

संकलित परीक्षा - I  
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I (2014-15)  
सामाजिक विज्ञान/SOCIAL SCIENCE  
कक्षा - IX/ Class - IX

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 90

Maximum Marks : 90

**सामान्य निर्देश :**

- (i) इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न अनिवार्य है।
- (ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने उसके अंक लिखे हुए हैं।
- (iii) प्रश्न क्रमांक 1 से 8 तक एक-एक अंक के हैं। इनके उत्तर एक शब्द अथवा एक वाक्य में दें।
- (iv) प्रश्न क्रमांक 9 से 20 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) प्रश्न क्रमांक 21 से 28 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (vi) प्रश्न क्रमांक 29 और 30 मानचित्र सम्बन्धी प्रश्न 3-3 अंक के कमरा इतिहास और भूगोल से हैं। उत्तर लिखने के बाद मानचित्र को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर रखकर बांध दीजिए।

**General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **one mark**.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **100 words** each.
- (vi) Question number 29 and 30 are map question of **3 marks** each, from History and Geography respectively. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer book.

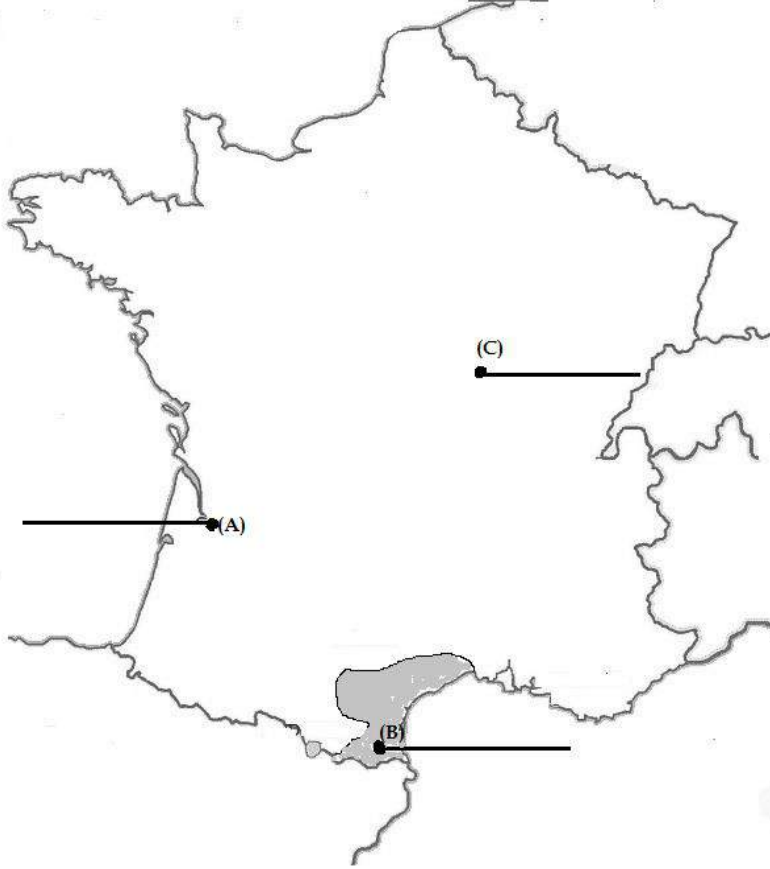
1	फ्रांस में 18 वीं सदी में किसानों को टाइड नामक टैक्स किस को देना होता था ? To whom was the taxes called Tithes payable by the peasants in the eighteenth century	1
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	France?	
2	पश्चिमी घाट और अरब सागर के बीच कौनसी भू-आकृति पाई जाती है? Which landform lies between Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea ?	1
3	कौन सा पड़ोसी देश भारत के पश्चिम में अवस्थित है? Which neighboring country is located in the west of India ?	1
4	अमरावती, भवानी तथा हेमावती किस की महत्वपूर्ण सहायक नदिया हैं? Amaravati, Bhavani, and Hemavati are important tributaries of which river?	1
5	चीन की संसद को क्या नाम दिया गया है? What is the name given to the Parliament in China ?	1
6	भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना में उल्लिखित 'न्याय' से क्या अभिप्राय है? What is meant by 'justice' as mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution ?	1
7	चिले में पिनोशे के द्वारा किस प्रकार की शासन व्यवस्था को उखाड़ फेंक दिया गया? Which form of government was overthrown by Pinochet in Chile ?	1
8	कौनसी पूँजी कार्यशील पूँजी के रूप में जानी जाती है? Which capital is known as working capital ?	1
9	14 जुलाई 1789 को पेरिस नगर में हुई घटना का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the events of 14 <sup>th</sup> July, 1789 in the city of Paris.	3
10	समाजवादी समाज के बारे में कार्ल मार्क्स के सिद्धान्तों की व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain the concept of Karl Marx about socialist society.	3
	<b>अथवा / OR</b>	
	नात्सी जर्मनी में अवांछित माने जानेवाले समुदायों की सूची बनाइये। List the communities which were classified as undesirable in Nazi Germany?	3

11	<p>रूस में क्रान्ति के पूर्व किस प्रकार की अर्थव्यवस्था थी ? What type of an economy existed in Russia before the revolution ?</p>	3
<b>अथवा/OR</b>		
	<p>नात्सीवाद के प्रति जर्मनी की सामान्य जनता की प्रतिक्रिया कैसी थी ? How did common people of Germany react to Nazism ?</p>	3
12	<p>उत्तरी मैदान के उस भाग का नाम लिखिए जो पुरानी जलोढ़ मिट्टी से बना है। इसकी कोई दो विशेषताएँ भी लिखिए। Name the part of the Northern plains which is formed of older alluvium. Mention any two characteristic features of it.</p>	3
13	<p>तीव्र नगरीकरण तथा औद्योगीकरण से नदियाँ किस प्रकार प्रदूषित होती हैं ? How do rapid urbanisation and industrialisation caused river pollution ?</p>	3
14	<p>अपने पड़ोसी देशों के संदर्भ में, भारत की स्थिति का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe India's location with reference to her neighbours.</p>	3
15	<p>हिमाद्रि श्रेणी हिमाचल श्रेणी से किस प्रकार भिन्न है ? How is Himadri range different from Himachal range ? Give three points of differences.</p>	3
16	<p>उन मूल्यों की पहचान कीजिए जो लोकतंत्र को सर्वाधिक सफल शासन पद्धति बनाते हैं। Identify the values which make democracy the most successful form of government.</p>	3
17	<p>'दक्षिण अफ्रीका में रंग भेद की नीति विशेष रूप से अश्वेतों के लिए दमनकारी थी। उपयुक्त तर्क दे कर इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 'The apartheid system in South Africa was particularly oppressive for the blacks'. Justify the statement with arguments .</p>	3
18	<p>लोकतंत्र को अन्य शासन व्यवस्थाओं से क्या अलग करता है? तीन बिन्दुओं में स्पष्ट कीजिए। What distinguishes democracy from other forms of government ? Explain by giving three points.</p>	3

19	आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप का क्या अर्थ है? इसके दो प्रमुख विभाजनों की व्याख्या कीजिए। What is meant by the term economic activity ? Explain its two major divisions.	3
20	मानवपूँजी निर्माण में स्वास्थ्य की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। Explain the role of health in human capital formation.	3
21	फ्रांस में 1789 की क्रांति के बाद लोगों ने दैनिक जीवन में किस प्रकार का बदलाव देखा ? What changes did people witness in every day life after the Revolution of 1789 in France ?	5
22	रूस में गृहयुद्ध के प्रारम्भ के पीछे आकस्मिक कारण क्या थे ? What triggered CIVIL War in Russia ?	5
<b>अथवा / OR</b>		
	1933 में सत्ता में आने के बाद हिटलर द्वारा अपनाई गई राजनीतिक नीति की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain any five features of political policy adopted by Hitler after coming to power in 1933.	5
23	पश्चिम तटीय मैदानों की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं का विवरण दीजिए। Describe any five features of the western coastal plains.	5
24	“केवल लोकतंत्र में ही नागरिकों के सम्मान में संवृद्धि होती है।” अपना विचार व्यक्त कीजिए। “It is only in a democracy that the dignity of citizens is enhanced.” Comment.	5
25	भारतीय संविधान में संस्थागत व्यवस्थाओं हेतु विभिन्न पक्षों का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the clauses for institutional arrangements in the Indian Constitution.	5
26	पालमपुर में किसानों के बीच भूमि के वितरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। Explain the distribution of land among farmers in Palampur.	5
27	“बेरोजगारी का किसी देश की समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था पर अहितकारी प्रभाव होता है।” इस कथन की पांच बिन्दुओं में	5

	<p>पुष्टि कीजिए।</p> <p>'Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy'. Justify the statement in five points.</p>	
28	<p>पालमपुर गाँव को एक विकसित गाँव दर्शाने के लिए कोई पाँच कारण लिखिए।</p> <p>State any five reasons to show that Palampur is a developed village.</p>	5
29	<p>दिए हुए फ्रांस के रेखामानचित्र में A, B और C तीन लक्षण चिन्हित किये गए हैं। नीचे दी गयी जानकारी के आधार पर इन लक्षणों को पहचानिए और मानचित्र में चिन्हित रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए :</p> <p>(A) दास व्यापार से सम्बन्धित एक पत्तन।</p> <p>(B) भय की लहर से अप्रभावित एक क्षेत्र।</p> <p>(C) भगदड़ के बाहरी हिस्से का एक प्रमुख केन्द्र।</p> <p><b>नोट :</b> निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न क्रमांक 29 के स्थान पर हैं :</p> <p>(29.1) दास व्यापार से संबंधित एक पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।</p> <p>(29.2) फ्रांस में भय की लहर से अप्रभावित दक्षिणी क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए।</p> <p>(29.3) फ्रांस के मध्यपूर्व में स्थित भगदड़ के बाहरी हिस्से के प्रमुख केन्द्र का नाम लिखिए।</p> <p>Three items A, B and C are shown in the given outline map of France. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.</p> <p>(A) Port related to slave trade.</p> <p>(B) Region not affected by the great fear.</p> <p>(C) Epicenters of main panic movement.</p> <p><b>Note :</b> The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No.29</p> <p>(29.1) Name any one port which is related to slave trade.</p> <p>(29.2) Name the southernmost region of France which was not affected by great fear.</p> <p>(29.3) Name the middle east epicenter of panic movement of France.</p>	3



30 दिए हुए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखामानचित्र पर, निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त संकेतों द्वारा दर्शाइये एवं उनके नाम लिखिए: 3

- (X) भारत के मानक याम्योत्तर
- (Y) बोमडिला दर्रा
- (Z) चिल्का झील

**नोट :** निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न क्रमांक 30 के स्थान पर हैं :

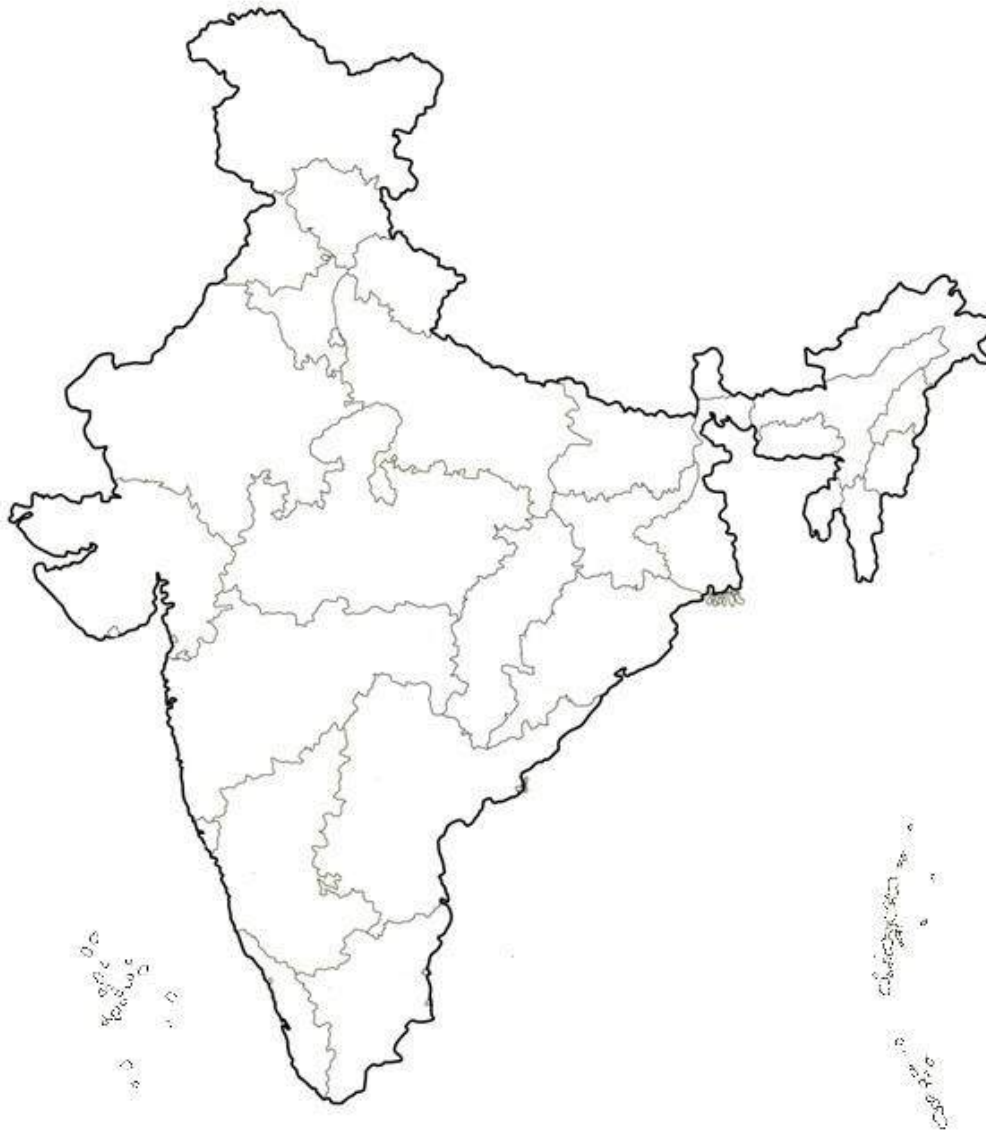
- (30.1) भारत के मानक याम्योत्तर का मान क्या है?
- (30.2) बोमडिला दर्रा किस राज्य में अवस्थित है?
- (30.3) चिल्का झील किस राज्य में है?

On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols

- (X) Standard Meridian of India
- (Y) Bomdila Pass
- (Z) Chilika Lake

**Note :** The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No.30

- (30.1) What is the value of Standard meridian of India?
- (30.2) In which State of India is Bomdila Pass located?
- (30.3) In which State of India is Chilika Lake located?



JSUNIL

# Marking Scheme

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I (2014-15)  
SOCIAL SCIENCE (Class - IX)

**General Instructions:**

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity and maintain uniformity. The answers given in the marking scheme are the best suggested answers.
2. Marking be done as per the instructions provided in the marking scheme. (It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration).
3. Alternative methods be accepted. Proportional marks be awarded.
4. If a question is attempted twice and the candidate has not crossed any answer, only first attempt be evaluated and 'EXTRA' be written with the second attempt.
5. In case where no answers are given or answers are found wrong in this Marking Scheme, correct answers may be found and used for valuation purpose.

1	Church	1
2	Western Coastal Plain.	1
3	Pakistan	1
4	The Kaveri	1



5	The National People's Congress.	1
6	'Justice' as mentioned in the Preamble mean that citizens cannot be discriminated on the grounds of caste, religion and gender. Social inequalities have to be reduced. Government should work for the welfare of all, especially the disadvantaged groups.	1
7	Democratic	1
8	Money in hand, Raw material	1
9	(a) Protest March by the people in France. (b) Fall of the prison Bastille. (c) In the countryside protests against the feudal lords.	3
10	(1) The condition of workers could not improve as long as the profit was accumulated by private capitalists. (2) Workers had to overthrow capitalism. (3) A communist society was the natural society of the future.	3
अथवा / OR		

		3
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Gypsies and Blacks living in Nazi Germany</li> <li>(ii) Russians and Poles were considered subhuman</li> <li>(iii) Jews too were inferior, threatening biological purity of the superior aryanrace.</li> </ul> </div>	
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Vast population agriculturalist.</li> <li>(b) Cultivators produced for the market as well as their own needs.</li> <li>(c) Industry as private properties was found in pockets – factories set up in 1890s and 1900s.</li> </ul>	3
	<b>अथवा / OR</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Saw the world through Nazi eyes</li> <li>(b) Some people even organized active resistance to Nazism</li> <li>(c) Large majority were passive onlookers and apathetic witnesses.</li> </ul>	3
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bhangar</li> <li>• Its characteristics are</li> <li>(i) It lies above the flood plains of the rivers.</li> <li>(ii) Contain calcareous deposits.</li> <li>(iii) Present a terrace like feature.</li> <li>Any other relevant point</li> <li>(Any two points)</li> </ul>	3
	( P – 12)	
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Excessive use of water of self – cleansing cause water scarcity. Which leads to inability of the river</li> <li>(2) Industries dump industrial waste into river</li> </ul>	3

	(3) The sewage of a town is dumped in river	
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India located in North east Hemisphere</li> <li>• India's neighbours in North west are Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal and Bhutan in the north, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.</li> <li>• In the South, her neighbours are Srilanka and Maldives</li> </ul>	3
15	<p><b>Himadri :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) northernmost and highest range</li> <li>(b) most continuous range</li> <li>(c) average height is 6000 mts</li> <li>(d) consists of lofty peaks, steep slopes, deep valleys (any three)</li> </ul> <p><b>Himachal :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) lies to the south of the Himadri</li> <li>(b) most rugged</li> <li>(c) average height is 3700 and 4500 mts</li> <li>(d) famous for hill stations (any three)</li> </ul>	3
16	<p>Values which make democracy the most successful form of government are :</p> <p>Democracy is the form of government that allows people to choose their rulers and form the government. In a democracy, only leaders elected by the people rule the country and the people have the freedom to express views, freedom to organise and freedom to protest.</p>	3

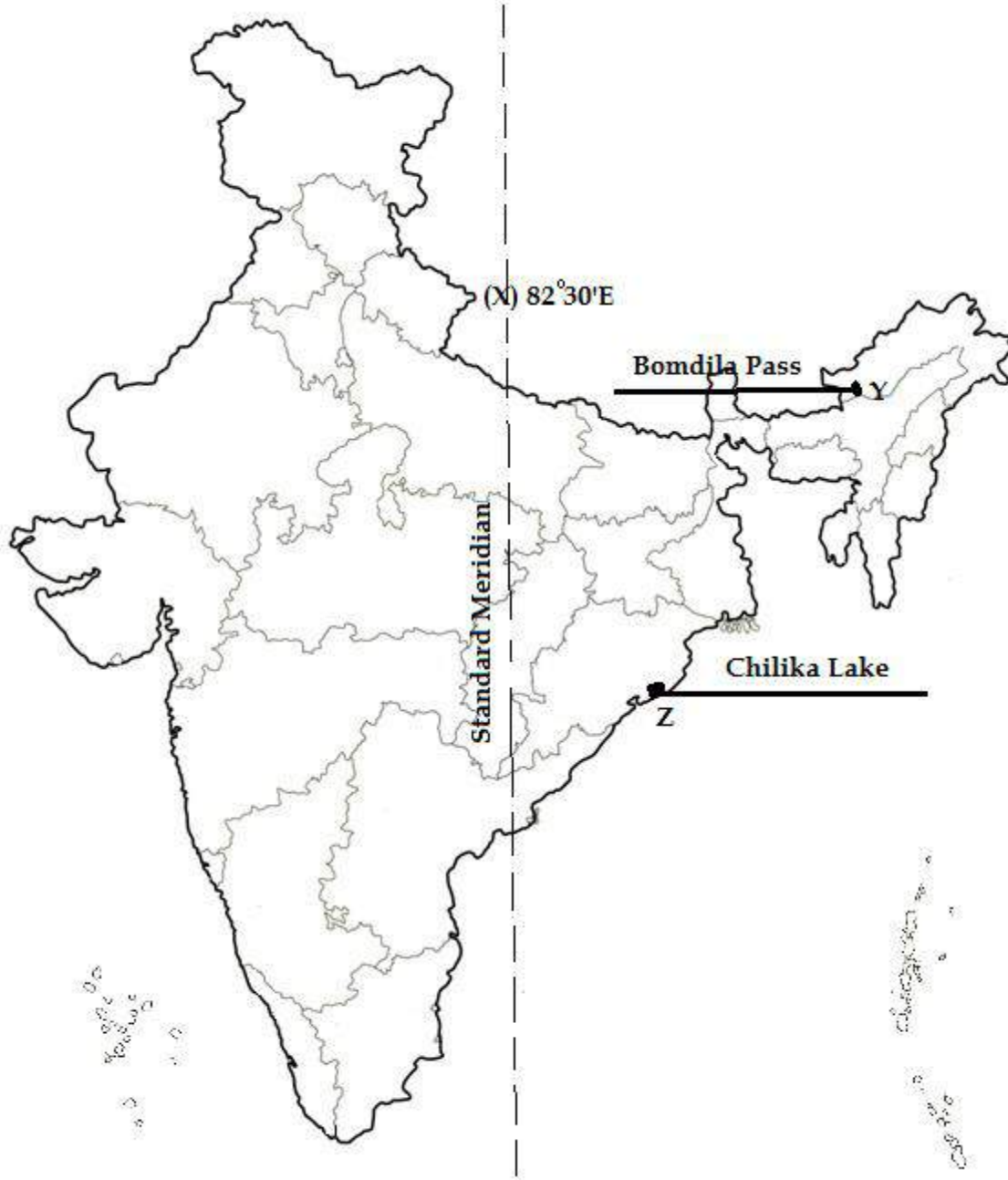
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blacks were forbidden from living in white areas</li> <li>• Blacks could not work in white areas without a permit.</li> </ul> <p>Separate trains, buses, hotels, hospitals, school, colleges etc. for the whites and blacks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	3
18	<p>(a) Citizens must take part in politics.</p> <p>(b) Democracy depends on active political participation by all citizens.</p> <p>(c) The fate of the country depends on not just what rule do but mainly on what we as citizens do.</p>	3
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities that produce goods and services and add value to national income are economic activities.</li> <li>• Divisions             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Market activities</li> <li>(ii) Non - Market activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	3
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy Person contributes to society</li> <li>• Efficiency and productivity increases</li> <li>• Enjoys better living and becomes an asset.</li> </ul>	3
21		5
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With Bolsheviks ordering land distribution - Russian army began to break up.</li> <li>- Soldiers, mostly peasants Wnished to go home for redistribution.</li> <li>- Non Bolsheviks socialist, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising.</li> <li>- Their leaders moved to south Russia and organized troops to fight the Bolsheviks (The 'reds')</li> <li>- During 1918-1919 the 'greens' (socialists) the whites (Pro Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire.</li> </ul>	5

	(Any five points)	
	अथवा / OR	
	<p>Five features of political policy adopted by Hitler :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspended Civil Rights</li> <li>• Communists sent to concentration camps</li> <li>• All political parties and trade unions except the Nazi party banned in Germany</li> <li>• Introduced the Enabling Act.</li> <li>• State control over economy, media, army and judiciary</li> <li>• Creation of special surveillance and security forces</li> </ul>	5
23	<p>(a) Narrow strip of rocky land along the western ghats and all along the Arabian Sea.</p> <p>(b) Extends from Gujarat to Kanyakumari along west coast.</p> <p>(c) Konkan plain, Kannad and Malabar plains are its divisions</p> <p>(d) More estuaries and lagoons are found</p> <p>(e) Very few rivers have access to these plains.</p>	5
24	<p>(a) It is based on the principle of political equality.</p> <p>(b) Poor, rich, educated have the same status</p> <p>(c) People are not subjects but are rulers</p> <p>(c) Even when they make mistakes, they are responsible for their conduct.</p> <p>(e) Mistakes can be corrected by public discussion.</p>	5
25	<p>The Indian Constitution lays down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country. It defines who will have how much power to take which decisions. It puts limits to what the government can do by providing some rights to citizen.</p> <p>i)</p>	5

26	<p>Not all people engaged in agricultural have sufficient land in Palampur -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) 1/3 rd of 450 families are landless - 150 families.</li><li>(b) Most of them are dalits and have no land for cultivation.</li><li>(c) of remaining 240 families who own land, cultivate very small plots - less than 2 hectares.</li><li>(d) 60 families of medium and large farmers cultivate more than 2 hectares of land</li><li>(e) Few large farmer have landholdings of over 10 hectares or more</li></ul>	5
27	<p>Detrimental effects of unemployment over economy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) Leads to wastage of manpower resources,</li><li>(ii) Tends to increase economic overload.</li><li>(iii) The dependence of the unemployed on working population increases.</li><li>(iv) Quality of life adversely affected.</li><li>(v) Unemployed turns into a liability.</li><li>(vi) There is feeling of hopelessness and despair among youth.</li></ul>	5
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Palampur is a developed village :</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) All weather roads</li><li>(ii) Pucca houses</li><li>(iii) Regular supply of electricity</li><li>(iv) Schools for education</li><li>(v) Primary health care centres</li></ul></li></ul>	5



Bordaux, Nantes (Any one)  
Marsellies  
Louhans



82° 30' E  
Arunachal Pradesh  
Odisha

Finish