

CLASS IX	INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT THIRD PERIODIC TEST	SOCIAL SCIENCE
	SET –A	
QP.NO	MARKING SCHEME / VALUE POINTS	SPLIT UP OF MARKS
1.	<u>Exotic plants</u> : Those plants which have come from outside India are termed as exotic plants.	1
2.	A very large ecosystem on land having distinct types of vegetation and animal life is called a <i>biome</i> . The biomes are identified on the basis of plants	1
3.	The <b>Portuguese</b> had introduced opium into China in the early sixteenth century.	1
4.	The American War of Independence was fought from 1775-1783.	1
5.	The Second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission) was headed by <b>B.P. Mandal</b> . It was appointed in the year <b>1979</b> .	( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ )
6.	An assembly of people's representatives with the power to enact laws for a country. In addition to enacting laws, legislatures have authority to raise taxes and adopt the budget and other money bills.	1
7.	The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas.	1
8.	National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)	1
9.	<p>1) When wheat cultivation had expanded dramatically in the early nineteenth century, zealous farmers had recklessly uprooted all vegetation, and tractors had turned the soil over, and broken the sod into dust.</p> <p>2) In the 1930s, terrifying dust storms began to blow over the southern plains. Black blizzards rolled in, very often 7,000 to 8,000 feet high, rising like monstrous waves of muddy water.</p> <p>3) As the skies darkened, and the dust swept in, people were blinded and choked. Cattle were suffocated to death, their lungs caked with dust and mud. Sandburied fences, covered fields, and coated the surfaces of rivers till the fish died.</p> <p>4) The wind blew with ferocious speed. But ordinary dust storms became black blizzards only because the entire landscape had been ploughed over, stripped of all grass that held it together.</p> <p><b><u>Write any 3 relevant points.</u></b></p>	3

10.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Lok Sabha</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the eligible voters.</li> <li>The period of Lok Sabha is five years. It can be dissolved before the expiry of its term(5 years)</li> <li>The maximum strength 552 members (550+2).</li> <li>Money bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.</li> <li>Speaker conducts the meeting of the house.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Rajya Sabha</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state. legislative assemblies.</li> <li>It is a permanent body, one third of its member retire every two years. Every member will have 6 years duration.</li> <li>It should not be more than 250 members (238+12)</li> <li>The Rajya Sabha does not exercise much power over money bills.</li> <li>Vice President (the Ex-officio Chairman) conducts the meeting of the house.</li> </ul>	3
	<b><u>Write any 3 relevant points each.</u></b>		
11.	<p>1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas.</p> <p>2. It also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of draught, deforestation and soil erosion.</p> <p>3. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. The scheme provided employment to 220 crores person days of employment to 4.78 crorehouseholds. Theshare of SC, ST, Women person days in the scheme are 23 per cent, 17 per cent and 53 per cent respectively.</p> <p>4. Initially covering 200 districts, the Act is extended on to cover 685 districts.</p> <p>5. Under the scheme if an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days he/she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.<b><u>Write any 3 relevant points.</u></b></p>		3
12.	<p><b><u>Moist Deciduous forests:</u></b></p> <p>a)Rainfall: These are found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm.</p> <p>b)Areas: These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country – northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Orissa and Chhattisgarh, and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats.</p> <p>c) Examples: Teak is the most dominant species of this forest. <i>Bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun&amp;mulberry .</i></p> <p><b><u>Dry Deciduous forests:</u></b></p> <p>a)Rainfall:The dry deciduous forests are found in areas having rainfall between 100 cm and 70 cm.</p> <p>b)Areas: These forests are found in the rainier parts of the peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>c) Examples: There are open stretches in which Teak, Sal, <i>Peepal, Neem</i> grow</p>		3