

SET - B

<p>9th CBSE Batch :</p>	<p>MAHESH TUTORIALS SUBJECT : Social Science History : 1, 2 or 3, Geography : 1, 2, 3 Political Science : 2, 3, 4 Economics : 1, 2 Model Answer Paper</p>	<p>Test - Date: Marks : 60 Time: 2 Hrs</p>
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<p>Q : 1</p>	<p>Answer the following questions : [1 marks]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abbé Sieyès, originally a priest, wrote an influential Pamphlet called 'What is the Third Estate'. 2. The abdication of Tsar Nicholas II was the most significant result of the February Revolution. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. A synagogue is a place of worship for people of the Jewish faith. 3. Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in 1980. 4. Every adult citizen of a democratic country has the right to vote irrespective of creed, caste, sex or colour and everyone's vote is of equal value. 5. The Indian union extends between latitudes 6°45'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E. 6. River Narmada rises at Amarkantak hills in Madhya Pradesh. 7. Capital that is used up in production, like raw materials and cash in hand, is known as working capital. 8. Seasonal unemployment occurs when people who are willing to work are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. <p>Q : 2</p> <p>Answer the following questions : [3 marks]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. (i) Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability. For e.g. : India, where the rulers change every five years. (ii) Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality. (iii) A number of people have to be consulted before taking a decision. Which leads to delays in decision making process. (iv) It leads to corruption as it is based on electoral competition. 10. (i) A large group among the Jacobins decided to start wearing long striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers., (ii) This was to set themselves apart from the fashionable sections of society, especially nobles, who wore knee length breeches. (iii) These Jacobins came to be known as the 'sans-culottes', literally meaning 'those without knee breeches.' 11. (i) Most of the industries were the private property of the industrialists. Most of the workers were working for about 10 to 12 hours, a day. (ii) They were paid very low wages. (iii) The working conditions were also very poor. (iv) Women workers made up about 31% of the factory labour, but they were paid less than men. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. The Weimar Constitution had three inherent defects : 	<p>08</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> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>27</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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	(i) It was based on proportional representation, which made achieving a majority by one party virtually impossible. Only coalition governments ruled.	1										
	(ii) Existence of Article 48 in the Constitution, which gave the President the power to impose emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree.	1										
	(iii) Due to 20 different coalition governments being formed in 14 years, people lost confidence in the democratic Parliamentary system, as it offered no solutions to their problems.	1										
12.	(i) Under this policy, Blacks were forced to live in crowded townships lacking basic amenities.	½										
	(ii) There were separate buses, trains, public toilets and even separate parks for the Blacks.	1										
	(iii) Their children went to inferior schools and all Blacks had to carry a racial identity card at all times.	1										
	(iv) They had no political rights and no representation in Parliament.	½										
13.	(i) No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India.	½										
	(ii) The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.	1										
	(iii) The trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India.	1										
	(iv) Thus the long coastline of India has led to the development of ocean routes which have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities and enhanced foreign trade of India.	½										
14.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>The Western Ghats</th> <th>The Eastern Ghats</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Their height is 900-1600 metres. Anai Mudi (2,695 metres) is the highest peak of the Western Ghats.</td> <td>1. The Eastern Ghats are lower than the Western Ghats. It ranges from 600-900 metres. Mahendragiri (1,501 metres) is the highest peak of this region.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. They have steep slopes as height increases from north to south.</td> <td>2. They have a gentle slope.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. The Western Ghats are continuous and can be crossed through the passes only.</td> <td>3. The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous, irregular and dissected by rivers.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. The Western Ghats are characterised by having Tropical evergreen forest. They have evergreen to deciduous forests.</td> <td>4. The Eastern Ghats have scrub vegetation due to overgrazing and deforestation.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	The Western Ghats	The Eastern Ghats	1. Their height is 900-1600 metres. Anai Mudi (2,695 metres) is the highest peak of the Western Ghats.	1. The Eastern Ghats are lower than the Western Ghats. It ranges from 600-900 metres. Mahendragiri (1,501 metres) is the highest peak of this region.	2. They have steep slopes as height increases from north to south.	2. They have a gentle slope.	3. The Western Ghats are continuous and can be crossed through the passes only.	3. The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous, irregular and dissected by rivers.	4. The Western Ghats are characterised by having Tropical evergreen forest. They have evergreen to deciduous forests.	4. The Eastern Ghats have scrub vegetation due to overgrazing and deforestation.	1
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	OR											
14.	MAP :											
a.	Standard Meridian of India b. Lakshwadweep Island c. Narmada River											
15.	Features :											
	(i) Most of the Peninsular rivers drain into the Bay of Bengal.	1										
	(ii) These rivers make deltas at their mouth.	1										
	(iii) Narmada and Tapi are the only rivers which make estuaries.	1										
	(iv) Drainage basin is comparatively small.											
16.	The importance of growing more than one crop on a piece of land is that -											
	(i) It maintains the fertility of the soil.	½										
	(ii) It uses the same area for more crop production.	½										

	(iii) It benefits the farmer economically.	½
	(iv) The farmer's increased earning enables easier arranging of working capital for the next year.	½
	(v) It generates employment for many people throughout the year.	1
17.	Two difference between economic and non-economic activities are :	
(i)	The production of goods and services which add value to the National Income are economic activities. Non-economic activities do not add to the National Income, as they are only for self consumption.	1
(ii)	Economic activities are those activities which are performed for pay or profit, whereas non- economic activities do not involve any transfer of goods and services for money or any other kind of remuneration.	2
Q : 3	Answer the following questions : [5 marks]	25
18.	(i) The representatives of the third estate viewed themselves as spokesmen for the whole French nation.	1
	(ii) They assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles on 20th June, 1789. They declared themselves as a National Assembly.	1
	(iii) They decided not to disperse until they have drafted a Constitution for France which would curtail the power of the monarch.	1
	(iv) Mirabeau and Abbé Sieyès were the prominent leaders of the National Assembly.	1
	(v) Thus, it heralded the awakening of the French people to revolt against the oppression by the privileged classes, which led to the revolution.	1
19.	Bolsheviks: They were the majority group of the workers of Russia, who under their leader Lenin, believed in the revolutionary methods for bringing about changes in the society and the state. In their opinion, the parliamentary methods would not be able to bring about any changes in a country like Russia where no democratic rights existed and where there was no Parliament. Ultimately, it was these Bolsheviks who were able to bring about a successful revolution in Russia in 1917 and they changed the whole structure of the state and the society.	2½
	Mensheviks: They were the other part of the Russian workers who believed in parliamentary methods and participation in elections for running the state and the society. This election for running the state and the society. This group was in minority and hence its members were known as 'Mensheviks'. These people favoured parties as were existing in France and Germany which took part in elections to the legislature of their countries. But this party failed to achieve anything because the Czar of Russia did not believe in parliamentary methods.	2½
	OR	
19.	The five steps adopted by the Nazis to establish a racial state were :	
(i)	Nazi ideology stated that the Nordic German Aryans were at the top and the Jews were located at the lowest rung of society.	1
(ii)	The Jews, Gypsies and Blacks were regarded as racially impure and undesirable and they were widely persecuted.	1
(iii)	Under the Euthanasia programme, many Germans who were considered mentally or physically unfit were sentenced to death.	1
(iv)	Russians and Poles were considered as subhuman and captured civilians from Russia and Poland were forced to work as slave labour.	1
(v)	From 1933 to 1938, the Nazis terrorised, pauperised and segregated the Jews, compelling them to leave Germany. From 1939 to 1945, a large number of them were killed in gas chambers in Poland.	1
		½

20.	The procedure of the nomination of a candidate to contest a particular election:	
(i)	Any citizen of the minimum age of 25 years can file his nomination. Filing the nomination means he can present himself as a candidate.	1
(ii)	Every person who wishes to contest an election has to fill a 'nomination form' and give some money as 'security deposit'.	1
(iii)	Recently, a new system of declaration has been introduced on direction from the Supreme Court. Every candidate has to make a legal' declaration, giving full details of:	1
	(a) Serious criminal cases pending against the candidate;	½
	(b) Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family; and	½
	(c) Educational qualification of the candidate.	½
	This information has to be made public. This provides an opportunity to the voters to make their decision on the basis of the information provided by the candidates.	½
21.	(i) Geologically, the Peninsular Plateau constitutes one of the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface. It was supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks.	1
	(ii) The Himalayas and the Northern Plains are the most recent landforms.	1
	(iii) From the view point of geology, Himalayan Mountains form an unstable zone.	1
	(iv) The whole mountain system of Himalaya represents a very youthful topography with high peaks, deep valleys and fast flowing rivers.	1
	(v) The Peninsular Plateau is composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks with gently rising hills and wide valleys.	1
22.	Five main features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are :	
(i)	To provide useful and elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group.	1
(ii)	To bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the active participation of the community in the management of schools.	1
(iii)	To allow children to learn about their natural environment in order to develop their potential both spiritually and materially.	1
(iv)	To inculcate value-based learning, which allows children an opportunity to work for each other's well-being, rather than to pursue mere selfish pursuits.	1
(v)	To realise the importance of early childhood care and education, looking at the 0-14 years age as a continuity.	1

★★★★ **Best of Luck** ★★★★★