

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION (6 September 2024)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class - IX (Set - A)

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 - Questions no. 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 carries 2 marks each.
4. Section C - Question no. 25 to Q29 carries 3 marks each.
5. Section D - Question no. 30 to 33 carries 5 marks each.
6. Section-E - Questions no 34 to 36 are case based questions and are of 4 marks each.
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).

Section - A

- | | | |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | Who wrote an influential pamphlet? What is the third estate? | (1) |
| | a) Mirabeau b) Abbe sieyes c) Jean - paul Marat d) Olympe de Gouges | |
| 2 | What is total area of Indian landmass in _____ million square kilometers? | (1) |
| | a) 3.82 b) 3.08 c) 3.28 d) 3.88 | |
| 3 | Human resource refers to _____. | (1) |
| | a) Population of a country
b) Skills and abilities of Individual
c) Financial resources of a nation
d) Natural resources | |
| 4 | Name eastwards extension of Central Highland. | (1) |
| | a) Bazikhand b) Bundelkhand c) Aravallis d) Malwa plateau | |
| 5 | Which party has ruled Zimbabwe since its Independence and is its ruler? | (1) |
| | a) Zanu - PF, Robert Mugabe
b) ZANU-PF, Keneth Kavnde
c) Zimbabwe freedom party, Nelsan Mandela
d) Zimbabwe party, Johnson | |
| 6 | When did Zimbabwe attain independence and from whom? | (1) |
| | a) 1970, from black minority rule
b) 1880, from white minority rule
c) 1980, from Americans
d) 1980, from white minority rule | |
| 7 | The Indian Constitution came into effect on _____ | (1) |
| | a) 26 Nov 1949 b) 26 Jan 1950 c) 26 Jan 1949 d) 29 Nov 1951 | |
| 8 | _____ is an indispensable basis for realizing one's well being. | (1) |
| | a) Training b) education c) health d) finance | |

- 9 The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian Constitution had _____ members. (1)
a) 268 b) 244 c) 299 d) 276
- 10 The third Estate comprised of _____. (1)
a) Poor servants and small peasants landless labourers
b) Peasants and artisan
c) Big businessmen, merchants, lawyers
d) All of the above
- 11 A _____ manpower situation is witnessed as surplus manpower in certain categories co-exist with shortage of manpower in other. (1)
a) fixed term b) contractual c) profitable d) paradoxical
- 12 What happens in General Elections? (1)
a) Elections are held in all constituencies at the same time or within few days
b) Elections are held in few constituencies
c) Elections are held on different days in different constituencies
d) None of these
- 13 Socialists took over the government in Russia through the (1)
a) October Revolution in 1917
b) November Revolution in 1918
c) December Revolution in 1919
d) February Revolution in 1920
- 14 Which state has highest literacy rate in India? (1)
a) Maharashtra b) Madhya Pradesh c) Punjab d) Kerala
- 15 Who were Jadidists? (1)
a) Christian reformers b) Hindi reformers
c) Muslim reformers d) The European legacy
- 16 What is the total length of river Indus? (1)
e) 2180 km b) 2900 km c) 9200 km d) 760 km
- 17 Currently in the Lok Sabha, _____ number of seats are reserved for the scheduled castes. (1)
a) 84 b) 76 c) 67 d) 88
- 18 Government has set schools in each district called _____. (1)
a) Sainik school b) Navodaya Vidyalaya c) Missionary school d) Army school
- 19 **Assertion (A) :** Democracy enhances the dignity of the citizens. (1)
Reason (R) : People are not subjected to the ruler but they are ruler themselves.
There are two statements - Assertion (A), Reason (R). Find the appropriate option given below:
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the A.
b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

- 20 PHC stands for _____. (1)
- a) Primary Health Call b) Primary health centre
- c) Permanent Health Centre d) Primary Hospital Care

Section - B

- 21 What legal declaration has to be made while contesting elections? (2)
- 22 What was the immediate cause of French Revolution? (2)
- 23 The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance, why? (2)
- 24 What type of government would you like to have in your country and why? (2)

Section - C

- 25 Mention any three measures adopted by Robespierre Government to bring about equality in French. (3)
- 26 How is Human resource different from other resources like land and physical capital? (3)
- 27 Differentiate between Eastern and Western Ghats. (3)
- 28 What is Constitution? Why do we need Constitution? (3)
- 29 "Unemployment has detrimental impact on overall growth of an economy. Justify. (3)

Section - D

- 30 Explain any two river basin of Himalayan rivers. (5)
- 31 Which events led to October Revolution of 1917 in Russia? (5)
- 32 How was apartheid practiced in South Africa? (5)
- 33 What is the role of education in human capital formation? (5)

Section - E

- 34 Study the passage and answer the questions that follows: (4)

Some Russian socialists felt that the Russian peasant custom of dividing land periodically made them natural socialists. So peasants, not workers, would be the main force of the revolution, and Russia could become socialist more quickly than other countries. Socialists were active in the countryside through the late nineteenth century. They formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900. This party struggled for peasants' rights and demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants. Social Democrats disagreed with Socialist Revolutionaries about peasants.

- 1) Why did socialism come quickly to Russia? (1)
- 2) How can we say that socialism first started in the country side? (1)
- 3) Why did the social democrats not agree with the ideas of the socialist revolutionaries? (2)

35 Study the passage and answer the questions that follows:

Lakshadweep Islands group lying close to the Malabar coast of Kerala. This group of islands is composed of small coral islands. Earlier they were known as Laccadive Minicoy and Amindive. (4)

Elongated chain of islands located in the Bay of Bengal extending from Nicobar Islands. The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories - The Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south. It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains. These island groups are of great strategic importance for the country. There is great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of Islands too. These islands lie close to equator and experience equatorial climate and has thick forest cover.

- (i) Name the island located in Bay of Bengal. (1)
- (ii) What is the old name of Lakshadweep island? (1)
- (iii) Why islands are of strategic importance to us? (2)

36 Study the passage and answer the questions that follows:

(4)

There were two friends Vilas and Sakal living in the same village Semapur. Sakal was a twelve-year old boy. His family forced him to join the village school which he soon joined. He started studying and completed his higher secondary examination. His father persuaded him to continue his studies. He raised a loan for Sakal to study a vocational course in computers. Sakal was meritorious and interested in studies from the beginning. With great vigour and enthusiasm he completed his course. After some time he got a job in a private firm. He even designed a new kind of software. This software helped him increase the sale of the firm. His boss acknowledged his services and rewarded him with a promotion.

Vilas was an eleven-year old boy residing in the same village as Sakal. Vilas's father Mahesh was a fisherman. His father passed away when he was only two years old. His mother Geeta sold fish to earn money to feed the family. She bought fish from the landowner's pond and sold it in the nearby mandi. She could earn only Rs 150 a day by selling fish. Vilas became a patient of arthritis. His mother could not afford to take him to the doctor. He could not go to school either. He was not interested in studies. He helped his mother in cooking and also looked after his younger brother Mohan. After some time his mother fell sick and there was no one to look after her. There was no one in the family to support them. Vilas, too, was forced to sell fish in the same village. He like his mother earned only a meagre income.

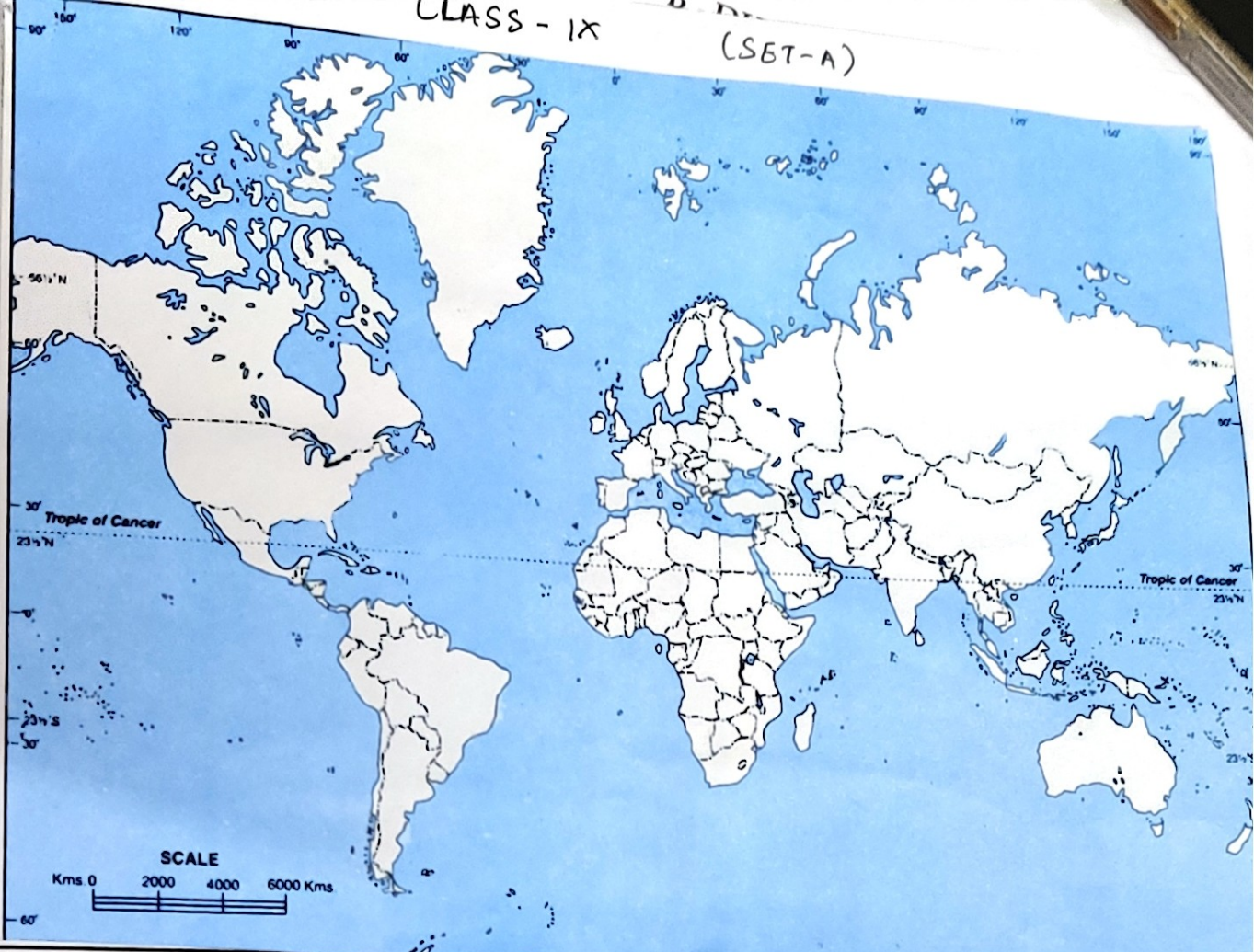
- (i) How did Sakal increase sales of his firm? (1)
- (ii) How did Vilas earn his livelihood? (1)
- (iii) Differentiate between Sakal and Vilas's life (2)

Section - F

- 37
- a) On the given Political Map of the world, locate and name one allied country and one central power at the beginning of World War I (2)
 - b) On the outline Map of India (3)
 - i) Identify the Peninsular river (A) with its correct name
 - ii) Mark Karakoram range
 - iii) Locate Chota Nagpur Plateau

CLASS - IX

(SET-A)



INDIA POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

भारत राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी

