ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO. 2, MUMBAI
PERIODIC TEST – 1 (2023 – 24)   Date:
M.M: Class IX, Social Science   Time: 11/2 Hrs.

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 18 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.

2. **Section A** – Question No. 1 to 6 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question No. 7 to 10 are Very Short Answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each.
4. **Section C** - Question No. 11 to 13 are Short Answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section D** – Question No. 14 and 15 are Long Answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
6. **Section-E** - Questions No. 16 & 17 are Case Based questions with three sub-questions in each and are of 4 marks each.
7. **Section F** – Question No. 18 is map based question, carrying 3 marks from Geography
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 has to be attempted.

SECTION A   MCQs (1X6=6)

1, The main land extends between latitudes _____.

(a) 9°5'N and 38° 6'N   (b) 8 °6'N and 41° 6' N   (c) 31° 3'N and 42° 3'N   (d) 8°4'N and 37°6'N

2. The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as_____.

(a) Coromandel   (b) Kannad   (c) Konkan   (d) Northern Circar

3. An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered is called _____.

(a) Subsistence crisis   (b) State crisis   (c) death Crisis   (d) Economic crisis

4. Identify the painting from the options given below:-

(a) Olympiana   (b) Olympe de Gouges   (c) De Goggle   (d) Mary Antoinette

5. In his "Two Treatises of Government", _____ sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch.

(a)John Locke   (b) J.J. Rousseau   (c) Montesque   (d) Robespiere

6. Raw materials and money in hand are called _____.

(a) Fixed capital   (b) Human capital   (c) Working capital   (d) Unfixed capital

SECTION B Very Short Answer Type Questions (2X4=8)

7. Distinguish between (i) Bhangar and Khadar   (2)

8. Define democracy   (2)

9. What do you understand by free and fair electoral competition?   (2)

10. What are the non- farming activities done by the people in Palnpur?   (2)

SECTION C Short Answer Type Questions   (3X3=9)

11. How was the French society divided?   (3)

12. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?   (3)

13. Explain the importance of "One person, one vote, one value one value" in democracy. (3)

OR

Write short notes on the following. (i) The Indian Desert (ii) The Central Highlands (iii) The Island groups of India

SECTION D Long answer type questions,   (5X2=10)

14. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France
                                                                                 (5)

OR

Who was Napoleon? What changes were the major changes he introduced in his empire?

15. What are the features of democracy? Explain.   (5)

OR

Give your arguments to prove that India is a democracy

SECTION E   **(4X2=8)**

16. Case Based Questions:-

Read the following extract and answer the questions given below.

Savita is a small farmer. She plans to cultivate wheat on her 1 hectare of land. Besides seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, she needs cash to buy water and repair her farm instruments. She estimates that the working capital itself would cost a minimum of Rs 3,000. She doesn't have the money, so she decides to borrow from Tejpal Singh, a large farmer. Tejpal Singh agrees to give Savita the loan at an interest rate of 24 per cent for four months, which is a very high interest rate. Savita also has to promise to work on his field as a farm labourer during the harvest season at Rs 100 per day. As you can tell, this wage is quite low. Savita knows that she will have to work very hard to complete harvesting on her own field, and then work as a farm labourer for Tejpal Singh. The harvest time is a very busy time. As a mother of three children she has a lot of household responsibilities. Savita agrees to these tough conditions as she knows getting a loan is difficult for a small farmer.

  a) Why does Savita need cash?   (1)

  b) What could be the secret behind Tejpal's money lending ?   (1)

  c) If you were Savita, what you would have done to improve your conditions?   (2)

17. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.**

In China, elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament, called Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui (National People's Congress). The National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country. It has nearly 3,000 members elected from all over China. Some members are elected by the army. Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002-03. The government is always formed by the Communist Party.

  a) Why the governments are always formed by the Communist Party in China?   (1)

  b) According to you, why in China "only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it are allowed to contest elections   (1)

  c) "In China, elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament", so China is a democracy. Do you agree ? Why?   (2)

18. On an outline map of India show the following:-

(i) Mountain and hill ranges – the Vindhya range and the Cardamom hills.   (1)

(ii) Peaks – Kanchenjunga and the Anai Mudi. (1)

(iii) Chotanagpur and the Western Ghats (1)