

PT4/ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2023-24

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time – 3 hrs.

Class – IX

M.M. – 80

Name of the student _____ Section _____ Date - 09.02.2024 (Friday)

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 23 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.24 to Q.28 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D – Question no. 29 to 32 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 33 to 35 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. 36 to 37 is map based, carrying 7 marks. Q no. 36 from History (2 marks) and Q no. 37 from Geography (5 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.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A

- Q.1 The famous slogan of the French Revolution was: **1**
a) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity b) No Taxation without Representation
c) E Pluribus Unum d) Give me liberty or give me death
- Q.2 On its way to the sea, river Narmada creates many picturesque locations. It flows **1**
through a deep gorge and makes 'Dhuadhar falls' near Jabalpur. The river has its
source at which of the following regions?
a) Tibet b) Amarkantak c) Betul (M.P.) d) Slopes of Western Ghats
- Q.3 **Assertion:** From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. **1**
Reason: Latitudinal difference between the two states is about 30° .
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) Both A and R are false.
- Q.4 On a winter night temperature at Drass in Jammu and Kashmir may be as low as -45° **1**
C, Thiruvananthapuram on the other hand may have a temperature of 22° C. Which of
the following options correctly depicts the reason for the anomaly?
a) Ocean Currents b) Altitude and distance from the sea
c) Western Cyclonic disturbance d) Reversal of winds

- Q.5 How does the definition of democracy help us? **1**
- To separate democracy from forms of government that are clearly not democratic
 - So that we can get voting rights
 - To figure out what lies in Democracy
 - None
- Q.6 Consider the following statements about what does a constitution do? **1**
- The Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory (called citizens) and also the relationship between the people and government.
 - It allows disputes and fights
 - It specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions
 - It generates degree of trust between India and foreign countries.
- a) A & B b) B & C c) C & D d) A & C
- Q.7 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: **1**
- Assertion: Common people in India give less importance to elections.
Reason: They feel that their vote matters in the way things are run in the country.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of A
 - Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
 - (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
- Q.8 Match the following with A and B and choose the correct option given below; **1**
- | A | B |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Back to school camps | a. Universalisation of elementary education |
| 2. Gross enrolment Ratio | b. Encourage attendance |
| 3. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan | c. Measure health status of population |
| 4. Life expectancy | d. Number of students attending school at different grade level |
- a) 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c b) 1-d,2-b,3-a,4-c c) 1-b,2-d,3-c,4-a d) 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c
- Q.9 The concept of 'judicial review' means that the Supreme Court can: **1**
- Review the functioning of the President
 - Review the functioning of the Parliament
 - Review the functioning of the Council of Ministers
 - Review the constitutional validity of laws
- Q.10 The Russian Revolution had a significant impact on the world, inspiring revolutionary movements in: **1**
- Europe and Asia
 - Africa and North America
 - South America and Australia
 - Antarctica and Oceania
- Q.11 Which of the statement is False related to Disguised Unemployment? **1**
- More people are working than required

- b) People are working less than their Full Capacity
 c) If some people will be removed from work, then total production won't be affected.
 d) Disguised unemployment is more prevalent in Urban area

Q.12 Which right allows individuals to approach the courts for protection of their fundamental rights? 1
 a) Right to equality b) Right to freedom of speech and expression
 c) Right to constitutional remedies d) Right to freedom of religion

Q.13 Arrange the following statements in the chronological order. 1
 1) The Paris Peace Process had compelled Germany to sign the Treaty of Versailles.
 2) The First World War
 3) Adolf Hitler became the supreme leader of Germany.
 4) Adolf Hitler joined the National Socialist German Workers Party.
Options:
 a) 1,2,4,3 b) 2,1,4,3 c) 1,2,3,4 d) 3,1,2,4

Q.14 Read the following statement given below and choose the correct alternative. 1
 Assertion (A) - Poverty and illiteracy go hand in hand
 Reason (R) - Due to the poor living conditions and lack of resources parents are unable to send their children to school.
 a) Both A and R are true. R is the correct explanation of A
 b) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A
 c) A is true but R is not
 d) R is true but A is not

Q.15 **Assertion:** From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of la Patrie and le citoyen. 1
Reason: This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
 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.

Q.16 British rule in India is to be considered as one of the major reasons for poverty out of the following, find the correct reason for poverty due to British rule. 1
 I. Industrial Sector was destroyed
 II. People forced to depend on agriculture
 III. Farmers are compelled to sell their produce at low price
 IV. Charged high taxes
 a) I,II and IV b) I, III and IV c) I and IV d) I,II,III and IV

Q.17 There are 40 villages in a district where the government has made no provision for drinking water. These villagers met and considered many methods of forcing the government to respond to their need. Which of these is/are not a democratic method? 1
 (A) Filing a case in the courts claiming that water is part of right to life.
 (B) Boycotting the next elections to give a message to all parties.
 (C) Organising public meetings against government's policies.

(D) Paying money to government officials to get water.

Options

- a) Both A and B b) B and D c) C and A d) Only D

Q.18 Revamped Public Distribution System provides benefits to: **1**

- (a) cities (b) remote and backward areas
(c) self-help groups (d) cooperative societies

Q.19 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below. **1**

Assertion (A) – Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses.

Reason (R) – Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters.

Codes

- a) Both A and true and R is the correct explanation of A
b) Both A and Rare 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

Q.20 Antyodaya Anna Yojana and Annapurna Scheme are linked with : **1**

- a) Public distribution system b) mid-day meal
c) special nutrition programme d) none of the above

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION, 2X3

Q.21 What is known as bloody Sunday in Russia? **2**

Q.22 A) Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality. Justify the statement by giving two arguments against democracy. **2**

OR

B) What are the significance of the preamble of the Indian constitution?

Q.23 Say whether these activities are Economic or Non-economic activities. **2**

1. Vilas sells fish in the Village market—
2. Vilas cooks food for family-
3. Sakal works in the private firm-
4. Sakal looks after his younger brother and sister-

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3x5-15)

Q.24 “Despite an overall unity in the general pattern of climate of India, there are perceptible regional variations in climatic conditions within the country.” Justify. **3**

Q.25 A) How are Russian peasants different from European peasants? **3**

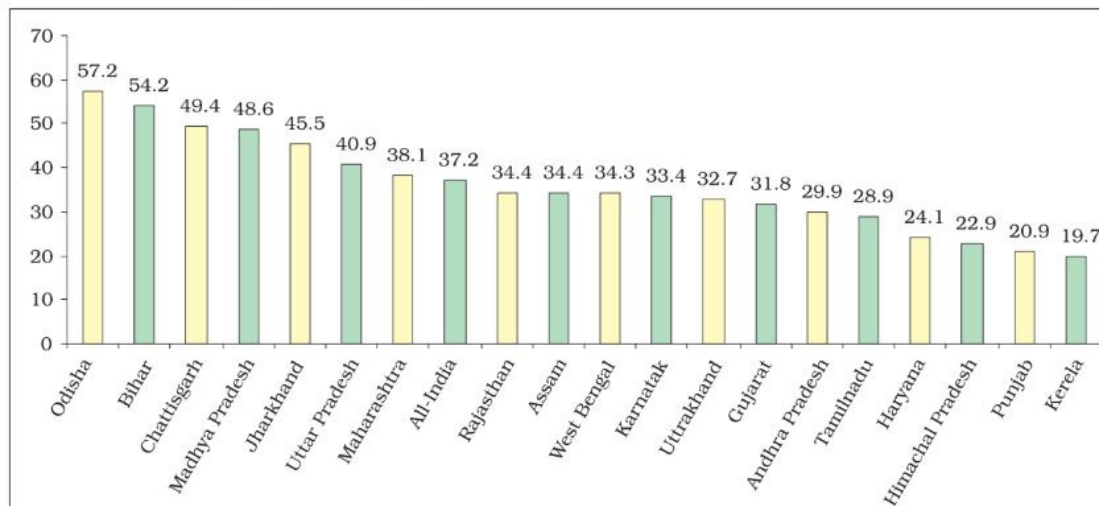
OR

B) What are the inherent defects of the Weimar republic?

Q.26 A) What is the model code of conduct accepted by all political parties in our country? **3**

OR

B) Why do poor and illiterate people in India vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and privileged section?



Source: Economic Survey 2001–02, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Study the bar graph carefully, and answer the following questions.

1. Why Odisha, Bihar have a high poverty Ratio?
2. Which one of the following state given in the bar has focused on Human Resource Development to eradicate poverty?
3. Mention two planks based on the current anti-poverty strategy of the government.

Q.28 Mention the three types of exploitation prohibited under right against exploitation. 3

SECTION - D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

Q.29 A) Mention any two merits and three demerits of Public Distribution System in India. 5

OR

B) Write any three Anti-Poverty Programme introduced by Government of India. Explain any one wage-employment programme and Self-employment programme.

Q.30 A) Define Population. What are the two main components of population growth? 5
Explain how they contribute to the overall population change.

OR

B) What are the measures taken by the NPP 2000 to protect adolescent population?

Q.31 A) Hitler once said, “In my state the mother is the most important citizens, but all mothers were not treated equally in Nazi Germany”. Justify the statement. 5

OR

B) How did Hitler destroy democracy and established dictatorship in Germany?

Q.32 A) What is Parliament? Why do we need Parliament 5

OR

B) Differentiate between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Why Lok Sabha appears to be more powerful than Rajya Sabha.

SECTION - E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

Q.33 **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:**

Population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789.

This led to a rapid increase in the demand for food grains. Production of grains could

not keep pace with the demand. So the price of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly. Most workers were employed as labourers in workshop whose owner fixed their wages. But wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices. So the gap between the poor and the rich widened. Things became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This led to a subsistence crisis, something that occurred frequently in France during the old Regime. The term old Regime is usually used to describe the society and institution of France before 1789.

- 33.1 Why did the price of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rise rapidly? 1
- 33.2 The term old Regime (France) refers to _____. 1
- 33.3 What was the subsistence crisis in France? 2
- Q.34 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Poor segment of the society needs food security at all times as the low purchasing power of the poor people does not allow them to buy food as per their requirements. There is a need for food security due to continuous and rapid growth in population. Besides this, during natural calamities like drought etc. production of food grain decreases because Indian agriculture mostly depends upon the monsoon. It creates a shortage of food in the affected areas due to which prices go up. Many people are unable to buy food at high prices. If this situation continues for a long period, it may cause a situation of starvation. A massive starvation might take a turn of famine.

There are places like Kalahandi and Kashipur in Orissa where famine-like conditions have been existing for many years and where some starvation deaths have also been reported. Starvation deaths are also reported in Baran district of Rajasthan, Palamau district of Jharkhand and many other remote areas during the recent Years.

- 34.1 What are the three dimensions of food security? 1
- 34.2 Who are highly food insecure? 1
- 34.3 How is food security affected during a calamity? 2
- Q.35 Read the source given below and answer the following questions**

The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely– the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. The northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in its relief. It is not true. These vast plains also have diverse relief features. According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions – Bhabar, Terai, Bhangar and Khadar.

- 35.1 What is the western part of Northern Plain known as? 1
- 35.2 What do you mean by Terai region? 1
- 35.3 Why northern Plain is highly populated? Give two reasons. 2

SECTION - F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+5=7)

- Q.36** A place in Political map of France is marked as A and in the Political map of Europe is marked as B. Identify them and write their correct names with the help of information given. 2
- A) A port famous for slave trade.



B) Identify the country which was leading the central power during the first world war.



Q.37 On the given outline map of India locate and label **ANY FIVE** of the following with 5 suitable Symbols.

1. Karakoram range
2. River Godavari
3. Malabar coast
4. The state Having Highest density of population
5. Anai Mudi
6. River Krishna
7. Sambhar Lake