



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
MID TERM EXAMINATION 2025-26
SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
SET 2 (MARKING SCHEME)

Class: IX
Date: 16.09.2025

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Maximum Marks: 80

	SECTION – A HISTORY (20 Marks)	Marks
1	D) All of the above	1
2	B) (iii) and (iv)	1
3	A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
4	C) Earnest Lipgart	1
5A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● At the bakery, crowds of angry women stormed into the shops.● The king ordered troops to move into Paris.● On 14 July, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The Third Estate members demanded freedom and opportunities for all.● The National Assembly with an objective to limit the powers of the monarch.	2
5B		
6A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Tsar Nicholas II of Russia -autocrat, inefficient● In 1904, worker protests and strikes. -rising prices of essential goods and poor conditions● workers in St Petersburg - strike demanding a reduction - working day to eight hours, an increase in wages, improvement in working conditions. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● In the late 1800s, Russian socialists thought peasants - natural socialists- they shared land -thus peasants would lead the revolution, allowing Russia to become socialist faster.● The Socialist Revolutionary Party, formed in 1900, supported peasants and wanted land to be taken from nobles and given to them.● But Lenin and the Social Democrats disagreed, saying peasants were too divided—some were rich, some poor—so they couldn't lead a united socialist movement.	3
6B		

7A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1914, World War I began between two European alliances – the Central Powers and the Allies ● Russia faced defeats, 7 million casualties by 1917 and 3 million refugees - Russian army burned crops and buildings while retreating, to prevent the enemy from using them. ● The war hurt Russian industry, which was already small and cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods. ● By 1916, railways broke down, men were sent to war, and many workshops closed due to labour shortages. ● Large supplies of grain were sent to feed the army, causing bread shortages and riots in cities during the winter of 1916. 	5
7B	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agrarian Economy: beginning of the twentieth century, about 85 per cent of the Russian population - agriculturist. Cultivators produced both -market - for their own needs. Russia was a major exporter of grain. ● Industry: St. Petersburg and Moscow - industrial areas. Craftsmen did most work, but more factories - railway growth. Industries - privately owned- government set rules for wages and hours. inspectors couldn't always enforce them. ● Condition of Workers: hard lives, working long hours - poor conditions, divided social group. For eg: Metalworkers considered themselves aristocrats among other workers. Though divided, they united to strike over unfair treatment. ● Peasants and Nobility: peasants farmed most land, but nobles, the Tsar - church owned large estates. Unlike in France, Russian peasants didn't respect nobles—some refused rent - killed landlords, demanding land. shared and redistributed land through village communes (mir). 	
8	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)</p> <p>8.1 Jacobin</p> <p>8.2. Tobacco, indigo, sugar and coffee.</p> <p>8.3 The reluctance of Europeans to go and work in distant and unfamiliar lands meant a shortage of labour on the plantations</p>	4
9	<p style="text-align: center;">MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)</p> <p>Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.</p> <p>A) Bordeaux</p> <p>B) Paris</p>	(1+1=2)
<p>SECTION B</p> <p>(GEOGRAPHY 20 Marks)</p>		
10	A. Statements i and iv are correct.	1
11	A. 23°30'N	1
12	C. 8°4'N and 37°6'N	1
13	B. Khadar	1

14	C. Statement ii is only correct.	1
15	B. Drainage basin	1
16	<p>The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?</p> <p>The earth in its rotation covers a distance of 1° longitude in 4 minutes. The places located on different longitudes have different local times. To keep a uniform system of time, the world has been divided into 24 time zones. India has a longitudinal extent of 30° from Arunachal Pradesh (east) to Western Gujarat. It accounts for a time difference of 2 hours. However, to keep standard time across the country, 82 1/2° E Longitude passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the Standard Meridian for the whole country.</p>	2
17A	<p>What geographical and economic factors have contributed to the Northern Plains becoming one of the most densely populated regions in the world? Ans. Reasons are:</p> <p>a. FLAT TERRAIN The Northern Plain region has flat topography almost without any undulations making it easier for the human beings to construct houses, industries, transport and to do agriculture.</p> <p>b. ADEQUATE CLIMATE The Northern Plains experience almost every type of climate giving a wide variety of farming.</p> <p>c. FERTILE SOIL The soil present here is highly fertile because of the sedimentation done by the rivers making it suitable for agriculture.</p> <p>d. WATER SUPPLY Many rivers and tributaries are present here providing regular supply of water for agriculture, industries and other domestic works. Therefore, Northern Plains are densely populated regions of the world.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5
17B	<p>What are the three major longitudinal divisions of the Himalayas from north to south, and how is each characterized? Ans: The three major divisions of Himalayas from north to south are:</p> <p>a. The northernmost range is known as the Great Himalayas or Inner Himalayas or Himadri. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks. It has an average height of 6000 meters. It consists of all the prominent Himalayan peaks.</p>	

	<p>b. The southern range of Himadri which is known as the Himachal or the lesser Himalayas lies to the South of Himadri. It forms the most rugged mountain system. The ranges are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks. The altitude varies between 3700 and 4500 meters and its average width is 50 kms.</p> <p>c. The outermost range of the Himalayas is known as Shiwaliks. Its height varies between 900 meters and 1100 meters. This range is composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges. These are also called foothill ranges. They represent the southernmost division of Himalayas.</p>	
18	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+2+1=4)</p> <p>18.1. Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland, separates two drainage basins. Such an upland is known as a water divide.</p> <p>18.2. The delta formed by the rivers Ganga and the Brahmaputra is known as the Sundarban Delta. Unlike other north Indian rivers, the Brahmaputra is marked by huge deposits of silt on its bed causing the riverbed to rise. The Sundarban Delta derived its name from the Sundari tree, which grows well in marshland. It is the world's largest and fastest growing delta. It is also the home of the Royal Bengal tiger.</p> <p>18.3. The Ganga River originates from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand, India. One major tributary of the Ganga is the Yamuna River, which joins it at Prayagraj (Allahabad)</p> <p>A prominent distributary of the Ganga is the Hooghly River, which branches off in West Bengal and flows toward the Bay of Bengal.</p>	4
19	<p>MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)</p> <p>On the same outline map of India locate any THREE of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>i) The Karakoram range ii) Coromandel coast iii) The Kanchenjunga iv) Malwa Plateau</p>	1 (1x2=2)
	<p>SECTION C</p> <p>POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)</p>	
20	A. Mahatma Gandhi	1
21	B. One-party rule	1
22	A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1
23	A. The Prime Ministers	1
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 1950, the blacks, coloured and Indians launched protest- strikes against the apartheid system. The African National Congress (ANC) - organisation - struggle against the policies of segregation. Workers' unions and many whites also joined the ANC . Several countries denounced apartheid as unjust and racist. But the white racist government continued - torturing and killing thousands of black and coloured people. 	2

25	<p>The Indian Constitution is a long and detailed document so it needs regular updates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The makers of the Constitution wanted it to match with people’s needs and social changes. • They did not see it as static and allowed changes over time. These changes are called Constitutional amendments. 	2
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision always involves many people, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. • As most of the decisions are taken by discussions, this reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions. • If the decision is not according to the wishes of the people, they have the right to protest, and can even force the government to withdraw it 	3
27A 27B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robert Mugabe, the leader of ZANU-PF has been ruling the country since independence in 1980. Elections have been held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF. • President Mugabe uses unfair practices in elections. Over the years his government has changed the constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable. • Opposition party workers are harassed and their meetings disrupted. Public protests and demonstrations against the government are declared illegal. There is a law that limits the right to criticize the President. • Television and radio are controlled by the government and give only the ruling party’s version. There are independent newspapers but the government harasses those journalists who go against it. • The government has ignored some court judgements that went against it and has pressured the judges. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government. • Democracy improves the quality of decision making. • Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. • Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. • Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes 	5
28	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)</p> <p>28.1. The drafting of the document called the Constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly.</p> <p>28.2. B.R. Ambedkar</p> <p>28.3. The Assembly represented members from different language groups, castes, classes, religions and occupations.</p> <p>The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner.</p>	4

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)		
29	C.Source of irrigation -Rainwater harvesting	
30	C.There is a shift towards modern agriculture	1
31	D. Only c	1
32	B. Farming is the main activity, but several non-farming activities also exist	1
33	C. A is true but R is false.	1
34	B. Statement I is incorrect and II is correct	1
35	<p>'Some major government initiatives have been implemented to improve literacy rates in India'. Which are they? Ans:</p> <p><u>a)Navodaya Vidyalayas:</u> The Government has started to establish Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas is a system of schools for talented students predominantly from rural areas in India.</p> <p><u>b)Samagra Shiksha:</u> It is a significant step for the school education sector extending from pre-school to Class XII. Its main goal is to improve the overall quality of schools by ensuring all children have equal chances to go to school and learn well. The scheme sees a school as one continuous journey from pre-school through primary, middle, and secondary levels. It aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all these stages, as part of the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p><u>c)Mid-day Meal Scheme:</u> It is a programme aimed to add to the literate population of India. The major objectives of this programme are, To encourage attendance in school Retention of children in schools and To improve nutritional status of children</p>	3
36	<p>'Activities in the Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors differ from one another'. Justify Ans:<u>Primary sector</u> It includes activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. Example: agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, animal husbandry, poultry farming, and quarrying etc.</p> <p><u>Secondary sector</u> It includes activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing. Example: manufacturing, construction, food Industry. etc.</p> <p><u>Tertiary sector</u> It includes only services.Example: Transport, Tourism, Communication, Banking, Trade, Education, Health, Insurance, Administration etc.</p>	3

37	<p>Explain any three basic requirements for the production of goods and services.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><u>Land</u>: Land is the most important factor of production. It is required for growing crops, building factories and infrastructure. The first requirement is land. We also need other natural resources such as water, forests, minerals etc.</p> <p><u>Labour</u>: The second requirement is labour, i.e., people who will do the work. Different production activities require different types of workers, such as highly educated, skilled or those doing some manual work. Each worker provides labour necessary for production.</p> <p><u>Physical Capital</u>: The third requirement is physical capital, comprising various inputs required during production. Tools, machines and buildings fall under 'fixed capital'. They can be used in production for many years. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. These are used up in production.</p> <p><u>Human Capital</u>: The fourth requirement is the human capital. Knowledge and enterprise is needed to put together land, labour and physical capital in order to produce an output.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Write any three)</p>	3
38A	<p>“ Non-farm production activities contribute to the economy of Palampur village”. Explain</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p><u>Dairy</u>:</p> <p>It is a common activity in many families of Palampur. The people depend on buffaloes for their dairy products. The milk is sold in Raiganj, the nearby large village. Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centres at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to far away towns and cities.</p> <p><u>Small-scale manufacturing</u>:</p> <p>Less than fifty people are engaged in manufacturing which involves very simple production methods and are done on a small scale. They are carried out mostly at home or in the fields with the help of family labourers.</p> <p><u>Shopkeepers</u>:</p> <p>Some people are engaged in trade also. The traders of this region are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the villages. Small general stores in the village sell a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, tea, oil, biscuits, soap, toothpaste, batteries, candles, notebooks, pen, pencil, even some cloth. A few of the families whose houses are close to the bus stand have used a part of the space to open small shops to sell vegetables.</p> <p><u>Transport</u>:</p> <p>Transport has become a fast developing sector of Palampur. There are a variety of vehicles on the road connecting Palampur to Raiganj. Rickshawallahs, tongawallahs, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and people driving</p>	5

38B	<p>the traditional bullock cart and bogey are people in the transport services. They ferry people and goods from one place to another, and in return get paid for it.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Assess how the Green Revolution changed agricultural practices and outcomes in Palampur. Support your answer with examples.</p> <p>Ans: The Green Revolution brought major changes to farming in Palampur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Use of HYV Seeds: Farmers began using High-Yielding Variety seeds, especially for wheat, which increased crop production significantly.● Improved Irrigation: Palampur had good irrigation facilities, allowing farmers to grow multiple crops a year instead of just one.● Chemical Inputs: Fertilizers and pesticides became common, helping boost yields but also raising costs and affecting soil health.● Farm Mechanization: Tractors and threshers replaced traditional tools, speeding up work and reducing manual labour.● Unequal Benefits: Large farmers gained more due to better access to capital, while small farmers often had to borrow money, leading to debt.	
-----	---	--