

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION (21 September 2023)
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 - From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 carries 2 marks each.
4. Section C contains Q25 to Q29 carries 3 marks each.
5. Section D - Question no. 30 to 33 carries 5 marks each.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 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) Mirbeau b) Abbe Sieyes c) John Locke d) Rousseau
- 2 From where does standard meridian pass in India? (1)
a) Lucknow b) Mirzapur c) Kanpur d) Varanasi
- 3 Which sector faces the problem of disguised unemployment? (1)
a) Tourism b) Factory c) Banking d) Agriculture
- 4 Name the highest mountain peak of Himalayas in India. (1)
a) Mount Everest b) Mt. K2 c) Kanchenjunga d) Nanda Devi
- 5 Democracy improves the quality of decision making because - (1)
a) decisions are taken by educated people
b) decisions are taken by consultation and discussion
c) all decisions are approved by judiciary
d) decisions are made quickly
- 6 Where was the 1931 session of Indian National Congress held? (1)
a) Nagpur b) Karachi c) Calcutta d) Delhi
- 7 **Assertion (A) :** The Constitution of India is written. (1)
Reason (R) : A written constitution ensures that all citizens have equal access to the laws and are protected under the law.

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 assertion.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

8 The workforce population includes people from _____ years. (1)

- a) 15 - 60 b) 15 - 59 c) 15 - 49 d) 14 - 59

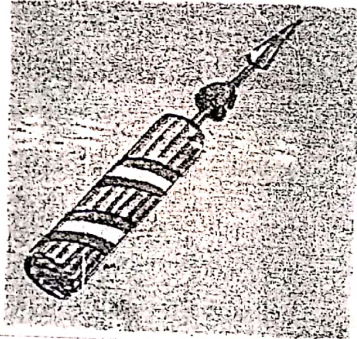
9 What does the term 'incumbent' mean? (1)

- a) the candidate contesting the election.
- b) The current holder of a political office
- c) The outgoing candidate of the dissolved house
- d) None of above

10 Picture based question: (1)

Identify the picture from the options given

- a) The broken chain
- b) The bundle of rods
- c) Sceptre
- d) The law of tablet



11 Name the factors on which quality of population depends. (1)

- a) literacy rate, health and skill
- b) literacy rate, death and skill
- c) birth rate, death rate
- d) IMR, death rate

12 In _____, according to citizenship rule, people belonging to Russian Minority, finds it difficult to get the right to vote. (1)

- a) Saudi Arabia b) Fiji c) Myanmar d) Estonia

13 Arrange the following statements in sequence order based on the events : (1)

- i) The civil war
- ii) Abdication of the Tsar
- iii) The bloody Sunday
- iv) Formation of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party.

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

- 14 Name type of unemployment in rural India (1)
a) educated unemployment
b) seasonal unemployment
c) under employment
d) structural unemployment
- 15 Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer : (1)
Statement (I) : The fall of Monarchy in February 1917 and the events of October are normally called the French Revolution.
Statement (II) : Petrograd had led the French Revolution that brought down the monarchy in February 1917.
a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
b) Statement (I) incorrect and (II) is correct.
c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect.
d) Both (I) and (II) are correct.
- 16 Name the largest peninsular river (1)
a) Kaveri b) Mahanadi c) Tapi d) Godavari
- 17 For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into _____ number of Constituencies. (1)
a) 544 b) 534 c) 543 d) 541
- 18 _____ is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. (1)
a) Human resource b) Natural resource c) Artificial resource d) None of these
- 19 The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. What is it called? (1)
a) Preface b) Preamble c) Article d) Introduction
- 20 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a step towards providing _____. (1)
a) Higher education b) Secondary education
c) Elementary education d) Informal education

Section - B

- 21 Mention any two points related to the model code of conduct for election campaign. (2)
- 22 Differentiate between Active and Passive citizens. (2)
- 23 Why 82° 30' has been selected as standard meridian? (2)
- 24 How was apartheid system oppressive for blacks? Justify by giving any two reasons. (2)

Section - C

- 25 How did Bolsheviks make a socialist society during civil war? (3)
- 26 Why are women employed in low paid work? (3)
- 27 Which river is known as "Dakshin Ganga"? State any two characteristics of it. (3)
- 28 What is a reserved constituency? Why is there a need for reserved constituency? (3)
- 29 Explain role of education in Human Capital formation. (3)

Section - D

- 30 Name major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular plateau. (5)
- 31 Who was the leader of Jacobin club? What measures had he taken to remove discrimination in French Society? (5)
- 32 Giving an example of Zimbabwe, show how laws were made by one single ruler? (5)
- 33 Differentiate between seasonal and disguised unemployment. (5)

Section - E

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

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 number 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. The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and re-elected second Duma within within three months. He did not want any questioning of his authority or any reduction in his power. He changed the voting laws and packed the third Duma with conservative politicians. Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.

- 1) What was elected consultative parliament called as? (1)
- 2) When did Tsar dismiss first duma and re-elect second duma? (1)
- 3) Why did Tsar pack the third Duma with conservative politicians? (2)

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

The main tributaries, which come from the peninsular uplands, are the Chambal, the Betwa and the Son. These rise from semi-arid areas, have shorter courses and do not carry much water in them.

Enlarged with the waters from its right and left bank tributaries, the Ganga flows eastwards till Farakka in West Bengal. This is the northernmost point of Ganga delta. The river bifurcates here; the Bhagirathi-Hooghly (a distributary) flows southwards into Bangladesh and is joined by the Brahmaputra. Further downstream. It is known

A-4

as the Meghna. This mighty river, with waters from the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, flows into the Bay of Bengal. The delta formed by these rivers is known as the Sundarban Delta.

- (i) Name two main tributaries which come from peninsular upland. (1)
- (ii) Which distributaries flows southwards through deltaic plains to Bay of Bengal. (1)
- (iii) How is Sunderban Delta formed? (2)

(4)

36 Study the passage and answer the questions that follows:

There was a village inhabited by several families. Each family produced enough to feed its members. Each family met its needs by the members making their own clothes and teaching their own children. 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 that he could design an improved type of plough, which increased the yield of wheat. Thus a new job of agro- engineer was created and filled in the village. The family in the village sold the surplus in a nearby neighbouring village. They earned good profit, which they shared among themselves. 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.

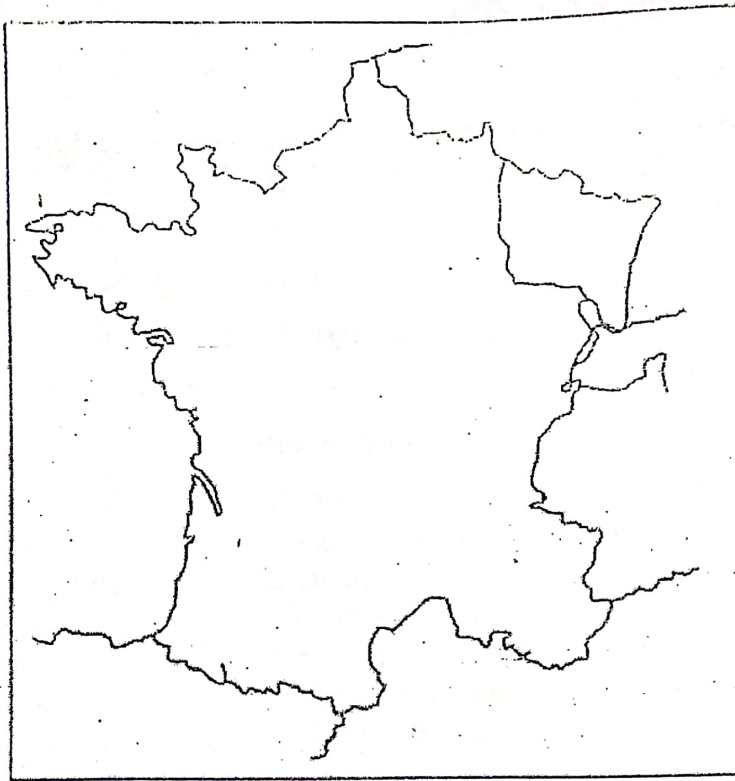
- (i) How did the family meet its needs? (1)
- (ii) Which new job was created in village? (1)
- (iii) How was the village benefitted by the success of the son? (2)

Section - F

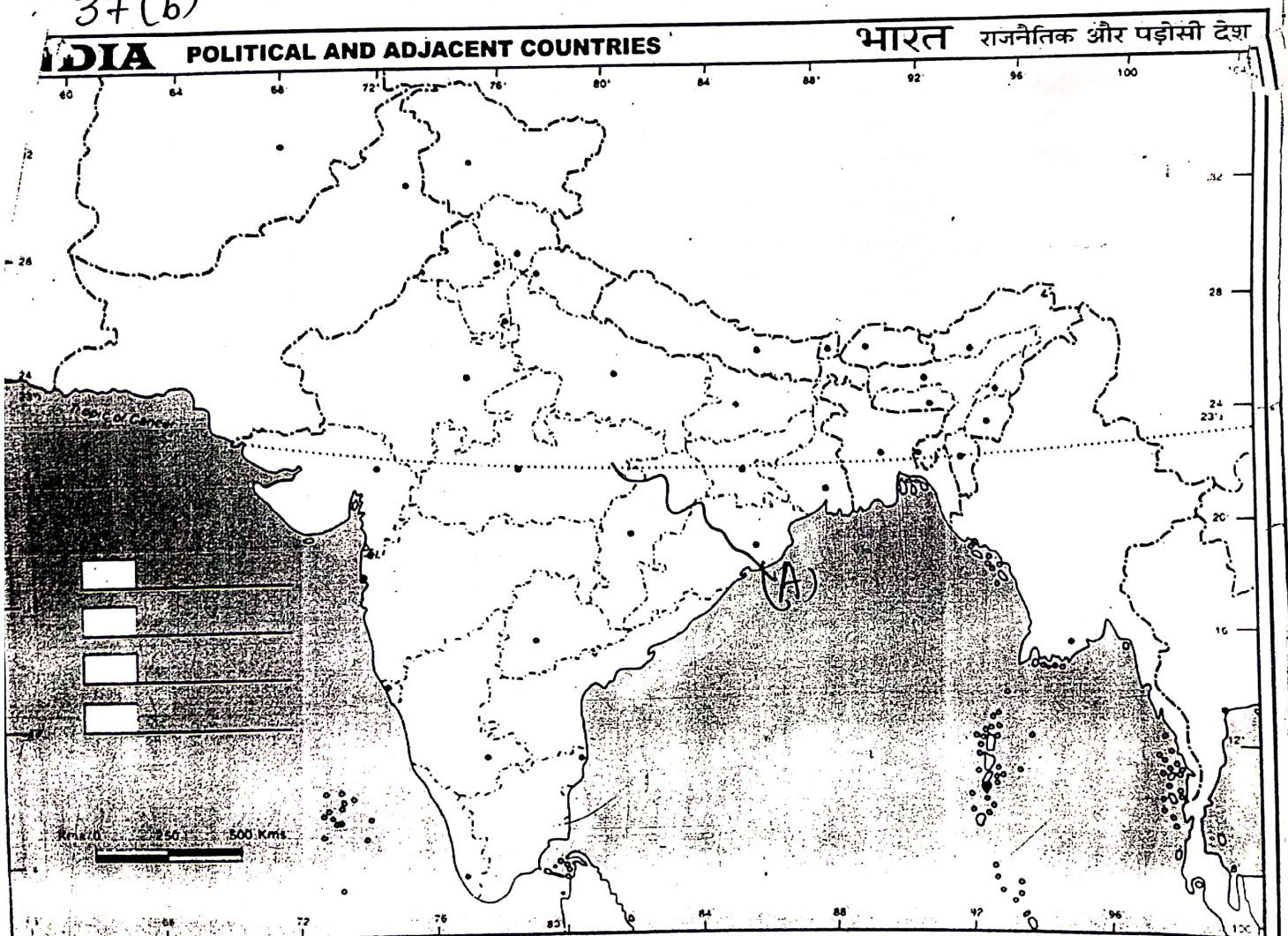
- 37 a) Locate and label following places on Map of France (2)
 - i) Paris ii) Nantes
- b) On the outline Map of India (3)
 - i) Identify name of the river (A) given in map
 - ii) Locate and label the following on the same Map
 - (a) Mt. Range Karakoram (b) Standard Meridian

Q 37 (a)

(Set-A)



37 (b)



1. Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Survey or General of India
2. The territorial water of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
3. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Governments concerned.
4. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 but has yet to be verified.
5. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record/Master copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun
6. The administrative Headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
7. The administrative Headquarters of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh are at Hyderabad.

INDIAN MAP AGENCY
SHAHDRRA

Name..... Class..... Roll No..... Teacher Signature.....

Price : ₹1.00

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION (21 September 2023)
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class - IX (Set - B)

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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

Which of these books was written by John Locke? (1)

- a) The spirit of the laws b) The social contract
c) Two treatises of Government d) What is 'The third Estate'?

_____ is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk strait and the Gulf of Mannar. (1)

- a) Pakistan b) Sri Lanka c) China d) Afghanistan

Which of the following is included in Tertiary sector? (1)

- a) Tourism b) Agriculture c) Manufacturing d) Forestry

Which is the largest inhabited riverine island in the world? (1)

- a) Kavaratti b) Majuli c) Ganga d) Godavari

How does democracy allow us to correct its own mistakes? (1)

- a) Mistakes are hidden and cannot be corrected
b) By making quick decisions
c) The rulers can be changed
d) None of the above

How many amendments were considered before adopting the Constitution? (1)

- a) Around 500 b) More than 1000 c) More than 800 d) More than 2000

Assertion (A) : The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 November 1949. (1)

Reason (R) : The Indian Constitution was adopted to provide a framework for a democratic Government.

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 assertion.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

8 A farmer producing for self consumption is a _____ (1)

- a) Secondary activity
- b) Market activity
- c) Non-market activity
- d) Tertiary activity

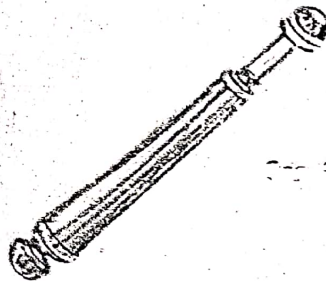
9 What does the term 'Rigging' mean? (1)

- a) The percentage of eligible voters who cast their votes in an election.
- b) A set of norms to be followed by political parties.
- c) Candidates having equal opportunities to carry out Election Campaign
- d) Fraud and malpractices indulged by a party or candidate to increase its votes.

10 Picture based question: (1)

Identify the picture from the options given

- a) The bundle of rods
- b) Sceptre
- c) The law of tablet
- d) The broken chain



11 What kind of unemployment exist in urban areas? (1)

- a) Seasonal
- b) Disguised
- c) Educated
- d) Both (b) and (c)

12 Which party had ruled Zimbabwe since its independence and who was its ruler? (1)

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

13 Arrange the following statements in sequence order based on the events: (1)

- i) Beginning of collectivisation
- ii) Abdication of the Tsar
- iii) Formation of Comintern
- iv) Formation of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party.

- a) iii, ii, i, iv
- b) ~~ii~~, iii, iv
- c) iv, iii, i, ii
- d) iv, ii, iii, i

14 The _____ is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy. (1)

- a) Agriculture
- b) Fishing
- c) Mining
- d) Industry

- 15 Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer : (1)
- Statement (I) : In April 1917, the Bolshevik Leader Vladmir Lenin returned to Russia from the exile.
- Statement (II) : Bolsheviks were in favour of private property.
- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
 - Statement (I) is ~~in~~ correct and (II) is correct.
 - Both (I) and (II) are incorrect.
 - Both (I) and (II) are correct. (1)
- 16 Name the second biggest waterfall made by River Kaveri (1)
- Dudhsagar falls
 - Angel falls
 - Sivasamudram
 - Niagara falls (1)
- 7 Who led the movement called Nyaya Yudh? (1)
- Ajit Singh
 - Chaudhary Charan Singh
 - Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - Chaudhary Devi Lal (1)
- 8 Name the resource which is superior to land and physical capital (1)
- Labour
 - Human Resource
 - Land
 - None of the above (1)
- 9 On what charges was Nelson Mandela tried by white South African government? (1)
- For possessing illegal property
 - for treason
 - for corruption charges
 - for misappropriation of country's funds (1)
- 10 Which age group of children does Sarva Siksha Abhiyan aim to promote? (1)
- 6 - 14 years
 - 6 - 15 years
 - 8 - 14 years
 - 8 - 15 years

Section - B

- How does our Election Law regulate campaigns? (2)
- How did France become Constitutional Monarchy? (2)
- Distinguish between Himadri and Himachal. (2)
- How did the blacks of South Africa fight against the practice of apartheid? (Any two points.) (2)

Section - C

- State any three measures taken by Provincial Government to suppress the Bolshevik influence. (3)

- 26 Why is educated unemployment peculiar problem in India? (3)
- 27 'Lakes are of great value to human beings'. Justify the statement with three suitable reasons. (3)
- 28 What details are required from the candidate who wish to contest elections? (3)
- 29 Examine the role of health in human capital formation. (3)

Section - D

- 30 The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why? (5)
- 31 Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolution in France. (5)
- 32 How can you say that Pakistan was not exercising democracy when General Musharraf was ruling? (5)
- 33 'Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy'? Justify the statement. (5)

Section - E

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

What followed was Stalin's collectivization programme. The Party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (kolkhoz). The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms. Peasant worked on the land, and the kolkhoz profit was shared. Enraged peasants resisted the authorities and destroyed their livestock. The number of cattle fell by one-third. Those who resisted collectivization were severely punished. Many were deported and exiled. As they resisted collectivization, peasants argued that they were not rich and they were not against socialism. They merely did not want to work in collective farms for a variety of reasons. Stalin's government allowed some independent cultivation, but treated such cultivators unsympathetically.

- 1) Who introduced collectivization programme? (1)
- 2) What does Kolkhoz mean? (1)
- 3) What happened to those who resisted collectivisation? (2)

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

The oldest landmass, (the Peninsula part), was a part of the Gondwana land. The Gondwana land included India, Australia, South Africa, South America and Antarctica as one single land mass. The convectional currents split the crust into number of pieces, thus leading to the drifting of the Indo-Australian plate after being separated from the Gondwana land, towards north. The northward drift resulted in the collision of the plate with the much larger Eurasian Plate. Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were accumulated in the geosynclines known as the Tethys were folded to form the mountain system of western Asia and Himalaya.

The Himalayan uplift out of Tethys sea and subsidence of the northern flank of the peninsular plateau resulted in the formation of a large basin. In due course of time this depression, gradually got filled with deposition of sediments by the rivers flowing from the mountains in the north and the peninsular plateau in the south. A flat land of extensive alluvial deposits led to the formation of the northern plains of India.

- (i) Name any two countries included in Gondwana land. (1)
- (ii) What led to the formation of Northern plans of India? (1)
- (iii) What do you know about Tethys? (2)

(4)

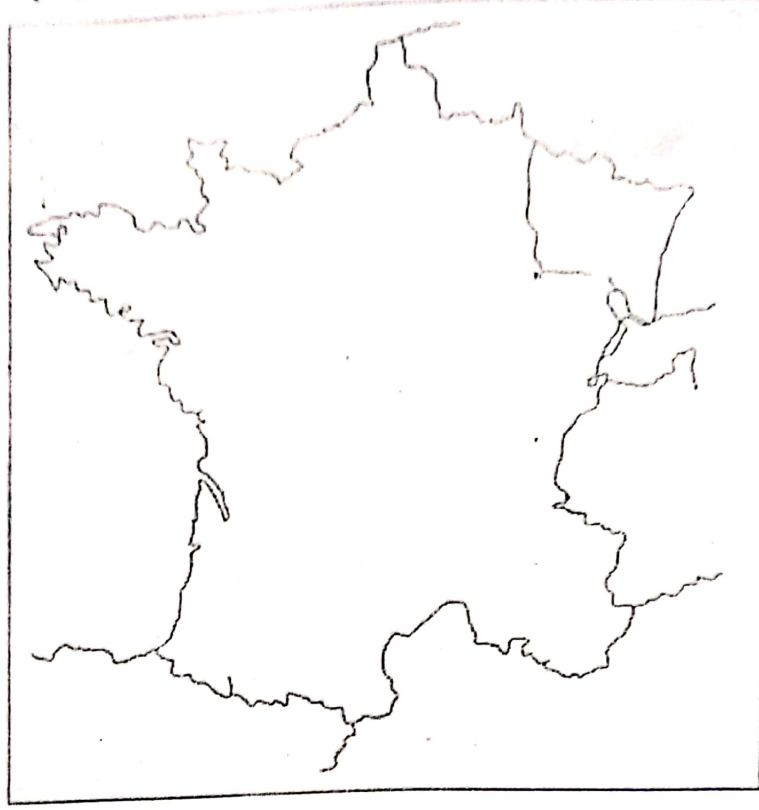
16 Study the passage and answer the questions that follows:

There were two friends Vilas and Sakal living in the same village Semapur. Sakal was a twelve-year-old boy. His mother Sheela looked after domestic chores. His father Buta Chaudhary worked in an agricultural field. Sakal helped his mother in domestic chores. He also looked after his younger brother Jeetu and sister Seetu. His uncle Shyam had passed the matriculation examination, but, was sitting idle in the house as he had no job. Buta and Sheela were eager to teach Sakal. They 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.

- (i) Why did Sakal's father raise loan? (1)
- (ii) Where was Sakal employed? (1)
- (iii) Why was Sakal promoted? (2)

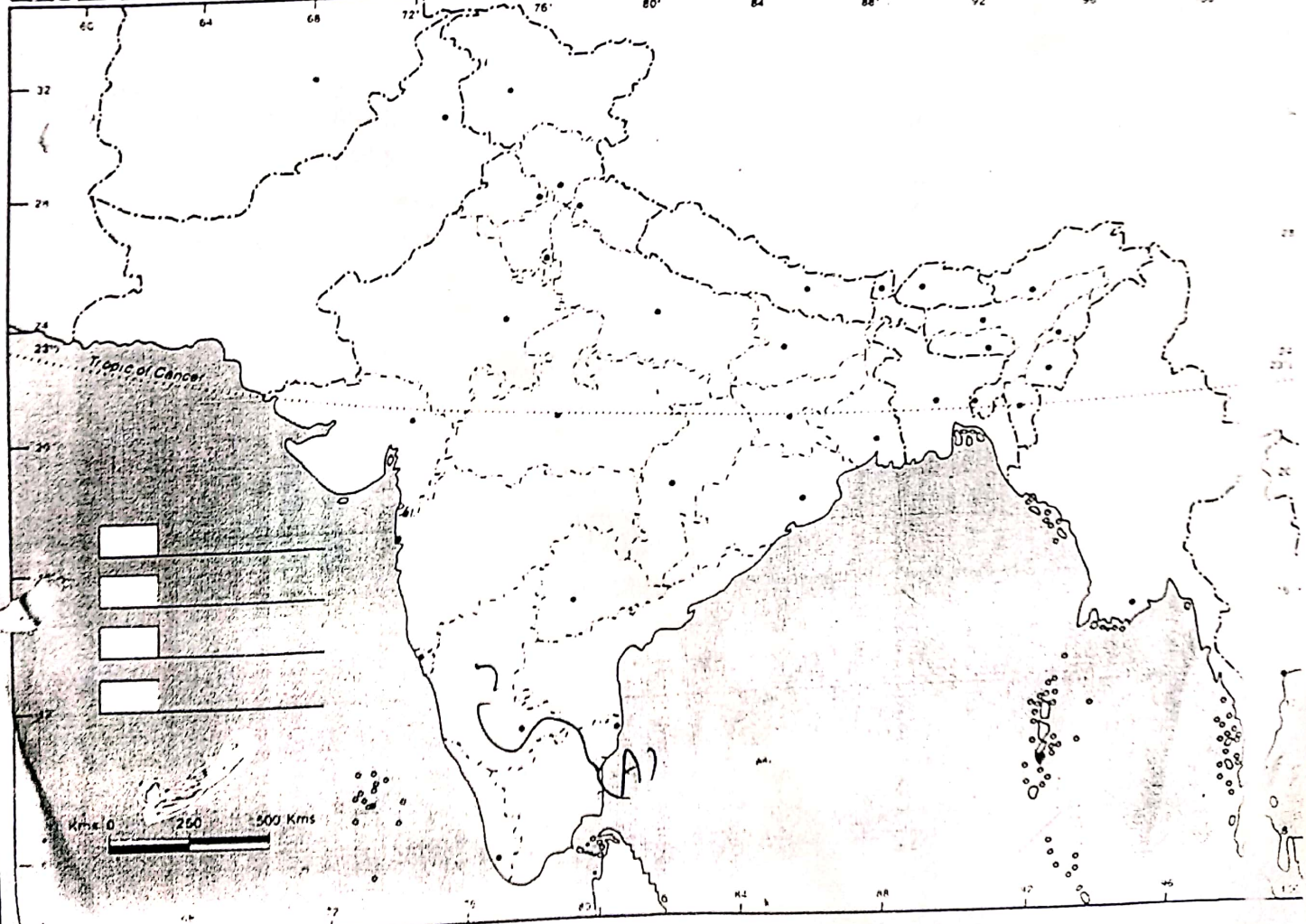
Section - F

- a) Locate and label following places on Map of France (2)
- i) Bordeaux ii) Marseilles
- b) On the outline Map of India (3)
- i) Identify name of the river (A) given in map
- ii) Locate and label the following on the same Map
- (a) Mt. Range Aravalli (b) Malwa Plateau



37(b)

INDIA POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES **भारत** राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश



1. Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Survey or General of India
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