



**PANCHSHEEL PUBLIC SCHOOL**

10+2 Senior Secondary School (Affiliated & Recognized by CBSE)

Jaitpur, Badarpur, New Delhi-44

**MID-TERM Examination 2023-24**

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**Subject: Social Science**

**SUBJECT CODE – 087**

**Class: IX**

**M M: 60**

**Name:.....**

**Roll No .....**

**Section.....**

**Date:.....**

**SECTION-A**

**VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**(1\*12=12)**

**Q-1.** Which of the following schemes has/have been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children in elementary level schools and improve their nutritional status?

- (a) Bridge courses
- (b) Back to school program
- (c) Sarv Shiksha Abhiyaan
- (d) Mid-day meal

**Q-2.** Who was the education minister in the first union cabinet ?

**Q-3.** Multiple Cropping refers to:

- (a) Cultivation of wheat and rice
- (b) cultivation of two crops in alternate rows
- (c) cultivating more than one crop on the same field each year
- (d) cultivating crops and rearing animals on the same farm

**Q-4.** Which of the following decisions was taken by the convention?

- (a) Declared France a constitutional monarchy
- (b) Abolished the monarchy
- (c) All men and women above 21 years got the right to vote
- (d) Declared France a Republic

**Q-5.** What is birth rate?

**Q-6.** What was the name given to gas chambers by Nazis?

- (a) Killing Machine
- (b) Solution Areas
- (c) Revolutionary Ground
- (d) Disinfection Areas

**Q-7.** Which river is called the Dihang when it enters India in Arunachal Pradesh

- (a) The Ganga
- (b) The Brahmaputra
- (c) The Indus
- (d) The Kaveri

**Q-8.** What was the promise Devi Lal made to the farmers and small businessmen?

- (a) He would waive the loans of farmers and small businessmen
- (b) He would lessen the rate of interest on their loans
- (c) He would modernise agriculture
- (d) He would provide free seeds and pesticides to them

**Q-9.** In which year did 'Indira Point' submerge under water due to tsunami?

**Q-10.** Motilal Nehru and eight other leaders drafted a constitution for India for the first time in the year\_\_\_\_\_.

**Q-11.** Who is responsible to protect the basic rights given by the state?

**Q-12.** Who amongst these offered chancellorship to Hitler?

- A. Churchill
- B. Goebbels
- C. Helmuth
- D. Hindenburg

## SECTION-B

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

(5\*3=15)

**Q-13.**How can a large population be turned into a productive asset?

**Q-14.**Which physiographic division is known as store house of minerals?

**Q-15.**What are the constituents of modern farming methods?

**Q-16.**What is hyperinflation? Mention the factor responsible for this.

**Q-17.**What is meant by "seat" in elections? Explain with example.

**(OR)**

Who was Robespierre ? Why Is his reign referred as the 'Reign of Terror' ?

## SECTION-C

### SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS:

(4+4=8)

**Q-18.**

In May 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies. Anticipating what was coming, Hitler, his propaganda minister Goebbels and his entire family committed suicide collectively in his Berlin bunker in April. At the end of the war, an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was set up to prosecute Nazi War Criminals for Crimes against Peace, for War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity. Germany's conduct during the war, especially those actions which came to be called Crimes Against Humanity, raised serious moral and ethical questions and invited worldwide condemnation. What were these acts? Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a Genocidal war, which resulted in the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. The number of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish Civilians, 70,000 Germans who were considered mentally and physically disabled, besides innumerable political opponents. Nazis devised an unprecedented means of killing people, that is, by gassing them in various killing centres like Auschwitz. The Nuremberg Tribunal sentenced only eleven leading Nazis to death. Many others were imprisoned for life. The retribution did come, yet the punishment of the Nazis was far short of the brutality and extent of their crimes. The Allies did not want to be as harsh on defeated Germany as they had been after the First World War.

Q-18.1. When did Germany surrender to the Allies?

A. In May 1945

B. In July 1945

C. In March 1945

D. In June 1945

Q-18.2. Which category of people were the biggest victims of Nazis?

A. Gypsies

B. Jews

C. Polish Civilians

D. Mentally and physically disabled Germans

Q-18.3. Killing on a large scale of people leading to destruction is called

- A. Accidental War
- B. Suicidal War
- C. Genocidal War
- D. Artificial War

Q-18.4. In 1941 Allied power of UK and France were also joined by the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. USSR and Japan
- B. Japan and China
- C. Italy and Germany
- D. USSR and USA

**Q-19.**

The main water divide in Peninsular India is formed by the Western Ghats, which runs from north to south close to the western coast. Most of the major rivers of the Peninsula, such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths. There are numerous small streams flowing west of the Western Ghats. The Narmada and the Tapi are the only long rivers, which flow west and make estuaries. The drainage basins of the peninsular rivers are comparatively smaller in size.

Q-19.1. The major rivers of the peninsula flow.

- A. Westwards
- B. Southwards
- C. Eastwards
- D. Northwards

Q-19.2. These are the only long rivers, which flow West and make estuaries.

- A. Narmada and Tapi
- B. Krishna and Kaveri
- C. Ganga and Yamuna
- D. Mahanadi and Kaveri

Q-19.3. The main water divide in Peninsular India is formed by the Western Ghats, which runs from close to the Western Coast.

- A. South to East
- B. North to South
- C. East to West
- D. North to West

Q-19.4. These rivers make deltas at their \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. source
- B. mouth
- C. banks
- D. None of the above.

**SECTION-D**

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**(4\*5=20)**

**Q-20.** Write a short note on National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

**Q-21.** India emerged as independent country amidst heavy turmoil." Justify the statement.

**Q-22.** What are the measures taken by the government to improve literacy conditions in India?

**Q-23.** Explain the three fold plan of Hitler to consolidate the Nazi Power, after becoming the Chancellor of Germany.

### SECTION-E

**Q-24. MAP**

**(5)**

- (i) On an outline map of Europe mark any two Allied powers that led the WWII. (1\*2=2)



- (ii) On an outline map of India identify the following places. (1\*3=3)
- (a) One salt Lake
  - (b) One Peninsular river that drains the central highland towards west.
  - (c) One Perennial river that drains the northern plain.

