

Goa Board
Class IX Social Science
Term I
Sample Paper – 2 Solution

1. **(d)** – Abolition of Censorship
2. **(b)** – Waterloo
3. **(c)** – The Communist Party
4. **(d)** – Tsar Nicholas II
5. **(c)** – Tropic of Cancer
6. **(a)** – The Himalayas
7. **(d)** – Kanchenjunga
8. **(d)** – 5
9. **(b)** – Abraham Lincoln
10. **(c)** – Educated and a healthy child

Answer 11

The Jacobins decided to start wearing long striped trousers similar to those worn by dock workers so that it would set themselves apart from the fashionable sections of society, especially nobles, who wore knee breeches. This was done so that they could proclaim the end of the power wielded by the wearers of knee breeches. This resulted in people calling them sans-culottes, literally meaning 'those without knee breeches'. They also wore red caps to symbolise liberty.

Answer 12

From the very start, women were active participants in the events that brought about many important changes in French society. They pressurised the revolutionary government to introduce measures to improve their lives. To voice their interests, they introduced their own political clubs and newspapers. These demanded that women should have the same political rights as men. They wanted the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political offices. Also, they demanded that they should be getting job training as well.

Answer 13

Socialists were against the institution of private property because they felt that it was the basis of all the social troubles. Also, individuals who owned the property gave employment to the unemployed but that was done only for personal gain and for the welfare of those who made the property productive. So, socialists wanted the whole population to control the property rather than an individual so that more attention would be paid to collective social interests.

Answer 14

India has a total area of 3.28 million square kilometres. Its land boundary is 15,200 km, and the total length of the coastline including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep is 7,516.6 km.

Answer 15

Coral polyps are tiny marine animals which live in mud-free shallow and warm waters. They secrete calcium carbonate. The secretion of calcium carbonate results in the formation of coral reefs.

Answer 16

An increase in population results in the growing demand of water for agricultural, industrial and domestic use. Industries discharge liquid and untreated wastes into rivers. Continuous domestic and industrial discharge of wastes into rivers not only affects the quality of the river water but also the self-cleansing capacity of rivers.

Answer 17

We consider human resource to be the most important. It is because land and capital cannot be put to use or yield result on its own. It is only when land is made fit for cultivation or buildings are erected by human effort, it yield results. Similarly, capital can generate value only when it is used and utilised by humans. Human resource is the greatest resource for a nation as it is a storehouse of various skills and productive knowledge which enhance the value of any other resource.

Answer 18

Japan is poor in natural resources, yet it is one of the developed nations in the world. It is because Japan has productive human population. People of this country have become highly productive because the government has provided them with education and health facilities which have added to their skills and productivity. This has enabled people to fully utilise and exploit land and capital of the country. Efficiency and technology evolved by educated and healthy human resource have made Japan a developed nation.

Answer 19

Following are the three ways in which the quality of the population can be increased:

- i) Quality of population can be increased by providing education and basic health facilities to the people.
- ii) Educated population through their knowledge, skills and innovative techniques contribute significantly to the economy of a nation.
- iii) Healthy people can work efficiently up to their maximum working potential. A healthy person is an asset for a nation, while an ill person becomes a liability for a country.

Answer 20

Three economic activities are as follows:

- i) A shopkeeper selling his goods.
- ii) A doctor treating his patient in a hospital
- iii) Bank giving loan to the farmer for purchasing seeds and fertilizers.

Three non-economic activities are as follows:

- i) A mother cooking food and taking care of her children.
- ii) A doctor treating his/her own child in his/her house.
- iii) A teacher teaching the children of poor families without charging any fees.

Answer 21

Labour is an essential factor in production. In small agricultural fields, the farmer who owns the land himself cultivates his farm along with his family members. Medium and large farmers hire labourers to work on their farms. Labourers who are hired are mostly landless labourers. They do not have any rights over the crops grown on lands but are paid wages on a daily basis. Wages may be in the form of cash or kind.

Answer 22

Green Revolution has resulted in the decreased fertility of soil due to overuse of chemical fertilizers. The regular use of water from the tube wells have lowered the groundwater level which has resulted in the scarcity of water. Also, the increased use of insecticides and pesticides has posed serious danger for the human health.

Answer 23

The peace treaty at Versailles with the Allies was considered as harsh and humiliating because of the following reasons:

- i) It lost its overseas colonies, 1/10th of its population, 13% of its territories, 75% of its iron and 26% of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.
- ii) Allied Powers demilitarized Germany to weaken its power.
- iii) The War Guilt Clause held Germany responsible for the war and damages the Allied countries suffered and strained them to pay £6 billion compensation.
- iv) The armies of Allied Powers occupied the resource-rich Rhineland for most of the 1920s.

Answer 24

Germany fought many wars largely on the basis of loans which had to be repaid in gold. However, the gold reserves during that time were scarce. In 1923, the Germans refused to pay, which made the French occupy its leading industrial area, Ruhr, to claim their coal. This led to massive retaliation and reckless printing of paper currency by the Germans. With too much printed money in circulation, the value of the German mark fell. In April, the US dollar equaled 24,000 marks, in July 353,000 marks, in August 4,621,000 marks and at 98,860,000 marks by December, the figure ran into trillions. The decrease in the value of

the mark increased the prices of goods. This crisis came to be known as hyperinflation, a situation when prices rise phenomenally high.

Answer 25

The following circumstances lead to civil war in Russia:

- i) There was a disintegration of the Russian army when the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution.
- ii) Soldiers, mostly peasants, wished to go home for the redistribution.
- iii) Bolshevik uprising was condemned by non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy.
- iv) Their leaders moved to south Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks (the 'reds').
- v) During 1918 and 1919, most part of the Russian empire was controlled by the 'greens' (Socialist Revolutionaries) and 'whites' (pro-Tsarists).
- vi) They had backing by French, American, British and Japanese troops, all those forces who were against the growth of socialism in Russia.

Answer 26

Yes, rivers play an important role in the economy of the country. The reasons are as follows:

- i) As rivers are the source of fresh water, many settlements developed on the riverbanks. Gradually, these settlements developed into big cities. Some cities which are located on the banks of rivers are Lucknow, Kolkata, Bengaluru, New Delhi and Chennai.
- ii) Many industries initially developed in the cities located on the river bank as river water could be used in various industrial processes.
- iii) River water is used for irrigation. This is significant as more than 50% of the people in India are engaged in agricultural activities.
- iv) The falling water of rivers is used in the production of hydroelectricity.

Answer 27

The following are the four major drainage patterns:

- i) **Dendritic:** This drainage system is formed when the river channel follows the slope of the terrain. Because many tributaries join the main river, this drainage system appears like the branches of trees.
- ii) **Trellis:** A trellis pattern is developed when many tributaries join the main river at right angles and the hard and soft rocks exist parallel to each other.
- iii) **Rectangular:** It develops on the strongly jointed rocky terrain which are resistant to erosion. Such rocks have joints at right angles, which can be eroded. The joints are cracked opened by erosion, and hence, the streams of rivers develop along these joints.
- iv) **Radial:** When the streams of rivers flow in different directions from a central peak or a dome-like structure, the radial drainage pattern is developed.

Answer 28

Four main factors of production are as listed below:

- i) **Land:** It is an important factor of production as the establishment of various factories and units requires land.
- ii) **Labour:** Labour refers to the work done by humans for the production purposes. Labour may be skilled or unskilled.
- iii) **Capital:** Physical capital is required for producing goods at every stage. Physical capital may be divided into two categories- fixed capital (machines and tools) and working capital (raw materials and liquidity).
- iv) **Knowledge of Production:** For producing goods, one should have knowledge about factors of production and the processes that are involved in various stages of production.

Answer 29

Following are the three distinguished types of unemployment:

- i) **Seasonal Unemployment:** There are certain months in a year when people are not able to find jobs. This kind of unemployment is known as seasonal unemployment. For example, in agriculture, sowing and harvesting periods require labour but during the rest of the year, landless labour may remain out of work.
- ii) **Disguised Unemployment:** In this kind of unemployment, people appear to be employed but they actually do not contribute anything to the economy. For example, if in an agricultural field, the work requires the services of only ten people but fourteen people are employed instead. It means that four people are extra and their work does not add anything to the economy of the country.
- iii) **Educated Unemployment:** This kind of unemployment occurs when the formally educated people are not able to find any jobs. This kind of unemployment is common in urban areas and cities.

Answer 30

'Unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of the economy of the country'. The following factors throw light on this statement:

- i) Unemployment negatively impacts the economy of the country. It is because unemployment creates a feeling of hopelessness and depression among the unemployed people.
- ii) Unemployment results in the wastage of human resource as people are not involved in any kind of productive activities. This makes them a liability for the nation.
- iii) Unemployed people are not able to support their family and educate their children. This makes the entire family dependent on the nation and hence the dependence of the unemployed people increases on the working population of the country.
- iv) The quality of life of an unemployed person deteriorates which also impacts the social life of a person. This may result in the engagement of a person in illegal activities such as thefts and robbery.

- v) Increasing trends towards unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy where most of its human resource is not engaged in any productive activity.

Answer 31