

BIJU.KK HST SOCIAL SCIENCE GHSS TUVVUR , MALAPPURAM  
**SAMAGRA SHIKSHA, KERALA**  
 FIRST TERM EVALUATION 2024-25  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE-ANSWER KEY**

Standard : IX

Total Score:80

<b>Answer all questions from 1-5, Each carries 1 score.</b>		<b>(5X1=5)</b>
1.	Who wrote 'Arthashastra'? <b>(d) Kautilya</b>	1
2.	Identify the Mesolithic site In England. <b>(b) Star Carr</b>	1
3.	A few statements related to various lists in the seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution are given bellow. Identify the correct satement. <b>(c) i)Foreign affairs, defence. iii) Agriculture jails</b>	1
4.	Identify the river between which the Utharakhand Himalayas are situated <b>(b) Satluj - Kali</b>	1
5.	Identify the pass which connects Himachal Pradesh with Ladakh <b>(a)Baralacha La</b>	1
<b>Answer any 8 questions from 6-14, Each carries 3 score.</b>		<b>(8X3=24)</b>
6.	<p><b>Peculiarities of Bhabar region in the North Indian Plain</b></p> <p>*Bhabar is a narrow belt, approximately 8 to 10 km wide, running parallel to the Shiwalik mountain range at the break-up of the slope.</p> <p>*It is situated to the south of the Shiwalik mountain range along its foothills.</p> <p>*This zone of the plain is formed by the deposition of rocks and boulders brought by rivers flowing from the mountains.</p> <p>*The rivers flowing through this region are not visible as they flow beneath the rocks and boulders.</p>	3

7.	<p><b>Use of tools during the Palaeolithic Age</b></p> <p>a)Utilisation</p> <p>b)The method of using available stones by changing the shape according to the need.</p> <p>c)Standardisation</p>	3
8.	<p><b>Features of Indian federalism.</b></p> <p>*Division of powers between the centre and states</p> <p>*A common Constitution for the centre and the states</p> <p>*Sovereignty of the Constitution</p> <p>*In the division of powers more subjects and key powers are with the centre</p> <p>*Single citizenship</p> <p>*The centre has an upper hand in the powers to amend the Constitution</p> <p>*An Independent and Impartial judiciary</p> <p>*Bicameral legislature</p> <p>*Quasi-federal system</p>	3
9.	<p><b>Budhist Stupas</b></p> <p>*Stupas are buildings built on sites where the physical remains of the Buddha or objects used by the Buddha were buried.</p> <p>*Stupas are made in a semi-circular shape.</p> <p>*They are rich in carvings. Sanchi and Sarnath stupas are famous.</p>	3
10.	<p>(a) <b>Siwaliks</b> - Outer Himalaya</p> <p>(b) <b>Himadri</b> - Greater Himalayas</p> <p>(c) <b>Himachal</b> - Lesser Himalayas</p>	3
11.	<p><b>Factors that help to make human resource more efficient</b></p> <p>-Education,</p> <p>-Healthcare,</p> <p>-Job training,</p> <p>-Migration and</p> <p>-Access to information.</p>	
12.	<p>(a) <b>Convergent Boundary</b></p> <p>(b) <b>Divergent Boundary</b></p> <p>(c) <b>Transform Boundary</b></p>	3

13.	<p><b>Five major doabs in Punjab - Haryana Plain</b></p> <p>Sindh - Sagar Doab</p> <p>Chaj Doab</p> <p>Rachna Doab</p> <p>Bari Doab</p> <p>Bist - Jalandhar Doab</p>	3
14.	<p>(a)Mitra -Friendly countries</p> <p>(c)Janapada - Land and people</p>	3
<p><b>Answer any 10 questions from 6-14, Each carries 3 score. (10X4=40)</b></p>		
15.	<p><b>The South west Monsoon Season</b></p> <p>*As a result of the rapid increase in temperature over the North Indian Plain by the month of March, a low- pressure area is developed over this region.</p> <p>*This low-pressure area attracts the south west monsoon winds to the Indian subcontinent.</p> <p>*The south west monsoon winds enter the Indian subcontinent as two branches.</p> <p>*The Bay of Bengal branch, entering the land through then Sundarbans delta region, gets bifurcated into two sub-branches.</p> <p>*One branch moves eastward and enters the Brahmaputra Plain, causing widespread rains.</p> <p>*The other branch, moving westward along the Ganga Plain, causes rainfall in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, and proceeds further westward.</p> <p>*Over the Punjab Plain this branch joins the Arabian branch which is moving parallel to the Aravali Mountains and then brings rain to the foothills of the Western Himalayas.</p> <p>*The south west monsoon season, experienced from June to September, is the main rainy season in the North Indian Plain.</p>	4
16.	<p>a) Rent - <b>Land / Earth</b>      b) Wage - <b>Labour</b></p> <p>c) Interest – <b>Capital</b>      d) Profit – <b>Entrepreneurship/ Organisation)</b></p>	4

17.	<p><b>(a) Karakkoram, -Ladakh, -Zaskar</b></p> <p><b>(b) The Naga Hills, the Mizo Hills and the Manipur Hills</b></p>	4										
18.	<p><b>Features of Indian Constitution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*The largest written Constitution</li> <li>*Parliamentary Democracy</li> <li>*Rigid and Flexible Structure</li> <li>*Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties</li> <li>*Directive Principles of State Policy</li> <li>*Bicameral Legislature</li> <li>*Federalism with a strong</li> <li>*Central Government</li> <li>*An Independent and Impartial Judiciary</li> <li>*Independent Constitutional Institutions</li> </ul>	4										
19.	<p><b>Three principles proposed by Vardhamana Mahavira for attaining Moksha(Salvation)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 'Right Belief',</li> <li>- 'Right Knowledge' and</li> <li>- 'Right Action'.</li> </ul>	4										
20.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Patkaibum</td> <td>Purvachal Hills</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nainital</td> <td>Uttarakhand Himalaya</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shimla</td> <td>Himachal Himalaya</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mount K2</td> <td>Kashmir Himalaya</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	Patkaibum	Purvachal Hills	Nainital	Uttarakhand Himalaya	Shimla	Himachal Himalaya	Mount K2	Kashmir Himalaya	4
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21.	<p><b>Factors that led humans to begin agriculture and domestication of animals.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Population growth</li> <li>*An increase in the number of human settlements</li> <li>*Complex social organisation</li> <li>*Shortage of food products</li> <li>*Change in technology</li> </ul>	4										
22.	<p><b>'Asoka Dhamma' (Dharma).</b></p>	4										

	<p>*The ideas propagated by Emperor Asoka to maintain peace and coexistence among his subjects are known as 'Asoka Dhamma' (Dharma).</p> <p>The main ideas of 'Asoka Dhamma'(Dharma)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Be tolerant to other religions</li> <li>*Respect elders and teachers</li> <li>*Be kind to slaves and the sick</li> </ul>					
23.	<p><b>Chauvet - Palaeolithic Age</b></p> <p><b>Daimabad - Chalcolithic Age</b></p> <p><b>Jarmo - Neolithic centre</b></p> <p><b>Lakhajoar - Mesolithic Age</b></p>	4				
24.	<p><b>Reasons for the excessive cold weather experienced in the North Indian Plains during winter.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*The major portion of the North Indian Plain is located far away from the moderating influence of the oceans, resulting in a continental climate.</li> <li>*Snowfall in the nearby Himalayan ranges contributes to strong cold waves.</li> <li>*Cold winds from West Asia cause frost, fog and cold waves in the western part of the North Indian Plain.</li> <li>*The apparent movement of the sun from the northern hemisphere towards the southern hemisphere adds to the cold conditions.</li> <li>*During the cold weather season, the North Indian Plain receives slight rainfall.</li> </ul>	4				
25.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Early Vedic Period</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Later Vedic Period</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Comparatively higher social status for women</li> <li>*The Yagas (sacrifices) were simple and could be done by the head of the family</li> <li>*Natural forces were worshipped</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*The social status of women declined</li> <li>*The Yagas (sacrifices) became complicated and expensive. The Yagas (sacrifices) privilege of a particular section</li> <li>*New deities came to be worshipped</li> <li>*Beginning of various crafts</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Early Vedic Period	Later Vedic Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Comparatively higher social status for women</li> <li>*The Yagas (sacrifices) were simple and could be done by the head of the family</li> <li>*Natural forces were worshipped</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*The social status of women declined</li> <li>*The Yagas (sacrifices) became complicated and expensive. The Yagas (sacrifices) privilege of a particular section</li> <li>*New deities came to be worshipped</li> <li>*Beginning of various crafts</li> </ul>	
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26.	<p><b>Different phases of tourism development in Himalayan region</b></p>					

	<p><b>*First phase</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆Tourism started here through pilgrimage tourism</li> <li>◆The pilgrim centres are: - Kailash, - Manasarovar, - Amarnaath and</li> <li>◆HemaKund sahib.</li> </ul> <p><b>*Second phase</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆The second phase of tourism developed in Himalayan Mountain region began in the 19th century when the British identified the areas favourable climate.</li> <li>◆The resort towns such as Shimla, Darjeeling, Shifting, Almora, Ranikhet, Mussoorie and Nainital are important centres.</li> </ul> <p><b>*Third phase</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆Third phase of modern tourism development began in the Himalayan region after the conquest of Mount Everest by Sherpa Tenzing Norgay and Edmond Hillary-29th May 1953.</li> <li>◆Today the adventure tourism sector promoting Mountaineering, Paragliding, skiing etc. has developed Significantly in this region.</li> </ul>	
<p>27.</p>	<p><b>*Himalayan rivers and their origin</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-River Indus - Originating – from Bokharchu glacier near the Manasarover Lake.</li> <li>-River Ganga - Originating - from Gangothri glaciers in Gomukh</li> <li>-River Brahmaputra - Originating - from Chema-yung- dung glacier (in Tibet) near Manasarover Lake</li> </ul> <p><b>*Land forms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Waterfalls</li> <li>-V-Shaped valleys</li> </ul> <p><b>-Waterfalls</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆Free fall of water vertically from a cliff in the course of a river or stream is called waterfall.</li> <li>◆It is caused due to the excessive erosion of the soft rocks in the course of rivers.</li> </ul> <p><b>-V-Shaped valleys</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆During the course of river flow, the lateral erosion leads to the enhancement of width of the river valley and the vertical erosion leads to the depth of the valley.</li> <li>◆As a result of the whole process, river valleys with slanting sides are developed.</li> <li>◆Since they resemble the english alphabet ‘V’, the valleys are known as V-shaped valleys.</li> <li>◆Free fall of water vertically from a cliff in the course of a river or stream is called waterfall.</li> </ul>	<p>5</p>

	<p>◆It is caused due to the excessive erosion of the soft rocks in the course of rivers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p><b>The Natural Vegetation</b>          *The 'natural vegetation' refers to a plant community that has been left undisturbed for a long period, enabling its individual species to fully adapt to the respective climate and soil conditions.</p> <p><b>Major Natural Vegetation of the North Indian Plain</b>          *The Tropical Deciduous Forests          *Swamp Forests</p> <p><b>The Tropical Deciduous Forests</b>          Divided into two.          -Dry deciduous forests and - Found in those regions where the annual rainfall ranges between 70 cm and 100 cm.          -Moist deciduous forests. - The moist deciduous forests are found in areas with moderate rainfall, ranging from 100 cm to 200 cm per annum.</p> <p><b>The swamp forests</b>          The natural vegetation found in:-          -The vast saline expanses of Rajasthan,          -freshwater lakes in Rajasthan          -the freshwater marshes of the Ganga Plain,          -the flood plains of the Brahmaputra,          -the deltaic region of Sundarbans.</p>	
<p>28.</p>	<p><b>Social background that led to the emergence of new ideas in India during the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE</b></p> <p>*Gahapathis were engaged in trade and owned land.          *They were in a financially good condition and thus gained better status in the society          *It was under this social background that new ideological concepts were formulated.          *Among these, the Jain and Buddhist philosophies were the          *These new ideas got the support of Vaishyas and Gahapathis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p>	<p>6</p>

<b>Age</b>	<b>Palaeolithic</b>	<b>Mesolithic</b>
*Stone tools	*Big rough stone tools	*Very small stone tools
*Ways of living/Lively hood	*Hunting *Gathering	*Hunting , *Gathering, *Fishing *Domestication of animals
*Division of labour	*Men were engaged in hunting and women, in gathering	*Division of labour based on gender

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