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DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE-I
TERM-II EXAMINATION-2021-22

- Check that this question paper contains **6** printed pages.
- Check that this question paper contains **13** questions.
- Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- **10** minutes cooling time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed **10** minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the period.

CLASS-IX
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

Time Allowed -2Hours

Maximum Marks-40

General Instructions :

- i. *This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.*
- ii. *All questions are compulsory.*
- iii. **Section-A:** *Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.*
- iv. **Section-B:** *Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.*
- v. **Section-C:** *Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.*
- vi. **Section-D:** *Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.*
- vii. **Section-E:** *Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).*
- viii. *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.*
- ix. *In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*

SECTION-A
Very Short Answer Questions

2 x 5 = 10

1. 'The Weimar Constitution had some inherent defects'. Give evidence in support of your answer. 2
2. Distinguish between moist tropical deciduous and dry tropical deciduous forests of India. 2
3. 'The makers of the Indian Constitution thought of a special system of reserved constituencies for the weaker sections.' Analyse the statement. 2
4. State the major steps taken in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh to reduce poverty. 2
5. Study the data given in the table and answer the questions : 2

Stations	Latitude	Altitude (Meters)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Annual Rainfall
Temp. (°C)	13°4'N	7	24.5	25.7	27.7	30.4	33.0	32.5	31.0	30.2	29.8	28.0	25.9	24.7	128.6
Chennai Rainfall			4.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	3.8	4.5	8.7	11.3	11.9	30.6	35.0	13.9	
Temp. (°C)	24° 34'N	1461	9.8	11.3	15.9	18.5	19.2	20.5	21.1	20.9	20.0	17.2	13.3	10.4	225.3
Shillong Rainfall			1.4	2.9	5.6	14.6	29.5	47.6	35.9	34.3	30.2	18.8	3.8	0.6	
Temp. (°C)	8°29'N	61	26.7	27.3	28.3	28.7	28.6	26.6	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.7	26.6	26.5	181.2
Thiruvananthapuram Rainfall			2.3	2.1	3.7	10.6	20.8	35.6	22.3	14.6	13.8	27.3	20.6	7.5	

- 5.1. Why are the south west monsoon less rainy in Chennai? (1)
- 5.2. Why are Thiruvananthapuram and Shillong rainier in June than July? (1)

SECTION-B

3 x 3 = 9

Short Answer Type Questions

6. 'Poverty line varies with time and place'. Explain with examples . 3

OR

Find out the reasons responsible for the less effectiveness of the poverty alleviation programmes of the Government .

7. 'By the end of 1940, Hitler was at the pinnacle of his power.' Illustrate the statement with suitable examples. 3
8. Write any three challenges to free and fair elections in India. 3

SECTION–C**5 x 2 = 10****Long Answer Type Questions**

9. 'As the head of the government, the Prime Minister has wide ranging powers'. Interpret the statement by giving suitable arguments. **5**

OR

Name the highest law-making body of Indian democracy. Assess the powers and functions of this law-making body. **1+4 = 5**

10. Examine how social exclusion and vulnerability lead to poverty. **5**

OR

Analyse the causes of poverty in India.

SECTION–D**4 x 2 = 8****Case Based Questions**

11. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** **4**

Army officials, landowners and industrialists were influential in the Provisional Government. But the liberals as well as socialists among them worked towards an elected government. Restrictions on public meetings and associations were removed. 'Soviets', like the Petrograd Soviet, were set up everywhere, though no common system of election was followed. In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile. He and the Bolsheviks had opposed the war since 1914. Now he felt it was time for soviets to take over power. He declared that the war be ended, land be transferred to the peasants, and banks be nationalised. These three demands were Lenin's 'April Theses'. He also argued that the Bolshevik Party rename itself the Communist Party to indicate its new radical aims. Most others in the Bolshevik Party were initially surprised by the April Theses.

- 11.1. Recognise any two groups of Russia who were influential in the Provisional Government. **(1)**
- 11.2. Relate the reason for Lenin's argument to rename the Bolshevik Party. **(1)**
- 11.3. Identify any two demands of the 'April Theses'. **(2)**

12. Read the given text and answer the following question: 4

By early June, the low-pressure condition over the northern plains intensifies. It attracts, the trade winds of the southern hemisphere. These south-east trade winds originate over the warm subtropical areas of the southern oceans. They cross the equator and blow in a south-westerly direction entering the Indian peninsula as the south-west monsoon. As these winds blow over warm oceans, they bring abundant moisture to the subcontinent. These winds are strong and blow at an average velocity of 30 km per hour. With the exception of the extreme north-west, the monsoon winds cover the country in about a month. The inflow of the south-west monsoon into India brings about a total change in the weather. Early in the season, the windward side of the Western Ghats receives very heavy rainfall, more than 250 cm. The Deccan Plateau and parts of Madhya Pradesh also receive some amount of rain in spite of lying in the rain shadow area. The maximum rainfall of this season is received in the north-eastern part of the country.

- 12.1.** Explain the reason for the development of intense low-pressure condition over the northern plains by early June. (1)
- 12.2.** ‘South west monsoon winds bring abundant moisture to the Indian sub-continent’. Analyse the reason. (1)
- 12.3.** Outline the changes in the weather conditions with the inflow of the south west monsoon in India. (2)

SECTION-E

1 x 3 = 3

Map Skill Based Question

- 13. 13.1.** On the given outline Political Map of the World, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) Name the Central Power of the First World War. (1)

- 13.2.** On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the following with the help of given information.

I. The largest fresh water lake in India. (1)

OR

The river that originates from a spring near Mahabaleswar.

- II. On the given outline political map of India locate and label the following:

(a) A National Park famous for one-horned rhinoceroses. (1)

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No.13.1.

13.1 Name one Central Power of the First World War. **(1)**

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No.13.2. Attempt ANY TWO questions.

13.2 Name the largest fresh water lake in India. **(1)**

13.3 Name the river that originates from a spring near Mahabaleswar. **(1)**

13.4 Name the National Park famous for one –horned rhinoceroses. **(1)**

13.1.



13.2

