

**TERM-1**  
**SAMPLE**  
**PAPERS**  
**CLASS-IX**

**(2023 - 24)**

**SCIENCE**

**SCIENCE (086)**  
**CLASS IX**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2023-24)**

**Time allowed: 3 hours**

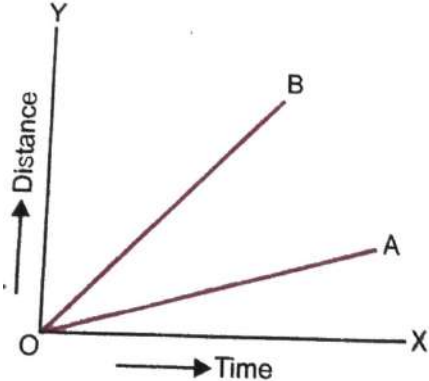
**Maximum Marks: 80**

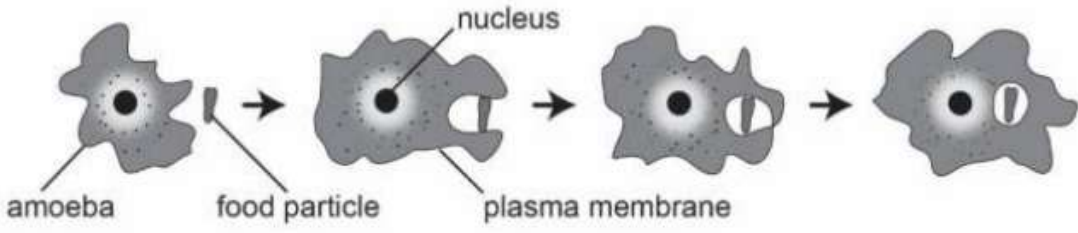
**General Instructions**


- i. This question paper consists of 39 questions in 5 sections.*
- ii. All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.*
- iii. Section A consists of 20 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.*
- iv. Section B consists of 6 Very Short Answer type questions carrying 02 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 30 to 50 words.*
- v. Section C consists of 7 Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 50 to 80 words.*
- vi. Section D consists of 3 Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.*
- vii. Section E consists of 3 source-based/case-based units of assessment of 04 marks each with sub-parts.*

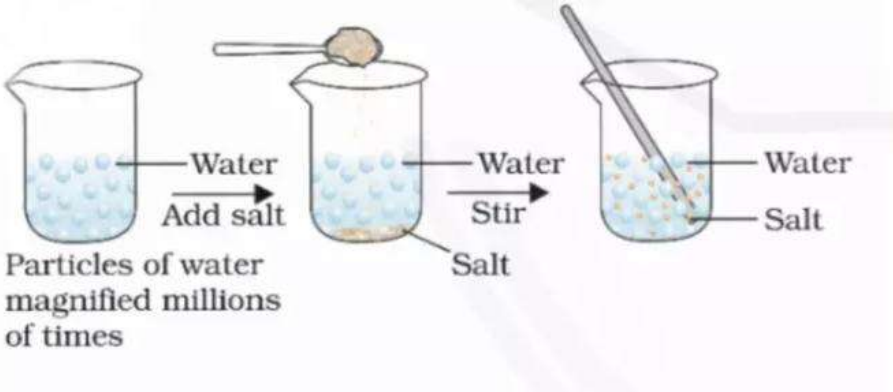
<b>SECTION - A</b> <b>Select and write one most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions 1-20.</b>		
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	The LPG cylinder is opened in a corner of a room, suddenly an unpleasant smell spreads out. Which property of matter explains this observation?  (a) Matter has mass. (b) Matter can flow from a region of high concentration to low concentration. (c) The matter can sublime (d) The matter can evaporate.	1
2	Solids cannot be compressed because  (a) of low inter particle force (b) constituent particles are very closely packed (c) constituent particles diffuse rapidly (d) Their particle size is very large	1

3	<p>How can we make water boil at 105 degrees celsius?</p> <p>(a) By reducing the pressure acting on water below one atmosphere. (b) By increasing the pressure acting on water above one atmosphere (c) By increasing the temperature of water (d) By decreasing the temperature of water</p>	1
4	<p>Which of the following is correct about tearing of paper?</p> <p>(a) It is a physical change because a new substance is formed. (b) It is a chemical change because no new substance is formed. (c) It is a physical change because no new substance is formed. (d) It is both a chemical and a physical change.</p>	1
5	<p>Which of the following is correct about galvanized iron sheets?</p> <p>(a) It is a homogeneous mixture as the coating of zinc is uniform on galvanized iron sheets. (b) It is neither homogeneous nor heterogeneous as it is an alloy. (c) It is a heterogeneous mixture as zinc is present on the surface only so it doesn't have a uniform composition. (d) It is homogeneous because it is a compound.</p>	1
6	<p>During the change of state of a substance, the energy which is absorbed is known as</p> <p>(a) Specific heat (b) Heat of solution (c) Heat capacity (d) Latent heat</p>	1
7	<p>Which of the following is not correct about colloids?</p> <p>(a) They are quite stable. (b) They show the Tyndall effect. (c) They are homogeneous in nature. (d) They can show Brownian motion.</p>	1
8	<p>Select the correct pair that comprises only unicellular organisms.</p> <p>(a) Amoeba and virus (b) Paramecium and Chlamydomonas (c) Bacteria and fungi (d) Plants and animals</p>	1
9	<p>The cell wall in the stem cells of Mango tree is made up of:</p> <p>(a) Sugar</p>	1

	(b) Cellulose (c) Lipids (d) Proteins	
10	Which of the following is true about the cytoplasm? (a) It is the control center of the cell. (b) It is responsible for protein synthesis. (c) It is a gel-like substance that fills the cell. (d) It is involved in the breakdown of lipids.	1
11	Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of parenchyma tissue? (a) Cells have thin cellulosic walls. (b) Cells are thick at the corners. (c) A large single vacuole is present in each cell. (d) Large cells are placed together with intercellular spaces.	1
12	Which of the following is not an element of xylem tissue? (a) Tracheids (b) Vessels (c) Sieve tubes (d) Xylem fibres	1
13	An athlete is moving along a circular track. Which of the following statements is true if he ends his journey at the diametrically opposite end? (a) Distance covered > Net displacement (b) Distance covered < Net displacement (c) Distance covered = Net displacement (d) Distance covered = zero	1
14	For the following distance time graph, choose the correct statement.  <p>(a) Speed of car A is equal to speed of car B</p>	1

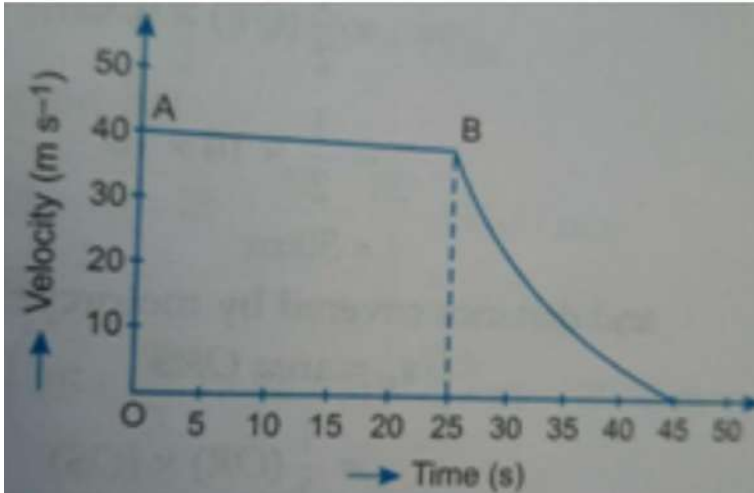
	<p>(b) Speed of car A is greater than speed of car B</p> <p>(c) Speed of car A is less than speed of car B</p> <p>(d) Speed of car A is more only for first half of journey</p>	
15	<p>What property of the plasma membrane helps amoeba acquire food?</p>  <p>(a) It allows diffusion of some substances across it.</p> <p>(b) It is selectively permeable.</p> <p>(c) It is flexible.</p> <p>(d) It is made up of proteins and lipids.</p>	1
16	<p>Which type of plastid is responsible for storing starch and oil granules?</p> <p>(a) Leucoplast</p> <p>(b) Chloroplast</p> <p>(c) Chromoplast</p> <p>(d) Both (a) and (b)</p>	1
<p><b>Q. no. 17 to 20 are Assertion - Reasoning based questions.</b>  <b>These consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:</b></p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.  (c) A is true but R is false.  (d) A is false but R is true.</p>		
17	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Naphthalene balls disappear with time without leaving any residue.  <b>Reason (R):</b> Naphthalene balls get converted into vapours due to evaporation.</p>	1
18	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> An elephant is much larger than a bird.  <b>Reason (R):</b> An elephant has bigger cells and more chromosomes.</p>	
19	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> The motion of the tip of the minute hand of a wall clock is an accelerated motion.  <b>Reason (R):</b> In uniform circular motion, the direction of an object changes continuously.</p>	1

20	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Xylem and phloem are both conducting tissues.  <b>Reason (R):</b> Conducting tissue is a distinctive feature of complex plants for their survival in the terrestrial environment.</p>	1
<p><b>SECTION – B</b>  <b>Q. no. 21 to 26 are Very Short Answer type questions.</b></p>		
21	<p>(a) Mention the name of the property on which the phenomenon shown in the given figure is based.</p> <p>This property is also shown by milk. Write an example of one more mixture which shows this property.</p> <div data-bbox="328 653 1187 1167" style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>(b) Write one real life application of the property shown above.</p>	2
22	<p>(a) Why do lotuses float on water?  (b) Why do we get a crunchy and granular feeling when we chew pear fruit?</p>	2
23	<p>Why are the Golgi bodies found in large numbers in the cells which secrete digestive enzymes?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Where do lipids and proteins constituting the cell membrane get synthesized?  Describe the structure of the organelle.</p>	2
24	<p>A car is moving at 10 m/s. It comes to rest in 5 sec when brakes are applied.</p> <p>(a) Calculate the retardation of the car.  (b) What distance does it cover before stopping?</p>	2
25	<p>Consider a situation in which a car with a dead battery is to be pushed along a straight road to give it a speed of 1 m/s, which is sufficient to start its engine. If one or two people give a sudden push (unbalanced force) to it, it hardly starts. But a continuous push over some time results in a gradual acceleration of the car to this</p>	2

	<p>speed.          Answer the following questions using above information-</p> <p>i) Explain why the car with a dead battery starts moving when a continuous push is provided.</p> <p>ii) Name the law of motion responsible for the above situation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>A bullet fired against a glass window pane makes a hole in it, and the glass pane is not cracked. But on the other hand, when a stone strikes the same glass pane, it gets smashed. Why is it so?</p>	
26	Name the physical quantity that remains constant in the relation $F=GMm/R^2$ . Also write its S.I. unit.	2
<p><b>SECTION - C</b>  <b>Q.no. 27 to 33 are Short Answer type questions.</b></p>		
27	<p>In the activity shown below, where does the sugar go as it is stirred in water?          What is this process called?          Will heating affect this process and how?</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>A substance 'A' has fixed volume and definite boundaries, but is compressible when external force is applied.</p> <p>(a) Identify the state of this substance and mention its one property.</p> <p>(b) State reason for its compressibility.</p> </div>	3
28	Two substances P and Q which cannot be broken down into simpler substances, chemically combine together to form $PQ_2$ . Classify P, Q and $PQ_2$ as element, mixture or compound and give two characteristics of $PQ_2$ .	3
29	<p>“A cell shows division of labour”. Explain with the help of three examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Differentiate between animal and plant cell on the basis of vacuole, mitochondria and</p>	3



	cell wall.																			
30	Identify the type of tissues and mention one feature of each in the following: (a) Bark of a tree (b) Leaf tendril (c) Surface of roots	3																		
31	<p>The data regarding the distance covered by Lakshay and Riya at different times on their bicycle is given below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="298 558 1268 993"> <thead> <tr> <th>Time</th> <th>Distance travelled by Lakshay (m)</th> <th>Distance travelled by Riya (m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8:00 am</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8:05 am</td> <td>20</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8:10 am</td> <td>40</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8:15 am</td> <td>60</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8:20 am</td> <td>80</td> <td>44</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>i) Name the type of motion executed by each of them. ii) Calculate the average speed for each of them.</p>	Time	Distance travelled by Lakshay (m)	Distance travelled by Riya (m)	8:00 am	0	0	8:05 am	20	12	8:10 am	40	23	8:15 am	60	37	8:20 am	80	44	3
Time	Distance travelled by Lakshay (m)	Distance travelled by Riya (m)																		
8:00 am	0	0																		
8:05 am	20	12																		
8:10 am	40	23																		
8:15 am	60	37																		
8:20 am	80	44																		
32	(a) Newton's first law of motion is the special case of Newton's second law of motion. Justify the statement. (b) Why is it advised to wear a seat belt in a moving car?	3																		
33	The velocity-time graph of an object is given below:	3																		



- (a) Name the kind of motion that object has from A to B and B to C.
- (b) Identify the part of the graph where the object has zero acceleration. Give reason for your answer.
- (c) Identify the part of the graph where the object has negative acceleration. Give reason for your answer.

#### SECTION - D

Q.no. 34 to 36 are Long Answer type questions.

- 34 Study the figure and answer the questions that follow:



- Name the cell organelle.
- Mention the role of deeply folded inner membrane in given cell organelle.
- Enlist one function of the given organelle.
- This organelle is able to make some of its proteins. Why?
- Name the energy currency of the cell produced by this organelle.

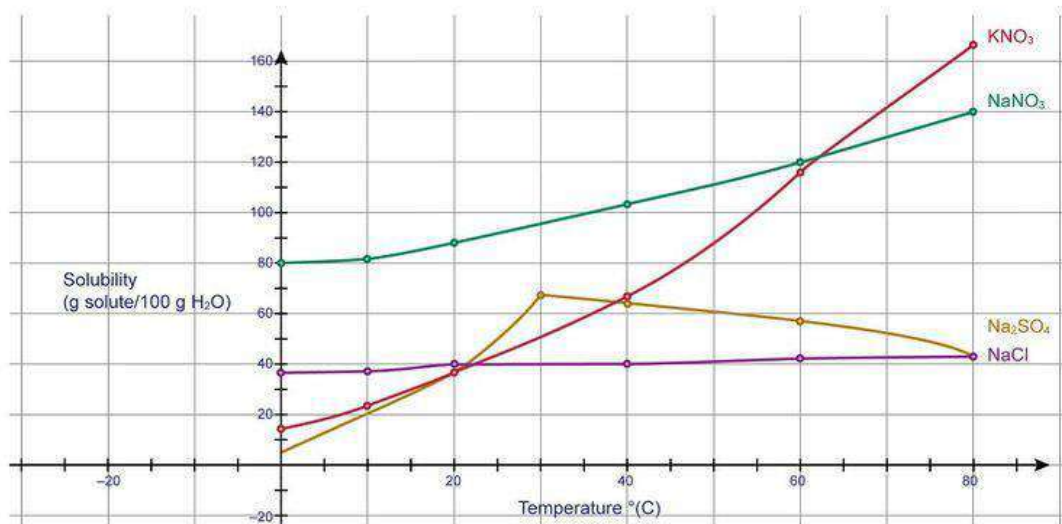
**OR**

In brief, state what happens when

- dry apricots are left for sometime in pure water and later transferred to sugar solution.
- The red blood cell is kept in a concentrated saline solution.
- the plasma membrane of a cell breaks down.

5

	(d) The leaves are boiled in water first and then a drop of sugar syrup is put on it. (e) Golgi apparatus is removed from the cell.	
35	<p>Give reasons for the following:</p> <p>(a) Steam has the capacity to burn skin more than boiled water at the same temperature.</p> <p>(b) Camphor disappears without leaving any residue.</p> <p>(c) We can easily move our hands in air but to do the same through a solid block of wood we need a karate expert.</p> <p>(d) Air is used to inflate tyres.</p> <p>(e) When an empty gas jar is inverted over a gas jar containing a colored gas, the colored gas also spreads into the empty jar.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(a) Evaporation is always followed by cooling. Give a reason.</p> <p>(b) Why do clothes take longer to dry on a rainy day?</p> <p>(c) A bottle of sanitizer was left open for 3 days, the contents of the bottle disappeared. Explain why.</p> <p>(d) Kavya wants to wear her favorite skirt to a party, but the problem is that it is still wet. What steps would she take to dry it faster? Explain why.</p> <p>(e) The smell of hot food reaches us faster. Why?</p>	5
36	<p>(a) Why does a body reach the ground quicker at poles than at the equator when dropped from the same height? (2)</p> <p>(b) Which is greater, the attraction of the earth for 1 kg of brass or attraction of 1 kg brass for the earth? Why? (1)</p> <p>(c) An astronaut did an experiment on the surface of the moon. He dropped a feather and a hammer from the same height. What did he observe? Explain. (2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(a) Give three differences between acceleration due to gravity (g) and universal gravitational constant (G). (3)</p> <p>(b) An object is thrown vertically upwards and rises to a height of 10m. Calculate the velocity with which the object was thrown upwards. (g=9.8 m/s<sup>2</sup>) (2)</p>	5
<p><b>SECTION - E</b></p> <p><b>Q.no. 37 to 39 are case-based/data-based questions with 2 to 3 short sub-parts. Internal choice is provided in one of these sub-parts</b></p>		
37	To display the different solubilities at different temperatures, a solubility graph is drawn to show the data in a more coherent manner. Having a solubility graph allows us to read the data about a particular solute or to compare solutes at a particular temperature quickly and easily. Let us look at a typical solubility graph and see how it works.	4



Answer the following questions using the solubility graph given above:

Q1. Define the term solubility.

Q2. At what temperature does the saturated solution of NaCl in 100g of water be formed?

**OR**

Q2. Which solid is most soluble at 60 degree Celsius?

Q3. What is the mass by mass percentage of NaNO<sub>3</sub> at 60 degree Celsius?

38

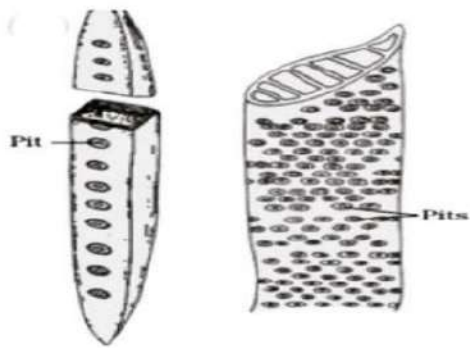
Reena & Veena had gone to Kerala for a short trip. A strong storm hit the coastal area of Kerala and it was seen that the trees were uprooted and some trees were still standing but their branches bent down. To Reena & Veena's surprise, after sometime they saw those broken branches growing up again.

- What would happen if the conducting vessels of the roots of the tree were blocked?
- Mention the direction in which the food flows in the above mentioned conducting vessels.
- What will happen if some branches of this tree get broken or damaged at its base?

**OR**

- Identify the given figures and give their key identifying feature.

4



39	<p>Rita strikes a pile of carrom coins with a striker of mass 20 g. On repeated events she observes that only the bottom coin is removed from the pile when the striker is moving fast with a velocity of 15 cm/s but the pile of coins tips and falls when the striker hits the coin pile with velocity of 7 cm/s.</p> <p>a) State the law of motion which explains the motion of coins.(1)  b) Interpret the observation made by Rita using the law stated above.(1)  c) Calculate and compare the momentum of fast moving striker and slow moving striker. (2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>c) If the striker moves with uniform acceleration, is its momentum constant? Justify your answer. (2)</p>	4
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**SCIENCE (086)**  
**CLASS IX**  
**MARKING SCHEME (2023-24)**

Q. No.	Questions	Marks
<b>SECTION - A</b>		
1	(b) Matter can flow from a region of high concentration to low concentration	1
2	(b) constituent particles are very closely packed	1
3	(b) By increasing the pressure acting on water above one atmosphere	1
4	(c) It is a physical change because no new substance is formed.	1
5	(c) It is a heterogeneous mixture as zinc is present on the surface only so it doesn't have a uniform composition.	1
6	(d) Latent heat	1
7	(c) They are homogeneous in nature.	1
8	(b) paramecium and chlamydomonas	1
9	(b) Cellulose	1
10	(c) It is a gel-like substance that fills the cell	1
11	(b) Cells are thick at the corners	1
12	(c) Sieve tubes	1
13	(a) Distance covered > Net displacement	1
14	(c) Speed of car A is less than speed of car B	1
15	(c) It is flexible.	1
16	(a) Leucoplast	1
17	(c) A is true but R is false.	1
18	(c) A is true but R is false	1
19	(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1
20	(a) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.	1

**SECTION - B**

21	<p>(a) Tyndall effect. Any one example of colloid like clouds, fog, face cream</p> <p>(b) Scattering of car light in fog, visible rays of sunlight in dark room, passage of sunlight through a dense forest (any one valid application)</p>	<p>1/2+1/2</p> <p>1</p>
22	<p>(a) Aerenchyma provides buoyancy</p> <p>(b) Pear contains cells of sclerenchyma. They are hard with highly thickened cell wall. These cells give the crunchy and granular feeling when we chew pear fruit.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
23	<p>Any enzymes or substances being formed and secreted by the secretory cells are dispatched by the Golgi bodies. Golgi apparatus ensures the transport of substances produced by the secretory cells to target areas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Smooth Endoplasmic reticulum- Surface smooth due to absence of ribosomes</p> <p>Rough Endoplasmic reticulum- surface appears rough due to presence of ribosomes</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2 + 1/2</p> <p>1/2+ 1/2</p>
24	<p>u = 10 m/s v = 0 t = 5 sec</p> <p>(a) <math>a = \frac{v-u}{t} = \frac{0-10}{5} = -2 \text{ m/s}^2</math>      (1/2 formula + 1/2 calculation)</p> <p>(b) <math>s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2</math>  <math>= (10 \times 5) + \frac{1}{2} \times (-2) \times 5^2</math>  <math>= 25 \text{ m}</math>      (1/2 formula + 1/2 calculation)</p>	<p>2</p>
25	<p>i) It means that the change of momentum of the car is not only determined by the magnitude of the force but also by the time during which the force is exerted. (1 Mark)</p> <p>ii) Newton's 2nd Law of motion      (1 Mark)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>When the bullet strikes the glass pane, the part of the glass pane which comes in contact with the bullet immediately shares the large velocity of the bullet and makes a hole, while the remaining part of the glass remains at rest and is therefore not smashed due to inertia of rest. (1 Mark)</p> <p>But when a slow moving stone strikes the same glass pane, the various parts of the glass pane get enough time to share the velocity of the stone, and the glass is smashed. (1 Mark)</p>	<p>2</p>

26	Universal gravitation constant (G) (1 Mark) SI Unit- $\text{Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$ (1 Mark)	2
<b>SECTION - C</b>		
27	In the interparticle spaces of water. Diffusion. Yes. On heating diffusion becomes faster Because on increasing temperature, kinetic energy of particles increases and they move faster.  <b>OR</b> State- solid. property- any one property of solids, like fixed volume, fixed shape, rigidity, negligible compressibility Reason- It must have some pores/air cavities, in which air is trapped. On pressing air is expelled and we are able to compress it.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$  1  <b>(3)</b> $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$  1+1
28	P and Q are elements $\text{PQ}_2$ is a compound Characteristics $\text{PQ}_2$ : (i) Its composition is fixed (ii) It has properties which are totally different from those of P and Q (iii) Its constituents can be separated only by chemical or electrochemical methods. (Any two)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
29	Division of labour is splitting work for higher efficiency- 1. Mitochondria release energy in the form of ATP 2. Lysosomes clear waste material from cell 3. Ribosomes synthesize proteins  <b>OR</b> Animal cell- Vacuole present or absent, more mitochondria, cell wall absent Plant cell- Permanent vacuole, less mitochondria, cell wall present	1 1 1  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
30	(a) Cork- dead outer layer (b) Collenchyma- living simple permanent tissue/thickened at corners (c) Epidermis- living outer covering	1 1 1
31	i) Lakshay - Uniform Motion, Riya - Non-Uniform Motion ( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ ) ii) Average speed of Lakshay = Total distance / Total time = $200 / 1200 = 0.16 \text{ m/s}$ Average speed of Riya = Total distance / Total time = $116 / 1200 = 0.09 \text{ m/s}$ (1 + 1)	3



32	<p>(a)</p> $F = ma = m\left(\frac{v-u}{t}\right) \quad (1/2 \text{ mark})$ <p>In the absence of external force, <math>F = 0 \quad (1/2 \text{ mark})</math>  i.e. <math>m(v-u) = 0</math>  <math>\Rightarrow v - u = 0</math>  <math>\Rightarrow v = u \quad (1/2 \text{ mark})</math></p> <p>(An object continues to move with the same uniform velocity (u) throughout the time t, when no external force acts on it.  Also, if <math>u = 0, v = 0 \quad (1/2 \text{ mark})</math>  (If the object is initially at rest, it will continue to be at rest, when no external force acts on it)</p> <p>(b) Seat belts are worn for the safety of passengers., due to inertia of motion, as the car is in motion the passenger remain in inertia of motion. <span style="float: right;">(1 Mark)</span></p>	3
33	<p>(a) A to B - Uniform Motion <span style="float: right;">(1/2 mark)</span>  B to C - Non-uniform Retardation <span style="float: right;">(1/2 mark)</span></p> <p>(b) A to B has zero acceleration. <span style="float: right;">(1/2 mark)</span>  Reason: Because the velocity is constant (or slope of v-t graph is zero). <span style="float: right;">(1/2 mark)</span></p> <p>(c) B to C has negative acceleration. <span style="float: right;">(1/2 mark)</span>  Reason: Because the velocity is decreasing (or slope of v-t graph at any point is negative). <span style="float: right;">(1/2 mark)</span></p>	3
<b>SECTION - D</b>		
34	<p>a) Mitochondria  b) Increase surface area for ATP synthesis  c) Energy synthesis in form of ATP  d) Have their own ribosomes.  e) ATP</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>a) Swells due to endosmosis and shrinks due to exosmosis  b) Lose water (exosmosis)  c) Cell will die  d) Gets killed on boiling, no change  e) Lysosome formation does not take place.</p>	<p>1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1</p>
35	<p>(a) Steam at 100°C will produce more severe burns as extra heat is hidden in it called latent heat whereas the boiling water does not have this hidden heat.  (b) because it sublimates  (c) It is because the molecules of air have less force of attraction between them and a very small external force can separate them and pass through it. But</p>	<p>1 1 1</p>

	<p>in the case of solids, the molecules have maximum force of attraction, the particles are tightly bound due to this force. Hence a large amount of external force is required to pass through solid.</p> <p>(d) Air is used to inflate tyres because when we blow air into a tyre the air particles push the tyre walls from inside and exerts pressure on them. This helps the tyre to expand and blow inside out , remain turgid and reduce impact when rolling.</p> <p>(e) This occurs due to diffusion of coloured gas with air present in an otherwise empty jar as gas molecules can easily move through large interparticle spaces</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(a) For evaporation, heat is absorbed from the surroundings, lowering the temperature of the surface, hence cooling.</p> <p>(b) because humidity is more, causing lesser evaporation.</p> <p>(c) because sanitizer has alcohol which is volatile (converts to vapor phase without heating)</p> <p>(d) She would iron it or keep it under fan because increase in temperature or wind speed, increases evaporation</p> <p>(e) particles of hot food have more kinetic energy , so they diffuse faster..</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
36	<p>(a) The acceleration due to gravity is more at the poles than at the equator. (1 Mark)</p> <p>The time taken for a body is less if the acceleration due to gravity is more when the initial velocities and the distance travelled are the same. So, when dropped from the same height a body reaches the ground quicker at the poles than at the equator. (1 Mark)</p> <p>(b) The two forces are equal in magnitude but in mutually opposite direction Because the force of gravitation is proportional to product of masses of two objects. (1 Mark)</p> <p>(c) Both will reach the surface at the same time (1 Mark) Reason: Since there is essentially vacuum, there is no air resistance. (1 Mark)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>(a)</p>	5

Acceleration due to gravity (g)	Universal gravitational constant (G)
Acceleration due to gravity is the acceleration acquired by a body due to the earth's gravitational pull on it.	Gravitational constant is numerically equal to the force of attraction between two masses of 1 kg that are separated by a distance of 1 m.
g is a vector quantity.	G is a scalar quantity.
It is different at different places on the surface of the earth. Its value also varies from one celestial body to another.	The 'G' is a universal constant, i.e., its value is the same (i.e. $6.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$ ) everywhere in the universe.
(1 x 3)	
(b) $v^2 - u^2 = 2gh$ , $u=0$ $g = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$	(1 mark)
$u = 14 \text{ m/s}$	(1 mark)

**SECTION - E**

37	1. Solubility is defined as the amount of solute present in a saturated solution at a given temperature.	1
	2. At 20 degree Celsius	1
	<b>OR</b>	
	3. Mass Percentage of the solution(w/w)= $\frac{\text{Mass of solute}}{\text{mass of solution}} \times 100$	1
	$= \frac{120}{(120+100)} \times 100$	1
	$= \frac{120}{220} \times 100$	
	$= 54.54 \%$	
38	a) In the absence of xylem, water will not reach the leaves and thus,photosynthesis won't take place for it needs	1
	b) Both directions (upwards and downwards)	1
	c) Having broken branches does not necessarily mean that the tree will die. There are high chances of survival as long as the trunk and roots are fine. The only downside is that the tree injury leaves it vulnerable to pests and decaying agents.	2
	<b>OR</b>	
	c) Vessels	1
		1

	Tracheids	
39	<p>a) Newton's First Law of Motion: An object continues to be in state of rest or uniform motion in a straight unless an external unbalanced force acts on it. (1 Mark)</p> <p>b) When the fast moving striker strikes the pile of coins, the bottom coin comes in motion and the remaining coins remain at rest due to inertia and fall down. When the striker hits the pile of coins slowly, unbalanced force acts on all the coins and the pile of coin tips and falls. (<math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}</math>)</p> <p>c) <math>p_1 = mv_1 = 20g \times 15 \text{ cm/s} = 300 \text{ gcm/s}</math> (<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> for formula + <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> for calculation)  <math>p_2 = mv_2 = 20g \times 7 \text{ cm/s} = 140 \text{ gcm/s}</math> (<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> for calculation)  Momentum of the fast moving striker is more than the momentum of the slow moving striker.  <math>p_1/p_2 = 30/14 = 15/7</math> (1/2 Mark)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>c) No (1 Mark)  Because momentum depends on mass and velocity. Since the striker has some velocity, it also has momentum. (1 Mark)</p>	4


**SOCIAL**  
**SCIENCE**

**CLASS IX – SESSION 2023-24**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE SAMPLE PAPER (CODE 087)**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**


1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. Note: CBQ stands for “Competency Based Question”. 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

<b>Section A</b>		
1	Q1. Identify the personality addressing the workers in the picture: (1) 	1
2	Q2. Arrange the following in chronological order: i. France became a republic	1

	<p>ii. Louis XVI became the King of France  iii. A Constitution is framed to limit the powers of the king  iv. Napoleon became Emperor of France</p> <p>Codes  (a) ii, iii, i and iv  (b) ii, i, iii and iv  (c) i, ii, iv and iii  (d) iv, i, ii and iii</p>											
3	<p>3. Match the following:  (1)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="289 730 1247 1365"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="289 730 573 800">Terms</th> <th data-bbox="573 730 1247 800">Definitions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="289 800 573 932">a) Livre</td> <td data-bbox="573 800 1247 932">1. Tax to be paid directly to the state</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="289 932 573 1064">b) Tithe</td> <td data-bbox="573 932 1247 1064">2. Unit of Currency in France</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="289 1064 573 1197">c) Clergy</td> <td data-bbox="573 1064 1247 1197">3. A tax levied by the church</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="289 1197 573 1365">d) Taille</td> <td data-bbox="573 1197 1247 1365">4. Group of persons invested with special functions in the church</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Options:  A. a2, b3, c1, d4  B. a3, b1, c3, d2  C. a3, b1, c4, d2  D. a2, b3, c4, d1</p>	Terms	Definitions	a) Livre	1. Tax to be paid directly to the state	b) Tithe	2. Unit of Currency in France	c) Clergy	3. A tax levied by the church	d) Taille	4. Group of persons invested with special functions in the church	1
Terms	Definitions											
a) Livre	1. Tax to be paid directly to the state											
b) Tithe	2. Unit of Currency in France											
c) Clergy	3. A tax levied by the church											
d) Taille	4. Group of persons invested with special functions in the church											
4	<p>4. Assertion (A): Conservatives were opposed to radicals and liberals.  (1)  Reason (R): They believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a fast process.  A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p>	1										

	<p>C. A is correct but R is wrong. D. A is wrong but R is correct.</p>	
5	<p>5. Name the geographical features bound India's mainland south of 22°N latitude. (1) A. Young fold mountains B. Sandy desert C. Lava plateau D. Seas and oceans</p>	1
6	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: (1) Assertion (A): Lakes are a great value to human beings. Reason(R): Lakes enhance natural beauty and develop tourism to provide recreation. a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct</p>	1
7	<p>Rahul travels from West Jaipur to East Itanagar in India. He sets the timing of his watch according to which meridian? (1) A. 97°25'E B. 37°6'E C. 82°30'E D. 67°7'E</p>	1
8	<p>Find the odd one out. A. Gandak, Kali, Kosi B. Godavari, Mahanadi, Wardha C. Narmada, Tapi, Periyar D. Krishna, Kaveri, Amravati</p>	1
9	<p>Longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalayas and Shiwaliks are known as _____ A. Kangra Valley B. Duns</p>	1



	C. Patkai Bum D. Passes	
10	In a democracy, the final decision -making power is in the hands of those who are: a. Nominated by the government b. Elected by the people c. Authorised by the President to do so d. Authorised by the Prime Minister to do so	1
11	Arrange the following in the correct sequence. i. Military coup in Pakistan. ii. Legal Framework Order in Pakistan. iii. Mexico got its independence iv. Zimbabwe attained independence Codes: A. iv, ii, iii and i. B. iii, iv, i and ii. C. i, ii, iii and iv D. ii, i, iv and iii	1
12	12. What does the hidden side of the dictator in the picture depict?  a. Brutal side of the dictator. b. Courage of the dictator. c. Honest side of the dictator. d. Dual form of government	1
13	Match the following leaders with their roles in the making of the Constitution. (1) a Motilal Nehru Assembly.	i. President of the Constituent

	<p>b B.R Ambedkar  Assembly  C Rajendra Prasad  Committee  D Sarojini Naidu  1928.  Options:  a- iv, b- iii, c-i, d- ii  b- iii, b- iv, c-i, d- ii  c- iv, b- iii, c-ii, d- i  d- i, b- iii, c-ii, d- iv</p>	<p>ii. Member of the Constituent    iii. Chairman if the Drafting    iv. Prepared a Constitution for India in</p>			
14	<p>Identify the leader who was not a part of the Constituent Assembly  (1)  a. Mahatma Gandhi  b. Rajendra Prasad  c. T.T Krishnamachari  d. Pt.Jawahar Lal Nehru.</p>		1		
15	<p>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A)and Reason (R)Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.  (1)  Assertion (A): The quality of population depends upon the literacy rate, health of the person indicated by life expectancy and skill formation acquired by the people of the country.  Reason (R ): The quality of population ultimately decides the growth of the country.  (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  (c) A is true but R is false.  (d) A is false but R is true.</p>		1		
16	<p>Match the following:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(a) Infant Mortality Rate</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(i) Average number of years a person is expected to live</td> </tr> </table>	(a) Infant Mortality Rate	(i) Average number of years a person is expected to live		1
(a) Infant Mortality Rate	(i) Average number of years a person is expected to live				

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>(b) Death Rate</td> <td>(ii) Death of a child below one year of age</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Life Expectancy</td> <td>(iii) Number of babies born for every 1,000 people during a particular period of time</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Birth Rate</td> <td>(iv) Number of people per 1,000 who die during a particular period of time</td> </tr> </table> <p>A) (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)  B) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)  C) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)  D) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)</p>	(b) Death Rate	(ii) Death of a child below one year of age	(c) Life Expectancy	(iii) Number of babies born for every 1,000 people during a particular period of time	(d) Birth Rate	(iv) Number of people per 1,000 who die during a particular period of time	
(b) Death Rate	(ii) Death of a child below one year of age							
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(d) Birth Rate	(iv) Number of people per 1,000 who die during a particular period of time							
17	<p>Large population can be converted into productive assets by-</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(a) Increasing the employment level  (b) Stopping migration  (c) Investing in human capital  (d) Improving medical facilities</p>	1						
18	<p>The ___ of a person helps to realise his/her potential and the ability to fight illness.</p> <p>a) Earnings  b) Salary  c) Education  d) Health</p>	1						
19	<p>'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of:</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>a) 5-10</p>	1						

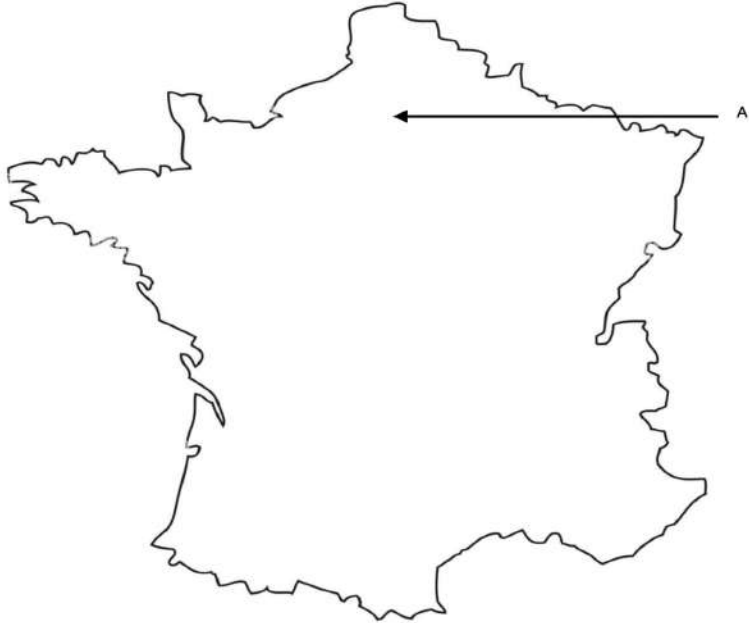
	<p>b) 10-15</p> <p>c) 6-15</p> <p>d) 6-14</p>	
20	<p>Which of the following statements is not correct in the context of unemployment? (1)</p> <p>(a) Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resources.</p> <p>(b) People who are assets for the country turns into liability</p> <p>(c) There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth</p> <p>(d) Though the economic overload remains the same in the country the quality of life deteriorates.</p>	1
<b>Section-B</b>		
21	<p>How did France become a constitutional monarchy?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Enlist any two reforms introduced by Napoleon.</p>	2
22	<p>State the reasons why there's a difference between the duration of day and night at Kanyakumari but not in Kashmir?</p>	2
23	<p>Mention any two characteristic features of Himadri.</p>	2
24	<p>Distinguish between Market activities and Non-market activities.</p>	2
<b>Section-C</b>		
25	<p>Describe the three main changes observed after the October revolution in Russia.</p>	3
26	<p>Differentiate between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. Give any three suitable points.</p>	3
27	<p>Give any three arguments in favour of democracy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	3

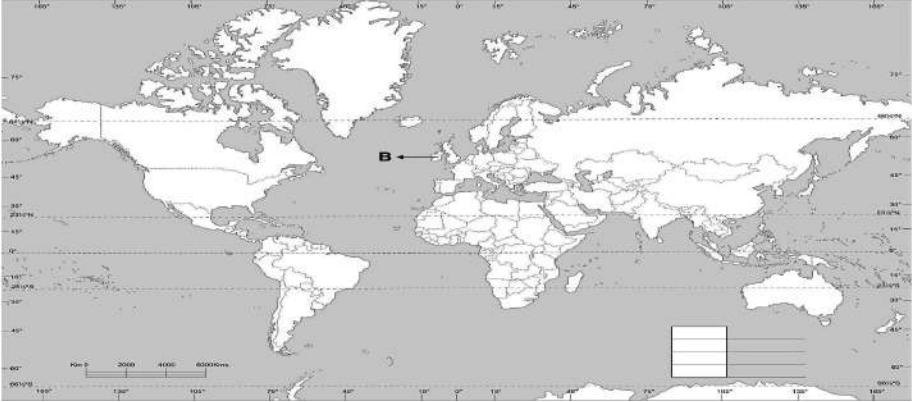
	Give any three arguments against of democracy.	
28	Examine any three limitations of the Right to Freedom.	3
29	Explain the role of education in the formation of Human Capital.	3
<b>Section-D</b>		
30	Explain the causes that led to the French Revolution. OR Enlist the laws introduced during the rule of the revolutionary government to improve the lives of the women in France.	5
31	Rivers are regarded as a lifeline of human civilization'. Justify the statement by giving suitable reasons. OR 'Rivers are being polluted because of urbanisation and industrialisation in India.' Give its causes and explain the measures to control it.	2+3 =5
32	The making of the constitution for a huge and diverse country like India was not an easy affair". Explain the given statement with the suitable examples. OR Define constitution . Explain the purposes of a constitution.	5  1+4
33	State the aim of production? Describe the various requirements for the production of goods and services. OR Define Green Revolution. How is Green Revolution different from traditional farming?	1+4 =5  1+4 =5
<b>Section-E</b>		
34	Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: "The Kirghiz welcomed the first revolution (ie February Revolution) with joy and the second revolution with consternation and terror [This) first revolution freed them from the oppression of the Tsarist regime and strengthened their hope that..... autonomy would be realised. The second revolution (October Revolution) was accompanied by violence, pillage, taxes and the establishment of dictatorial power . .....Once a small group of Tsarist bureaucrats oppressed the Kirghiz. Now the same group of people.... perpetuate the same regime..."  34.1 Highlight the impact of the February revolution on the political system of Russia?	4

	<p>34.2 Identify the leader of the Bolshevik Party that led the second revolution?</p> <p>34.3 Enumerate any two demands under the April Theses.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
35	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Kosovo was a province of Yugoslavia before its split, in this province the population was overwhelmingly ethnic Albanian. But in the entire country, Serbs were in majority. A narrow minded serb nationalist Milosevic had won the election. His government was very hostile to the Kosovo albanians. He wanted the serbs to dominate the country. Many serb leaders thought that ethnic minorities like albanians should either leave the country or except the dominance of the serbs:</p> <p>35.1. Name the narrow minded Serb Nationalist who won the elections in Kosovo</p> <p>35.2. Give any one reason why the Milosevic government was hostile to the Kosovo Albanians.</p> <p>35.3. State any two results of the intervention by other countries towards ethnic massacres in Kosovo.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
36	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>In case of disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. They have an agricultural plot where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. Three people are extra. These three people also work in the same plot as the others. The contribution made by the three extra people does not add to the contribution made by the five people. If three people are removed the productivity of the field will not decline. The field requires the service of five people and the three extra people are disguised unemployed. In urban areas, educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon. Many youth with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are not able to find jobs. A study showed that unemployment of graduates and post-graduate has increased faster than among matriculates. A paradoxical manpower situation is witnessed as surplus of manpower in certain categories coexist with shortage of manpower in others. There is unemployment among technically qualified people on one hand, while there is a dearth of technical skills required for economic growth.</p>	<p>4</p>

	36.1 Define disguised unemployment.	1
	36.2 Which type of unemployment is common in urban areas?	1
	36.3 'Surplus of manpower in certain categories coexist with shortage of manpower in others'. Justify the statement.	2

**Section-F**

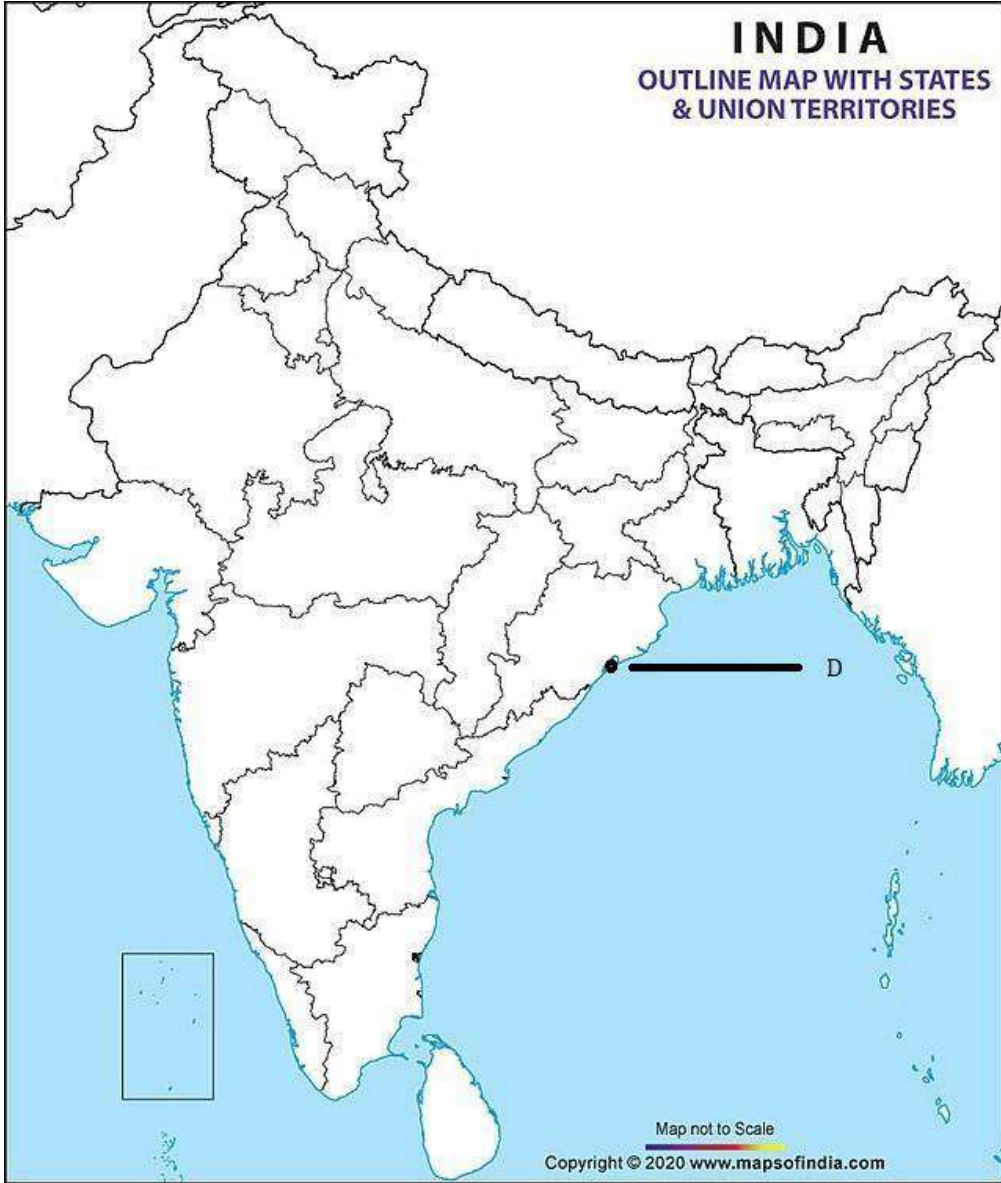
Q37 A.	I) On a given outline map of France name and locate the following.	5
	A) The fortress prison Bastille was located in THIS CITY.	2
	II) On a given outline map of the World name and locate the following.	
	B) This country was part of the Allied Powers in the First World War.	
	Map for 37.1 (I)	
		
	Map for 37.1 (II)	

		
<p>Q37 .2</p>	<p>On the given Political map of India locate and label <b>any three</b> out of the following:</p> <p>A Capital of Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p>B K2 Peak</p> <p>C Konkan Coast</p> <p>D Identify the lake marked on the map</p>	<p>3</p>



# INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES  
& UNION TERRITORIES



Map not to Scale  
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**Class IX**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper (2023-2024)**  
**Marking Scheme**

<b>Q No.</b>	<b>Answers Section 'A'</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	A. Lenin (History, CH-2, Page-37)	1
2	A. ii, iii, i and iv (History, CH-1)	1
3	D. a2, b3, c4, d1 (History, CH-1, Page- 4)	1
4	A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (History, CH-2, Page- 27)	1
5	D. Seas and oceans (Geography Ch-1, Page-2)	1
6	A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (GeographyCh-3, Page-22)	1
7	C. 82°30'E (Geography Ch-1, Page 2)	1
8	A. Gandak, Kali, Kosi (Geography Ch-3, Page-21)	1
9	B. Duns (Geography Ch-2, Page-11)	1

10	B. Elected by the people (Political Science Ch-1, Page-3)	1
11	B. a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3 (Political Science Ch-6, Page-86)	1
12	A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (Political Science Ch-7, Page-92)	1
13	B. It allows different organs of the government to be placed at the same level. (Political Science Ch-1, Page-8)	1
14	C. Mahatma Gandhi (Political Science, Chapter-2)	1
15	A.15 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (Ch 2 Eco,Page-. 20)	1
16	C. (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii) (Ch-2 Eco, Page-23)	1
17	C. Investing in human capital (Ch-2 Eco, Page- 16)	1
18	D. Health (Ch-2 Eco, Page- 23)	1
19	D. 6-14 (Ch-2 Eco, Page-22)	1

20	D. Though the economic overload remains the same in the country the quality of life deteriorates. (Ch-2 Eco, Page-25)	1
	<b>SECTION- B</b>	

21	<p>1. The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791. Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch.</p> <p>2. These powers, instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to different institutions – the legislature, executive and judiciary. (History, CH 1, page: 10)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>He introduced laws such as the protection of private property and a uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system. (History, CH 1, page: 23)</p>	2
22	<p>1. As Kanyakumari lies very close to the equator i.e. why we hardly feel the difference between day and night over there. Kashmir lies away from equator so difference is felt much.</p> <p>2. Sun rays are vertical at equator and become slanting as we move away from it. (Geography Ch-1, Page-2)</p>	2
23	<p>1. Most continuous range.</p> <p>2. Average height is 6000 metres. (Geography Ch-2, Page-10)</p>	2
24	<p><b>Market activities</b></p> <p>1. It involves remuneration to anyone who performs i.e., activity for pay or profit.</p> <p>2. Market activities bring profit.</p> <p>3. Example: Service offered by the government.</p> <p><b>Non-market activities</b></p> <p>1. In non-marketing activities, production is for self-consumption.</p>	2

	<p>2. Non-marketing doesn't provide any benefit.</p> <p>3. Example: manufacturing of primary commodities for the manufacture of goods and self-service one's own. (Eco Ch-1)</p>	
	<b>SECTION- C</b>	
25	<p>The Bolsheviks implemented the following major changes immediately after the October Revolution:</p> <p>1) The Bolsheviks were adamantly opposed to private property, thus most companies and banks were nationalised.</p> <p>2) The nobility's land was proclaimed social property, and peasants were free to seize it.</p> <p>3) Bolsheviks compelled the split of huge houses in cities according to family needs.</p> <p>4) They outlawed the usage of archaic aristocratic titles.</p> <p>5) In 1918, new uniforms for the army and authorities were produced, with the (budeonovka) being chosen as the Soviet cap.</p> <p>6) The Russian Communist Party was called the Bolshevik Party (Bolshevik). Russia became a one-party state, with trade unions under the supervision of the ruling party. (Any 3 points)</p> <p>(History, CH 2, page 39)</p>	3

26	<p><b>Western Ghats-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mark the western edge of deccan plateau</li> <li>2. Continuous and can be crossed through passes only.</li> <li>3. Average elevation 900-1600 metres</li> <li>4. Highest peak- Anai Mudi (2695 metres)</li> </ol> <p><b>Eastern Ghats</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mark the eastern edge of deccan plateau</li> <li>2. Discontinuous and dissected by rivers draining into Bay of Bengal</li> <li>3. Average elevation 600 metres</li> <li>4. Highest peak- Mahendragiri (1501 metres) [Any 3 points] (Geography Chapter-2, Page-13)</li> </ol>	3
27	<p>Arguments in favour of democracy are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A better government because it is a more accountable form of government.</li> <li>2. It improves the quality of decision making.</li> <li>3. Provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts (Any other relevant points) (Page No.11, Chapter-1, Political Science)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>&lt; Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability.</p> <p>&lt; Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.</p> <p>&lt; So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays.</p>	3

	<p>&lt; Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions.</p> <p>&lt; Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.</p> <p>&lt; Ordinary people don't know what is good for them; they should not decide anything.</p> <p>(Any 3 points)</p> <p>(Pol Science Chapter-1, Page-10)</p>	
28	<p>The limitations of right to freedom are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Citizens have the freedom to hold meetings &amp; processions but such meetings should not lead to public disorder and breach of peace in society.</li> <li>2. People should not carry weapons with them.</li> <li>3. Meetings, rallies, processions, rallies, demonstrations have to be peaceful. (Pol Science Chapter 5 page-81,82 )</li> </ol>	3
29	<p>The role of education in human capital formation are as follows: (Any three points)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It makes a person suitable to perform a good job and get a respectable salary.</li> <li>2. It opens new horizons of opportunities and develops values of life.</li> <li>3. It contributes towards the growth of society.</li> <li>4. Education enhances national income and other cultural richness and increases efficiency of governance (Ch-2, Eco, Page-.20 ,21)</li> </ol>	3
	<b>SECTION- D</b>	

30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Empty treasury under Louis XVI and implementation of taxes on 3rd estate.</li><li>2. Despotic rule of Louis XVI</li><li>3. Divisions within french society</li><li>4. Immediate cause: Subsistence crisis</li><li>5. Role of philosophers. (History, CH 1 Page:4-8)</li></ol> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. State schools were created and schooling was made compulsory for all girls.</li><li>2. Women could no longer be forced to marry against their wishes.</li><li>3. Marriage was made into a contract, entered into freely and registered under civil law.</li><li>4. Divorce was made legal and could be applied for by both women and men.</li><li>5. Women could now train for jobs, could become artists or run small businesses. (History, CH 1, Page: 19)</li></ol>	5
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31	<p>1 Rivers are beneficial for agricultural purposes</p> <p>2 Generating hydro-electricity</p> <p>3 Help in navigation.</p> <p>4 Ancient civilizations started on the banks of rivers.</p> <p>5 Rivers provide scenic beauty for recreation and tourism.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>1 Untreated domestic wastewater from sewage causes river pollution.</p> <p>2 Heavy loads of untreated industrial effluents are emptied into the rivers affecting the quality as well as self -cleansing capacity of river.</p> <p><b>Measures to control-</b></p> <p>1 Effluents of the industries should be treated before they enter the river waters.</p> <p>2 People of the urban areas living on the banks of the rivers should be sensitised about the pollution levels of the rivers and the adverse impacts of it.</p> <p>3 Do not dispose off oil in the sinks.</p> <p>4 Immersing of Idols, religious items into the water bodies should be controlled and checked upon. [Any 3 points]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Geography Ch-3, Pg-23)</p>	5
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<p>32</p>	<p>The people of India are emerging from the status of the subjects to that of citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Country was born through partition on the basis of religious difference.</li> <li>b. Traumatic experience for the people of India and Pakistan</li> <li>c. 10 lakh people were killed in partition related violence.</li> <li>d. The merger of princely states was a difficult and uncertain</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point) (Chapter-2, Page No.23, Pol.Sc)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Constitution: Supreme law of a country, containing fundamental rules governing the politics and society in a country.</p> <p>A constitution does many things:</p> <p>First, it generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together;</p> <p>Second, it specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions;</p> <p>Third, it lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are; and</p> <p>Fourth, it expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point) (Chapter-2, Page No.22, Pol.Sc)</p>	<p>5</p> <p>1</p> <p>4</p>
<p>33</p>	<p>The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want.</p> <p>There are four requirements for production of goods and services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land: No production activity can take place without land. It is the basic requirement. Other natural resources such as water, forests, minerals are also equally important.</li> <li>2. Labour: Labour means people who will do the work. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary tasks. Other activities require workers who can do</li> </ol>	<p>1</p> <p>4</p>

	<p>manual work. Each worker is providing the labour necessary for production.</p> <p>3. Physical Capital: Physical capital means the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. Tools, machines, buildings can be used in production over many years and are called fixed capital.</p> <p>Raw material and money in hand are called working capital. Unlike tools, machines and buildings, these are used up in production.</p> <p>4. Human Capital: It is the fourth but the most important requirement for production of goods and services. We need knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output either to use ourselves or to sell in the market. (Ch 1 Eco, Page- 2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Green Revolution refers to the use of artificial fertilizers, technology, high yielding variety seeds which are genetically engineered. Traditional farming emphasises on the use of natural seeds and fertilizers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Till the mid-1960s, the seeds used in cultivation were traditional ones with relatively low yields.</li> <li>● Traditional seeds needed less irrigation. Farmers used cow-dung and other natural manure as fertilizers.</li> <li>● All these were readily available with the farmers who did not have to buy them.</li> <li>● The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of seeds.</li> <li>● Compared to the traditional seeds, the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result the same piece of land would now produce far</li> </ul>	<p>1</p> <p>4</p>
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	<p>larger quantities of foodgrains than was possible earlier. HYV seeds, however, needed plenty. (ANY 4)</p> <p>(Ch 1 Eco, Page- 4)</p>	
	<b>SECTION-E (CASE BASED)</b>	
34	<p>34.1 Father Gapon (History, CH-2 Page-33)</p> <p>34.2 Duma (History, CH-2 Page-33)</p> <p>34.3</p> <p>a. Reduction in working day to 8 hours</p> <p>b. Increase in wages</p> <p>c. Improvement in working conditions (any 2) (History, CH-2 Page-33)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>

35	<p>35.1 Milosevic</p> <p>35.2 He wanted the Serbs to dominate the country.</p> <p>35.3 Milosevic lost his powers and was tried by the International Court of Justice. (Political Science Chapter-5, Pg-76)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
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36	<p>i) In disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. People are unable to find work and work way less than their full potential.</p> <p>ii) In case of urban areas educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon.</p> <p>iii) A paradoxical manpower situation is witnessed as surplus of manpower in certain categories coexist with shortage of manpower in others.</p> <p>a) There is unemployment among technically qualified people on one hand, while there is a dearth of technical skills required for economic growth. (CH 2, ECO, Page- 25)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
<b>SECTION-F (MAP BASED)</b>		
37	<p>37.1. <b>(History)</b>  A Paris  B England</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>

37.2. (Geography)

