

# PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA MALKAPURAM

## PERIODIC TEST – III

### ENGLISH

**MARKS: 40**

**CLASS: IX**

**TIME: 90 MINUTES**

#### **SECTION A (READING) (10M)**

##### **I. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: 5M**

Vegetarianism promotes a natural way of life. But despite its implicit message of universal love and non-violence it has not spread, as it should have. This may be because it usually is an inward-looking habit and is best cultivated in mind. Leading a vegetarian way of life helps the animal kingdom to co-exist with man. The animals supply milk, manure and energy. This has been centred to the Indian culture for thousands of years. A vegetarian lifestyle is natural, multifaceted and helps self-preservation in a healthy way. Food and health are closely related.

In India, a vegetarian is usually a lacto-vegetarian. In the western world vegetarians are sub-divided as “Vegans” (pure vegetarians who do not take any food coming from animal kingdom), lacto-vegetarians who use dairy products of the vegetable kingdom and lacto-ova-vegetarians. The last category includes eggs, in addition to dairy products.

The western science of food considers food as something to sustain only the human body, whereas the Indian science considers food as something which sustains not only the body, but also maintains the purity of heart, mind and the soul. Thus an item of food which is injurious to the mind is not considered to be fit for consumption, even if it is otherwise beneficial to the body and its virility.

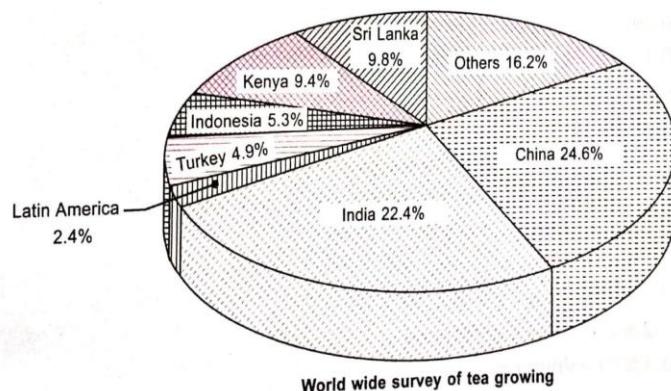
In most sports disciplines, vegetarians lead in endurance tests. “You are what you eat” is an old saying and it is a fact that it is the food that makes the man. The food we eat, its quality, quantity, its timing and combination- is of utmost importance to healthy life.

- i) Why has vegetarianism not spread?
- ii) How are vegetarians classified in the western world?
- iii) Besides sustaining the body, what else does Indian science consider necessary for food intake?
- iv) What is the utmost importance about food to lead a healthy life?
  - a) Its quality
  - b) Its quantity
  - c) Its timing and combination
  - d) All of the above
- v) Choose the synonym for the word “endurance” from the following:
  - a) Humility
  - b) Continuation
  - c) Tolerance
  - d) Preservation

##### **II. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: 5M**

###### **1. Read the following passage carefully.**

**India's Tea Industry**



**SECTION B (WRITING AND GRAMMAR) (10M)**

**Q3. Do as directed:**

5M

**Fill in any four of the following blanks choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given below.**

1. The modern student (a) ..... the importance (b) ..... physical exercise. He spends one to two hours in open air (c) ..... he takes part in different sports. However, care should (d) ..... not to overstrain (e) ..... body.

(a) (i) understood	(ii) understand	(iii) have understand	(iv) understands
(b) (i) of	(ii) by	(iii) from	(iv) with
(c) (i) how	(ii) which	(iii) where	(iv) why
(d) (i) be taken	(ii) took	(iii) takes	(iv) has taken
(e) (i) a	(ii) an	(iii) the	(iv) some

4. Write a short descriptive paragraph on the famous Indian scientist CV Raman by using given inputs: **5M**

- Born on 7 November 1888 in Madras.
- Physician by profession.
- Worked in the field of light scattering.
- The discovery is known as Raman Effect.
- Won Nobel Prize in 1930.
- Elected ‘Fellow of The Royal Society’ in 1924.
- In 1954 India honoured him with its highest civilian award Bharat Ratna.
- Died on 21 November 1970.

## SECTION – C (LITERATURE) (20 M)

5. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions:

4M

*It takes much time to kill a tree  
Not a simple jab of the knife  
Will do it. It has grown  
Slowly consuming the earth  
Rising out of it, feeding  
Upon its crust, absorbing*

- (a) What will a simple jab of knife not do?
- (b) What are the things that help a tree to grow strong?
- (c) What is the irony in the first two lines of the extract?
- (d) Explain: ‘And out of its leprous hide sprouting leaves’.

6. Answer any **FOUR** the following questions in about 50-60 words:

12M

- a) What incidents during the Everest expedition show Santosh’s concern for her team-mates?
- b) What difference does the author note between the flute seller and the other hawkers?
- c) What is the belief at Pashupatinath about the end of Kaliyug?
- d) What are the precious things mentioned in the story? Why are they precious?
- e) What is Johnsy’s illness? What can cure her, the medicine or the willingness to live?
- f) What is Behrman’s masterpiece? What makes Sue say so?

7. Answer any ONE of the following in about 100-120 words each:

4M

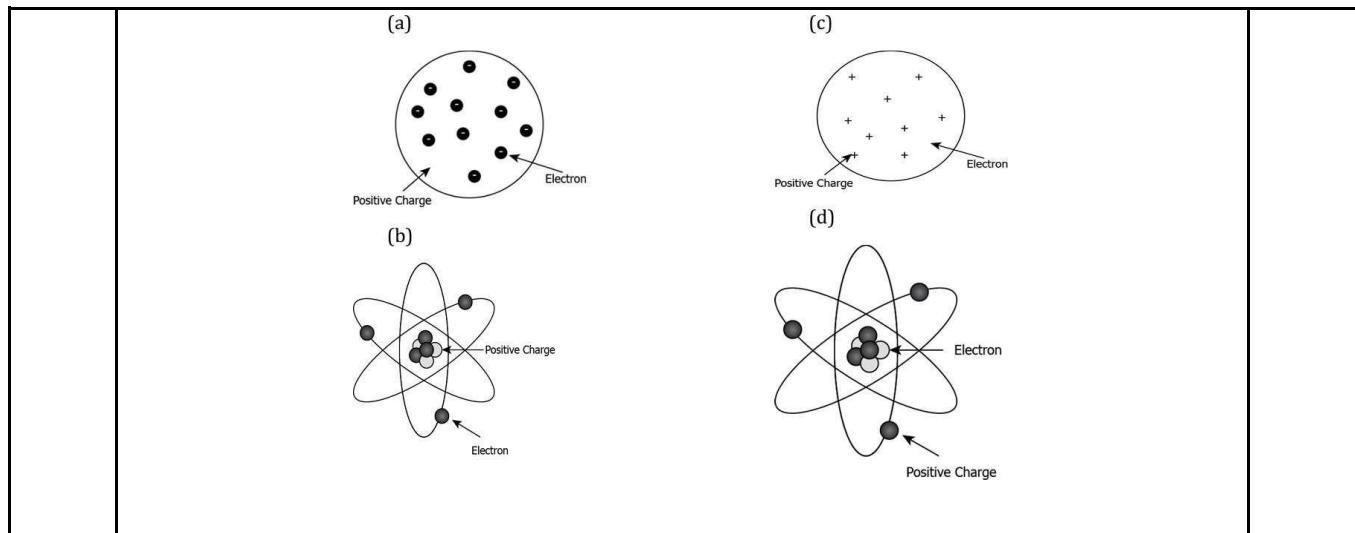
- a) The story “The Last Leaf” is a story of supreme sacrifice by an old artist. Do you agree? What makes a masterpiece- money value or the supreme sacrifice?
- b) “ To hear any flute is to be drawn into the commonality of all mankind.” Why does the author say this?

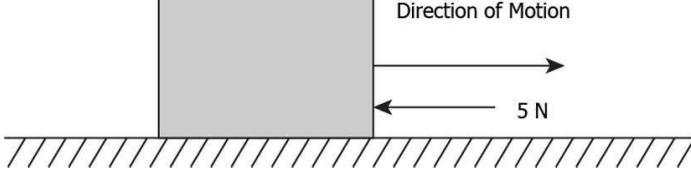
## General instructions:

- This question paper comprises five Sections A, B , C , D , and E. There are 19 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A – Questions no. 1 to 8 - all questions or part thereof are of 1 mark each.
- Section B – Questions no. 9 to 12 are VSA type questions,carrying 2 marks each.
- Section C – Questions no. 13 to 17 are SA type questions,carrying 3 marks each.
- Section D – Questions no. 18 is a LA type question,carrying 5 marks.
- Section E – Questions no. 19 is a case-based question,carrying 4 marks.
- An internal choice has been provided in some questions in each Section. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

SECTION - A		
S.no	Questions	Mark
1.	Which option supports Dalton's atomic theory? a) Atoms of an element have identical mass. b) Atoms can be created by chemical reactions. c) Atoms of different elements have similar chemical properties. d) Atoms elements change their properties in chemical reactions.	1
2.	A student lists four compounds. $\text{PCl}_5$ , $\text{KBr}$ , $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10}$ , $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ Which compound contains potassium? a) $\text{PCl}_5$ b) $\text{KBr}$ c) $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10}$ d) $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$	1
3.	The force of gravitation between two objects depends on a) their masses only b) distance between them only c) both their masses and the distance between them d) neither mass nor distance	1
4.	A particle is thrown upward with some kinetic energy. What happened to its kinetic energy at the highest point or height it reaches? a) Its kinetic energy is lost; b) It's all kinetic energy is absorbed by the air; c) Its kinetic energy is converted to potential energy; d) Its kinetic energy is remain same;	1

5.	Which of the following model describes the structure of an atom proposed by Thomson?	1
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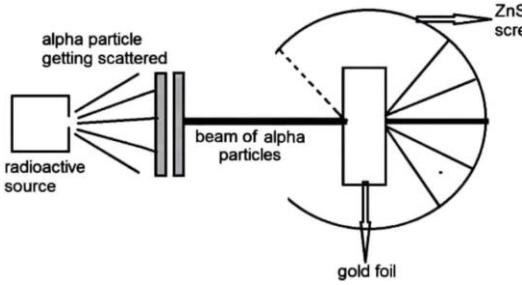


6.	<p>An object is moving with a uniform velocity along a particular direction. A retarding force of 5N, is applied in the direction as shown.</p>  <p>The object stops after a displacement of 5m. What is the work done by the retarding force?</p> <p>a) -5 J      b) -25 J      c) 5 J      d) 25 J</p>	1
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7.	<p>If the mass of an object is doubled, its weight on the Earth will</p> <p>a) remain same      b) become half c) become doubled      d) become four times</p>	1
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	<p><b>ASSERTION-REASON QUESTION</b></p> <p>Direction: In each of the following questions, a statement of Assertion is given followed by a corresponding statement of Reason. Of the statements, mark the correct answer as</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.      (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.      (c) Assertion is true but reason is false. (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.</p>	
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8.	<p>Assertion (A): The weight of an object is different on the Moon than on the Earth.</p> <p>Reason (R): The value of acceleration due to gravity on the Moon is less than that on the Earth.</p>	1
	SECTION - B	
9.	<p>A machine raises a load of 750 N through a height of 16 m in 5 seconds. Calculate the power at which the machine works.</p>	

15.	 <p>(i) Name the above experiment.  (ii) What are <math>\alpha</math>-particles?  (iii) Why did Rutherford choose gold for this experiment?</p>	3
16.	<p>The kinetic energy of an object of mass <math>m</math>, moving with a velocity of <math>5 \text{ m/s}</math> is <math>25 \text{ J}</math>.</p> <p>(i) What will be its kinetic energy when its velocity is doubled?  (ii) What will be its kinetic energy when its velocity is increased three times?</p>	$1_{1/2}$ $1_{1/2}$
17.	<p>State two factors on which the gravitational force between two objects depends. How does it change if one factor is doubled?</p>	3
	SECTION - D	
18.	<p>Four men lift a <math>250 \text{ kg}</math> box to a height of <math>1 \text{ m}</math> and hold it without raising or lowering it.</p> <p>(a) How much work is done by the men in lifting the box?  (b) How much work do they do in just holding it?  (c) Why do they get tired while holding it? (<math>g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}</math>)</p>	$2$ $1$ $2$
	SECTION - E	
19.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SAME PLACE</u></p> <p>Two atoms may have the same number of protons and, thus be of the same element, yet differ in their number of neutrons. Such atoms are called as isotopes, atoms of the same element having different masses. In other words isotopes are variants of a particular chemical element which differ in neutron number. The name comes from the Greek phrase <i>isostopos</i>, meaning "same place" because they have the same atomic number, isotopes of the same element occupy the same position on the periodic table. Isotopes are formally described as ZAE, where E is the element abbreviation, A is the atomic mass ( sum of protons P and neutrons N) and Z stands for the atomic number equivalent to that of protons.</p> <p>Answer the following questions:</p>	1

		1
	a) For the stable Silver isotope designated as for instance, Ag is the element symbol; 47 is its atomic number and 93 is the mass number. From this piece of information discern out the number of neutrons of this particular stable isotope.	
	b) Isotopes can also be indicated by simple nomenclature, for instance, Carbon -12 or Carbon- 13. What does the number 12, 13 represent here? i.) atomic number ii.) atomic mass iii.) number of neutrons iv.) sum of protons and electrons	1
	c) Which of the following does not match the characteristics of an isotopes? i.) isotopes of some elements are radioactive ii.) isotopes are the atoms of different elements. iii.) isotopes differ in number of neutrons iv.) isotopes have similar chemical properties.	1
	d) Isotopes have similar chemical properties but different physical properties. (Agree/ disagree) Justify.	



**PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA MALKAPURAM**  
**PT-3 SAMPLE PAPER-2025-26**

TIME	CLASS	SUBJECT	MAX. MARKS
1:30 Hrs.	IX	SOCIAL SCIENCE	40

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- I. This Question paper is divided into Six Sections - Section A, B, C, D, E and F.
- II. All questions are compulsory.
- III. Section-A: Question no 01 to 10 are 1 marks questions.
- IV. Section-B: Question no. 11 to 12 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each.

Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.

- V. Section-C: Question no. 13 to 15 is short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each.

Answers to each question should not exceed 80 words.

- VI Section-: Question no. 16 is Case Based question.

- VII. Section-D: Question no. 17 and 18 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.

Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.

- VIII. Section-F: Question no. 19 is map based, carrying 3 marks.

- IX. 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 has to be

Attempted.

Q.N.	QUESTIONS	MARKS		
<b><u>SECTION A (ONE MARK ANSWER TYPE QUESTION)</u></b>				
1	<p>Mark the correct statement and choose the code-</p> <p>Statement I- The Prime Minister and the cabinet are the institutions that take all important policy decisions</p> <p>Statement II- The Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues.</p> <p>Statement III- The government shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth.</p> <p>Statement IV- The Supreme court is an institution where the laws prepared and discussed.</p> <p><b>Codes</b></p> <p>A- I, III, IV</p> <p>B- II, III, IV</p> <p>C- I, II, IV</p> <p>D- I, II, III</p> <p>सही कथन को चिह्नित करें और कोड चुनें-</p> <p>सही कथन को चिह्नित करें और कोड चुनें-</p> <p>कथन I- प्रधान मंत्री और केबिनेट ऐसी संस्थाएँ हैं जो सभी महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत निर्णय लेती हैं</p> <p>कथन II- संसद सर्वजनिक मुद्राओं पर चर्चा और बहस का सर्वोच्च मंच है।</p> <p>कथन III- सरकार किसी भी नागरिक के साथ केवल धर्म, नस्ल, जाति, लिंग या जन्म स्थान के आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं करेगी।</p> <p>कथन IV- सर्वोच्च न्यायालय एक संस्था है जहां कानून तैयार और चर्चा की जाती है।</p> <p>कोड्स</p> <p>ए- I, III, IV</p> <p>बी- II, III, IV</p> <p>सी- I, II, IV</p> <p>डी- I, II, III</p>	1		
2	<p>Match the following with the help of codes</p> <p>निम्नलिखित को कूट की सहायता से सुमेलित कीजिए</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">LIST I</td> <td style="width: 50%;">LIST II</td> </tr> </table>	LIST I	LIST II	1
LIST I	LIST II			

	<p>A- The ministers are usually top level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in charge of major ministries.</p> <p>B- The Ministers usually in charge of smaller ministries.</p> <p>C- The ministers are attached to assist other ministers.</p> <p>3- मंत्री आमतौर पर सतारूढ़ दल या पार्टियों के शीर्ष स्तर के नेता होते हैं जो प्रमुख मंत्रालयों के प्रभारी होते हैं।</p> <p>बी- मंत्री आमतौर पर छोटे मंत्रालयों के प्रभारी होते हैं।</p> <p>C- मंत्री अन्य मंत्रियों की सहायता के लिए संलग्न होते हैं।</p>	<p>1- Ministers of state with independent charge</p> <p>2- Ministers of State</p> <p>3- Cabinet Ministers</p> <p>1- स्वतंत्र प्रभार वाले राज्य मंत्री</p> <p>2- राज्य मंत्री</p> <p>3- कैबिनेट मंत्री</p>	
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Codes-

- A- A-3, B-1, C-2
- B- A-1, B-2, C-3
- C- A-1, B-3, C-2
- D- A-3, B-2, C-1

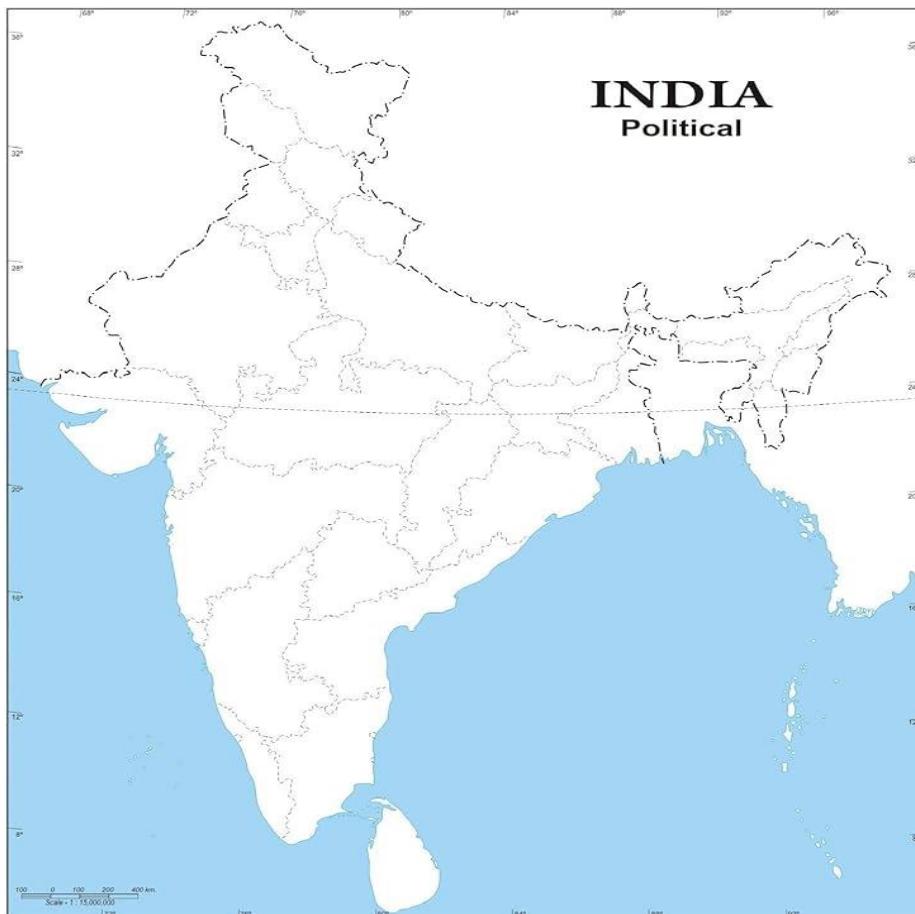
3	<p>Which Statement is correct in reference of India's Climate?</p> <p>Statement I- The Tropic of cancer passes through the middle of the country from the Rann of Kuchchh in the West to Nagaland in the East.</p> <p>Statement II- The Himalaya prevent the cold winds from central Asia from entering in the subcontinent.</p> <hr/> <p>A- Statement I is incorrect.</p> <p>B- Statement II is Correct.</p> <p>C- Statement I is correct.</p> <p>D- Statement II is incorrect.</p> <hr/> <p>भारत की जलवायु के संदर्भ में कौन सा कथन सही है?</p> <p>कथन I- कर्क रेखा देश के मध्य से पश्चिम में कच्छ के रण से पूर्व में नागार्लैंड तक गुजरती है।</p> <p>कथन II- हिमालय मध्य एशिया से आने वाली ठंडी हवाओं को उपमहाद्वीप में प्रवेश करने से रोकता है।</p> <p>A- कथन I गलत है।</p> <p>बी- कथन II सही है।</p> <p>C- कथन I सही है।</p> <p>D- कथन II गलत है।</p>	1
4	<p>Which one of the following causes rainfall during winters in North-Western Part of India?</p> <p>A- Cyclonic Disturbance</p> <p>B- Retreating Monsoon</p> <p>C- Western Disturbance</p> <p>D- Southwest Monsoon</p> <p>निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत के उत्तर-पश्चिमी भाग में सर्दियों के दौरान वर्षा का कारण बनता है?</p> <p>A- चक्रवाती विक्षेप</p> <p>बी- लौटता हुआ मानसून</p> <p>C- पश्चिमी विक्षेप</p> <p>डी- दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून</p>	1
5	<p>According to the census a 'literate' person is one who-</p> <p>A- Can read and write his/her name.</p> <p>B- Can read and write any language.</p> <p>C- is 7 year old and can read and write any language with understanding.</p> <p>D- Knows the 3 "R"s ( reading, writing, arithmetic)</p>	1

	<p>जनगणना के अनुसार 'साक्षर' व्यक्ति वह है जो-</p> <p>A- अपना नाम पढ़ और लिख सकता है।</p> <p>B- कोई भी भाषा पढ़ और लिख सकता है।</p> <p>C- 7 साल का है और किसी भी भाषा को समझकर पढ़ और लिख सकता है।</p> <p>डी- 3 "आर" (पढ़ना, लिखना, वायुगतिक) जानता है।</p>	
6	<p>Write whether the statement is true or False-</p> <p>Life expectancy is an indicator of the quality of life in a region.</p> <p>लिखिए कि कथन सत्य है या असत्य-</p> <p>जीवन प्रत्याशा किसी क्षेत्र में जीवन की गुणवत्ता का संकेतक है।</p>	1
7	<p>Choose the correct option:</p> <p>A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.</p> <p>B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.</p> <p>C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.</p> <p>D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct.</p> <p>Assertion: Lack of job opportunities is a reason for poverty in India.</p> <p>Reason: High levels of education among the poor lead to unemployment.</p> <p>सही विकल्प चुनें:</p> <p>A. अभिकथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं, और कारण, अभिकथन की सही व्याख्या है।</p> <p>B. अभिकथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण, अभिकथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।</p> <p>C. दावा सही है, लेकिन कारण गलत है।</p> <p>D. दावा गलत है, लेकिन कारण सही है।</p> <p>दावा: नौकरी के अवसरों की कमी भारत में गरीबी का एक कारण है।</p> <p>कारण: गरीबों के बीच शिक्षा का उच्च स्तर बेरोजगारी को जन्म देता है।</p>	1
8	<p>The poverty line in urban areas is estimated based on:</p> <p>a) Food intake only</p> <p>b) Income</p> <p>c) Minimum consumption expenditure</p> <p>d) Employment status</p> <p>शहरी क्षेत्रों में गरीबी रेखा का अनुमान आधार पर लगाया जाता है:</p> <p>क) केवल भोजन का सेवन</p> <p>बी) आय</p> <p>ग) न्यूनतम उपभोग व्यय</p> <p>घ) रोजगार की स्थिति</p>	1
9	<p>The Nazi Party's official name was-</p> <p>A- Germans Socialists Worker's Party</p> <p>B- National Socialist German workers' party</p> <p>C- National workers Socialist party</p> <p>D- Socialist party of Germany</p> <p>नाजी पार्टी का आधिकारिक नाम था-</p> <p>A- जर्मन सोशलिस्ट वर्कर्स पार्टी</p> <p>बी- नेशनल सोशलिस्ट जर्मन वर्कर्स पार्टी</p> <p>सी- राष्ट्रीय कार्यकर्ता सोशलिस्ट पार्टी</p> <p>D- जर्मनी की सोशलिस्ट पार्टी</p>	1
10	<p>Which of the following statement is correct about The Great Depression-</p> <p>1- The US support has been taken back before the Wall Street Exchange Crash.</p> <p>2- Between 1929 and 1932, the national income of the USA fell by two third ratios.</p> <p>3- By 1932, Industrial Production was reduced to 40 per cent of the 1929 level.</p> <p>4- The German Economy was the worst hit by the economic Crisis.</p> <p>महामंदी के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है-</p> <p>1- वॉल स्ट्रीट एक्सचेंज क्रैश से पहले अमेरिकी समर्थन वापस ले लिया गया है।</p> <p>2- 1929 से 1932 के बीच अमेरिका की राष्ट्रीय आय में दो तिहाई अनुपात की गिरावट आयी।</p> <p>3- 1932 तक औद्योगिक उत्पादन 1929 के स्तर से 40 प्रतिशत तक कम हो गया।</p> <p>4- आर्थिक संकट से जर्मन अर्थव्यवस्था सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हुई।</p> <p>Codes-</p> <p>A- I, II &amp; IV</p> <p>B- I &amp; II</p> <p>C- II, III, IV</p> <p>D- I, II &amp; III</p>	1
	<b>SECTION-B (VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION)</b>	
11	How does the economic growth help to reduce poverty in a developing country like India?	2

	भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में आर्थिक विकास गरीबी को कम करने में कैसे मदद करता है?	
12	What is meant by retreating Monsoon? लौटते मानसून से क्या तात्पर्य है?	2
<b>SECTION-C (SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION)</b>		
13	Examine the role of The Himalayas in influencing the Climate of India. भारत की जलवायु को प्रभावित करने में हिमालय की भूमिका का परीक्षण करें।	3
14	Examine the Social, economic and geographical factors that affect the population distribution in any country. किसी भी देश में जनसंख्या वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले सामाजिक, आर्थिक और भौगोलिक कारकों की जांच करें।	3
15	Analyse the significance of an Independent Judiciary in a democracy? लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका के महत्व का विश्लेषण करें?	3
<b>SECTION-D (CASE BASED QUESTION)</b>		
16	<p><u>Read the case and answer the following question-</u></p> <p>While determining the poverty line in India, a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc., are determined for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees. The present formula for food requirement while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement. Food items, such as cereals, pulses, vegetable, milk, oil, sugar, etc., together provide these needed calories. The calorie needs vary depending on age, sex and the type of work that a person does. The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas. Since people living in rural areas engage themselves in more physical work, calorie requirements in rural areas are considered to be higher than in urban areas. The monetary expenditure per capita needed for buying these calorie requirements in terms of food grains, etc., is revised periodically taking into consideration the rise in prices.</p> <p>1- Define the Poverty. 2- Why is the average calorie requirement higher in rural areas than in urban areas? 3- How the monetary expenditure for estimating the poverty line is revised periodically, and why is this necessary?</p> <p><u>मामले को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर दें-</u></p> <p>भारत में गरीबी रेखा का निर्धारण करते समय जीवन निर्वाह के लिए भोजन की आवश्यकता, कपड़े, जूते, ईंधन और रोशनी, शैक्षिक और चिकित्सा आवश्यकता आदि का न्यूनतम स्तर निर्धारित किया जाता है। इन भौतिक मात्राओं को रूपये में उनकी कीमतों से गुणा किया जाता है। गरीबी रेखा का आकलन करते समय भोजन की आवश्यकता का वर्तमान फॉर्मूला वांछित कैलोरी आवश्यकता पर आधारित है। खाद्य पदार्थ, जैसे अनाज, दालें, सब्जी, दूध, तेल, चीनी आदि भिलकर ये आवश्यक कैलोरी प्रदान करते हैं। कैलोरी की आवश्यकता उम, लिंग और व्यक्ति द्वारा किए जाने वाले काम के प्रकार के आधार पर अलग-अलग होती है। भारत में स्वीकृत औसत कैलोरी आवश्यकता ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन 2400 कैलोरी और शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन 2100 कैलोरी है। चूंकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोग खुद को अधिक शारीरिक श्रम में व्यस्त रखते हैं, इसलिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कैलोरी की आवश्यकता शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक मानी जाती है। खाद्यान्न आदि के संदर्भ में इन कैलोरी आवश्यकताओं को खरीदने के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति मौद्रिक व्यय को कीमतों में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय-समय पर संशोधित किया जाता है।</p> <p>1- गरीबी को परिभ्राषित करें। 2- शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में औसत कैलोरी की आवश्यकता अधिक क्यों है? 3- गरीबी रेखा के आकलन के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति मौद्रिक व्यय को समय-समय पर कैसे संशोधित किया जाता है, और यह क्यों आवश्यक है?</p>	1 1 2
<b>SECTION-E (LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION )</b>		
17	Compare and contrast the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. लोकसभा और राज्यसभा की शक्तियों की तुलना करें और अंतर बताएं। Or Discuss the role of Judiciary in maintaining democracy in India. भारत में लोकतंत्र को बनाए रखने में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें।	5
18	Analyse the policy of Hitler towards women. महिलाओं के प्रति हिटलर की नीति का विश्लेषण करें। Or What were the reasons behind the emergence of Nazism in Germany? जर्मनी में नाज़ीवाद के उद्भव के पीछे क्या कारण थे?	5
<b>SECTION-F (MAP WORK)</b>		
19	<p>A- Mark any two countries of Axis Powers of World War II. B- An area receiving less than 10 cm rainfall in a year. C- A part in India receiving more than 400 cm rainfall in a year. D- The state having the highest density of population in India. E- The State having the lowest density of population in India</p>	2 1 1 1 1

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1. The responsibility for the accuracy of internal details rests with the publisher.  
2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.  
3. The boundaries of the states and union territories are based on the latest available data.  
4. The boundary of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.  
5. The boundaries of the union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have not been officially recognised by the Survey of India.  
6. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand, Bihar-Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh-Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Government concerned.

Class Teacher's Signature

