

Eng. Medium
9th GSEB
Batch :

MAHESH TUTORIALS

SUBJECT : Social Science
Group - 1

Chapter : 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15
Model Answer Paper

Test -
Date:
Time: 2 Hrs
Marks : 50

SECTION - A [10 Marks]

Fill in the blanks : [1 Marks Each]

1. Regulating
2. Adult

02

True or False : [1 Marks Each]

3. True
4. True

02

Answer in one or two word : [1 Marks Each]

5. Adolf Hitler was the German dictator.
6. The International Court of Justice is situated at The Hague in The Netherlands.

02

Maths 'A' and 'B' : [1 Marks Each]

'A'

'B'

7. Name of river Ganga in Bangladesh
8. Highest peak of Mt. Abu

- b. Padma
- d. Gurushikhar

02

Multiple Choice Questions : [1 Marks Each]

9. (B) c
10. (B) 10th December, 1948

02

SECTION - B [16 Marks]

Give Reason : [2 Mark]

11. It is considered as an important event as the trade which was stopped due to fall of Constantinople was started.
⇒ Europeans would get all their requirement through trade.
⇒ They could earn even more profit from trade.

02

Define or answer the following in short : [1 Marks Each]

12. [A] American President Woodrow Wilson played a leading role in the establishment of the League of Nations.
[B] The European nations divided the territory in Africa among themselves at the Berlin Conference (1884 - 85).

02

Differentiate between : [2 Mark]

13. **West coast plain and East coast plain [Any 2 Points]**

02

No.	West Coast Plain	East Coast Plain
1	It is in between Arabian sea and western ghat	It is in between Bay of Bengal and eastern ghat
2	It is narrow	It is broad
3	It starts from Gujarat to kerala.	It starts from West Bengal to Tamilnadu
4	It has many creeks.	It has many delta.
5	The main ports are Mumbai, Marmagaon and many others.	The main ports are Vishakhapatnam , Chennai and many others.
6	Its northern part is known as Konkan and southern part is known as Malabar	Its northern part is known as North Sircar and southern part is known as Coromandel coast.

½

½

½

½

	Answer the following questions : [2 Marks Each]	10
14.	Viceroy Lord Curzon divided Bengal, the largest province of British ruled India, in two parts namely East Bengal and West Bengal.	½
⇒	This division was to be implemented on 16 th October 1905.	½
⇒	Bengal's division was done purposely to break the unity of Hindu's and Muslim's of Bengal and stop nationalistic activities.	½
⇒	But, Curzon gave excuse of improving administrative efficiency through division.	½
15.	It is the largest of the peninsular region. It is originated in Western Ghats near Nasik.	½
⇒	It is 1465 km long. 50% of its basin is in the Maharashtra and the other is in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.	1
⇒	It is known as Ganga of south due to longer flow large basin.	½
16.	Every citizen has been given protection against exploitation in any field by this right.	½
⇒	This right bans the practice of treating a person as a slave.	½
⇒	It bans forced labour, child labour, flesh trade, etc.	½
⇒	All types of exploitation are punishable by law.	½
⇒	Under this right children under the age of 14 years cannot be employed in a factory, mine or any dangerous place.	½
⇒	This type of exploitation is declared as a punishable crime.	½
⇒	Special provisions are made in the Constitution against exploitation.	½
⇒	Thus this right respects an individual and protects him against unjust exploitation.	½
	OR	
16.	The Constitution has given the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' to assure the citizen of implementation of fundamental rights.	½
⇒	Under this Right, any citizen can seek the protection of his fundamental rights from the court.	½
⇒	Thus, the right to Constitutional remedies has a unique importance.	½
⇒	Therefore the architect of our Constitution, Dr Ambedkar has called the Right to Constitutional remedies as the 'Soul of our Constitution.'	½
17.	Preamble is the introduction of our constitution.	½
⇒	The words written in the preamble highlights the soul of the constitutions.	1
⇒	It also depends on the mind and objective of constitution makers.	½
18.	Rivers are important to us by many ways. [Any five points]	
⇒	They are natural source of water.	½
⇒	They satisfy the basic need of people like drinking, washing, bathing, cleaning etc.	½
⇒	They are very useful for agriculture- irrigation.	½
⇒	They make nearby land fertile.	½
⇒	They are useful for industries.	½
⇒	They are useful for making dams and generating hydro-electricity.	½
⇒	They increase water table of nearby region. Some of the navigable rivers are useful for water transport.	½
⇒	They are useful for fishery.	½
⇒	Many cities, towns and villages are located on their bank .	½
	SECTION - C [12 Marks]	
	Answer the following questions : [3 Marks Each]	12
19.	Dalhousie annexed the kingdom by	½
⇒	Direct war with kingdoms :- e.g. Punjab and Pegu,	½
⇒	Due to king dying without heir :- e.g. Satara, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Udepur, Jhansi, Baghat and Nagpur	½

⇒	On the ground of mismanagement :- e.g. Awadh	½
⇒	On the ground of debt collection :- e.g. Nizam's province and	½
⇒	To end a namesake rule :- e.g. Karnataka and Tanjore	½
20.	There is clear division of functions and powers between the Union government and the State governments in our Constitution.	½
⇒	The Constitution has classified these functions and powers of the Union and the State governments in three lists the Union list, the State list and the Concurrent list.	
⇒	The Union list mainly consists of subjects which are of national interest, e.g., defence, foreign affairs, atomic energy, finance and banking, post and telegraph, railways, etc.	½
⇒	There are 97 subjects in Union list.	½
⇒	Only the Union government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Union list.	
⇒	The State list mainly consists of subjects like law and order, local government bodies, agriculture, education, health, internal trade and commerce of the state, etc.	½
⇒	There are 66 subjects in the State list.	
	Concurrent list	
⇒	Both the Union and the State governments are empowered to enact marriage and divorce, education, economic planning, trade bodies, etc. laws.	½
⇒	There are 47 subjects in this list.	
⇒	On these subjects if both of them have passed a law, the law passed by the Union government is said to be valid.	
⇒	Those subjects, on which no laws have been made, are called residuary subjects.	
⇒	On these subjects only the union government is empowered to make laws.	½
21.	General Assembly is the largest organ of the United Nations.	½
⇒	All member nations are included as its representatives.	
⇒	Each nations can send 5 representatives to the General Assembly but only one vote per nation is casted during elections.	½
	Its functions are as follows :	
⇒	It can advise, discuss or suggest any matter related to international relations or disputes.	½
⇒	It allocates the annual expenditures to other organs as announced by the Secretary General.	½
⇒	It tries to find solutions of economic problems related to human rights, disarmament etc.	½
⇒	Decision of majority is considered while discussing general matters.	½
	OR	
21.	After the end of First World War, many serious problems like unemployment, starvation, economic downfall, weak political system etc. rose.	½
⇒	People and the governments thought that these problems will get solved with the passage of time.	½
⇒	But, suddenly, people got panicked and started selling their shares in the 'Wall Street Exchange' (American Share / Stock Market).	½
⇒	In a single day millions of shares were sold out.	
⇒	This was a great shock to the stock market.	½
⇒	This is also called as 'Wall Street Crisis' which took place on 24 th October, 1929.	
⇒	This event shattered the economy of various nations, starting with USA.	½
⇒	This crisis started the Great (Economic) Depression 1929-32.	½
22.	Map : i. Mark a region with Desert Soil	1
	ii. Mark and label Chilka Lake	1
	iii. Mark the Western Ghats	1

SECTION - D [12 Marks]

Answer the following questions : [4 Marks Each]

- 23.** Under Chairmanship of Rowlatt, the then British Law Minister, British government passed 'Rowlatt Act' in 1919. 12
- ⇒ Their objective was to suppress revolutionary activities through this Act. ½
 - ⇒ This Act suppressed individual freedom and freedom of speech. ½
 - ⇒ According to this act, any suspicious person could be jailed without any trial. ½
 - ⇒ Therefore, Gandhiji even called this Act as the 'Black Act'. ½
 - ⇒ Motilal Nehru considered it as 'Snatching away' the right to argument, appeal and advocacy. ½
 - ⇒ Under this Act, the British got immense power to suppress any kind of opposition. ½
 - ⇒ This Act was opposed by many leaders and people as well. ½
 - ⇒ Meetings, rallies, shows and strikes were organised at various places. ½
 - ⇒ Gandhiji was arrested for entering Delhi. ½
 - ⇒ Leaders of Punjab, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlu were arrested, this aggravated the situation. ½
 - ⇒ The government tried to suppress the opposition, haphazardly. ½

OR

- 23.** Nagpur Congress conference gave approval to Non-Co-Operation movement in December, 1920. ½
- ⇒ Now, Congress made demand for Swarajya instead of self - rule under British Empire. ½
- Constructive Aspect :**
- ⇒ Hindu - Muslim unity was to be strengthened. ½
 - ⇒ Insisting people to use Swadeshi goods. ½
 - ⇒ Revival of Spinning wheel. ½
 - ⇒ Collection of one - crore rupees in 'Tilak Swarajya Fund'. ½
 - ⇒ Abolition of untouchability and propagating National education, etc. ½
- Negative Aspects :**
- ⇒ Giving up government jobs, government school and colleges. ½
 - ⇒ Boycott of legislatures and resign from government courts and even from local self- government. ½
 - ⇒ Giving back titles and honours, not attending government functions. ½
 - ⇒ Boycott of foreign clothes and other articles completely. ½
- Programmes of Non-Co-Operation Movement :**
- ⇒ To start the movement, Gandhiji and Rabindranath Tagore, gave up their respective titles of 'Kaiser-e-Hind' and 'Knighthood.' ½
 - ⇒ Many other leaders also giving up British titles and honours. ½
 - ⇒ Students left English schools and colleges to join movement. ½
 - ⇒ At many places, a bon-fire of foreign clothes was burnt. ½
 - ⇒ In November 1921, Duke of Kainatt, who come to India was boycotted. ½
 - ⇒ Even the ceremony of honouring the Prince of Wales was boycotted. ½
 - ⇒ National schools and colleges were established like Kashi, Bihar, Jamia-Milia, Gujarat, etc. to promote national education. ½
 - ⇒ Swadeshi goods and their use was promoted so much that import of cloth, footwear, luxurious item reduced immensely. ½
 - ⇒ This huge economic loss, made British government puzzled. ½

- 24.**
- a. Earth has three layers crust, mantle and core. Crust is hard and solid layer which moves on Asthenosphere which is semi-liquid layer 1
 - b. There are seven large tectonic plates which are formed due to convectional current. These are ½
 - (i) Pacific plate ½
 - (ii) North - American Plate ½
 - (iii) South - American Plate ½
 - (iv) European Plate ½
 - (v) African Plate ½
 - (vi) Indo-Australian Plate ½
 - (vii) Antartic Plate ½

- c. There are three types of tectonic plate movement. (i) Divergent -Plate move away from each other, (ii) Convergent movement where plate move near to each other and (iii) At transform boundary plate slides to each other. 1
- d. Whenever plates move they form different features like fold mountain, trench, volcanoes, cause earthquake, Rift valley etc. 1

25. Archipelagos is a group of islands, or an area of sea where there are many islands. Andaman and Nicobar islands and Lakshadweep islands are groups of islands. 1

Andaman and Nicobar islands :

- ⇒ They are situated in the Bay of Bengal and they are far from Indian ocean. ½
- ⇒ There are many islands. ½
- ⇒ It has few mountain ranges ½
- ⇒ The only active volcano is located at Barren island in Andaman and Nicobar islands ½
- ⇒ They are formed due to volcanic activities.

Lakshadweep islands

- ⇒ They are located in the Arabian sea. ½
- ⇒ They are few islands. ½
- ⇒ Their shape is like Horse-shoe and they are coral islands (formed by corals). ½
- ⇒ They are very near to Kerala.

★★★★ *Best of Luck* ★★★★★

