

Date: 8/11/23 GRADE: IX MONTHLY TEST -02 (2023-24) SOCIAL SCIENCE Marks: 20 Time: 50 Minutes

General Instructions:

1. There are 9 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.

Qn. No	All Questions are Compulsory	Marks allocated
1	When did the First World War break out? a) 1941 b)1911 c) 1914 d) 1918 Ans: a)1914	1
2	Who started collectivization programme in Russia? a) Joseph Stalin b) Lenin c) Kerensky d) Trotsky Ans: a) Joseph Stalin	1
3	Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMBY) was started in a) 1993 b) 1995 c) 1997 d) 1990 Ans: a) 1993	1
4	Which among the following is the largest Peninsular river? a) Tapi b) Godavari c) Mahanadi d) Narmada Ans: b) Godavari	1
5	Explain Lenin's 'April Thesis'. Ans Lenin had three demands: First, he declared that the war be brought to an end; second, he wanted the lands to be transferred to the peasants; third, the banks had to be nationalised. These three demands were known as Lenin's April Theses.	2
6	 What are the main features of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005? Ans: Gives legal guarantee of wage employment to the adult members of rural households who are willing to do unskilled manual labour subject to a maximum of 100 days per household. Applicable for all villages in the District. Every rural household has the right to register under MGNREGA. 	3

7	What do you know about Bloody Sunday? What is its significance in the history of Russia? Ans: Bloody Sunday is a word used to refer to an incident before the 1905 Revolution in Russia. A series of violent attacks took place on this Sunday. It was ordered by the Czarist regime in the then Russia to fire on unarmed civilians. The incident caused a number of deaths and triggered the Russian revolution of 1905.	3
8	What was the Global impact of the Russian Revolution? Ans: The global impact of the Russian Revolution was that the Bolshevik Revolution helped spread socialist and communist ideas around the world. Communist governments were established in many European countries. This gave the world a new economic system which is known as socialism.	3
9	 Write a short note on Brahmaputra river system. Ans: The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet east of Mansarovar Lake very close to the source of Indus and Sutlej. (2) It flows eastward parallel to the Himalayas. On reaching Namcha Barwa (7757 meters), it takes a U turn and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh through a gorge. Here it is called the Dihang. (3) The Dibang, the Lohit and many other tributaries join the Dihang to form the Brahmaputra in Assam. (4) InTibett, the river carries a small volume of water and less tilt as it is a cold and dry area. (5) In India, it passes through a region of high rainfall. Here, the river carries a large volume of water and a considerable amount of silt. (6) The Brahmaputra has a braided channel in its entire length in Assam and forms many riverine islands. 	5
	THE END	