

Arihant Education Foundation's

Name of the College : Arihant College of Education

Name of the Student : Jessica Pathak

Roll No : 09

DECLARATION

My self Jessica Pathak Roll No. 09 declare that the practical submitted by me is original & written by me. I have done this practical under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Sujata Adamutse. There is no ambiguity of any kind. In case of any discrepancies occurred in my practical. I will be solely responsible for the consequences. The college will not be, in any kind of responsible for my failure.

Signature of the Student: Jessica Pathak

Date: 12-08-2022

B.Ed. 104

EVALUATION SCHEME

Practical: PREPARING ANY FOUR EVALUATION TOOLS FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Rating Scale - Excellent: 5 Good: 4 Satisfactory: 3 Average: 2 Unsatisfactory: 1

Sr. No.	Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
1.	Tool-I					
	1.1. Objectives & Adequacy					
	1.2. Usability					
	i) Guidelines (Given or Not)					
	ii) Easy in Implementation, Administration, Evaluation, Conclusion					
2.	Tool-II					
	2.1. Objectives & Adequacy					
	2.2. Usability					
	i) Guidelines (Given or Not)					
	ii) Easy in Implementation, Administration, Evaluation, Conclusion					
3.	Tool-III					
	3.1. Objectives & Adequacy					
	3.2. Usability					
	i) Guidelines (Given or Not)					
	ii) Easy in Implementation, Administration, Evaluation, Conclusion					
4.	Tool-IV					
	4.1. Objectives & Adequacy					
	4.2. Usability					
	i) Guidelines (Given or Not)					
	ii) Easy in Implementation, Administration, Evaluation, Conclusion					
Total Marks out of 40						

Practical - Developing an achievement test with its Blue print, Answer Key and Marks Distribution

Rating Scale - Excellent: 5 Good: 4 Satisfactory: 3 Average: 2 Unsatisfactory: 1

S.No	Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
1.	Preparation of blue print	✓				
	1.1. Weightage allotted to the objectives					
	1.2. Weightage allotted to the content		✓	✓		
	1.3. Weightage allotted to the types of questions			✓		
2.	Proper instructions given in the test (General, Marks, word limit, time, primary information etc.)	✓				
3.	Appropriate language used to frame the questions.		✓			
4.	Test (Number of questions according to time and marks, Attractiveness, Sequence of questions.)		✓			
5.	Answer key		✓			
6.	Marks Distribution		✓			
Total Marks out of 40		33				



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Geetanjali
2/9/22

WEIGHTAGE TO OBJECTIVES

Sr. no.	OBJECTIVES	MARKS OUT OF 50	% OF MARKS
1.	Remembering	12	24
2.	Understanding	22	44
3.	Applying	13	26
4.	Skill	03	06

WEIGHTAGE TO TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Sr. no.	Types of Questions	Marks Out of 50	% of Marks
1.	Essay	14	28
2.	Short Notes	(18) 16	36
3.	Objectives	(18) 17	36



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WEIGHTAGE TO CONTENT

SR. No	CONTENT	MARKS OUT OF 50	% OF MARK
1.	Industries in India	08	16
2.	Chipko Movement	04	08
3.	Treaties / Exchanges	04	08
4.	Cold War	06	12
5.	Defence System	08	16
6.	Untouchability	02	04
7.	Science and Technology	09	18
8.	Changing Life	07	14
9.	Globalisation	02	04



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Class : IX

Duration : 90 mins

Subject : History and Political Science
Unit : History Unit 2

Unit : 1, 2, 3, 5

SR. NO.	CONTENT	OBJECTIVES										TOTAL
		REMEMBERING		UNDERSTANDING		APPLYING		SKILL				
		E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	
1.	Industries in India		1(1)	4(1)							3(1)	08
2.	Chipko Movement		1(1)		3(1)							04
3.	Untouchability				2(1)							02
4.	Science and Technology		1(3)		2(1)		4(1)					09
5.	Changing life		1(4)					3(1)				07
6.	Cold War		1(1)		2(1)	3(1)						06
7.	Treaties / Exchanges		1(1)		1(3)							04
8.	Defence System		1(1)		2(2)		3(1)					08
9.	Globalisation				2(1)							02
	TOTAL	12	04	13	05	10	03				03	50

E: Essay Type question
S: Short answer type question
O: Objective Type of question

indicates number of questions
indicates MARKS

NOTE: The number inside the bracket
The number outside the bracket

ST. ANTHONY HIGH SCHOOL

IInd TERM EXAM (2021-2022)

SUBJECT: HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

STD: IX

MAX MARKS: 50

TIME: 90 MINS

General Information

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Question paper contains two sections.
4. Word limit - i) For 3 marks 60-80 words
ii) For 4 marks 100-120 words

SECTION A

HISTORY

Q1A] Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences. (3 marks)

1) Gaura Devi was the activist who created awareness about the

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Anti-Liquor Movement | c) Suffrage Movement |
| b) Chipko Movement | d) Mystique Movement |



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2) _____ was named as the first chairman of atomic energy commission

a) Dr. Homi Bhabha

c) Dr. Homi Sethna

b) Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

d) Dr. Raja Ramann

3) _____ industry in India is called as the 'sunrise sector.'

a) Jute

c) Automobile

b) Cement

d) Khadi and Village Industries.

Q1B. Complete the following table. (2 marks)

1) Important languages in India	
2) Names of channels telecasting various news bulletins	

Q1C. Identify the wrong pair and newsrite the corrected one. (2 marks)

1) Dr. N. Gopinathan - open heart surgery

2) Dr. Mohan Rao - polio

QID. Give the full forms of: (2 marks)

1) INSAT -

2) NPCIL -

QII A] Prepare the following concept map. (3 marks)
(The map should have min 6 points)

INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

QII B] Explain the following statements with reasons. (4 marks)

a) The practice of untouchability was banned by law.

b) Pandit Nehru established the Atomic Energy Commission.

QIII. Answer the following in 60-80 words. (6 marks)

1) Describe the Chipko Movement.

2) Elaborate in your own words why it is necessary to keep alive the dialects of Indian languages.

QIV Answer in brief: (8 marks)



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1) What efforts are made by the government to promote agricultural industries?

2) Why is Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam called as the 'Missile Man'? Write in your own words.

SECTION B

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Q. VAI Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence. [3 marks]

1) A system of independent and sovereign states -

- a) Political system
- b) International system
- c) Social system

2) The - - - - - in 1972 provides a new format to the interaction between India and Pakistan.

- a) Tashkent Agreement
- b) Shimla agreement
- c) Civil Nuclear Agreement

3] The _____ of India is the
Commander-in-chief of all the
Defence forces.

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Defence Minister

Q IV B] Explain with reasons whether the
following statements are true or false. (4 mks)

1] It is necessary to end terrorism to
ensure human security.

2] The world became unipolar due to the
Cold War.

Q V C] Complete the following chart. (3 marks)

TREATIES / EXCHANGES	COUNTRIES
1] _____	India - Pak
2] McMahon line	_____
3] _____	India - America

Q VI A] Explain the following concepts. [4 mks]

- 1] Globalisation
- 2] Human Security



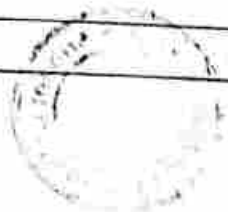
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Q VI B] Give your own opinion about. (6 marks)

1] Give your views on the policy
"Atoms for Peace."

2] Human welfare was neglected due to
the cold war.

xxx



ANSWER KEY

HISTORY

Q1A] Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences. (3 marks)

1) Gaura Devi was the activist who created awareness about the Chipko Movement.

2) Dr. Homi Bhabha was named as the first chairman of atomic energy commission.

3) Automobile industry in India is called as the 'Sunrise Sector.'

Q1B) Complete the following table (2 mks)

1) Important languages in India	Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati
2) Names of channels telecasting news bulletin	DD news, CNN, ABP news.

Q1C) Identify the wrong pair and rewrite the corrected one. (2 mks)

Ans: Wrong pair : Dr. Mohan Rao - polio

1) Dr. N. Gopinath - open heart surgery

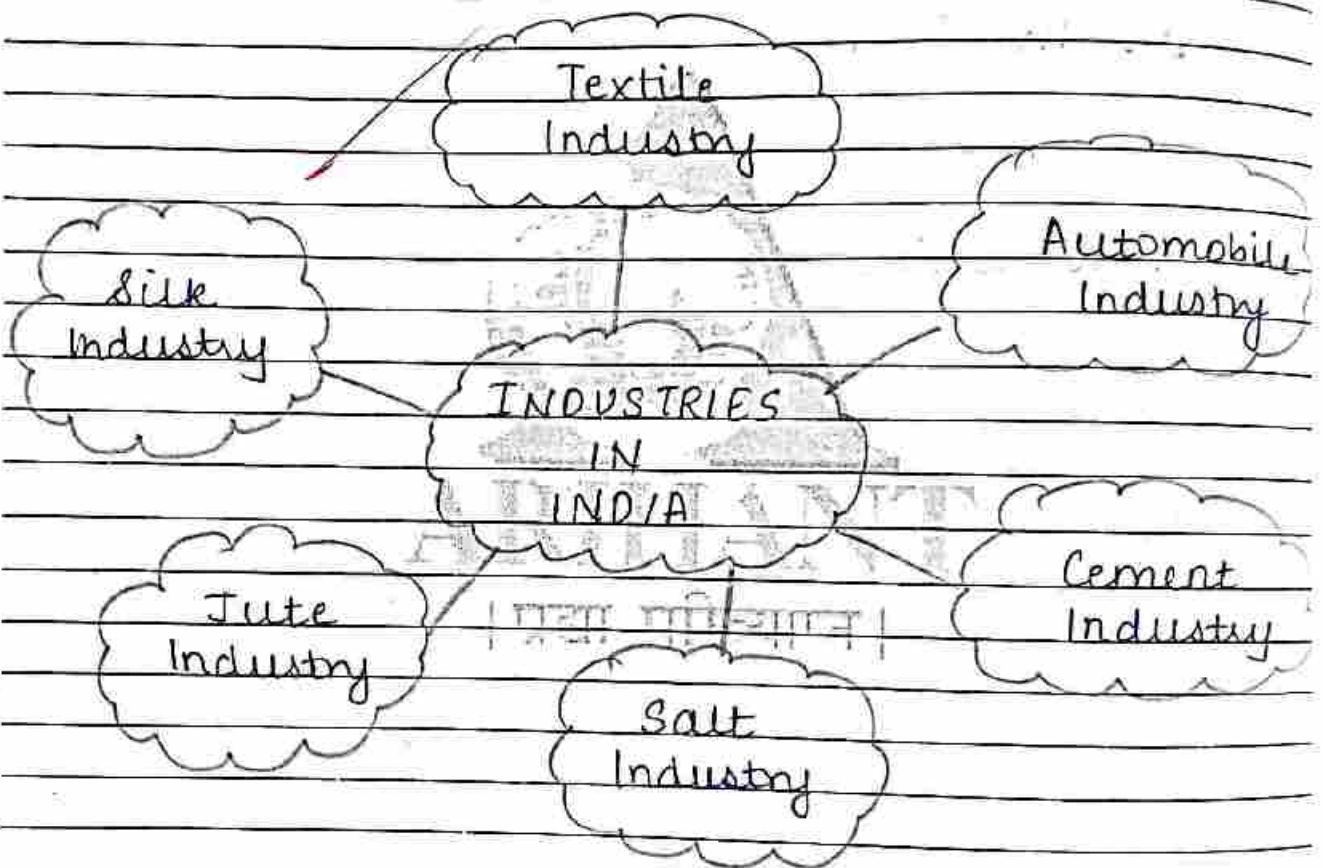
2) Dr. Mohan Rao - kidney Transplant



Q1D. Give the full forms of: (2 marks)

1. INSAT - Indian National Satellite
2. NPCIL - Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.

Q1IA) Prepare the following concept map. (3 marks)



Q1IB) Explain the following statements with reasons. (4 marks)

a) The practice of untouchability was banned by law.

Ans: 1. In the post-independence period our Constitution adopted the values

of freedom, equality, fraternity and social justice.

ii) In accordance with this, the practice of untouchability was banned by law. It was removed by the 17th paragraph of the Constitution and this class was included in the Scheduled Castes.

b) Pandit Nehru established the Atomic Energy Commission.

Ans: 1. India's first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to nurture a scientific temper and bring about the nation's progress.

2. From this perspective, he set up the Indian Atomic Energy Commission on 10th August, 1948.

3. The objectives of this commission were to produce electricity from atomic energy, increase yield of food grains, etc.

Q III. Answer the following in 60-80 (6 mks) words.

1) Describe the Chipko Movement.

Ans: 1. The show of constructive woman power was seen during the Chipko Movement.

2. Trees from the foothills of the Himalayas were to be cut down for commercial purposes.



3. Chandiprasad Bhat and Sundarlal Bahugana had started a movement to prevent this.
4. Women followed the strategy of holding the bill and encircling each tree.
5. As their method consisted of protecting the tree by embracing it, the movement came to be known as the Chipko Movement.
6. Women took part in large numbers.

Q2) Elaborate in your own words why is it necessary to keep alive the dialects of Indian languages.

- Ans: 1. Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannad, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Sanskrit, Urdu, Telugu et are the official languages of India.
2. These Indian languages also have dialects, but their number is now on the decline.
 3. Timely steps should be taken to nurture them otherwise we will lose an important part of our heritage.
 4. Nevertheless, Hindi, which has reached everywhere through the medium of Hindi movies, has served to unite the country by language.

QIV. Answer in brief.

- 1) What efforts are made by the Govt to promote agricultural industries? (8 mks)

- Ans: 1. To encourage farming, loans are given to farmers through rural banks and cooperative institutions.
2. Study visits, agricultural outdoor trips and farmers get together are organised through the Panchayat Samitis to bring improvements in agriculture.
3. Tools and implements, seeds and fertilisers are also supplied. The farmers are given training regarding soil testing, nursery of fruit plants, pisciculture, poultry, cattle and goat rearing, dairy farming, etc.
4. Guidance is given to farmers by a district level training institute.
5. Financial help is given to build warehouses for storing the farm produce.

Q2) Why is Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam called as the 'Missile Man'? Write in your own words.

- Ans: 1. In 1958, Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) was established under the Department of Defence of the Government of India.
2. The objective of this organisation was to make India self-sufficient with respect to means, equipment and weapons required for defence.
3. After 1983, this organisation developed



several missiles under the leadership of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

4. Dr. Kalam has made a great contribution in the production of missiles.

5. He is known as the father of India's missile programme. He is also referred to as the 'Missile Man of India'.

6. Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) was conceived and carried out under the leadership of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. DRDO undertook the task of building the missiles.

SECTION B

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Q. VA) Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence. (3 mks)

1. A system of independent and sovereign states - International Sys

2. The Shimla agreement in 1972 provided a new format to the interaction between India and Pakistan.

3. The President of India is the Commander-in-Chief of all the Defence Forces.

Q V B] Explain with reasons whether the following statements are True or false. (4 mks)

1) It is necessary to end terrorism to ensure human security.

Ans: TRUE.

1. The biggest challenge to human security is terrorism. Terrorism targets common, innocent people and aims to create terror and fear among people.

2. Thus, in order to protect human security, it is necessary to end terrorism.

2) The world became unipolar due to cold war.

Ans: FALSE.

1. During the cold war, most countries of the world joined either of the two super power blocs (USA or USSR).

2. Such division of the nations of the world in two groups is bipolarisation.

Q V C. Complete the following chart (3 mks)

Treaties / Exchanges	Countries
1) Shimla Agreement	India - Pak
2) McMahon line	India - China
3) Civil Nuclear Agreement	India - America



Q VI A) Explain the following concepts [4 marks]

- 1) Globalisation
- Ans: 1. After the end of the cold war, trade and economic relations between countries became open. The give and take of ideas among people all over the world grew.
2. The boundaries between nations did not remain as sacrosanct as they were before. All these processes together is called as Globalisation.

2) Human Security

- Ans: 1. Human security refers to human-centric thinking. It is expected that human beings should be protected from all sorts of danger and they should be given opportunity of education, health and development.
2. The concept of human security includes the idea that a conducive environment should be created for everybody to live a respectable life.
3. Human security necessitates the protection of the rights of the minorities and weaker sections.

Q VI B. Give your opinion about (6 marks)

- 1) Give your views on the policy of 'Atoms for Peace'.

Ans: 1. Atoms of peace is the program which was started to give brief knowledge about nuclear technology to the non-nuclear countries.

2. This program was launched in the United States by the President of the US.

3. The first study center was made in Iran and next in Pakistan.

4. The ideology behind the cause was to create an agency or treaty to promote safe secure and peaceful nuclear technology.

5. Atoms for peace therefore, provided political cover for the biggest nuclear arms build-up in US history and helped fuel the Cold War arms race.

Q2) Human welfare was neglected due to Cold War.

Ans: Yes, due to military alliances, the world was gripped in the fear of a possible Third World War which would have annihilated the entire human race.

2. Moreover, the ARMS Race diverted the resources and harnessed science for destruction rather than human welfare.

3. Both countries - USA and USSR;



completely ignored the welfare of
local populations as they funded
and supported local dictators
and sponsored global wars.
4. Millions died for no reason and
human welfare was neglected.

