

Periodic Test (2) 2019-20
Sub. : Social Science
Class : IX

Time : 2.30 Hrs.

M.M. : 40

General Instructions :

AP
24

- i) All questions are compulsory.
- ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- iii) After completion the work attach the map inside your answer book.

सामान्य निर्देश :

- 1) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- 2) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- 3) मानचित्र कार्य पूर्ण करने के पश्चात मानचित्र को उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न करें।

Very Short Answer Type Questions :

1×10=10

Q.1 Louis XVI belongs to which dynasty?

लुई XVI किस वंश के थे?

Q.2 Name the author of the book- 'Two treaties of Government'.

'टू ट्रीटीज ऑफ गवर्नमेंट'— पुस्तक के लेखक का नाम लिखो।

Q.3 what was the new name given to petersburg?

पीटसवर्ग का आधुनिक नाम लिखिए।

Q.4 A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred as—

तीन ओर से समुद्र से घिरे स्थलीय भाग को क्या कहते हैं?

Q.5 The strait separating Sri Lanka from India.

भारत और श्रीलंका को अलग करने वाली जल संधि?

Q.6 In which state is the Wular lake located?

वूलर झील किस राज्य में स्थित है?

Q.7 What is ZANU-PF?

जानु-पीएफ क्या है?

Q.8 Name of the autobiography written by Nelson Mandela.

नेलसन मंडेला की आत्मकथा का नाम लिखिए।

Q.9 Which crop is grown in palampur during rainy season?

बरसात के मौसम में पालमपुर में कौन सी फसल उगाई जाती है?

Q.10 Which state has highest consumption of chemical fertilisers in India?

भारत के किस राज्य में रसायनिक उर्वरक का उपयोग सर्वाधिक किया जाता है?

Short Answer Type Questions : $3 \times 4 = 12$

Q.11 Why did Trarist autocracy collapse in 1917?

1917 में ज़ार का शासन क्यों खत्म हो गया?

Q.12 Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.

हिमालय तथा प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों के मुख्य अन्तरों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Q.13 Why is democracy considered better than any other forms of government?

लोकतंत्र को अन्य किसी भी प्रकार की सरकार से अच्छा क्यों समझा जाता है?

Q.14 What are the various activities undertaken in the primary, secondary and tertiary sector?

प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक क्षेत्रों में किस तरह की विभिन्न आर्थिक क्रियायें संचालित की जाती हैं?

Long Answer Type Questions :

$5 \times 3 = 15$

Q.15 Discuss why Nazism become popular in Germany by 1930?

1930 तक आते आते जर्मनी में नात्सीवाद को लोकप्रियता क्यों मिलने लगी?

Q.16 Explain the following in brief- Sovereigns Republic.

निम्नलिखित शब्दों की संक्षेप में व्याख्या कीजिए—

सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व सम्पन्न, गणराज्य

Q.17 Discuss two major reasons for poverty in India and current government strategy of poverty alleviation.

भारत में निर्धनता के दो मुख्य कारण बताइए तथा वर्तमान निर्धनता उन्मूलन की वर्तमान सरकारी नीति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Q.18 On the outline map of India locate the following- 3

- i) Tamil Nadu,
- ii) Coromandal Coast,
- iii) Water Lake

भारत के रेखामानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को अंकित कीजिए—

- 1) तमिलनाडु,
- 2) कोरोमण्डल तट,
- 3) बुलर झील

Masking Scheme

M.M.10

1. Bourbon dynasty
2. John Locke
3. Petrograd
4. Peninsula
5. Falk Strait
6. Jammu and Kashmir
7. Political Party of Zimbabwe
8. The long walk to freedom
9. Jowar and Bajra
10. Punjab
11. The Tsarist autocracy collapsed in 1917 because
 - (i) Public mistrust and a growing dissatisfaction with their policy.
 - (ii) That imposed restrictions on political activity and changed voting laws.
 - (iii) Peasants worked as serfs.
12. Himalayan Rivers -
 - (i) Himalayan Rivers receives water throughout the year from rain and melted snow.
 - (ii) These rivers originates from the north of mountain range.
 - (iii) These rivers form big deltas.
- Peninsular Rivers:
 1. These rivers are seasonal.
 2. Shorter and shallower courses.
 3. These rivers form comparatively small delta.
13. Democracy improves the quality of decision making.
 - (i) Provides peaceful solution.
 - (ii) Based on political equality.
 - (iii) Allow us to correct its own mistake.

14. Primary Sector - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, etc.
Secondary sector - Manufacturing.
Tertiary Sector - Banking, Transport, Trade, Insurance, Journalism, etc.

15. Main causes of the popularity of Nazism in Germany.
(a) Treaty of Versailles. (b) Economic Crisis
(c) Political Turmoil (d) Germany had no faith in Democracy.
(e) Failure of Weimar Republic / Hitler's Personality.

16. Sovereign - People have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters.
No external power can dictate the government of India.
Republic - The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position.
Justice - Citizens cannot be discriminated on grounds of caste, religion and gender. Social inequalities have to be reduced. Govt should work for the welfare of all.

17. Reasons for poverty in India. -

- (a) The policies of the colonial government - Ruined traditional handicrafts.
- (b) Indian administration failed at two fronts - promotion of economic growth and population control.

Government strategy of poverty alleviation.

- (a) Promotion of economic growth.
- (b) Targeted anti-poverty programmes -
NRECA 2005, Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana - (PMRY) Rural Employment Generation Programme
Antyodaya Anna Yojana, National Food for work Programme

Kendriya Vidyalaya Regional Office Lucknow

Blue Print of Question paper of Social science

For Periodic Assessment – 2 Class-IX

Session-2019-20

Max Marks-40

Time – 90 Minutes (10 Minutes should be given separately for reading of Question paper)

SR.NO.	TOPIC/NAME OF THE LESSON	V.S.A. (1 MARKS)	S. A. (3 MARKS)	L.A. (5 MARKS)	Map	TOTAL
1	THE FRENCH REVOLUTION	2(1)				2
2	SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION	1(1)	1(3)			4
3	NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER			1(5)		5
4	INDIA-SIZE AND LOCATION	1(2)			1	2
5	PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA	1(1)			1	2
6	DRAINAGE	1(1)	1(3)		1	5
7	WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?	1(1)	1(3)			4
8	CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN	1(1)		1(5)		6
9	THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR	2(1)				2
10	PEOPLE AS RESOURCE		1(3)			3
11	Poverty as challenge			1(5)		5
	TOTAL	1*10=10	3*4=12	5*3=15	1*3=3	40