

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 की क्रांति कब हुई ?

When did French Revolution take place ?

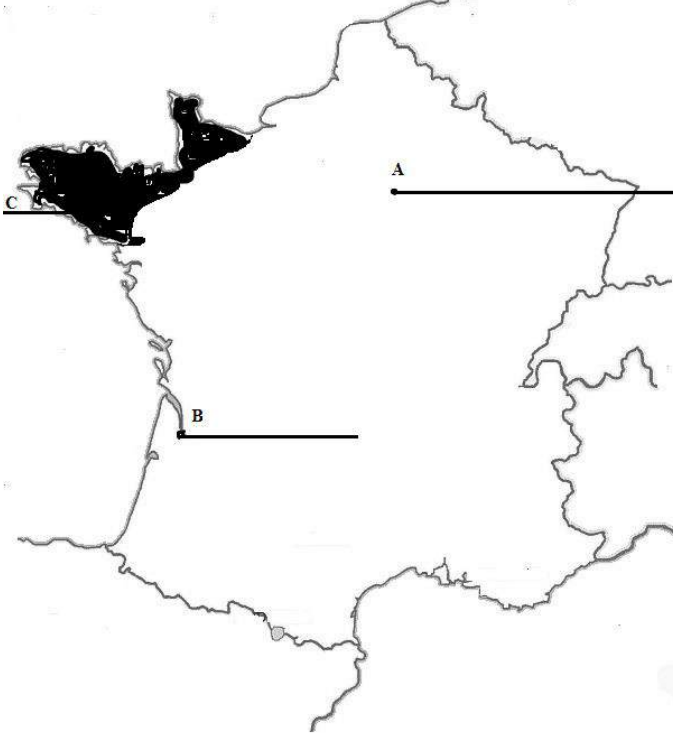
1

2	अमरकंटक पहाड़िया, मार्बल की चट्टानें तथा धुंआधार प्रपात का सम्बंध किस नदी से है? Amarkantak hills, 'Marble rocks' and 'Dhuadhar falls' are associated with which river?	1
3	उन दो राज्यों के नाम बताइए जो भारतीय मरुस्थल के अंग हैं। Name the two states which are parts of Indian desert.	1
4	पाक जल-संधि तथा मन्नार की खाड़ी किन दो देशों को पृथक करते हैं? Palk strait and Gulf of Mannar separate which two countries?	1
5	11 सितम्बर, 1973 की सुबह को सैनिकों द्वारा सर्वप्रथम कौन-सा कार्य किया गया? What was the first thing done by the military officers on the morning of 11 th September 1973 ?	1
6	राबर्ट मुगाबे किस देश का राष्ट्रपति था? Robert Mugabe was the President of which country ?	1
7	'समाजवादी' शब्द से क्या अभिप्राय हैं? What is meant by the term 'socialist' ?	1
8	किस राज्य में स्वास्थ्य सूचक निम्न हैं तथा कम मेडिकल कालिज हैं? Which state has poor health indices and a few medical colleges ?	1
9	फ्रांस में 1789 में प्रेस पर प्रतिबन्ध के समाप्ति के परिणामों का परीक्षण कीजिए। Examine the results of the abolition of censorship in 1789 in France.	3
10	रूस में 20 वीं सदी में लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को संक्षेप में लिखिए। Summarize the economic condition of the people in Russia in 20 th century.	3
अथवा / OR		
	लेबेन्स्राउम सिद्धांत को परिभाषित कीजिए। हिटलर के द्वारा इसे क्यों प्रचारित किया गया? Define the concept of Lebensraum. Why was it propogated by Hitler ?	3

11	क्रान्ति के पूर्व रूस की राजनीतिक स्थितियों का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the political conditions in Russia before revolution.	3
अथवा / OR		
	1923 के आर्थिक संकट क जर्मनी पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe the impact of the economic crisis of 1923 on Germany.	3
12	किसी देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था में नदियों की भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए। Explain the role of rivers in the economy of a country.	3
13	हिमालय की बाहरी शृंखला का नाम लिखिए तथा इसकी दो विशेषताएं लिखिए। Name the outermost range of Himalayas. Write any two characteristics of it.	3
14	भारत की लम्बी स्थल सीमा तथा विशाल तटीय रेखा के तीन प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए। What are the three implications of large land boundary and vast coast line of India?	3
15	ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी तंत्र के किन्हीं तीन महत्वपूर्ण लक्षणों का वर्णन कीजिए। Describe any three important features of the Brahmaputra river system.	3
16	“वालेशा जल्द ही पोलैंड में हड़ताली कर्मचारियों का नेता बनकर उभरा।” उन तीन मूल्यों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्होंने उसे हड़ताल का नेतृत्व करने में मदद पहुँचायी। 'Walesa soon emerged as a leader of the striking workers in Poland'. Identify three values that helped him to lead the strike.	3
17	'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 .	3
18	भारत में आप लोकतन्त्र की कौनसी कमियाँ देखते हैं? कोई तीन लिखिए। What weaknesses of democracy do you observe in India ? State any three.	3

19	<p>फसलों की कटाई एवं उत्पादन पूरा होने के पश्चात किसानों की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए।</p> <p>Describe the role of the farmers after the crops is harvested and production is complete.</p>	3
20	<p>बाजार और गैर-बाजार क्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। सरकारी सेवाओं को आप कौन सी क्रिया में वर्गीकृत करेंगे ?</p> <p>Explain the market and non-market activities. Under which activity would you classify government services ?</p>	3
21	<p>अठारहवीं सदी में फ्रांस में सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन लाने में मध्य वर्ग की सहायता करने वाली किन्हीं पाँच परिस्थितियों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।</p> <p>Explain any five circumstances that helped the middle class in bringing social and economic changes in France in the 18th century.</p>	5
22	<p>कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए स्टालिन द्वारा उठाए गए किन्हीं तीन कदमों का वर्णन कीजिए। किसानों की इनके प्रति क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी ?</p> <p>Describe any three measures taken by Stalin to increase the agricultural yield? How had peasants reacted to it?</p>	5
<p>अथवा / OR</p>		
	<p>हिटलर ने कहा कि “मेरे साम्राज्य में माताएँ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण नागरिक हैं” इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।</p> <p>Hitler said - “In my state mother is the most important citizen”. Explain the statement.</p>	5
23	<p>दक्कन के पठार के घाटों की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।</p> <p>Describe any five features of the Ghats of the Deccan Plateau.</p>	5
24	<p>भारत के संविधान की मुख्यविशेषताओं को उजागर कीजिए।</p> <p>Highlight the salient features of the Constitution of India.</p>	5
25	<p>“दिसम्बर 1981 में पोलैंड में मार्शल लॉ लागू किया गया।” यह किसने और क्यों लागू किया ?</p> <p>“Martial law was imposed in Poland in December 1981”. Who imposed it and why ?</p>	5
26	<p>आप यह किस प्रकार कह सकते हैं कि पालमपुर एक अच्छा विकसित गाँव है ? इसे सिद्ध करने के लिए उदाहरण</p>	5

	<p>दीजिए । How can you say that Palampur is a well developed village ? Give examples to prove this.</p>	
27	<p>वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक किन्हीं चार ज़रूरतों को स्पष्ट कीजिए तथा उनमें से किसी एक का महत्व समझाइये । Explain the four requirements for production of goods and services. Explain the importance of any one.</p>	5
28	<p>बेरोजगारी का क्या अर्थ है? शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किस प्रकार की बेरोजगारी पाई जाती है? What does unemployment mean? What type of unemployment exists in Rural and Urban areas?</p>	5
29	<p>दिए हुए फ्रंस के रेखामानचित्र में A, B और C तीन लक्षणचिह्नित किये गए हैं। नीचे दी गयी जानकारी के आधार पर इन लक्षणों को पहचानिए और मानचित्र में चिह्नित रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए :</p> <p>(A) ,d fdys dh tsy ftls ykxksa dh }kjk 1789 esa rksM+ Mkyk x;kA (B) nkl O;kikj ls lEcU/k Ýkal dk ,d iÙkuA (C) Ýkal dk mÙkjh if'peh {ks= tks Hk; dh ygj ls vizHkkfor Fkka</p> <p>नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न क्रमांक 29 के स्थान पर हैं :</p> <p>(29.1) ,d fdys dh tsy dk uke fyf[k, ftls ykxksa ds }kjk 1789 esa rksM+ MkykA (29.2) nkl O;kikj ds dkj.k le`) Ýkal ds ,d iÙku dk uke fyf[k,A (29.3) Hk; dh ygj ls vizHkkfor Ýkal ds mÙkjh if'peh {ks= dk uke fyf[k,A</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) A fortress-prison stormed by the people in 1789. (B) A port of France related to slave trade. (C) The North Western region of France which was not affected by great fear.</p> <p>Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No.29</p> <p>(29.1) Name the fortress-prison which was stormed by people in 1789. (29.2) Name any one port of France which was enriched by slave trade. (29.3) Name the North Western region of France which was not affected by great fear.</p>	3



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

(X) भारत का सब से पश्चिम देशांतर

(Y) अरावली शृंखला

(Z) तापी नदी

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

(30.1) भारत का सब से पश्चिम देशांतर कान सा है?

(30.2) किस राज्य अरावली शृंखला के मुख्य भाग अवस्थित हैं?

(30.3) कौन सी पर्वत शृंखला तापी नदी का उदगम स्थल है?

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

(X) The Western most Meridian of India

(Y) Aravali Ranges

(Z) River Tapi

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



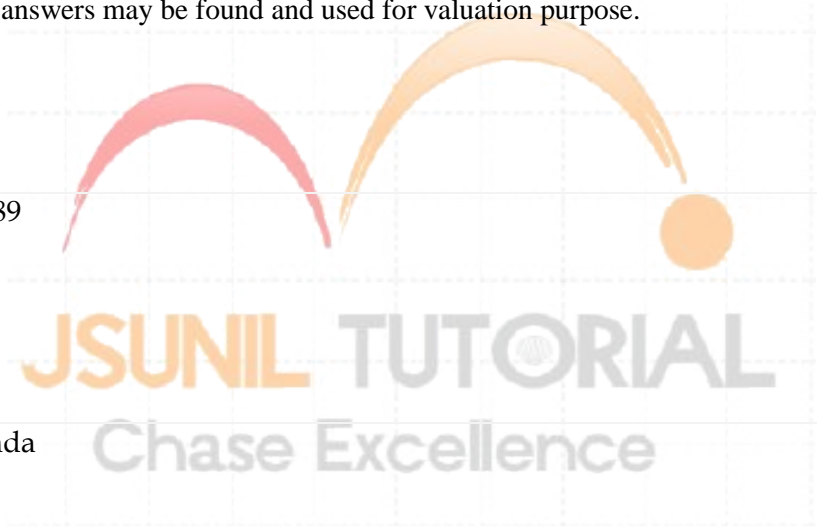
- (30.1) Which is the western most longitude of India ?
- (30.2) Name the state where the main parts of Aravali Range are located.
- (30.3) Tapi River originates from which range of mountains ?

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	In the year 1789	1
2	Narmada	1
3	Gujrat and Rajasthan.	1
4	India and Srilanka	1

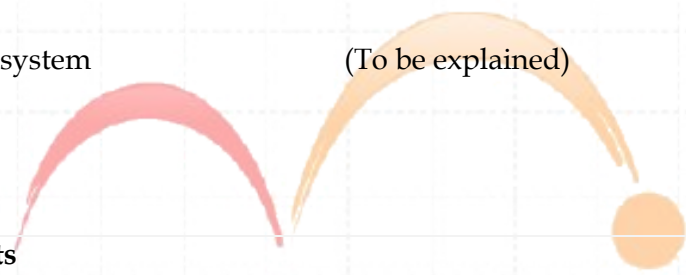
5	Taking over of the sea port	1
6	Of Zimbabwe.	1
7	Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by the society. The socio-economic in equality is reduced to the minimum. (Or any other relevant definition)	1
8	Uttar Pradesh	1
9		3
10	(1) At the beginning of 20 th century the vast majority of Russia's people were agriculturists. (2) About 85% of the population earned their living from agriculture. (3) Cultivators produced for the market as well as for their own needs and Russia was the major exporter of grain.	3
	अथवा / OR	
	(a) Lebensraum means living space with and this geopolitical concept was given by Hitler to annex neighbouring territories. (b) (i) He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement which would enhance the area of mother country and enable the settlers on new lands to	3

	<p>retain an intimate link with the place of origin.</p> <p>(ii) It would also enhance the material resources and power of the German nation and Poland was acquired based on this idea.</p>	
11	<p>(a) Autocratic rule of the Czar not subject to parliament.</p> <p>(b) Political parties illegal.</p> <p>(c) A vast empire consisting of various nationalities, Czar insensitive to their demand.</p>	3
	अथवा / OR	
	<p>(a) The gold reserves of Germany depleted in repaying the loans.</p> <p>(b) Germany refused to pay back the loan, French occupied leading industrial area Ruhr.</p> <p>(c) Germany retaliated and printed paper currency, the value of German mark fell.</p>	3
12	<p>Role of rivers :</p> <p>(i) Water from rivers is a natural resource essential for various human activities.</p> <p>(ii) River water is used for irrigation.</p> <p>(iii) May be used for hydro power generation.</p> <p>(iv) Used for navigation and even for transportation.</p>	3
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shivaliks • Its features <p>(i) They extend over a width of 10 – 50 km And have an altitude varying Between 900 and 1100 metres.</p> <p>(ii) These ranges are composed of Unconsolidated sediments.</p> <p>(iii) Its valleys are covered with thick gravel and alluvium.</p>	3
14	<p>(i) India's land boundary is 15,200 Km, Surrounded by neighbouring country.</p> <p>(ii) India spends lot on protection of border</p>	3

	(iii) Vast Coastline helps in international trade and marine resources.	
15	<p>(1) The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet, east of Mansarowar lake</p> <p>(2) It flows parallel to the Himalayas, enters into India in Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p>(3) It causes flood in India or any other special features</p>	3
16	<p>1 mark each for each value with explanation.</p> <p>(a) Concern for the striking workers.</p> <p>(b) Leadership necessary to lead the strike.</p> <p>(c) Welfare for the workers</p> <p>(d) Fight against injustice done to workers.</p>	3
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks were forbidden from living in white areas • Blacks could not work in white areas without a permit. <p>Separate trains, buses, hotels, hospitals, school, colleges etc. for the whites and blacks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	3
18	<p>(1) Leaders keep changing hence instability</p> <p>(2) No scope of morality</p> <p>(3) Decision are delayed</p> <p>(4) Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people.</p> <p>(Any three)</p>	3
19	<p>(1) Farmers retain a part of the crop for family consumption and sell the surplus in the market.</p> <p>(2) Small farmers grow just enough to fulfill the needs of the family and hence do not have any surplus to sell in the market.</p> <p>(3) Large farmers make big earnings by selling main crops in the market.</p>	3

20	<p>Market Activities include payment of remuneration or profit eg: wage labour earning wages. Non Market Activity does not involve payment of remuneration or profits. These involve production for self consumption. Government services are market activities.</p>	3
21	<p>Circumstances that helped the middle class in bringing social and economic changes in France in 18th century:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American war of Independence • Spread of new philosophy • Expansion of trade • The belief of the lawyers and administration that no group in society should be privileged by birth • Rise of new ideas that society should be based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all. 	5
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures taken by Stalin : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) supervising grain producing areas, grain collections and raiding Kulaks (ii) established state controlled large farms (iii) all peasants were forced to cultivate in collective farms (iv) the bulk of land and implements were given to the ownership of collective farms (v) profit was shared by the peasants (Any three) • Reaction of peasants : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) enraged peasants resisted the authorities and destroyed their Livestock (ii) the number of Cattle fell by one third between 1929 and 1931 	5
अथवा/ OR		

	<p>(a) All mothers not treated equally. (b) Women who bore racially undesirable children punished (c) Those who produced racially desirable children awarded. (d) Favored treatment in hospitals, concessions in shops, etc. (e) Those who deviated from the prescribed court of conduct punished.</p>	5		
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Western & Eastern Ghats determine the western & eastern edges of the Deccan plateau ● Western Ghats run parallel to the west coast <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - they are continuous - passes provide routes to rail & roads - Western Ghats are higher than E. Ghats - Average Elevation is 900 - 1600 mts - The western Ghats are known by different local names. ● It is Syhadri in the north Nilgaun and Annamilai in the middle and Cardamom hills in the south. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The height of the western Ghats progressively increases from North to South. The highest peak 2,633 mts. ● The eastern Ghats spread from Mahanadi to Nligiri in the south. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are discontinuous and irregular - Rivers draining into Bay of Bengal dissects the Eastern Ghats. Their average elevation is 600mts. ● Mahendragini (1500 mts) is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats. Shevroy hills and the Javadi hills are located to the South - East of the eastern Ghats. ● The most important rivers of Deccan Plateau are Mahanadi, Godawari, Krishna & Kaveri. 	5		
24	<p>Salient features :</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Written and lengthy constitution ● Federal Government ● Parliamentary Government ● Gives Fundamental Rights </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Secular ● Democratic ● Republic </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Written and lengthy constitution ● Federal Government ● Parliamentary Government ● Gives Fundamental Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Secular ● Democratic ● Republic 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Written and lengthy constitution ● Federal Government ● Parliamentary Government ● Gives Fundamental Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Secular ● Democratic ● Republic 			
25	<p>(a) General Jaruzelski</p> <p>(b) (i) Independent trade unions like Solidarity were formed.</p>	5		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Popularity of solidarity against one party communist rule. (iii) Not to give the people freedoms and rights. (iv) Widespread corruption and mismanagement by govt. 	
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palampur has : - • Electricity • Health centre • Communication • School • Transport system <p style="text-align: center;">(To be explained)</p> 	5
27	<p>Four requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land and other natural resources • labour i.e., people who carryout work • Capital i.e., variety of inputs required eg. fixed capital, working capital. • Human capital <p>Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human capital is most important as it can make use of other capitals. <p>Raw materials and money in hand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	5

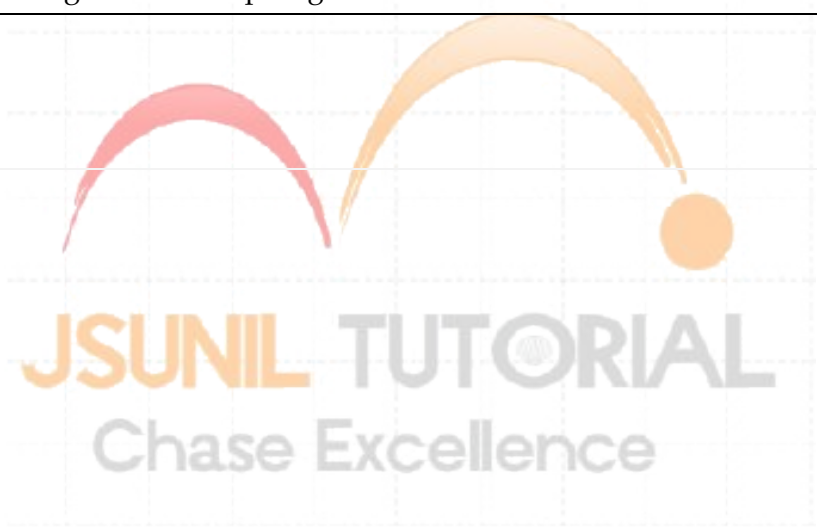
Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the giving wages cannot find jobs.

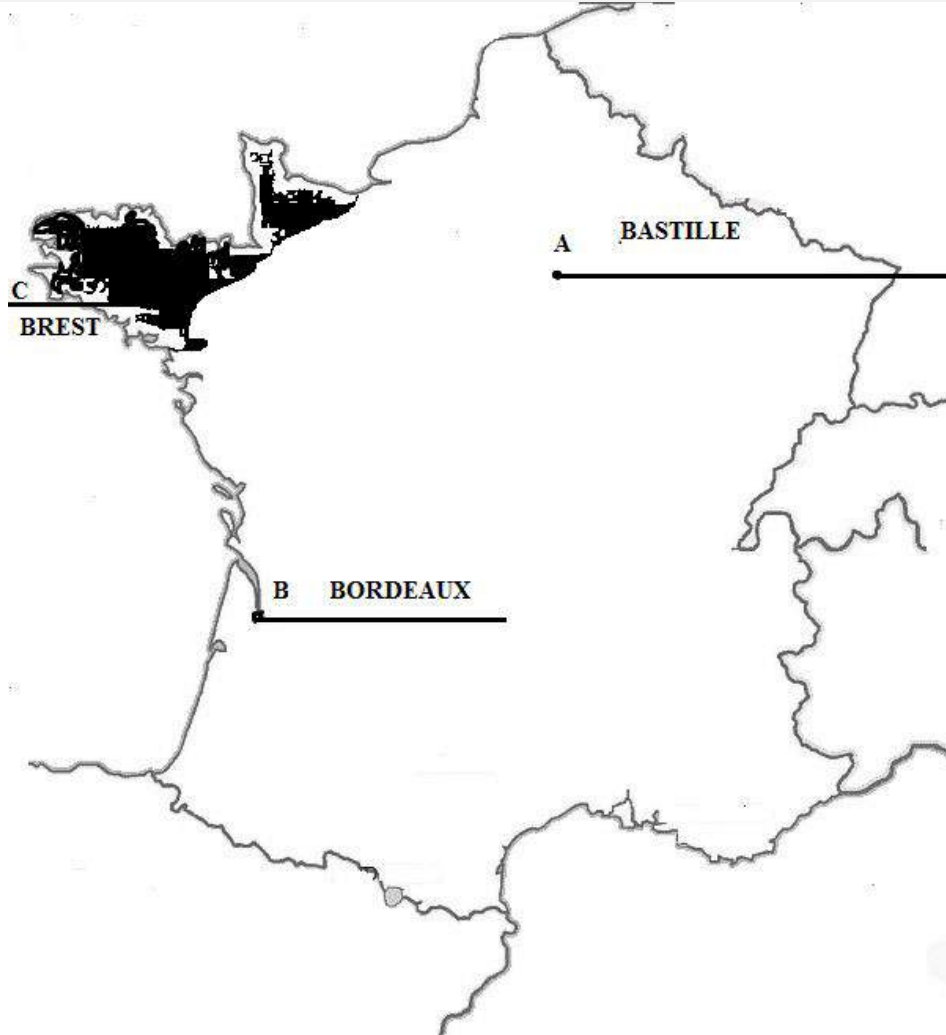
Rural

- (i) Seasonal Unemployment - When people don't get jobs during some months of year, near harvesting time
- (ii) Disguised Unemployment - People appear to be employed work requires service of many people but engages few people, even if these people are removed, work must be affected

Urban

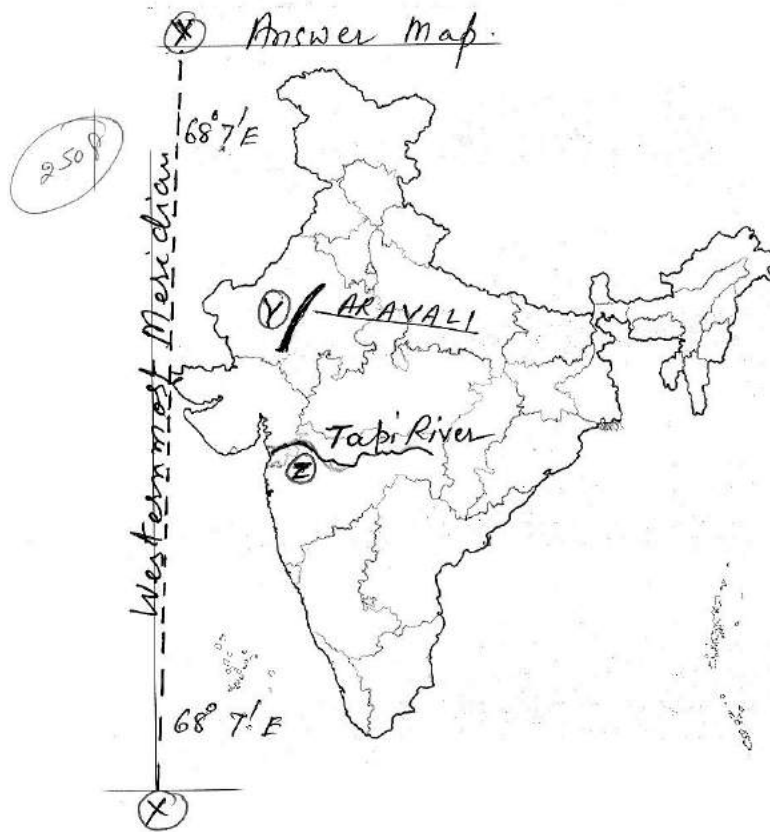
Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment. It has become a common phenomenon. Youth with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are not able to find jobs. Unemployment of graduate and post graduate has increased.





Bastille
Bordeaux or Nantes
Brest

Chase Excellence



For visually impaired Candidates only

(30.1) 68° 7' E

(30.2) Rajasthan

(30.3) Satpura Range