



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

# ANANDALAYA PERIODIC TEST- 2

Class : IX

Subject: Social Science

Date :26-09-2022

M.M: 80

Time :3 hours

## General Instructions:

- i. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C,D,E
- ii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 17 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section-B: Question no. 18 to 23 are source base questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- iv. Section-C: Question no. 24 to 26 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- v. Section-D: Question no. 27 and 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E: Question no.32 is Map based question, carrying 5 marks.

## SECTION-A

1. Which of the following theories was proposed by Montesquieu? (1)  
A) Social Contract theory                      B) Theory of Division of Power  
C) Theory of Popular Sovereignty              D) Theory of Democracy
2. Why was the subsistence crisis caused in France? (1)  
A) The wages of the people were low              B) There was widespread unemployment  
C) Increase in population                      D) Government imposed various taxes
3. Which one of the following groups of Central Power during the First World War? (1)  
A) England, German, Italy                      B) Austria, Germany, Turkey  
C) Turkey, Germany, France                      D) France, England, Russia
4. The Russian Secret Police was referred by which of the following names? (1)  
A) Gestapo                                      B) Strom troopers  
C) Central Intelligence Agency                      D) Cheka
5. The Jadidists of Russia aimed that \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
A) Socialist Muslims should rule Russia              B) Democrats Muslims should rule Russia  
C) Modernised Muslims should rule Russia              D) Liberal Christians should rule Russia
6. Why should we accept the constitution made by Constituent Assembly more than fifty years ago? (1)  
A) The Constitution reflects the views of its members alone.  
B) It expresses the broad consensus of its time.  
C) The Constituent Assembly represented only the selected groups and communities.  
D) There is no concrete sanctity to the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly.
7. Which statement is correct regarding the meaning of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution? (1)  
A) A short statement of Constitution's basic values.  
B) A preliminary vision of a legal document.  
C) An institutional design.  
D) Brief story about the freedom struggle.

8. He was one of the Indian Constituent members and the founder president of Adivasi Mahasabha. Identify his name. (1)



- A) Jaipal Singh      B) H. C. Mookherjee      C) SomnathLahiri      D) Baldev Singh
9. What is the length of the Indian coastline including Andaman -Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands? (1)
- A) 15,200 km      B) 7516 km      C) 8000 km      D) 6300 km

**OR**

- The southernmost point of the Indian union Indira Point got submerged under the sea water in the year \_\_\_\_\_ during the Tsunami.
- A) 2004      B) 2003      C) 2002      D) 2005
10. The capital of Tripura is \_\_\_\_\_. (1)
- A) Aizwl      B) Imphal      C) Agartala      D) Itanagar
11. The Maldives Islands are situated to the south of \_\_\_\_\_ Islands. (1)
- A) Sri Lanka      B) Andaman Islands      C) Lakshadweep      D)Madagascar
12. Name the part of the Himalayas lying between the Indus and the Sutlej River. (1)
- A) Punjab Himalayas      B) Kumaon Himalayas  
C) Nepal Himalayas      D) Assam Himalayas
13. Which of the following is the highest mountain peak in India? (1)
- A) Namcha Barwa      B) Kamet      C) Nanda Devi      D) Kanchenjunga
14. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion and Reasoning. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. (1)
- Assertion:** Physical capital is in one way superior to human resource.
- Reason:** Human resource can make use of land and capital. Land and capital cannot become useful on its own.
- A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

15. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the major determinants of the earning of any individual in the market. (1)

16. \_\_\_\_\_ Scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status. (1)

17. Name the state which has the highest consumption of chemical fertilizers in India. (1)

### SECTION-B

18. Read the given passage and answer the following questions: (4)
- The population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. Production

of grains could not keep pace with the demand. So, the price of bread rose rapidly. Most workers were employed as labourers in workshops whose owner fixed their wages. But wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices. Things became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This type of incident occurred frequently in France during the Old Regime.

18.1) Which of the following factors led to rapid increase in the demand of food grains?

- A) Rise in migration of people                      B) Rise in population  
C) Shortage in food availability                      D) Spoiling of food grains

18.2) The term old regime is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 1679                      B) 1779                      C)1789                      D) 1799

18.3) \_\_\_\_\_ was the staple food for the people of France.

- A) Rice                      B) Bread                      C) Wheat                      D) Maize

18.4) 'The gap between the poor and the rich widened'. Choose the right reason.

- A) Only third estate paid taxes                      B) Wages were not fixed  
C) Price of goods increased                      D) Wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices

19. Read the given passage and answer the following questions: (4)

Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) added other ideas to this body of arguments. Marx argued that capitalists owned the capital invested in factories, and the profit of capitalists was produced by workers. The conditions of workers could not improve as long as this profit was accumulated by private capitalists. Workers had to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property. Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled. This would be a communist society. He was convinced that workers would triumph in their conflict with capitalists. A communist society was the natural society of the future.

19.1) \_\_\_\_\_ sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana.

- A) Karl Marx                      B) Robert Owen                      C) Giuseppe Mazzini                      D) Mirabeau

19.2) Socialist saw \_\_\_\_\_ as the root of all social ills of the time.

- A) Racism                      B) Labour Practices                      C) Private Property                      D) Cooperatives

19.3) Who among the following argued that industrial society was capitalist?

- A) Friedrich Engels                      B) Louis Blanc                      C) Karl Marx                      D) Robert Owen

19.4) Which international body was formed in Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century to coordinate the efforts of socialists all over Europe?

- A) Social Democratic Party                      B) Socialist Party  
C) Labour Party                      D) Second International

20. Read the given passage and answer the following questions: (4)

Once the constituencies are decided, the next step is to decide who can and who cannot vote. This decision cannot be left to anyone till the last day. In a democratic election, the list of those who are eligible to vote is prepared much before the election and given to everyone. This list is commonly known as the Voters' List.

20.1) On which basis voters' list is prepared?

- A) Age of female voters                      B) Universal Adult Franchise  
C) Qualification of voter                      D) Male Adult Franchise

20.2) What is the other name of the voters' list?

- A) Electoral Roll      B) Voters' Roll      C) People's List      D) Indian voter

20.3) A complete revision of list take place after every \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Two Years      B) Three Years      C) Four Years      D) Five Years

20.4) Who have got the right to vote?

- A) All old- aged persons      B) All propertied male persons  
C) All intellectual and educated person      D) All citizens aged 18 years

21 Read the source given below:

(4)

The Northern plains of India

The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major 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 foot hills of the Himalaya over millions of years . It is agriculturally a very productive part of India.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

21.1. Name the part of the northern plains formed of newer, younger alluvial deposits of the flood plain in India

- A) Bhangar      B) Khadar      C) Kankar      D) Bhabar

21.2 Which region is a densely populated physiographic division in India?

- A) The Himalayan region      B) Deccan plateau  
C) Northern plain      D) Central Highlands

21.3. The extent of northern plain being about \_\_\_\_\_ km long and 240 to 320 km broad.

- A) 2400      B) 2000      C) 1800      D) 2500

21.4. The riverine island Majuli is located in \_\_\_\_\_ river.

- A).Indus      B) Ganga      C) Mahanadi      D) Brahmaputra

22. Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option: (4)

There are four requirements for production of goods and services.

The first requirement is land, and other natural resources such as water, forests and minerals.

The second requirement is labour, i.e. people who will do the work. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary tasks. Other activities require workers who can do manual work. Each worker is providing the labour necessary for production.

The third requirement is physical capital, i.e. the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. What are the items that come under physical capital?

(a) Tools, machines, buildings: Tools and machines range from very simple tools such as a farmer's plough to sophisticated machines such as generators, turbines, computers, etc. Tools, machines, buildings can be used in production over many years, and are called fixed capital.

(b) Raw materials and money in hand: Production requires a variety of raw materials such as the yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter. Also, some money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. Unlike tools, machines and buildings, these are used up in production.

There is a fourth requirement too. You will need knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output either to use yourself or to sell in the market. This these days is called human capital.

22.1) For a cotton cultivator, seeds and fertilizers used in his farm are part of his \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) working capital      B) fixed capital  
C) human capital      D) labour

22.2) Which one of the following is an example of fixed capital?

- A) Clay used by a potter
- B) Money in hand
- C) Tractor used by a farmer
- D) Land

22.3) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most abundant factor of production.

- A) Land
- B) Labour
- C) Physical Capital
- D) Working Capital

22.4) Ramlal owns and works on a piece of 1.5 hectares of unirrigated land. Thus he is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) landless labourer
- B) large farmer
- C) medium farmer
- D) small farmer

23. Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option: (4)

The various activities have been classified into three main sectors i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying. Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector. Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance, etc. are included in the tertiary sector. The activities in this sector result in the production of goods and services. These activities add value to the national income. These activities are called economic activities. Economic activities have two parts — market activities and non-market activities.

23.1) Which one of the following is correct regarding tertiary sector?

- A) It does not add value to the national income.
- B) It is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy.
- C) It provides services.
- D) Examples of tertiary sector include mining and dairy.

23.2) Activities which add value to the national income are called \_\_\_\_\_ activities.

- A) Economic
- B) Non-economic
- C) Household
- D) Defence

23.3) Which one of the following is an activity of the Primary sector?

- A) Car Manufacturing
- B) Transport
- C) Poultry farming
- D) Education

23.4) Match Column A with Column B

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
I. Agriculture	(a) Secondary Sector
II. Lawyers	(b) Primary Sector
III. Making dinner for own family	(c) Tertiary Sector
IV. Textile production	(d) Non- economic activity
A) I-b, II-d, III-c, IV-a	B) I-b, II-c, III-d, IV-a
C) I-a, II-c, III-b, IV-d	D) I-d, II-a, III-c, IV-b

