

SET - B

Eng. Medium 9 <sup>th</sup> GSEB Batch :	<b>MAHESH TUTORIALS</b> <b>SUBJECT : Social Science</b> <b>Group - 1</b> <b>Chapter : 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15</b> <b>Model Answer Paper</b>	<b>Test -</b> Date: Time: 2 Hrs Marks : 50
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<b>SECTION - A [10 Marks]</b>		
<b>Fill in the blanks : [1 Marks Each]</b>		<b>02</b>
1.	Charles Wood	
2.	Preamble	
<b>True or False : [1 Marks Each]</b>		<b>02</b>
3.	False	
4.	False	
<b>Answer in one or two word : [1 Marks Each]</b>		<b>02</b>
5.	Benito Mussolini was the Italian dictator.	
6.	The UN Secretariat is situated in the city of New York in the USA.	
<b>Maths 'A' and 'B' : [1 Marks Each]</b>		<b>02</b>
<b>'A'</b>		<b>'B'</b>
7.	Name of Brahmputra in Assam	c. Dihang
8.	Nilgiri hills are in	a. Tamil Nadu
<b>Multiple Choice Questions : [1 Marks Each]</b>		<b>02</b>
9.	(D) Both a and b	
10.	(B) 1976	
<b>SECTION - B [16 Marks]</b>		
<b>Give Reason : [2 Mark]</b>		<b>02</b>
11.	Tipu Sultan was known as 'The Tiger of Mysore'.	
⇒	He refused to accept the Subsidiary alliance system.	½
⇒	The company had to take support from Nizam to fight with Tipu Sultan.	½
⇒	Tipu sultan was finally killed by Lord Wellesley in Fourth Anglo - Mysore War, but never bowed in front of British.	½
<b>Define or answer the following in short : [1 Marks Each]</b>		<b>02</b>
12.	<b>[A]</b> A member of the Serbian nationalist (terrorist) organisation 'Black Hand' assassinated the Austrian Crown-Prince and his wife.	1
	<b>[B]</b> Spain had acquired control over The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg.	1
<b>Differentiate between : [2 Mark]</b>		<b>02</b>
13.	<b>Northern Himalayas and Eastern Himalaya. [Any 2 Points]</b>	
<b>No.</b>	<b>Northern Himalayas</b>	<b>Eastern Himalaya</b>
1	There are three mountain ranges parallel to each other. Greater Himalayas, Central Himalayas and Shivalik.	They are situated in the eastern part of Himalayas and have many hills.
2	They are spread in very large area.	They are spread in very less area.
3	They have many high mountain peaks, hill station, Holy places, Valleys etc	They are covered with dense forest.

<b>Answer the following questions : [2 Marks Each]</b>		<b>10</b>
<b>14.</b>	Under chairmanship of Rowlatt, the then British Law Minister, British government passed 'Rowlatt Act' in 1919.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	Their objective was to suppress revolutionary activities through this Act.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	This Act suppressed individual freedom and freedom of speech.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	According to this act, any suspicious person could be jailed without any trial.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	Therefore, Gandhiji even called this Act as the 'Black Act'.	
<b>15.</b>	Narmada originates near Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	It is 1312 km long.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	It flows westward through rift valley and merge into Arabian sea.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	Tributaries meet Narmada at right angle.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	It flows west side in rift valley.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	Dhuadhar water fall is located on Narmada river.	$\frac{1}{2}$
<b>16.</b>	The Constitution of India has given this Right to Constitutional Remedies as an assurance of fundamental rights to every citizen.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	If any fundamental right is not followed or if it is breached, a citizen can approach a High Court or Supreme Court to protect his rights.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	Now it is the duty of the courts to attend to the complaints of breach of fundamental rights and award justice to them.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	According to Dr. Ambedkar the right to Constitutional remedies is like the 'Soul of the whole Constitution.'	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	Of course when an emergency is declared in the country like all other rights, this right is also suspended.	$\frac{1}{2}$
<b>OR</b>		
<b>16.</b>	Under the Constitution, the State has got the right to make special arrangements for children.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	Under this right, forcing children to work and forcing them into begging are considered punishable offence.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	Similarly, making children below the age of 14 years work beyond their capacity and employing them in factories, mines, or other hazardous places is also considered exploitation.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	To save children below 14 years of age from exploitation, the Constitution has made specific provision of not allowing them to be employed for any hazardous work.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	If the employer fails to follow this provision, it becomes a criminal offence under Abolition of Child Labour.	$\frac{1}{2}$
<b>17.</b>	All citizens are given equal rights in India without any discrimination of caste, creed, gender etc.	1
⇒	Government has no leniency towards any religion or creed.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	Everyone is free to follow a religion of his/her choice.	$\frac{1}{2}$
<b>18.</b>	Lakes are important to us by many ways. <span style="float: right;"><b>[Any five points]</b></span>	
⇒	Some rivers are originated from lake. e.g. Nile from Lake Victoria.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	The lake which gets lot of water from rainfall, can be used for irrigation.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	They are useful at the time of drought.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	They are also useful for generating electricity	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	They are places of natural beauty so they become tourist place. They also attract many birds.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	They are important for fishery.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	Lake like Sambhar is useful for making salt.	$\frac{1}{2}$
⇒	They increase the water table of the surrounding region.	$\frac{1}{2}$

**SECTION - C [12 Marks]**

**Answer the following questions : [3 Marks Each]**

- |            |  |           |
|------------|--|-----------|
| <b>19.</b> | The spirit of freedom of speech and thought developed in people of India with coming up of newspapers.   | <b>12</b> |
|            | ⇒ Evil customs in Indian society like Sati Pratha, female infanticide, child marriages, etc were decreased.  | ½         |
|            | ⇒ Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Durgaram Mehta, Behramji Malbari, etc played important roles.  | ½         |
|            | ⇒ Due to britishers need for English knowing working class, English education started in India.  | ½         |
|            | ⇒ Lord Macaulay initiated to impart English education in India.  | ½         |
|            | ⇒ Charles Wood's recommendation was accepted and as a result universities came up in Mumbai, Madras and Kolkata.   | ½         |
| <b>20.</b> | Political equality means that everyone is treated in the same way in the political sphere.   | ½         |
|            | ⇒ This means that every citizen is considered equal under the law, every citizen gets the right to vote, contest election and demand justice.                                    | ½         |
|            | ⇒ Unless all the citizens are treated equally irrespective of their caste, religion, economic status, education and gender, they cannot be considered as treated socially equal. | ½         |
|            | ⇒ Moreover, every citizen should get equal opportunity to work and share the resources of the nation.  | ½         |
|            | ⇒ This refers to economic equality.  | ½         |
|            | ⇒ Thus we can say that political equality can only be attained only when a person is given social and economic equality too.   | ½         |
| <b>21.</b> | After First World War ended, in order to establish peace across the world, the league of Nations was formed.   | ½         |
|            | ⇒ But, it failed to control the imperialist policies of many countries, thus Second World War started in 1939.   | ½         |
|            | ⇒ So, after Second World War, Allied nations decided to maintain world peace and amiable relation between all the nations.   | ½         |
|            | ⇒ Therefore, there was a need to form a world organisation.  | ½         |
|            | ⇒ It resulted in the establishment of United Nations (UN) on 24 <sup>th</sup> October, 1945.   | ½         |
|            | ⇒ It's headquarters are in New York of USA.  | ½         |
|            | <b>OR</b>  |           |
| <b>21.</b> | It is the most important organ of the UN.  | ½         |
|            | ⇒ It has 5 permanent members like USA, Britain, France, China and Russia.  | ½         |
|            | ⇒ It has 10 other nations as non - permanent members for a term of 2 years, through General assembly they are chosen.  | ½         |
|            | <b>Its functions are as follows :</b>  |           |
|            | ⇒ It solves the disputes of nations peacefully through mediations and negotiations.  | ½         |
|            | ⇒ 5 permanent members have a special power to reject any decision it is called as 'Veto' or 'Right to deny'.   | ½         |
|            | ⇒ Russia has used Veto maximum number of times.  | ½         |
| <b>22.</b> | <b>Map :</b> i. Mark a region with Mountain Soil   | 1         |
|            | ii. Mark and label Sambhar Lake  | 1         |
|            | iii. Mark the Eastern Ghats  | 1         |

**SECTION - D [12 Marks]**

**Answer the following questions : [4 Marks Each]**

- |            |  |           |
|------------|--|-----------|
| <b>23.</b> | On 13 <sup>th</sup> April 1919, the day of Baisakhi, huge number of people gathered in Amritsar, Punjab to oppose the arrest of their leaders. | <b>12</b> |
|            | ⇒ This public gathering was organised in the Jallianwala Bagh.   | ½         |
|            | ⇒ General Dyer along with his troops surrounded the place and without warning,   | ½         |

- he ordered to open fire.
- ⇒ The Bagh was surrounded by high walls on four side, only entry and exit was narrow and blocked by British troops. 1/2
  - ⇒ According to British government report, 379 people died and 1200 got injured. 1/2
  - ⇒ While, a committee formed by Congress reported the death of 1000 people in the firing. 1/2
  - ⇒ 'Hunter Commission', investigating the case on behalf of the British government defended General Dyer. 1/2
  - ⇒ Dyer was forgiven and his act was said to be as 'an innocent mistake that happened unknowingly.' 1/2
  - ⇒ Even, in England, General Dyer was awarded with a sword and 2000 pounds. 1/2
  - ⇒ This incident gave an immense shock to the entire India. 1/2
  - ⇒ Gandhiji too lost faith in the British Government. 1/2
  - ⇒ This tragedy played an important role in making nation united and also became base for future Non-Cooperation movement. 1/2

**OR**

- 23.** After the suspension of Non-co-Operation Movement, leaders of Congress like Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das formed 'Swarajya Party', after leaving Congress. 1/2
- ⇒ The leaders of Swarajya party continued the constructive works of Non-Co-Operation movement. 1/2
  - ⇒ They also contested elections in November 1923 and got elected with clear majority in central and provincial legislatures both. 1/2
  - ⇒ They opposed the unfair policies of British government in these assemblies. 1/2
  - ⇒ It didn't get majority only in Bengal, but emerged as a strong party. 1/2
  - ⇒ Motilal Nehru was elected as party leader in the Central legislature and Chittaranjan Das was elected in Bengal province. 1/2
  - ⇒ Due to the strong, bold and good working system of Swarajya Party, government had to appoint Simon Commission two years earlier. 1/2
  - ⇒ The working and functioning of Swarajya party were disciplined and under all values of Parliament. 1/2
  - ⇒ It proved the British government that Indians can rule constitutionally and democratically. 1/2
  - ⇒ The educated class of India, was very much attracted towards the Swarajya Party. 1/2
  - ⇒ Swarajya Party played an important role in bringing achievement of Independence closer. 1/2
- 24.** On the northern boundary, India has Himalayan mountain ranges. 1/2
- ⇒ They are covered with ice and snow. It has many features like glaciers, valleys, canyon etc. 1/2
  - ⇒ On the south of Himalaya there is fertile alluvial plain. 1/2
  - ⇒ On the western side of India has Thar Desert is located. 1/2
  - ⇒ India also has many plateaus having different heights. 1/2
  - ⇒ It is a peninsula. 1/2
  - ⇒ It also has coastal plain. 1/2
  - ⇒ It has called islands Andaman and Nicobar in Bay of Bengal. 1/2
  - ⇒ It also has Lakshadweep in Arabian sea. 1/2
  - ⇒ India has many hills and rivers. 1/2
  - ⇒ So, we can say that India has very large variety of physical features. 1/2
- 25.** There are six types of soil. They are : 1/2
1. Alluvial soil      2. Black soil      3. Red soil
  4. Laterite soil      5. Mountain soil      6. Desert soil
- 1. Alluvial soil** : Alluvial soil is very fertile. It is formed due to sediments brought and deposited by river. There are two types of it. 1/2

- ⇒ **Bangar** : Soil contains old alluvium in the upper valley region. It has dark colour. It is sticky. ½
- ⇒ **Khadar** : It is formed due to fresh alluvium deposited by river. It is found near riverbed. It is more sandy than Bangar. ½
- ⇒ We find alluvial soil in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal etc. ½
- 2. Black soil** :
- a. Black soil is very sticky and fertile. ½
- b. It can hold water for long time. ½
- c. It is formed from Metamorphic rocks. ½
- d. It is an ideal soil for growing cotton. ½
- e. It is known as regur soil. ½
- f. It is found in Maharashtra, western Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamilnadu. ½

★★★★ *Best of Luck* ★★★★★

