



## परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

### Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-1/आवधिक परीक्षा-2 2023-24 Term-I/PT-II Examination 2023 – 24

कक्षा / Class : IX

अवधि / Duration : 3 HOURS

विषय / Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE

अधिकतम अंक/ Maximum Marks : 80

#### General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains four sections. All questions are compulsory. Marks for each questions are indicated against the question.
2. Section A has 20 Multiple Choice Questions. Each Question Carries 1 Mark.
3. In Section B - Q.21 to Q24 (total 4 questions) Each question carries 2 marks.
4. In Section C - Q.25 to Q29 (total 5 questions). Each question carries 3 marks.
5. In Section D - Q.30 to Q33 (total 4 questions) .Each question carries 5 marks.
6. In Section E - Q.34 to Q36 (total 3 questions). Each question carries 4 marks.
7. In Section F - Q.37 is map question of 5 marks.

#### Section A

[20 marks]

1. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and Choose the correct option

**Assertion (A):** The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km.

**Reason (R):** India's total area accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world.

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

2. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghat is:

- a) Anai Mudi b) Kanchenjunga c) Mahendragiri d) Khasi

3. Which one of the following rivers flows through a rift valley?

- a) Mahanadi b) Tungabhadra c) Krishna d) Tapi

4. The word 'Democracy' comes from the Greek word –

- (a) Democracia (b) Demokratia (c) Demos (d) Kratia

5. Which party has ruled Zimbabwe since its independence and who is its ruler?

- (a) ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe (b) ZANU-PF, Kenneth Kaunda
- (c) Zimbabwe Freedom Party, Nelson Mandela (d) Zimbabwe Party, P Johnson

6. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason

(R). Read the Statements and Choose the correct option

**Assertion:** Democracy is a perfect form of government.

**Reason:** Democracy ensures that all citizens are treated equally and have equal opportunities.

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

7. How many amendments were considered before adopting the Constitution?

- (a) Around 500 (b) Around 2000 (c) Around 1550 (d) Around 1000

8. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason

(R). Read the Statements and Choose the correct option

**Assertion:** The use of modern farming methods has increased the productivity of crops in Palampur.

**Reason:** The farmers in Palampur have adopted multiple cropping to increase productivity.

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

9. Which of these is not a condition of a democratic election?

- (a) Everyone is allowed to vote
- (b) There are political parties to contest elections
- (c) The candidate not preferred by people gets elected
- (d) Elections are held at regular intervals

10. Which one among the following is not a type of physical capital?

- a) Fixed capital b) Used capital c). Working capital d). None of the above

11. In and near Palampur, what are the kinds of transport are seen?

- a) Tonga b) Bogeys c) Tractors d) All of the above

12. Activities like agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, are included in \_\_\_\_\_ sector.

- a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary d) None of the above

13. The activities of the tertiary sector result in production of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Human resource b) Goods c) Services d) Both b and c

14. Which of the following is not a usage of rivers in the economy?

- a) They are used for irrigation.                                      b) They are used for navigation.  
c) They are used in sewing and weaving.                            d) None of these

15. Geeta lives in the area of one of the most recent landforms in India. According to geology, it is the most unstable landform in the country. Which physiographic landform is she living in?

- a) The Himalayan Mountains   b) The Northern Plains   c). The Islands   d) The Coastal Plains

16. Which country occupies an important strategic position in South Asia?

- a) India                      b). Japan                                      c) Korea                                      d) Pakistan

17. Name the two individuals from India who responded to the ideas coming from revolutionary France.

- (a) Tania Tope and Raja Rammohun Roy   (b) Tipu Sultan and Laxmi Bai  
(c) Tipu Sultan and Rammohun Roy        d) Chandrasekhar Azad and Raja Rammohun Roy

18. Which of the following is true about Bastille Storming?

- (a) It was a fortress prison in France                                      (b) It represented despotic powers  
(c) French common man hated Bastille                                      (d) All of them

19. A triangular slave trade took place between Europe, the Americas and.....?

- a) Asia                      b) Australia                                      c) Africa                                      d) None

20. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and choose the correct option

**Assertion (A):** The period from 1795 to 1798 is referred as the Reign of Terror.

**Reason (R):** Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment.

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

### Section B

[ 8 marks]

21. Differentiate between Active and Passive citizens.  
22. State the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India.  
23. Who are educated unemployed?  
24. Why some of the constituencies are reserved?

### Section C

[ 15 marks]

25. Mention any three powers and functions of the Election Commission of India.  
26. State any three merits of Green Revolution.  
27. State any three physical characteristics of Deccan plateau with respect to its east- west boundaries, major rivers draining here and the soil type found on the plateau.  
28. Describe the French division of Society.  
29. Write a short note on Indian Desert.

**Section D**

**[ 20 marks]**

30. Why are rivers important for country's economy?

OR

The central location of India at the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

31. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.

OR

Who was Napoleon Bonaparte? Why was he called a 'liberator'?

32. Give five arguments in favour of democracy.

OR

What is a constitution? Why do we need a constitution for a country?

33. 'Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy' Justify the statement.

OR

Define Physical Capital, Fixed Capital, Working Capital and Human Capital with examples.

**Section E (Case Study)**

**[12 marks]**

**34. Read the given case and answer the questions:**

**[4 marks]**

In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension. Pakistani media, human rights organisations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud. In August 2002 he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies. So Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself. Clearly, there are many reasons why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy. People may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies but those elected representatives were not really the rulers. They cannot take the final decisions. The power to take final decision rested with army officials and with General Musharraf, and none of them were elected by the people. This happens in many dictatorships and monarchies. They formally have an elected parliament and government but the real power is with those who are not elected. In a few countries, the real

power was with some external powers and not with locally elected representatives. This cannot be called people's rule.

34.1. How the constitution of Pakistan was amended in 2002? (1)

34.2. Who were having the power to take final decision in Pakistan's government? (1)

34.3. How General Pervez Musharraf became the President of Pakistan in 2002? (2)

**35. Read the given case and answer the questions: [4 marks]**

The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the Himalayas northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2,400 Km. Their width varies from 400 Km in Kashmir to 150 Km in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half. The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northern most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

The folds of Great Himalayas are asymmetrical in nature. The core of this part of Himalayas is composed of granite. It is perennially snow bound, and a number of glaciers descend from this range.

35.1. Which rivers demarcate the extent of Himalayan boundaries from west to east? (1)

35.2. Which geometrical shape resembles the spread of Himalayas? (1)

35.3. Name the northern most range of Himalaya and state one of its characteristic features. (2)

**36. Read the given case and answer the questions: [4 marks]**

On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded troops to move into the city. Rumours spread that he would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a people's militia. They broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms. Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released – though there were only seven of them. Yet the Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction. The days that followed saw more rioting both in Paris and the countryside. Most people were protesting against the high price of bread. Much later, when historians looked back upon this time, they saw it as the beginning of a

chain of events that ultimately led to the execution of the king in France, though most people at the time did not anticipate this outcome.

36.1 Who formed a people's militia? (1)

36.2 Why Bastille was hated by all? (1)

36.3 On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. Why? (2)

**Section F (Map Work)**

**[5 marks]**

**37.1 Locate and label the following places on the outline political map of France: [2 marks]**

a) Bordeaux

b) Paris

**37.2 Locate and label the following places on the outline political map of India: [3 marks]**

a) Sambhar Lake

b) Malabar coastal plain

c) Capital of West Bengal