



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

# ANANDALAYA

## PERIODIC TEST- 2

Class : IX

Subject: Social Science

Date: 22-09-2023

M.M: 80

Time : 3 hours

### General Instructions:

1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D, E, F
2. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 20 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
3. Section-B: Question no. 21 and 24 are Very short answer type questions of 2 marks each.
4. Section-C: Question no. 25 to 29 are short answer type question, carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section-D: Question no. 30 and 33 long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
6. Section-E: Question no. 34 and 36 are source base questions, carrying 4 marks each.
7. Section-F: Question no. 37 is map-based questions carrying 2 and 3 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. Louis XVI was sentenced to death on the charges of\_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
(A) Misuse of power (B) Cruelty (C) Treason (D) Incapability
3. Identify the correct statement: (1)  
(A) On Sunday, 25<sup>th</sup> February, the government suspended the Duma.  
(B) Lenin became the ruler of Russia after February Revolution.  
(C) Collectivisation programme in Russia was started by Kerenskii  
(D) The Tsar suspended the first Duma in 90 days.
4. Who wrote the influential pamphlet ‘What is the third Estate?’ (1)
5. Who among the following was not the member of the Constituent Assembly, but his vision (1)  
was followed by the members.  
(A) Baldev Singh (B) Netaji Subhash (C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Mahatma Gandhi
6. Which of these positions is correct in relation to the ‘Sovereign’ status of India? (1)  
(A) USA can decide India’s foreign policy.  
(B) USSR can support the CPI (M) in setting up its government here.  
(C) The Indian Government only can decide its internal and external policies.  
(D) Pakistan can control India’s Armed Forces.
7. Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have? (1)  
(A) Power of the head of the state (B) Power of the legislature  
(C) Name of the country (D) Name of the head of the state
8. The Preamble to the constitution of India declares it to be a \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
(A) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic  
(B) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic  
(C) Democratic, Secular, Republic  
(D) Socialist, Democratic, Republic

9. By-Election are held in one constituency to \_\_\_\_\_ . (1)  
(A) fill the seats in Vidhan Sabha.  
(B) select a capable candidate.  
(C) fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member.  
(D) elect two leaders in the constituency.
10. What is the Electoral Roll? (1)  
(A) The list of those who are eligible to vote.  
(B) The list of those who are contesting election.  
(C) The list of those who are not eligible to vote.  
(D) The Rules and Laws of the ruling Party.
11. Which of the following is not included in election procedure? (1)  
(A) Voting (B) Nomination of Candidate  
(C) Booth Capturing (D) Canvassing
12. Analyse the following statements and choose the correct option for fair electoral practice. (1)  
(A) A minister flags off a new train in his constituency a week before polling day.  
(B) A Candidate promises that she will get a new train for her constituency if she is elected.  
(C) Supporters of a candidate take the voters to a religious place and make them take an oath that they will vote for him.  
(D) The supporters of a candidate distribute blankets in slums in return for a promise for vote.
- For Questions 13 & 14, read the following statements- Assertion and Reason and choose one of the correct alternatives given below:
- (A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(B) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.
13. **Assertion:** The wages for farm labourers in Palampur are less than minimum wages. (1)  
**Reason:** Employment is more and farmers are less in Palampur.
14. **Assertion:** Educated parents are found to invest more on the education of their children. (1)  
**Reason:** They have realized the importance of education for themselves.
15. Which of the following statements is not true about small-scale manufacturing in Palampur or other villages? (1)  
(A) People engage in it to supplement their income.  
(B) People take help of their family members.  
(C) The production is done mostly at home.  
(D) People produce articles for their own use.
16. Which of the following activities is not included in Tertiary sector? (1)  
(A) Trade (B) Health  
(C) Transport (D) Manufacturing

17. Read the information given below and select the correct option: (1)  
People dependent upon agriculture face some kind of problem. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing is done. But they are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. This unemployment of people is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) educated unemployment (B) seasonal unemployment  
(C) disguised unemployment (D) hidden unemployment
18. The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about \_\_\_\_\_ of the total geographical area of the world. (1)  
(A) 3.4 per cent (B) 2.4 per cent (C) 1.4 per cent (D) 2.6 per cent
19. Which of the following statement/s represent the correct description of Indian Territory? (1)  
(i) India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and northeast.  
(ii) Indian Peninsula divides the Indian Ocean into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the east and the Bay of Bengal on its west.  
(iii) South of about 30° north latitude, Indian Peninsula begins to taper, and extends towards the Indian Ocean.  
(iv) The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact, the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent.  
(A) Statements (i) and (ii) (B) Statements (ii), (iii) & (iv)  
(C) Statement (ii) (D) Statements (i) & (iv)
20. Clues are given for a type of alluvial soil which is ideal for intensive agriculture. Which of the following clues would be the most useful in identifying that ideal type of alluvial soil? (1)  
(i) This soil can be described as newer, younger deposits of the floodplains of Northern plain.  
(ii) The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt to form this soil.  
(iii) They are renewed almost every year and so are fertile.  
(iv) The streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region here.  
(A) Clue (ii) (B) Clue (i) and (iii) (C) Clue (ii) and (iv) (D) Clue (iv)

### SECTION-B

21. Explain what made France a Constitutional monarchy? (2)

**OR**

Name the most successful political club formed in France. How did it get its name?

22. Mention any two famous slogans given by the different political parties in various election. (2)
23. Define the term 'Free and fair election' (Two points). (2)
24. "Sonali visited Nainital in Uttarakhand during her summer vacation." (2)  
(A) Nainital and many other famous hill stations are located In which range of Himalaya?  
Name any two other hill stations of that range.  
(B) Write any two characteristic features of the Himalayan range in which famous hill stations are located.

### SECTION-C

25. 'On ascending the throne of France, Louis XVI found the treasury empty'. Why the treasury was empty? (3)
26. Explain three conditions which make election process more democratic. (3)

27. 'Physical capital is one of the important factors required for production of goods and services.' (3)  
In the light of the above statement, explain the different types of physical capital with suitable examples.
28. 'Modern farming methods require a great deal of capital, so the farmers need more money than before.' Do you agree? Briefly explain how do small farmers arrange for capital? How is it different from large farmers? (3)
29. "India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts." (3)  
(A) How did these routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times? Give any two examples.  
(B) "India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia". Name any two countries to the north and two countries to the east with which India shares its land boundaries.

#### SECTION-D

30. Describe the main events which led to the February Revolution in Petrograd. (5)

**OR**

Critically examine Stalin's Collectivisation programme.

31. Explain any five major ideals enshrined in the preamble to the Constitution of India. (5)

**OR**

Describe the challenges to free and fair elections in India.

32. (a) What is considered as superior among land, physical capital and human capital? Give reason for your answer. (2)  
(b) Distinguish between economic and non-economic activities with suitable examples. (3)
33. (A) Compare location and relief features of western and eastern ghats of the great southern peninsular plateau of India. (2)  
(B) "India has two groups of islands". Compare them on any three aspects. (3)

#### SECTION-E

34. Read the given passages and answer the following questions:  
In the countryside rumours spread from village to village that the lords of the manor had hired bands of brigands who were on their way to destroy the ripe crops. Caught in a frenzy of fear, peasants in several districts seized hoes and pitchforks and attacked chateaux. They looted hoarded grain and burnt down documents containing records of manorial dues. A large number of nobles fled from their homes, many of them migrating to neighbouring countries.  
(34.1) Define the term, Manor. (1)  
(34.2) What do you understand by the term Chateaux? Which section of society attacked Chateaux? (2)  
(34.3) Which proposal of the third estate refused by the king Louis XVI? (1)
35. Read the following Case Study carefully and answer the following questions:  
The unemployment problem is affecting large numbers of young people and a growing number of those who have attended school. According to the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2018, 97% of children in the age group of 6-14 years are now enrolled in school. Many of those who attended school have gone on to obtain college degrees.  
As countries such as India develop economically, a larger share of the young population begins to attend schools and colleges. This is both due to the efforts made by governments to promote schooling and college education as well as a growing awareness among individuals and families that education improves one's life chances.  
There is widespread evidence from countries around the world that education benefits both

individuals and nations in material terms. Most Indians believe in the benefits of education which is why one survey found 71% of them to be willing to even borrow money for the education of their children.

On the other hand, however, while the Indian economy is growing, it appears that those with college degrees are not benefiting in terms of suitable employment. There are several reports of hundreds of young people with master's degrees or even PhDs applying for jobs they are overqualified for. According to a report prepared by the Centre for Sustainable Employment at Azim Premji University, unemployment among the well-educated is thrice the national average. There are approximately 55 million people in the labour market with at least a graduate degree – of which nine million are estimated to be unemployed.

The high rate of unemployment among the educated is both due to the lack of sufficient jobs and poor schooling as well as the mediocre quality of education on offer at most colleges. This makes large numbers of graduates unsuitable for employment that is commensurate with their degrees.

The result is that many college graduates end up enrolling for advanced and/or additional degrees, taking up lesser jobs or remaining unemployed while they wait for something worthwhile in terms of employment.

Source: <https://gdc.unicef.org/resource/why-india-should-worry-about-its-educated-unemployed-youth>

(35.1) State any two consequences of unemployment. (2)

(35.2) Briefly explain the role of education in human capital formation. (2)

36. Tourism is generally focused on the coastal areas of Goa. In 2010, there were more than 2 million tourists reported to have visited Goa, about 1.2 million of whom were from abroad. As of 2013, Goa was a destination of choice for Indian and foreign tourists, particularly Britons and Russians, with limited means who wanted to vacation outside of their countries. One of the biggest tourist attractions in Goa is water sports. Beaches like Baga and Calangute offer jet-skiing, parasailing, banana boat rides, water scooter rides, and more. Most of the beauty of Goa is present on the beaches. The coastline of about 103 km is blessed with some of the most attractive beaches flanked by the Arabian Sea. The beaches of Goa are counted among the most beautiful in the world. Some of the beaches include Anjuna Beach, Baga Beach, Bambolim Beach, Betul Beach, Calangute Beach, Candolim Beach, Cavelossim Beach, Colva Beach, Majorda Beach and Miramar Beach.

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goa>

(36.1) Goa sea beaches are located in which coastal plain of India? Write the local name of the segment of this coastal plain in Goa and Maharashtra. (2)

(36.2) Compare the locations of both the coastal plains of India. (2)

#### SECTION-F

37. (A) On the given outline map of World locate and label the following: (2)

a) Turkey,            b) Russia

(B) On the outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols: (3)

(i) An Indian state whose capital is Itanagar.

(ii) The hill range to the west of Malwa Plateau.

(iii) The mountain range which has the peak K2.

(iv) The capital of Kerala.