



**INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR**  
**PERIODIC TEST II (2022-23)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

CLASS: IX

MAX.MARKS:80

DATE: 22/09/2022

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

**General Instructions: -**

- i. Question paper comprises five sections- A, B, C, D, and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B- Question no. 17 to 22 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- vi. Section C- Question no. 23 to 26 are source-based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D - Question no. 27 to 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, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- vii. 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 has to be attempted.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION – A (1×16=16)**

1. What is the meaning of 'One person, one vote, one value'? **1**
  - A. One person has one vote and each vote has one value.
  - B. One person is to be voted by all.
  - C. One person can vote only once in his life.
  - D. A person can vote for only one party.
  
2. Arrange the following incidents in the correct chronological sequence: **1**
  - i. The Tennis Court Oath
  - ii. Louis XVI called an assembly of the Estates General
  - iii. Louis XVI accorded recognition to the National Assembly
  - iv. The crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille

**Options:**

  - A. i— iv —iii—ii
  - B. iii —iv— i—ii
  - C. ii— i—iv —iii
  - D. iii— iv —ii — i

3. Complete the following table with the given information.

1

Administrative headquarters	A bird sanctuary	Nearest Indian State	Name the island
Kavaratti island	Pitti island	Kerala	?

4. Fill in the blank:

\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of the local unit of measuring land in the village Palampur .

1

OR

Raw materials and money in hand are called \_\_\_\_\_ capital.

5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion

1

**(A)** and Reason **(R)**. Read the statements and choose the correct option:

**Assertion (A):** Clergy and Nobility enjoyed certain privileges and exemptions.

**Reason (R):** Peasants were obliged to render services to the lords.

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.

6. Where is port Blair located in India?

1

A. Puducherry

B. Andaman and Nicobar

C. Lakshadweep

D. Daman and Diu

7. The constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. What is it called?

1

A. Preface

B. Preamble

C. Introduction

D. Article

OR

Why did the white regime decide to change its policies?

A. increase in protests and struggles

B. government realised that blacks are good

C. rise of sympathetic attitude in government for the blacks

D. increase in the population of blacks

8. Who passed the 'Legal Framework Order' in Pakistan?

1

A. Benazir Bhutto

B. Nawaz Sharif

C. Pervez Musharraf

D. None of the above

9. How does democracy improves the quality of decision-making?

1




A. all decisions are approved by the judiciary.

B. all decisions are taken over a short period of time.

C. all decisions are taken by educated people.

D. all decisions are taken by consultation and discussion.

10. Identify the mountain range with the help of the following features. 1

-  Average elevation is 900-1600 meters
-  Lies parallel to the western coast
-  Highest peaks are Anai Mudi and Doda Betta

11. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1

**Assertion (A)** Leaders keep changing in a democracy.

**Reason (R):** Elected leaders do not know the best interests of the 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 true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

12. What is the southernmost point of the Indian union? 1

- A. Thiruvananthapuram.
- B. Indira point.
- C. Kanyakumari.
- D. Kavaratti.

**OR**

Which of the following longitudes is selected as the Standard Meridian of India?

- A. 68°7'E
- B. 82°30'E
- C. 97°25'E
- D. 23°30'N

13. Green Revolution is related to: 1

- A. milk Production
- B. grain production
- C. fish production
- D. egg production

14. Read the information given below and select the correct option 1

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 workshops 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.

Which of the following best describes the passage?

- A. Growing Middle-Class Envisages
- B. France Becomes a Constitutional Monarchy
- C. Subsistence crisis
- D. French Society During the Late Eighteenth Century

15. Find out the apt meaning of referendum from the following: 1

- A. a general vote by the people on a single political question.
- B. one vote, one value to all the adult citizens of the country.
- C. the military deposes the existing government and assumes power.
- D. the denial of political freedom of citizens.

16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1
- Assertion (A):** A firm will not like to employ an ill-healthy worker.  
**Reason (R):** An Unhealthy worker is a liability rather than an asset for an organization.
- 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.

**SECTION – B (3×6=18)**

17. Women played a very significant role in France before the French Revolution- Support the statement. 3
18. Define duns? Give two examples. 3
19. How does India occupy an important strategic position in South Asia? 3
20. Suggest any three salient features of the Central Highlands of India. 3
- OR**
- Suggest any three main features of the peninsular plateaus.
21. What were the causes of the empty treasury of France under Louis XVI? 3
22. Give a brief account on shopkeeping, a non-farming activity in village Palampur. 3
- OR**
- How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming?

**SECTION – C ( 4×4=16)**

23. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed the middle class, who earned their wealth through expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woollen and silk textiles that were either exported or bought by the richer members of society. In addition to merchants and manufacturers, the third estate included professions such as lawyers or administrative officials. All of these were educated and believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. Rather, a person's social position must depend on his merit. These ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all were put forward by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau. In his Two Treatises of Government, Locke sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch. Rousseau carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. In the Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary. This model of government was put into force in the USA after the thirteen colonies declared their independence from Britain. The American constitution and its guarantee of individual rights was an important example for political thinkers in France.

- 23.1 Which of the following books was written by John Locke? **1**
- A. The Spirit of the Laws
  - B. Two Treatises on Government
  - C. The Social Contract
  - D. The spirit of Government
- 23.2 Who proposed the theory of social contract? **1**
- A. Thomas Pane
  - B. Loke
  - C. Rousseau
  - D. Montesquieu
- 23.3 The American constitution is based on the idea of \_\_\_\_\_ . **1**
- A. constitutional Monarchy
  - B. divine Right Theory
  - C. social Contract
  - D. separation of Power
- 23.4 Which of the following statements is true about the Third Estate? **1**
- A. believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth.
  - B. believed that Clergy and the Third Estate are privileged groups in society.
  - C. believed in Divine Right Theory.
  - D. believed in Monarchy.

**24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

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 Himalayas over millions of years formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The plain being about 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad, is a densely populated physiographic division. With a rich soil cover combined with an adequate water supply and favourable climate, it is agriculturally a productive part of India. The rivers coming from the northern mountains are involved in depositional work. In the lower course, due to the gentle slope, the velocity of the river decreases, which results in the formation of riverine islands. The rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels due to the deposition of silt. These channels are known as distributaries. The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections. The Western part of the Northern Plain is referred to as the Punjab Plains. Formed by the Indus and its tributaries, the larger part of this plain lies in Pakistan. The Indus and its tributaries — the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, and the Satluj originate in the Himalayas. This section of the plain is dominated by the doabs. The Ganga plain extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers. It is spread over North India in Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, partly Jharkhand, and West Bengal.

- 24.1 Which physical feature of India is made up of alluvial deposits? **1**
- A. the Himalayas
  - B. the Northern Plains
  - C. the Peninsular Plateau
  - D. the Indian Desert

24.2 Study the following table and choose the correct option.

1

a. The Punjab Plains	1. agriculturally a productive part
b. The Indus	2. water
c. The north Indian plain	3. the Satluj
d. The doabs	4. western part

- A. a- 2, b-1, c-4, d-3
- B. a-2, b-4, c-3, d-4
- C. a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2
- D. a-4, b-2, c-2, d-1

24.3 Which physiographic division of India is densely populated?

1

- A. Foothills of the Himalayas
- B. Riverine islands.
- C. Northern Plains
- D. The northern mountains

24.4 Which one of the following islands is a riverine island?

1

- A. Mahi island
- B. Majuli island
- C. Pitti island
- D. Barren island

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

The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. Soon after, the country was divided into India and Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly was also divided into the Constituent Assembly of India and of Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had 299 members. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949, but it came into effect on 26 January 1950. To mark this day, we celebrate January 26 as Republic Day every year. Why should we accept the Constitution made by this Assembly more than seven decades ago? The Constitution does not reflect the views of its members alone. It expresses a broad consensus of its time. Many countries of the world have had to rewrite their constitutions afresh because the basic rules were not acceptable to all major social groups or political parties. In some other countries, the Constitution exists as a mere piece of paper. No one actually follows it. The experience of our Constitution is different. Over the last half a century, several groups have questioned some provisions of the Constitution. But no large social group or political party has ever questioned the legitimacy of the Constitution itself. This is an unusual achievement for any constitution.

25.1 which of the following days is celebrated to mark the enforcement of the constitution?

1

- A. Republic Day
- B. Independence Day
- C. Gandhi Jayanti
- D. Constitution Day

25.2 The Indian Constitution came into effect on **1**  
A. 26th January 1949  
B. 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950  
C. 26<sup>th</sup> January 1952  
D. 26<sup>th</sup> November 1950

25.3 Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly? **1**  
A. Mahatma Gandhi  
B. Rajendra Prasad  
C. T.T. Krishnamachari  
D. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

25.4 Who chaired the Drafting Committee? **1**  
A. Jawaharlal Nehru  
B. G. Durgabai Deshmukh  
C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
D. H. C. Mookherjee

**26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

The literacy rates have increased from 18% in 1951 to 85% in 2018. Literacy is not only a right; it is also needed if the citizens are to perform their duties and enjoy their rights properly. However, a vast difference is noticed across different sections of the population. Literacy among males is nearly 16.1% higher than in females and it is about 14.2% higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. As per the 2011 census, literacy rates varied from 94% in Kerala to 62% in Bihar. The primary school system (I–V) has expanded to over 7,78,842, lakh in 2019–20. Unfortunately, this huge expansion of schools has been diluted by the poor quality of schooling and high dropout rates. “Sarva Siksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6–14 years by 2010... It is a time-bound initiative of the Central government, in partnership with the States, the local government, and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education.” Along with it, bridge courses and back-to-school camps have been initiated to increase enrolment in elementary education. Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status. These policies could add to the literate population of India.

26.1 What is the aim of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan? **1**  
A. to provide elementary education to women.  
B. to provide elementary education to the rural poor.  
C. to provide elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years.  
D. to provide elementary education to the urban poor.

26.2 Female literacy rate is low due to \_\_\_\_\_. **1**  
A. lack of equal education opportunities  
B. lack of equal transport facilities  
C. lack of infrastructure  
D. lack of income

26.3 Identify the scheme with the help of the following features. 1

- a. encourages attendance of children
- b. improves the nutritional status of children
- c. retention of children

- A. Bridge courses Programme
- B. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
- C. Back-to-school Programme
- D. Mid-day meal scheme

26.4 Read the given statements in the context of 'Literacy' and choose the correct option - 1

- A. literacy rates have increased from 18% in 1951 to 85% in 2018.
- B. literacy among females is nearly 16.1% higher than in males.
- C. literacy rates varied from 94% in Bihar to 62% in Kerala.
- D. literacy among males and females is equal in India.

**SECTION – D (5×5=25)**

27. What was the impact of the French Revolution on France? 5

**OR**

What measures were taken by Robespierre to bring equality to French Society?

28. How did Robert Mugabe's party ZANU-PF violate the features of a democratically elected government? 5

29. Write any five significant differences between Multiple cropping and Modern farming. 5

30. What are the steps involved in the framing of the Indian Constitution? 5

**OR**

'The making of the Indian Constitution was not an easy affair' Give reasons.

31. Suggest any five ways how health is important in human capital formation? 5

**SECTION - E**

**MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)**

32.1 Two places **A** and **B** have been marked on the given outline political map of France. 2  
Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The port of France was enriched due to Slave Trade.
- B. A place where the great fear was spread.

32.2 On the political outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

- A. The Karakoram range
- B. Anai Mudi peak
- C. Malwa plateau
- D. Capital of Sikkim

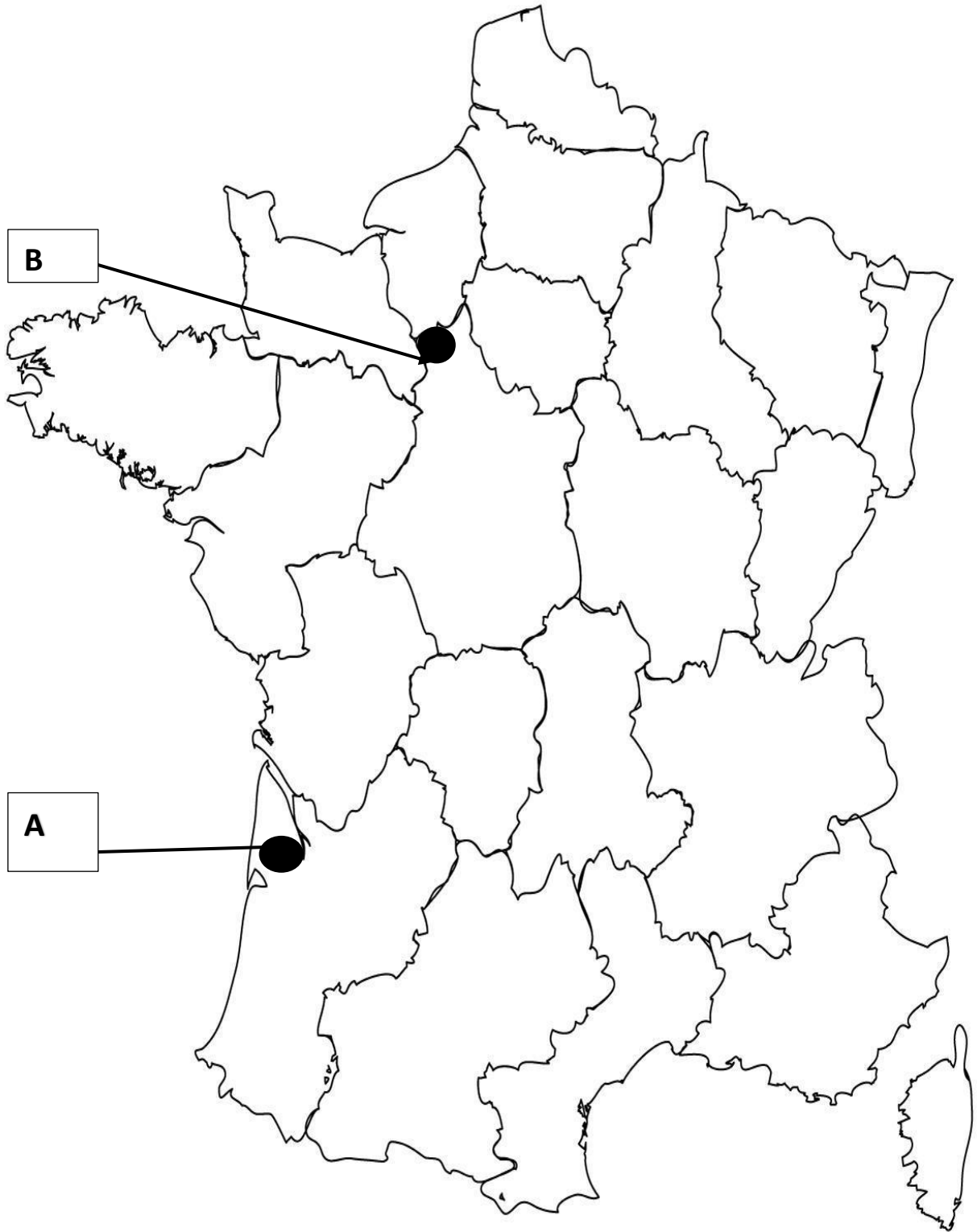
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Q: 32.1

Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_

GR No: \_\_\_\_\_



Q:32.2

