

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION (6 September 2024)
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class – IX (Set – B)

Maximum Marks : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

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 | How does a subsistence crisis happen? | (1) |
| | a) When basic necessities are fulfilled
b) Food prices rise and the poorest cannot buy bread
c) All men and women above 21 years got the right to vote
d) Declared France a Republic | (1) |
| 2 | What is the total length of coastline of India? | |
| | a) 7156.6 km b) 7516.6 km c) 6510.6 km d) 6617.5 km | (1) |
| 3 | What does investment in human capital include? | |
| | a) Construction of road
b) Training and education of an individual
c) Building factories
d) Exploration of natural resources | (1) |
| 4 | Name largest inhabited riverine island in world | |
| | a) Sandwip b) Majuli c) Salsette d) Lakshadweep | (1) |
| 5 | Who led a military coup in Pakistan in 1999? | |
| | a) Benazir Bhutto b) Nawaz Sharif c) Pervez Musharraf d) None of the above | (1) |
| 6 | Which of these features is/ are necessary to provide the basic rights to the citizens? | |
| | a) Citizen should be free to speak
b) Should be free to form associations
c) Should be free to raise protest
d) All of the above | (1) |
| 7 | How many volumes of the Constitution were there when it was printed? | |
| | a) 6 b) 10 c) 12 d) 13 | (1) |
| 8 | Literacy rate is a measure of _____ | |
| | a) Physical capital b) Human Capital c) Natural capital d) Financial capital | |

B-1

- 9 When were the elections to the Constituent Assembly held? (1)
a) 1945 b) 1946 c) 1944 d) 1943
- 10 Upon becoming free, the slave wore (1)
a) Blue cap b) White cap c) Red cap d) Green cap
- 11 _____ is a significant step toward providing elementary education to children in age group (1)
6 to 14 years.
a) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan b) Right to education c) Midday meal d) Saakshar Bharat
- 12 What happens in a by election? (1)
a) Elections are held in few constituencies
b) Elections are held in all constituencies at the same time, either on the same day
c) Elections are held on different days in different constituencies
d) Sometime elections are held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the death or resignation of a member.
- 13 What were the demands were made by the workers in St.Petersburg who went on a strike? (1)
a) Reduction of working time to eight hours
b) Increase in wages
c) Improvement in working conditions
d) All of the above
- 14 Name a scheme introduced by government to encourage attendance and retention of children in (1)
school.
a) PMRY b) MGNREGA c) Midday meal d) Sarva Sikha Abhyan
- 15 What was the new name given to Bolshevik party? (1)
a) Socialist party b) Communist party c) Revolutionary party d) None of the above
- 16 Name largest fresh water lake in Jammu & Kashmir. (1)
a) Wular lake b) Loktak lake c) Kolleru lake d) Barapani lake
- 17 Currently in the Lok Sabha, _____ number of seats are reserved for the scheduled tribes. (1)
a) 84 b) 47 c) 67 d) 88
- 18 Seasonal unemployment is found in _____ (1)
a) Urban areas b) rural areas c) remote areas d) both rural & urban areas
- 19 **Assertion (A) :** The name of the Russian capital St. Petersburg was changed to Petrograd. (1)
Reason (R) : There was anti German sentiments during the course of the First World War.
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 Many youth with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are not able to find jobs. They are called _____ (1)
- a) Educated unemployed b) Uneducated employed
c) Disguised unemployed d) Underemployed

Section - B

- 21 What is a model code of conduct for election campaign? (2)
- 22 What was the role of the philosophers Jean Jacques Rousseau and Montesquieu in the French Revolution? (2)
- 23 Why is 82°30' E has been selected as standard Meridian of India? (2)
- 24 What is secularism? Why India is called a secular state? (2)

Section - C

- 25 What were the reforms introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte in France? (3)
- 26 Why educated unemployment, a peculiar problem in India? (3)
- 27 Explain two broad divisions of Peninsular Plateau. (3)
- 28 Distinguish between democratic and non-democratic government by stating three points each. (3)
- 29 Explain 2 types of unemployment in rural areas in India. (3)

Section - D

- 30 Compare Narmada Basin with Tapi Basin. (5)
- 31 Describe the impact of Russian Revolution on the world. (5)
- 32 Explain briefly about the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. (5)
- 33 What part does Health play in Individual's working life? (5)

Section - E

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

In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile. He and the Bolsheviks had opposed the war since 1914. How he felt it was time for soviets to take over power. He declared that the war be brought to a close, land be transferred to the peasants, and banks be nationalized. These three demands were Lenin's 'April Theses'. He also argued that the Bolshevik Party rename itself the Communist Party to indicate its new radical aims.

- 1) What was the name of the leader of Bolshevik Party? (1)
- 2) What were the three demands of Vladimir Lenin? (1)
- 3) Why did Vladimir Lenin want to rename the Bolshevik party to communist party? (2)

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

Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout the human history. Using rivers for irrigation, navigation, hydro-power generation is of special significance - particularly to a country like India, where agriculture is the major source of livelihood of the majority of its population.

The growing domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural demand for water from rivers naturally affects the quality of water. As a result, more and more water is being drained out of the rivers reducing their volume. On the other hand, a heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluents are emptied into the rivers. This affects not only the quality of water but also the self-cleansing capacity of the river. For example, given the adequate streamflow, the Ganga water is able to dilute and assimilate pollution loads within 20 km of large cities. But the increasing urbanization and industrialization do not allow it to happen and the pollution level of many rivers has been rising.

- (i) What factor effects quality of water? (1)
- (ii) What are the causes of water pollution in river? (1)
- (iii) What are uses of river? (2)

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

There was a village inhabited by several families. One of the families decided to send one of its sons to an agriculture college. The boy got his admission in the nearby college of agriculture. After some time he became qualified in agro-engineering and came back to the village. He proved to be so creative type of plough, that he could design an improved type of plough.

Inspired by this success all the families after some time held a meeting in the village. They all wanted to have a better future for their children too. They requested the panchayat to open a school in the village. They assured the panchayat that they would all send their children to school. The panchayat, with the help of government, opened a school. A teacher was recruited from a nearby town. All the children of this village started going to school. After sometime one of the families gave training to his daughter in tailoring. She started stitching clothes for all the families of the village for everyone now wanted to buy and wear well-tailored clothes. Thus another new job, that of a tailor was created. This had another positive effect. The time of the farmers in going far for buying clothes was saved. As the farmers spent more time in the field, the yield of the farms went up.

Over time, this village, which formally had no job opportunities in the beginning had many like teacher, tailor, agro-engineer and many more.

- (i) What innovation did Agro-Engineer made in his village? (1)
- (ii) What request was made by families to the Panchayat? (1)
- (iii) How jobs were created in the village? (2)

Section - F

- 37 a) In the given outline map of France locate
 - i) Paris (2)
 - ii) Marseille
- b) On the outline Map of India (3)
 - i) Mark standard Meridian of India
 - ii) Identify Peninsular lake marked as (A) with its correct name
 - iii) Mark Shiwalik Range

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