

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 2

Social Science (087)

Class IX (2024-25)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

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. Answer 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. Answer 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. Answer 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 must be attempted.

Section A

1. Choose the right term: Selling and buying of men, women, or children for immoral purposes. [1]
a) Trafficking
b) Summon
c) Trade
d) Writ
2. An activity performed for profit or for service can be termed as: [1]
a) Formal activity
b) Market activity
c) Professional activity
d) Non-market activity

3. Read the given table that shows the **percentage of Households with ‘Hunger’** in India. Find out the rural household percentage for the year 1983 with hunger related to cycles of food growing and harvesting. [1]

Year	Type of hunger			
	Rural	Seasonal	chronic	Total
1983		16.2	2.3	18.5
1993-94		4.2	0.9	5.1
1999-2000		2.6	0.7	3.3
Urban				
1983		5.6	0.8	6.4
1993-94		1.1	0.5	1.6
1999-2000		0.6	0.3	0.9

Source: Sagar (2004)

- a) 6.4 b) 16.2
- c) 18.5 d) 5.6
4. Read the statements and choose the correct answer. [1]
- A. The President appoints the leader of the majority party or the coalition as the Prime Minister.
- B. If no party or alliance wins majority that he/she can appoint person of his/her choice as the Prime Minister.
- a) Both A and B are false b) Both A and B are true
- c) A is false but B is true d) A is true but B is false
5. Which party did Hitler join in 1919? [1]
- a) German Party b) German Republic Party
- c) German Workers Party d) German Human Party
6. Who said democracy is of the people, for the people and by the people? [1]
- a) JF Kanady b) George Bush
- c) Abraham Lincoln d) Saddam Hussain

7. **Assertion (A):** The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of a new social group called the middle class. [1]

Reason (R): Philosophers like John Locke and Jean and Jacques Rousseau envisaged ideas of a society based on freedom and equal laws.

- 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.

8. Thirty-three year old Ram Saran works as a daily-wage laborer in a wheat flour mill in a rural area of Ranchi in Jharkhand. He manages to earn around Rs 1,500 a month when he finds employment, which is not often. The money is not enough to sustain his family of six- that includes his wife and four children aged between 12 years to six months. Ram Saran is unhealthy and not able to work efficiently as his intake of accepted average calorie requirement is very low. With respect to the above case analyze what is the standard accepted average calorie requirement. [1]

- a) 2100 per month b) 2400 per month
c) 2100 per day d) 2400 per day

9. Impeachment refers to: [1]

- A. A process to legislate on the matters in the state list during an emergency.
B. A process to conduct smooth and fair elections in a country.
C. A process in which a bill becomes a law.
D. A process in which the charges are levelled against the President.

- a) Only B b) Only C
c) Only A d) Only D

10. Read the information given below and select the correct option. [1]

Most of men and women in the eighteenth century could not read or write. So, images and symbols were frequently used instead of printed words to communicate important ideas. Which of the following was a symbol of royal power?

- a) The broken chain b) Sceptre
c) The winged woman d) Blue-white-red

11. 'Constituency 'A' was declared as reserved constituency. What does this stand for? [1]
- A. Only those who belong to SC and ST can cast their votes.
B. Only someone who belongs to the Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe can contest the elections.
- a) Both A and B are true b) A is false but B is true
c) Both A and B are false d) A is true but B is false
12. Which one of the following is a country having one political party system? [1]
- a) Nepal b) China
c) USA d) India
13. Arrange the following in correct sequence with respect to the period in which the event occurred: [1]
- i. Germany pulls out of League of Nations
ii. The situation of Hyperinflation in Germany
iii. Nazi youth League established
iv. Hitler joins the German Worker's Party
- a) iv, iii, ii, i b) ii, iv, i, iii
c) iv, ii, i, iii d) i, ii, iii, iv
14. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]
- A group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the Bastille. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released. The Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction. With reference to given information choose why was Bastille prison attacked?
- a) To find hoarded utensils b) All of these
c) To find hoarded ammunition d) To find hoarded grains

15. The country is ruled by a hereditary king and the people have no role in electing or changing their ruler. With which of the following country the statement is associated? [1]

- a) Pakistan
- b) Saudi Arabia
- c) China
- d) England

16. On the political map of India, identify the latitude marked as A which divides the country into almost two equal parts. [1]



- a) Tropic of Cancer
- b) Tropic of Capricorn
- c) Standard Meridian
- d) Tropical Meridian

17. Which of the following is known as the twin of the Narmada? [1]

- a) Tapi
- b) Mahi
- c) Sabarmati
- d) Godavari

18. A special secret police was formed by Bolsheviks called: [1]

- a) Cheka
- b) Aurora
- c) Duma
- d) Soviets

19. Which class majority have meager education and low skill formation? [1]

- a) Men
- b) Elderly people
- c) Girl child
- d) Women

20. Kavarati is situated in [1]
a) Diu and Daman b) Andaman and Nicobar island
c) Pondicherry d) Lakshwadeep

Section B

21. Write a short note on Shiwalik. [2]
22. What does a 'virtuous cycle' created by educated parents mean? Explain. [2]

OR

Write in brief about Tertiary economic activity.

23. What dirty practices were used by IRP to win the elections in Mexico? [2]
24. Write a short note on the National Food Security Act 2013. [2]

Section C

25. What are the functions of the FCI? Mention any two functions. [3]
26. The Russian revolution advocated a society based on some socialistic values. What were those values? [3]

OR

Which social factors contributed to the Russian Revolution?

27. Identify the different problems faced by the Adolescent population of India? [3]
28. Differentiate between the General Election and by-election. [3]
29. A teacher has to organise a mock parliament. She can either hold a mock parliament of Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha. Which one should the teacher choose and why? [3]

Section D

30. What changes people witnessed everyday life after the revolution of 1789 in France? [5]

OR

Which three causes led to the 'subsistence crisis' in France during the Old Regime?

31. How far it is correct to say that both the pressure and the wind conditions over India are unique? What information would you use to support your answer? [5]

OR

What are the features of hot weather season in India?

32. Describe the unfavourable effects of population growth in a country like India. [5]

OR

What is the impact of unemployment?

33. Write a short note on the main features of the Preamble, of the Indian Constitution. [5]

OR

State any five ways by which the Africans were discriminated in South Africa.

Section E

34. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

In the spring of 1945, a little eleven-year-old German boy called Helmuth was lying in bed when he overheard his parents discussing something in serious tones. His father, a prominent physician, deliberated with his wife whether the time had come to kill the entire family, or if he should commit suicide alone. His father spoke about his fear of revenge, saying, 'Now the Allies will do to us what we did to the crippled and Jews.' The next day, he took Helmuth to the woods, where they spent their last happy time together, singing old children's songs. Later, Helmuth's father shot himself in his office. Although Helmuth may not have realised all that it meant, his father had been a Nazi and a supporter of Adolf Hitler.

- i. What was Hitler's determination and ambition towards his nation? (1)
- ii. Which court was set up at the end of the Second World War? What was the work entrusted to it? (1)
- iii. What happened to Hitler after Germany surrendered to the Allies? (2)

35. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world. India is the seventh-largest country in the world. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coastline of the mainland, including Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshadweep, is 7,516.6 km. India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north, and northeast. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east. The latitudinal and

longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30° . Despite this fact, the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India passing through Mirzapur is taken as the standard time for the whole country. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north.

- i. What is the value of the Standard Meridian of India? (1)
- ii. How far does the mainland's coastline extend, including the Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshadweep Islands? (1)
- iii. What is the India's mainland latitudinal and longitudinal extent? (2)

36. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

At the centre of the discussion on poverty is usually the concept of the **poverty line**. A common method used to measure poverty is based on income or consumption levels. A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given “minimum level” necessary to fulfill the basic needs. What is necessary to satisfy the basic needs is different at different times and in different countries. Therefore, the poverty line may vary with time and place. Each country uses an imaginary line that is considered appropriate for its existing level of development and its accepted minimum social norms. For example, a person not having a car in the United States may be considered poor. In India, owning a car is still considered a luxury. 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, vegetables, milk, oil, sugar, etc., together provide these needed calories. 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. For the year 2011-12, the poverty line for a person was fixed at ₹ 816 per month for rural areas and ₹ 1000 for urban areas. In the year 2011-12, a family of five members living in rural areas and earning less than about ₹ 4,080 per month will be below the poverty line. A similar family in the urban areas would need a minimum of ₹ 5,000 per month to meet their basic requirements. The poverty line is estimated periodically by conducting sample surveys. These surveys are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).



- i. How is the poverty line calculated or estimated periodically? (1)
- ii. Which factors are used to measure the poverty line? (1)
- iii. What is the accepted average calorie requirement in rural areas? Why do rural areas have a higher calorie requirement than urban areas? (2)

Section F

37. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. [5]
Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
- A. The Northernmost epicentre of the main panic movement.
 - B. Territories under German expansion.
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Chilika - Lakes
 - b. Simlipal - National Park
 - c. Sariska - Wild Life Sanctuaries
 - d. K2 - Mountain Peaks



Solution
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Section A

1. (a) Trafficking

Explanation:

The Constitution prohibits 'traffic in human beings'. Traffic here means selling and buying of human beings, usually women, for immoral purposes.

2.

(b) Market activity

Explanation:

Market activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. These include the production of goods or services, including government service.

3.

(b) 16.2

Explanation:

Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting.

4.

(d) A is true but B is false

Explanation:

A. The President appoints the leader of the majority party or the coalition of parties that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha, as Prime Minister.

B. In case no single party or alliance gets a majority, the President appoints the person most likely to secure a majority support

Hence A is true but B is false

5.

(c) German Workers Party

Explanation:

In 1919 Hitler joined the German Workers Party

6.

(c) Abraham Lincoln

Explanation:

Abraham Lincoln

7.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.



Explanation:

Eighteenth-century France had **some groups within the third estate that had become prosperous and had access to education and new ideas** which led to the emergence of social groups termed the middle class. They were both rich and educated. They earned their wealth through expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woollen and silk textiles that were either exported or bought by the richer members of society. The educated members of this group, like the lawyers or administrative officials, believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. Rather, a person's social position must depend on his merit. These ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all were put forward by philosophers such as **John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau**.

8.

(d) 2400 per day

Explanation:

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, Ram saran lives in rural area hence his average calorie requirement is 2400 per day.

9.

(d) Only D

Explanation:

The President may also be removed before the expiry of the term through impeachment for violating the Constitution of India by the Parliament of India. The process may start in either of the two houses of the Parliament. The house initiates the process by levelling the charges against the President.

10.

(b) Sceptre

Explanation:

Sceptre

11.

(b) A is false but B is true

Explanation:

The makers of our Constitution thought of a special system of reserved constituencies for the weaker sections. Some constituencies are reserved for people who belong to the Scheduled Castes [SC] and Scheduled Tribes [ST]. In a SC reserved constituency only someone who belongs to the Scheduled Castes can stand for election. Similarly only those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes can contest an election from a constituency reserved for ST.

12.
(b) China
Explanation:
In China there is only one party system and party name is Chinese communist party.
13. **(a) iv, iii, ii, i**
Explanation:
iv. 1919, Hitler joins the German Worker's Party
iii. 1922, Nazi youth League established
ii. 1923, Situation of Hyperinflation in Germany
i. 1933, Germany pulls out of League of Nation
14.
(c) To find hoarded ammunition
Explanation:
The revolutionaries attacked the Bastille prison with a hope to find hoarded ammunition for the revolution.
15.
(b) Saudi Arabia
Explanation:
There was VIOLATION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS IN SAUDI ARABIA as the country is ruled by a hereditary king and the people have no role in electing or changing their rulers.
16. **(a) Tropic of Cancer**
Explanation:
The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ} 30'N$) divides the country into almost two equal parts.
17. **(a) Tapi**
Explanation:
Tapi
18. **(a) Cheka**
Explanation:
The secret police (called the Cheka first, and later OGPU and NKVD) punished those who criticised the Bolsheviks.
19.
(d) Women
Explanation:
A majority of women have meagre education and low skill formation.
20.
(d) Lakshwadeep

Explanation:

Lakshwadeep

Section B

21. Shiwalik is the southernmost range of Himalayas. Shiwalik Range is also called as the upper Himalayas they are the short Himalayas It is the youngest of all the three ranges (recent origin) and it is still rising in height. It is famous for longitudinal valleys which are called "Duns". Dehradun and Kothridun are the best examples.
22. A 'Virtuous cycle' is created by the educated parents when they invest heavily in the education and skill training of their children because these children when they become parents, will also invest heavily in the education and skill training of their children, as they realise the importance of education.
- This cycle will continue to repeat for generations, thus creating a virtuous cycle'. In contrast, uneducated parents, not realising the importance of education, do not invest in their children's education, thus, creating a 'vicious cycle'.

OR

- A. These activities are related to services.
- B. These activities do not produce any tangible goods rather they result in the production of services.
- C. For e.g., trade, banking, communication, health, tourism, transportation, insurance, etc.
23. A. The IRP was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections.
- B. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings.
- C. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the IRP.
- D. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them.
24. A. The Act provides for food and nutritional security life at affordable prices and enables people to live a life with dignity.
- B. Under this act 75% of rural population and 50% of urban population have been categorized as eligible households for food security.

Section C

25. (i) To make the food grains available to the poor a reasonable price.
- (ii) To maintain a price stability of food grains.
26. A. Socialist society in which all people enjoy equal rights and duties.
- B. Power should be equally divided among the people and different sections of the society.
- C. All the properties should be managed by the state. This help in controlling the accumulation of wealth.

OR

- i. In Russia most industry was the private property of industrialists. Workers were exploited by industrialists. Wages were very low and working conditions very poor. Working hours were long. In the country side peasants cultivated most of the land.
- ii. But the nobility, the crown and the Orthodox Church owned large properties. In Russia peasants wanted the land of the nobles to be given to them.
- iii. Tsarist Russia joined on the side of the Allied Power with the aim of making some military gain. Russian army lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were 7 million casualties by 1917. Such huge defeats were humiliating and shocking for people of Russia.

27. A. The adolescents require more nutrition than normal child or adult. Poor nutrition can lead to deficiency and stunted growth.
- B. The diet available for Indian adolescents is not sufficient in all nutrients.
- C. Anemia is common in most of the adolescent girls in India.
- D. Their problems have so far not received adequate attention in the process of development. They have to be sensitized to the problems they confront.

General election	By-election
An election is held in all constituencies at the same time either on the same day or within a few days.	An election is held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the death or resignation of a member.
An election is held regularly every five years.	An election is held before the expiry of 6 months from the date the seat falls vacant.
The representative elected in general election is elected for a full term of five years, not for the remaining period of the house.	The representative elected in by-elected for the remaining period of the house not for five years.

29. The teacher should choose to hold a session of Lok Sabha because the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha in the following ways:
- A. It is the House of People. It represents people's interests directly. The government enjoys majority in Lok Sabha and is responsible to it.
 - B. Money Bills can originate only in Lok Sabha
 - C. The government can be removed by passing a no-confidence motion or rejecting a budget. These are rational grounds for conducting a mock session of Lok Sabha instead of Rajya Sabha.

Section D

30. A. After the storming of the Bastille in 1789, a law was passed according to which censorship on press was abolished.

- B. The Constitution of 1791 began with a Declaration of the Rights of man and citizen. It proclaimed that freedom of speech and opinion and equality before law were natural rights of each human being by birth.
- C. Newspapers, pamphlets and printed pictures appeared steadily in the towns of France. From France this printed material travelled into countryside. These publications described and discussed the events and changes taking place in country.
- D. The Freedom of Press allowed expression of the opposing views of events. Each side could now try to convince others of its stand on any event or problem.
- E. Much use was made of plays, songs and festive processions which attracted large number of people.

OR

Subsistence crisis can be defined as an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered.

During the Old Regime, France faced the 'subsistence crisis' because:

- i. The population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789 which led to a rapid increase in the demand of food grains and the production of grains could not keep pace with the increasing demand of the growing people, as a result, the prices of essential commodities increased.
 - ii. Most of the workers got fixed wages and could not keep pace with the rising prices of products of daily use, as a result, the gap between the poor and rich increased.
 - iii. Things became worse when drought or hail almost destroyed and reduced the harvest resulting in a shortage of food grains.
31. A. Both the pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. The North of Himalayas has high pressure during winter season. Cold dry winds blow towards the low pressure areas over the oceans to the south.
- B. The low pressure area develops over interior Asia as well as over northwestern India in summer season.
- C. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer.
- D. Air blows from the high-pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean which crosses the equator in the south-easterly direction.
- E. It turns right towards the low pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. These winds are called the southern monsoon winds. These winds blow over the warm oceans gathering moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India.

OR

- A. There is hot weather season from March to May in India.
- B. The temperature recording taken during March- May at different latitudes clearly shows the influence of the shifting of the heat belt.



C. In March, the highest temperature is about 38° Celsius, recorded on the Deccan plateau. In April, temperatures in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are around 42° Celsius. In May, temperature of 45° Celsius is common in the northwestern parts of the country.

D. Due to the moderating influence of the oceans, the temperature remains lower in peninsular India.

E. The temperature rises and air pressure falls in the northern part of the country during summer month.

F. At the end of May, an elongated low pressure area develops in the region extending from the Thar Desert in the north-west to Patna and Chota Nagpur plateau in the east and south-east.

G. 'Loo' is the most striking feature of the hot weather season.

32. The unfavourable effects of population growth in a country like India are:

- i. **Illiteracy:** Excessive population growth leads to less education opportunities available to the students due to limited educational resources available, hence a large portion of the population remains illiterate.
- ii. **Poverty:** As family size becomes larger, poorer families go deeper into poverty, because of the job opportunities which are limited and family income is low.
- iii. **Unemployment:** Increase in population causes an increase in unemployment, as more people are in need of employment as compared to the jobs available.
- iv. **The strain on natural resources:** Population growth leads to excessive strain on the natural resources available like fuel, vegetation, water, minerals, etc.
- v. **Food shortage:** High population causes higher pressure on agricultural production, besides people are not being able to get an adequate supply of food
- vi. **Shortage of housing:** Due to high population growth, people are not able to get a proper place to live as a result they are compelled to live in slum areas.

OR

(I) Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resources.

(II) People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.

(III) There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.

(IV) People do not have enough money to support their family. Inability of educated people who are willing to work, to find gainful employment, implies a great social waste.

(V) Unemployment tends to increase the economic overload.

(VI) When a family has to live on bare subsistence levels, there is a general decline in its health status and a rising withdrawal from the school system.

33. (i) **We the people of India:** The Constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the people through their representatives, and not handed down to them by a King or any

outside powers.

(ii) Sovereign: People have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.

(iii) Socialist: Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by the society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio economic inequalities.

(iv) Secular: Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect.

(v) Democratic: A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable.

(vi) Republic: The head of the state is an elected person and its not a hereditary position.

(vii) Justice: Citizens cannot be discriminated on the grounds of caste, religion and gender. Social inequalities have to be reduced. Government should work for the welfare of all, especially for the disadvantaged groups.

(viii) Liberty: There are no unreasonable restrictions on the citizens about what they think, how they wish to express their thoughts and the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in actions.

(ix) Equality: All are equal before the law. The traditional social inequalities have to be ended. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.

(x) Fraternity: All of us should behave as if we are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior.

OR

A. The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks. They were forbidden from living in white areas.

B. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit.

C. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks. This was called segregation.

D. They could not even visit the churches where the whites worshipped.

E. Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.

Section E

34. i. Hitler was determined to make Germany a mighty power and he was ambitious to conquer all of Europe for that.
- ii. At the end of the war, an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was set up to prosecute Nazi war criminals for Crimes against Peace, War Crimes, and Crimes Against Humanity.

iii. In May 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies. Anticipating what was coming, Hitler, his propaganda minister Goebbels and his entire family committed suicide collectively in his Berlin bunker in April.

35. i. $82^{\circ}30'$ E

ii. The total length of the coastline of India is 7,516.6 Kms.

iii. India's mainland latitudinal and longitudinal extents are around 30 degrees.

36. i. Normally every five years by conducting sample surveys.

ii. Levels of income and Consumption by people

iii. i. The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2,400 calories per person per day in rural areas.

ii. 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.

Section F

37. i. A. Estress

B. Poland

ii.

