liberty, Equality and Fraternity become popular. eg. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Tipu Sultan from India became motivated by these slogans and fought against British Rule.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point</p>	<p>1+1+1+1+1</p> <p>1+</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	

Q31	33	<p>Discuss any five steps which have been taken by the government to promote education/ improve elementary education in India.</p> <p>Answer: (i) Government has launched various schemes for providing universal access, retention and quality in elementary education, with a special emphasis on girls.</p> <p>(ii) There is also an establishment of pace setting of schools like the Novodaya Vidyalaya in each district.</p> <p>(iii) Vocational streams have been developed to equip large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills.</p> <p>(iv) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years by 2010. It is a time-bound initiative of the central government, in partnership with the states, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education.</p> <p>(v) The Right to Education act has been passed by the Indian Parliament to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is unemployment? What kind of unemployment found in India? Explain any two of them.</p> <p>Answer: It is a situation under which worker is ready to work at the prevailing wages but he/she is unable to find any useful work. Kind of unemployment - Disguised unemployment and Seasonal unemployment</p> <p>Disguised Unemployment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is a type of unemployment under which people appear to be employed, but actually they are not. ● It is mostly found in agriculture. ● It is mainly found in rural areas. <p>Seasonal Unemployment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is a type of unemployment under which workers are employed only for a particular season. ● It is mostly found in agro based industries. ● It is found in mainly in primary sector. 	5
Q32	Q32	<p>How was the Apartheid system oppressive for the blacks? Support your answer with five examples</p> <p>A1. a) Apartheid -system of racial discrimination imposed by white Europeans in South Africa that divided the people and labelled them on the basis of the colour of their skin.</p> <p>b) The natives of South Africa were black in colour and made up about three-fourth of the</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>

		<p>population and were called blacks. There were also people of mixed races, who were called coloured.</p> <p>c) They treated non-whites as inferiors and did not have voting rights.</p> <p>d) The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks. They were forbidden from living in white areas. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets were all separate for the whites and the blacks under the policy of Segregation.</p> <p>e) They could not even visit the churches where the whites worshipped nor form associations or protest.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is a constitution? Bring out the importance of the Constitution.</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>The constitution is the supreme law of the land that determines the relationship among people and also between the people and government.</p> <p>The importance of the Constitution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First, it generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together ➤ Second, it specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have the power to take which decisions ➤ Third, it lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are ➤ Fourth, it expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society. <p>All countries that have constitutions are not necessarily democratic. But all countries that are democratic will have constitutions.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>
Q33	31	<p>Give a detailed description of Thar Desert. Write any five points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. • It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes. • This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year. • It has an arid climate with low vegetation cover. 	5

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streams appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea. Luni is the only large river in this region. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the classification of Northern Plains on the basis of its relief.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in their relief. It is not true. These vast plains also have diverse relief features. According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions. The rivers, after descending from the mountains, deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as bhabar. All the streams disappear in this bhabar belt. South of this belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as terai. This was a thickly forested region full of wildlife. The largest part of the northern plain is formed of older alluvium. It lies above the floodplains of the rivers and presents a terracelike feature. This part is known as bhangar. The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits, locally known as kankar. The newer, younger deposits of the floodplains are called khadar. They are renewed almost every year and so are fertile, thus, ideal for intensive agriculture. 	
Q34	35	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Investment in human resources (via education and medical care) can give high rates of return in the future. This investment on people is the same as investment in land and capital. One invests in shares and bonds expecting higher return in the future. A child, too, with investments made on her education and health, can yield a high return in the future in the form of higher earnings and greater contribution to society. Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child. This is because they have realised the importance of education for themselves. Countries like Japan have invested in human resource. They did not have any natural resources. These countries are developed/rich countries. They import the natural resources 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 the technology evolved by people have made these countries rich/developed.</p>	1+2+1

		<p>Q34.1. What do you understand by 'people as a resource'?</p> <p>Ans. People as a resource' is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities.</p> <p>Q34.2. How did Japan become rich/developed?</p> <p>Ans. Japan 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 the technology evolved by people have made these countries rich/developed.</p> <p>Q34.3. Educated parents are found to invest more heavily in the education of their child. Give the reason.</p> <p>Ans. Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child. This is because they have realised the importance of education for themselves.</p>	
Q35	34	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions:</p> <p>India has many lakes. These differ from each other in size and other characteristics. Most lakes are permanent; some contain water only during the rainy season, like the lakes in the basins of inland drainage of semi-arid regions. There are some lakes which are the result of the action of glaciers and ice sheets, while others have been formed by wind, river action and human activities.</p> <p>Lakes in the region of inland drainage are sometimes seasonal; for example, Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan, which is a saltwater lake. Its water is used for producing salt. Most of the freshwater lakes are in the Himalayan region. They are of glacial origin. In other words, they formed when glaciers dug out a basin, which was later filled with snowmelt. The Wular lake in Jammu and Kashmir, in contrast, is the result of tectonic activity. It is the largest freshwater lake in India. The Dal Lake, Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani are some other important freshwater lakes.</p> <p>Q35. 1. Name the largest freshwater lake in India.</p> <p>Ans. Wular lake</p> <p>Q35. 2. In which states is the Sambhar Lake located?</p> <p>Ans. Rajasthan</p> <p>Q35. 3. State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.</p> <p>Ans. Lakes can be used for developing hydel power. They moderate the climate of the surroundings; maintain the aquatic ecosystem, enhance natural beauty, help develop tourism and provide recreation</p>	1+1+2

Q36		<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions:</p> <p>One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was----- owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.</p> <p>(i) Why were Caribbean colonies important for France ? Ans. (1) The Caribbean colonies were supplier of plantation crops</p> <p>(ii) Who reintroduced Slavery in France ? Ans Napoleon Bonaparte reintroduced slavery in France.</p> <p>(iii) Why did French get slaves from Africa? Ans (a) The Europeans were reluctant to go and work in the Caribbean colonies as those were distant and unfamiliar. (b) Thus, French began to get slaves from Africa to solve the problem of shortage of labour</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1+1</p>
Q37A	Q37A	<p>On the given outline Political Map of France, identify the place marked as (A) and (B) with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.</p> <p>A. Place from where France gets its National Anthem- Ans: Marseilles</p> <p>B. The place where the storming of the Bastille took place- Ans: Paris</p>	
Q37B.	Q37 B.	<p>I. A feature is marked as A on the given political map of India. Identify the feature with the help of following information and write their correct name on the line marked in the map.</p> <p>A- A river</p> <p>II. Locate and label the following on the same political outline map of India.</p> <p>B- Aravali Range C- Malabar Coast</p> <p>Ans. A. Narmada B. Aravali Range C. Malabar Coast</p>	3

