

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2024-25

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time – 3:00 Hrs.

Class – IX

M.M. : 80

Date – 10.09.2024 (Tuesday)

Name of the student _____ Section _____

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 Objective type questions 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. 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 three parts, 37a and 37b from History (2 marks) and 37c from Geography (3 marks). Attach the map work of 37c with your answer sheet.
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.

SECTION - A

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS.

- Q1. Arrange the following events related to the outbreak of the Revolution, in chronological order. **1**
- i) Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes.
- ii) Peasants, artisans and women were denied entry to the assembly.
- iii) members of the third estate demanded that voting now be conducted by the assembly as a whole
- iv) The representatives of the third estate viewed themselves as spokesmen for the whole French nation.
- a) (ii),(iii),(iv),(i) b) (iii),(iv),(i),(ii) c) (i),(ii),(iii),(iv) d) (iv),(iii),(ii),(i)
- Q2. Both the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India's mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact, which of the following alternatives do you observe about east-west and north-south extent of India? **1**
- a. East-west and north-south extent appears equal.
- b. North-south extent appears to be smaller than east-west extent.
- c. East-west extent appears to be smaller than north-south extent.
- d. East-west extent appears to be larger than north-south extent.
- Q3. Who among the following was not the member of the Constituent Assembly? **1**
- a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Rajendra Prasad c. T. T. Krishnamacari d. Pt. Jawharlal Nehru
- Q4. Arrange the following hills according to their location from south to north in India. **1**

- i. Nilgiri hills ii. Aravali hills iii. Mahadeo hills iv. Cardamom hills

Q5. Which group of people did not join the Jacobin club? **1**

- a. Artisans b. Shopkeepers c. Daily-wage workers d. Men with property

Q6. Assertion (A) - A democratic government can do whatever it likes, simply because it has won an election. **1**

Reason (R) - A democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizen's rights.

Choose the correct option from the following Codes

- (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

Q7. When investment is made in the form of education, training and health care, the population becomes: **1**

- a. Working capital b. Fixed capital c. Human capital d. Capital growth

Q8. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called _____. (Fill in the blanks) **1**

- a. Constituent Assembly Debates b. Constituent Assembly Minutes
c. Constituent Assembly Agenda d. Constituent Assembly Daily

Q9. Match the following items in column A with those in column B and choose the correct answer from the options given below: **1**

Column A	Column B
i. Birth Rate	a. Indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year.
ii. Infant Mortality Rate	b. The average expected length of the life of a person at the time of birth.
iii. Life Expectancy Rate	c. The number of people per 1000 who die during a particular period of time.
iv. Death Rate	d. The number of babies born for every 1000 people during a particular period of time.

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

Q10. Assertion (A) - After his accession, Louis XVI found an empty treasury. **1**

Reason (R) - Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France.

Codes

- 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 true, but R is False.
d. A is False, but R is true.

Q11. In terms of health infrastructure, PHC stands for - **1**

Q12. Match the following **1**

List I	List II
i. Karl Marx	A. Leader of Bolshevik Party
ii. Lenin	B. Tsar of Russia
iii. Stalin	C. Father of Communism
iv. Nicholas II	D. Collectivisation Programme

- a. i-C, ii-A, iii-D, iv-B b. i-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B c. i-B, ii-A, iii-D, iv-C d. i-A, ii-C, iii-D, iv-B

Q13. Which one of the following is not an activity of primary sector? 1

- a. Mining b. Forestry c. Animal Husbandry d. Transportation

Q14. 1



Name the typical Soviet hat wore by the soldier in the picture.

- a. Fedora b. Budeonovka c. Trilby d. Snapback

Q15. Which one of the following guiding values of the constitution of India means people have supreme right to make decisions? 1

- a. Sovereign b. Secular c. Republic d. Fraternity

Q16. Which sector is known as 'service sector'? 1

- a. Primary Sector b. Secondary Sector c. Tertiary Sector d. Quaternary Sector

Q17. Match the following leaders with their roles in the making of the constitution 1

i. Motilal Nehru	A. President of Constituent Assembly
ii. B.R Ambedkar	B. Member of the Constituent Assembly
iii. Rajendra Prasad	C. Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
iv. Sarojini Naidu	D. Prepared a constitution for India in 1928

a. i-D, ii-C, iii-A, iv-B b. i-D, ii-A, iii-C, iv-B

c. i-B, ii-C, iii-A, iv-D d. i-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B

Q18. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

Assertion: The employment structure is characterised by self-employment in the primary sector.

Reason: The whole family contributes in the field even though not everybody is really needed.

- 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 the not correct explanation of (A)
c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Q19. Which one of the following situations is democratic? 1

- a. General Pinochet, an Army General of Chile, led a coup and became the President of the country.
b. In China, always the Communist Party only wins in elections and forms the government.
c. The government led by Jaruzelski in Poland, imposed martial law and imprisoned thousands of Solidarity members who took part in strike.
d. The African National Congress of South Africa drew up a constitution which gave most extensive rights to its citizens.

- Q20. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: **1**

Assertion (A): The difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanniyakumari but not so in Kashmir.

Reason (R) : The longitudinal extent influences the duration of the day and night as we move from south to north.

- 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 the not correct explanation of (A)
- c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

SECTION - B

VERY SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTION.

- Q21. "The system of apartheid followed in South Africa was unjust and racist." – Support the statement with two points. **2**
- Q22. Distinguish between market and non-market activities. **2**
- Q23. "Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment." Why Robespierre did follow the policy of severe control and punishment? Write the punishment taken at that time by him? **2**
- Q24. 'The Himalayas have been divided by the river valleys from west to east.' Which river valleys have demarcated Kumaon Himalayas and Assam Himalayas? **2**

SECTION - C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS.

- Q25. Define the term subsistence crisis. Write the causes of subsistence crisis. **3**
- Q26. 'Unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy'. Substantiate the statement with any three points. **3**
- Q27. Explain any three essential features of democracy. **3**
- Q28. Why is Indian ocean named after our country? Give three reasons. **3**

OR

- a) Why $82^{\circ}30'$ E has been selected as Standard Meridian of India? (two points)
- b) What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extension of India?

- Q29. Explain the main changes brought about by Bolsheviks after the October revolution? **3**

OR

Describe the economic condition of Russia before 1905.

SECTION – D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS.

- Q30. Draw the map of India and demarcate the physiographic division that is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes. Write any four characteristics of this physiographic division. **5**
- Q31. "Existing socialist parties in Europe did not wholly approve of the way the Bolsheviks took power-and kept it. However, the possibility of a workers' state fired people's imagination across the world." Explain. **5**

OR

Write a note on collectivization programme.

- Q32. a. Explain any three steps which have been taken by the government to improve elementary education in India. **3+2**
 b. Distinguish between disguised unemployment and educated unemployment.(any two)
- Q33. "Formation of Indian Constitution was no less a struggle than that of South Africa"- Do you agree? Explain in five points. **5**

OR

Define the term Constitution? Explain need of the Constitution?

SECTION – E

CASE – BASED QUESTIONS.

- Q34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

There were two friends Vilas and Sakal living in the same village Semapur. Sakal's father Buta Chaudhary worked in an agricultural field. Buta and Sheela (Sakal's mother) 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 raised a loan for Sakal to study a vocational course in computers. 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 which helped him increase the sale of the firm.

Vilas's father Mahesh was a fisherman. His father passed away when he was only two years old. His mother Geeta sold fish to earn money to feed the family. She bought fish from the landowner's pond and sold it in the nearby mandi. She could earn only Rs.150 a day by selling fish. Vilas was not interested in studies. He helped his mother in cooking and also looked after his younger brother Mohan. After some time his mother fell sick and there was no one to look after her. Vilas, too, was forced to sell fish in the same village. He like his mother earned only a meagre income.

- a) Why did Sakal's father raise a loan? **1**
- b) Why Vilas was forced to sell fish? **1**
- c) Why has Sakal better quality of life than Vilas? **2**
- Q35. 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.
- a) When General Pervez Musharraf did led a military coup in Pakistan? **1**
 i) October 1999 ii) July 1997 iii) August 2000 iv) April 2000
- b) LFO stands for _____ **1**
 i) Legal formal order ii) Legal foreign order iii) Legal Framework order iv) None of these
- c) Why Pakistan under General Musharraf cannot be called a democracy? **2**

- Q36. The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square kilometer. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world. India has a land boundary of about 15200 km. India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan (3323 km), Afghanistan (106 km), China (3488 km), Nepal (1751 km), Bhutan (699 km), Myanmar (1643 km) and Bangladesh (4096.7 km). Our southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and Maldives. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by Palk strait and Gulf of Mannar, while Maldives islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep islands.
- a) Which neighbouring country shares longest land boundary with India? **1**
 - b) Which Strait and Gulf have separated Sri Lanka from India? **1**
 - c) Which neighbouring countries are located in the north-west and east of India? **2**

SECTION - F

Q.37 MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS.

- a) On the given map of France, identify place 'A' where volunteers sung the national anthem of France. **1**



- b) On the given world Map identify the country that is the part of Allied powers. **1**



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Q.37 c) On the given outline physical map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols. (3)

- i. Identify the river marked as A ii. Sambhar Lake iii. Kanchenjunga

