

**FINAL EXAMINATION 2021-22**  
**TERM II**  
**CLASS IX**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Time Allowed: 2 Hours**

**Max Marks: 40**

**General Instructions:**

- I. This Question paper is divided into five sections- Section A, B, C, D and E.
- II. All questions are compulsory.
- III. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words
- IV. Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- V. Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- VI. Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- VII. Section-E: Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- VIII. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- IX. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A		
1	What were the terms of Lenin's April thesis?	2

2	Describe the treatment given to the undesirables in the Nazi Germany?	2
3	Mention any four functions performed by the Prime Minister of India.	2
4	Which social and economic groups are more vulnerable to poverty in India?	2
5	State any four chief characteristics of the Hot Weather Season in India.	2
SECTION -B		
6	Differentiate between the Political and Permanent Executive.	3
7	How far the rule of Tsar Nicholas II was responsible for the Russian Revolution?	3
8	When was the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana launched? Write its two main features.	3
SECTION -C		
9	List the various steps involved in the elections in India. Describe any two of them.  <b>OR</b> What are the challenges to free and fair elections in India?	5
10	What factors have been responsible for continuous rise of poverty levels in India?  <b>OR</b> Critically analyse the role of Green Revolution in Indian economy.	5



	<p>temperate forests and grasslands give way to the Alpine vegetation. Silver fir, junipers, pine and birches are the common trees of these forests. They get progressively stunted as they approach the snow-line. Through shrubs and scrubs, they merge into the Alpine grasslands. At higher altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of tundra vegetation.</p> <p>Answer the following questions:</p> <p>12.1 What type of vegetation is found between 1500 &amp; 3000 metres and name any one tree found there?</p> <p>12.2 At what altitude is Alpine vegetation located? Mention any two trees found there.</p> <p>12.3 Why does the vegetation get progressively stunted at higher altitudes of Tundra region? Name any two vegetation found in the higher altitudes of tundra region.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
	SECTION -E	
13	<p>13.1 On the given outline Political Map of the World, identify the country marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name.</p> <p>(A) One of the Allied powers in the First World War.</p>	1



13.2 Locate the following on outline (Political) Map of India.

(A) Sambhar Lake

(B) Simlipal

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