

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR
Half Yearly Examination- (2023 – 2024)

Class: IX

MM: 80

Subject: Social Science

Time: 3Hrs.

(Fifteen Minutes Extra will be given for reading the Question Paper.)

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 have to be attempted.
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Section –A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(1X20=20)

1. Which of the following terms refers to the sum total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time (more than thirty years)?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Atmosphere | (b) Annual range of temperature |
| (c) Climate | (d) Monsoons |

2. Which physical feature of India is made up of alluvial deposits?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) The Deccan Plateau | (b) The Islands |
| (c) The Northern Plains | (d) The Coastal Plains |

3. The Himalayan uplift out of the Tethys Sea and subsidence of the northern flank of the peninsular plateau resulted in the formation of a large basin. Which of the following physical divisions of India was formed due to filling up of this depression?

- (a) The Himalayas
- (b) The Northern Plains
- (c) The Peninsular Plateau
- (d) The Coastal Plains

4. How were the rulers of Myanmar elected?

- (a) Dictatorship
- (b) By the People
- (c) Monarchy
- (d) Those who happened to be in control of army become the rulers.

5. Which organisation led the struggle against the policies of segregation in South Africa?

- a) The African National Congress
- b) A gang South Africa
- c) United Democratic Movement
- d) National Freedom party

6. Which of the following is economic activity?

- (a) A teacher teaching his son
- (b) Kitchen Gardening
- (c) Recitation among friends
- (d) Production of crop for sale

7. If a person cannot find jobs during some months of the year, which type of employment is this called?

- (a) Structural unemployment
- (b) Cyclical unemployment
- (c) Seasonal unemployment
- (d) None of these

8. All the final goods and services produced in a country during a particular year is called.

- (a) National Income
- (b) Per capita income
- (c) Gross Domestic Product
- (d) Nominal Income

9. Assertion (A) : The small farmers borrow money from money lender for working capital.

Reason (R) : Formal source of credit should expand in rural area.

- (a) Both (A) & (R) both are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) & (R) both are true and (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

10. Which of the following is grown in Kharif Season at village palampur?

- (a) Jowar and Bajra (b) Wheat
(c) Soyabean (d) Rice

11. Trade is an example of _____ activity.

- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) All of these

12. Choose the correct option from Column I and II

Column I	Column II
(a) Louis XVI became the king of France	(i) 1774
(b) Third Estate forms National Assembly	(ii) 1792-93
(c) Robespierre is guillotined	(iii) 1789
(d) France became a Republic	(iv) 1794

13. In the Second World War, Axis Powers included Germany, Italy and

- a) France (c) UK
b) Japan (d) USA

14. Arrange the Sequence.

- (i) Formation of Comintern
(ii) Formation of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party
(iii) Beginning of collectivisation

Q. Codes

- (a) ii, i, iii (b) i, ii, iii
(c) iii, ii, i (d) ii, iii, i

15. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:

- a) In 1898, the Russian Social Democratic Workers party was formed.
b) In 1915, Lenin returned to Russia from his exile.
c) All political parties in Russian were illegal before 1900.
d) Collectivisation was first introduced by Lenin.

16. The country holds elections after every six years and which has never been under a military or dictator's rule.

- a) Mexico b) Zimbabwe c) Pakistan d) Saudi Arabia

Q17. A Democracy must be based on which type of elections?

- (a) Proportional election (b) Free and fair elections
(c) Both a and b (d) None of these

Q18. Find the correct option:

- (a) A democratic government can do whatever it likes because it has won an election
(b) Democratic government has to respect some basic rules
(c) Every office bearer has certain rights and responsibilities assigned by the constitution
(d) None of these

Q19. The Constituent Assembly represented to whom?

- (a) Indian National Congress (c) Muslim League
(b) The people of India (d) Princely States

Q20. **Assertion (A)** The constitution of a country is a set of written rules are accepted by all people living in a country.

Reason (R) It generates a degree of trust and coordination among people that is necessary for different kinds of people living together.

- (a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are correct, 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

(SECTION B)

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

(2x4=8)

21. What are the controls affecting the climate of India?
22. What was the major challenge prevailing in South African Society after being democratic?
23. How can we say that people in Mexico did not have any choice in the election?
24. Which proposal of third estate was refused by King Louis XVI?

Section - C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages? Suggest any two ways to improve their condition. **(1+2)**
26. What are the objectives of National Health Policy? **(3)**

Or

What are the features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

27. How education plays an important role in human capital formation? Explain with help of an example. (3)

28. What are the three causes that led to the 'subsistence crisis'? Explain. (3)

29. Why are rivers important for the country's economy? Give six points. (3)

Or

What will be the local time at Delhi 77°E longitude, when it is 7 P.M. at Tokyo 139°E longitude?

Section - D

(Long Answer Type Questions)

30. Explain the contribution of Lenin to the Russian revolution. (5)

31. What is a Constitution? Why do we need a Constitution in a democracy? Give any four reasons. (1+4)

32. Distinguish between physical and human capital. Explain any three causes of unemployment in India? (2+3)

33. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the peninsular plateau. (2+3)

Section - E

Case Based Question (4x3=12)

Q.34. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follows:

The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20 per cent. The membership of workers' associations rose dramatically. When four members of the assembly of Russian workers, which had been formed in 1904, were dismissed at the Putilov Iron Works, there was a call for industrial action. Over the next few days over 11,000 workers in St Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.

When the procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the winter palace it was attacked by the police and the Cossacks. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. The incident, known as Bloody Sunday, started a series of events that became known as the 1905 Revolution. Strikes took place all over the country and universities

closed down when student bodies staged walkouts, complaining about the lack of civil liberties. Lawyers, doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers established the Union of Unions and demanded a Constituent Assembly.

During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma. For a brief while during the revolution, there existed a large numbers of trade unions and factory committees made up of factory workers. After 1905, most committees and Unions worked unofficially, since they were declared illegal. Severe restrictions were placed on political activity.

- i) Why did the wages of Russian workers decline by 20 per cent?
 - a) Factory owners wanted to make more profits
 - b) Factories were overcrowded with workers
 - c) Prices of essential goods rose very Quickly
 - d) None of the above
- ii) What was the demand of workers in St Petersburg area?
 - a) Reduction in the working hours to eight hours
 - b) Increase in daily wages
 - c) Improvement in working conditions
 - d) All of the above
- iii) Identify the incident that started as result of the Bloody Sunday.
 - a) Universities closed down, Student demanded civil liberties
 - b) Union of Unions was established
 - c) Citizens demanded a constituent Assembly
 - d) All of the above
- iv) After the 1905 Revolution, severe restrictions were placed on political activities of Russian people which included
 - a) Trade unions were declared illegal
 - b) Committees of the workers were declared illegal
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) Middle classes were severely punished.

Q35. Read the source and answer the following questions:

A constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy .A constitution is mainly about embodying these values into institutional arrangements. Much of the document called Constitution of India is about these arrangements. It is very long and detail document. Therefore it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated. Those crafted the Indian Constitution felt that it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society . They did not see it as a sacred , static and unalterable law. So they made provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called Constitutional Amendments.

The Constitution describes the institutional arrangements in a very legal language. If you read the Constitution for the first time, It can be quite difficult to understand. Yet the basic institutional design is not very difficult to understand. Like any Constitution, the indian constitution lays down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country. It defines who will have how much power to take which decisions. And put limits to what the government can do by providing some rights to the citizen that cannot be violated.

(i) Which of the following not relates to constitution of India?

- (a) Institutional arrangement (b) Legal language
(c) Citizen Rights (d) Philosophical values

(ii) Indian constitution holds importance because it can

- (a) be read often (b) be amended
(c) Give unaltered law (d) All of the above

(iii) Which is not a feature of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Lengthy (b) Updated (c) Static (d) detailed

(iv) The Indian constitution provides certain----- that cannot be violated by anyone.

- (a) Rights (b) Values (c) powers (d) Restrictions

36. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follows:

The longitudinal divisions, the Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. For example, the part of Himalayas lying between Indus and Satluj has been traditionally known as Punjab Himalaya but it is also known regionally as Kashmir and Himachal Himalaya from west to east respectively. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas. The Kali and Tista rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas and the part lying between Tista and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas.

There are regional names also in these broad categories. Find out some regional names of the Himalayas The rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels due to the deposition of silt. These channels are known as *distributaries*. The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections. The Western part of the Northern Plain is referred to as the Punjab Plains. Formed by the Indus and its tributaries, the larger part of this plain lies in Pakistan. The Indus and its tributaries—the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Satluj originate in the Himalaya. This section of the plain is dominated by the *doabs*.

36.i. the part of Himalayas lying between Indus and Satluj has been traditionally known as _____.

- (a) Punjab Himalaya (b) Kashmir Himalaya (c) Himachal Himalaya (d) All of these.

36.ii. Land of five rivers is known as_____.

- (a) India (b) Punjab (c) distributaries (d) All of these

36.iii. What is distributaries'?

36. iv. The Northern Plain is broadly divided into how many sections? Name them

Section-F

MAP WORK

37.a) Three items A&B are shown in the given outline map of France. Identify these items with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. (2)

- a) Ports of France related to slave trade
b) Capital of France

Or

On the given outline map of world locate the countries that were central powers in the First World War. (Any two country) (3)

37b On the outline map of India locate and label any three of the following.

- (a) Godawari River (b) The Karakoram mountain ranges.
(c) Chottanagpur Plateau. (d) Draw standard meridian of India.

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