

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION
SEPTEMBER 2018
CLASS IX

Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE

SET- B

Q.N O	Answers	Marks
1	Jungvolk	1
2	Deporting people to gas chambers	1
3	The Palk Strait and The Gulf of Mannar	1
4	Sovereignty	1
5	Labour	1
6	small scale manufacturing , transport service [any relevant examples	1
7	Human capital formation	1
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan extended its support to Hitler and bombed the US base at Pearl Harbor On 7, December 1941 Enraged USA, who resisted to join the second world war, in order to avoid another economic crisis , immediately entered the war . The aftermath was , dropping of the atom bomb over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9, 1945, by USA 	1+1+1 +3
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only Persons of German or related blood would henceforth be German citizens enjoying the protection of the German empire Marriages between Jews and Germans were forbidden Extramarital relations between Jews and Germans became a crime. Jews were forbidden to fly the national flag. [any three] 	1+1+1 =3
10	The Himalayan uplift out of the Tethys sea and subsidence of the northern flank of the peninsular plateau resulted in the formation of a large basin. In due course of time this depression, gradually got filled with deposition of sediments by the rivers flowing from the	3M

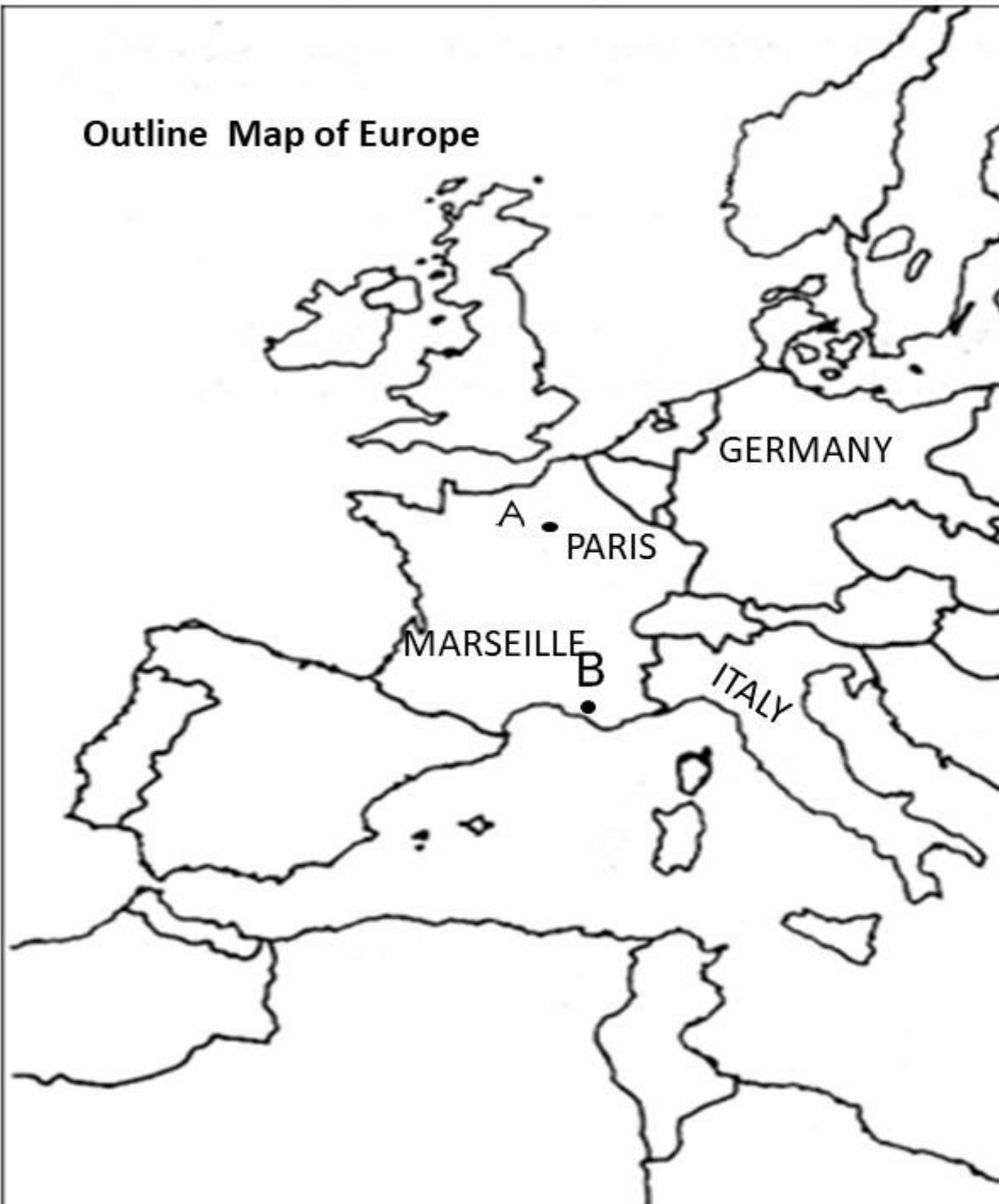
	mountains in the north and the peninsular plateau in the south. A flat land of extensive alluvial deposits led to the formation of the northern plains of India.	
11	<p>Drainage: describes the river system of an area.</p> <p>Drainage Basin: The area drained by a single river system</p> <p>Water Divide: Any elevated area, such as a mountain or upland, separates two drainage basins.</p>	1 x3=3 m
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nelson Mandela , the anti-apartheid revolutionary was born on July 18, 1918, in South Africa. He became the leader of African National Congress which fought against the racial discriminations that were acute in South Africa . • The South African government tried him for treason and in June 1964 he was sentenced to life in prison .Mandela was released from South Africa’s most dreaded prison, Robben Island after 27 years on February 11, 1990. • He served as <u>P</u>resident of South Africa from 1994 to 1999 and died on December 5, 2013, Johannesburg, South Africa. He won lot of national and international honors like Nobel Peace Prize, Bharat Ratna, Presidential Medal for Freedom and more. 	1+1+1 =3
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constituent Assembly was elected mainly by the members of the existing Provincial Legislatures. This ensured a fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country. • Congress, which was the dominant party in the Assembly, itself included a variety of political groups and opinions. Politically it represented all the differences. • It represented members from different languages, castes, religions, classes and occupations. So social differences also were represented. 	!+!+! =3
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal adult franchise • Right to freedom and equality • To protect the Rights of the minorities in the Constitution of independent India 	1+1+1 =3
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The small farmers in village Palampur borrow from large farmers or the village moneylenders • They know the lenders personally so get loans without collateral security. • Since the rate of interest is very high small farmers are exploited and are trapped in vicious circle of poverty. 	1 +1 +1=3
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educated parents invest on the education of their children since they have realized the importance of education for themselves. They are also conscious of proper nutrition and hygiene. So they invest on their children’s education and good health. A virtuous cycle is created • A vicious cycle may be created by disadvantaged parents who, themselves are uneducated and lack in hygiene. Since they are unaware of the importance of good health and education, they may keep their children in a similarly disadvantaged state. 	[1 ½ +1 ½] =3

17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large and medium farmers sell the surplus farm products and the money earned is saved in the banks. • The money saved is used for buying capital for the next season. Some farmers might also use the savings to buy cattle, trucks, or to set up shops. Thus they themselves arrange for the capital needed. • They lend money to small scale famers too for higher rates of interest and multiply their earnings 	1+1+1 =3
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shopkeepers buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village and earn money . • Those involved in the transport services ferry people and goods from one place to another, and in return get paid for it • People engaged in dairy farming rear cattle and earn selling the milk in the nearby villages • There are small-scale manufacturing units in Palampur which use simple production methods and family labour and earn income. [any three] 	1+1+1 =3
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOVEREIGN People have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matter • SOCIALIST : Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities • SECULAR : Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect • DEMOCRATIC: A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable. The government is run according to some basic rules. • REPUBLIC: The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position. 	5marks
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apartheid was the name of a system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa. It divided the people on the basis of their skin colour • It was oppressive for the blacks. They were forbidden from living in white areas. • They could work in white areas only if they had a permit • Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks. This was called segregation. • They were prevented from visiting the churches where the whites worshipped. Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment 	5marks
21	The mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth. The northern plains are the granaries of the country. They provide the base for early civilisations. The plateau is a storehouse of minerals, which has played a crucial role in the industrialisation of the country.	

	<p>The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port activities. Thus, the diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities of development.</p> <p>OR</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="203 359 1393 1014"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="203 359 431 428">Basis</th><th data-bbox="431 359 885 428">Western Ghats</th><th data-bbox="885 359 1393 428">Eastern Ghats</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 428 431 583">1) Location</td><td data-bbox="431 428 885 583">Mark the western edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the western coast.</td><td data-bbox="885 428 1393 583">Mark the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the eastern coast.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 583 431 695">2) Altitude</td><td data-bbox="431 583 885 695">Average elevation is 900-1600 metres.</td><td data-bbox="885 583 1393 695">Average elevation is 600meters.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 695 431 806">3) Continuity</td><td data-bbox="431 695 885 806">They are continuous and can be crossed through passes.</td><td data-bbox="885 695 1393 806">They are discontinuous.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 806 431 947">4) Highest peaks</td><td data-bbox="431 806 885 947">Anai Mudi and Doda Betta are the highest peak.</td><td data-bbox="885 806 1393 947">Mahendragiri is the highest peak.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 947 431 1014">5) Local names</td><td data-bbox="431 947 885 1014">Nilgiri, Cardamom, Anaimalai.</td><td data-bbox="885 947 1393 1014">Shevaroy Hills and Javadi Hills.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Basis	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats	1) Location	Mark the western edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the western coast.	Mark the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the eastern coast.	2) Altitude	Average elevation is 900-1600 metres.	Average elevation is 600meters.	3) Continuity	They are continuous and can be crossed through passes.	They are discontinuous.	4) Highest peaks	Anai Mudi and Doda Betta are the highest peak.	Mahendragiri is the highest peak.	5) Local names	Nilgiri, Cardamom, Anaimalai.	Shevaroy Hills and Javadi Hills.	
Basis	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats																		
1) Location	Mark the western edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the western coast.	Mark the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau, located parallel to the eastern coast.																		
2) Altitude	Average elevation is 900-1600 metres.	Average elevation is 600meters.																		
3) Continuity	They are continuous and can be crossed through passes.	They are discontinuous.																		
4) Highest peaks	Anai Mudi and Doda Betta are the highest peak.	Mahendragiri is the highest peak.																		
5) Local names	Nilgiri, Cardamom, Anaimalai.	Shevaroy Hills and Javadi Hills.																		
22	<p>a) Origin : Gangotri Glacier b) Tributaries from Himalayas : Yamuna , Ghagra ,Gandak ,Kosi c) Length of a river : 2500 km d) Feature formed : Sunderban Delta e) Mouth of a river: Bay of Bengal</p>																			
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women who bore racially undesirable children were punished • They were given favoured treatment in hospitals • They were given concessions in shops and on theatre tickets and railway fares. • Those who produced racially desirable children were awarded • To encourage women to produce many children, Honour Crosses were awarded. A bronze cross was given for four children, silver for six and gold for eight or more 	5Marks																		
24	<p>Tithes -A tax levied by the church, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce</p> <p>Taille – Tax to be paid directly to the state</p> <p>Jean Jacques Rousseau: proposed a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives, in his book The Social Contract.</p> <p>John Locke: criticized the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of monarch in his book Two Treatises of Government</p>	1x5=5																		

	Montesquieu: proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary, in his book <i>The Spirit of the Laws</i> .	
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Human resource' is a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it 'human capital formation' • Human resource can make use of land and capital. Land and capital cannot become useful on its own. Investment in human resource (via education and medical care) can give high rates of return for a country in future 	$2\frac{1}{2}$ $+2\frac{1}{2}$ $=5$
26	<p>Two features – A and B are shown in the outline political map of Europe. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names</p> <p>A. The capital city.</p> <p>B The place where the song Marseillaise, was sung for the first time</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $=1$
27	In the given outline political map of Europe locate and label any one of the axis powers of second world war	1

Outline Map of Europe



28

GEO MAP

GEO MAP

