

Abhinav  
Goel  
IX



**APEEJAY SCHOOL, PANCHSHEEL PARK**

**Class – IX**

**Subject – Social Science**

**MID-TERM EXAMINATION (2024-25)**

Name of the student:

Time Allowed: 3 hrs

Date:

M.M.: 80

**General Instructions:**

- i. 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.
- ii. Section A - From Question No. 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B - Question No. 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C - Question No. 25 to 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. Section D - Question No. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E - Questions No. 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are 4 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- vii. Section F - Question No. 37 is map-based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a for History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

**SECTION A**

(1X20=20)

1. Who was the leader of the Jacobin Club?  
a) Mirabeau     b) Robespierre    c) Lafayette    d) Napoleon
2. The Russian Revolution took place in:  
 a) 1905     b) 1917    c) 1939    d) 1947
3. The Bastille was:  
a) A palace     b) A fortress-prison    c) A market    d) A church

4. Democracy is a form of government in which:

- a) Rulers are elected by the people      b) Kings rule the country  
c) Priests control the government      d) The military is in control

5. Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have?

- a) Powers of the head of the state       b) Name of the head of the state  
c) Powers of the legislature      d) Name of the country

6. The Constitution of India was adopted on:

- a) 15th August 1947       b) 26th January 1950      c) 26th November 1949      d) 2nd October 1948

7. The storming of the Bastille occurred on:

- a) 14th July 1789      b) 5th May 1789      c) 4th August 1789      d) 21st September 1792

8. Who led the Bolshevik Party during the Russian Revolution?

- a) Lenin      b) Stalin      c) Trotsky      d) Kerensky

9. The slogan "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" is associated with which revolution?

- a) American Revolution       b) French Revolution

c) Russian Revolution

d) Industrial Revolution

10. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with:

- a) We, the People of India      b) We, the Citizens of India

c) We, the Representatives of India      d) We, the People of Bharat

11. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad       b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c) Jawaharlal Nehru

d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

12. In which year was the Suez Canal opened?

a) 1769

b) 1801

c) 1850

d) 1869

13. The black soil area of the peninsular plateau is known as

- a) Deccan Trap      b) Deccan Plateau      c) Chotanagpur Plateau      d) Malwa Plateau

14. Which one of the following rivers makes the second longest waterfall in India.

- a) Mahanadi      b) Tungabhadra      c) ~~Kaveri~~      d) Yamuna

15. Choose the incorrect option from the given statements:

- a) Seasonal employment implies employment for some months in a year.  
b) In disguised unemployment people appear to be employed but do not contribute to the production.  
c) Disguised unemployment in rural areas is related to agriculture.  
d) In urban areas, all the technically qualified people are employed.

16. There are 2 statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

~~Assertion (A): Non farm activities are the main activities in the village Palampur in India.~~

Reason (R): 75% of the people who are working are dependent on farming for their livelihood.

- 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) (A) is false but (R) is true.

17. Why did Sakal's father raise a loan?

- a) To get his daughter married on time.  
b) To buy seeds for his field.  
~~c) To enable Sakal to study a vocational course in computer.~~  
(d) To buy tractor.

18. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- |                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| <del>a) Western Ghats</del> | Anaimudi      |
| b) Eastern Ghats            | Bay of Bengal |
| c) Konkan Coast             | Mahendragiri  |
| d) Northern Circar          | Mumbai - Goa  |

19. Which project was a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010?

- a) Sarvodaya Siksha Abhiyan      b) Navodaya Vidyalaya Abhiyan  
~~c) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan~~      d) Rashtriya Siksha Abhiyan

20. In a federal system, which level of government is primarily responsible for managing foreign affairs?

- a) State Government      b) Local Government  
~~c) Central Government~~      d) Municipal Government

### SECTION B

(2X4=8)

21. Why is free and fair electoral competition necessary in a democracy?  
22. Define 'Constitutional Design' in your own words.  
23. Give two points of difference between Bhangar and Khadar.  
24. State four economic benefits of lakes.

### SECTION C

(3x5=15)

25. Describe the social structure of France before the French Revolution.  
26. Explain the significance of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.  
27. Describe the views of liberals about the transformation of society in the 18th C.?  
28. What are the different ways of increasing production the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.  
29. Are free and fair elections held in China? Explain.

### SECTION D

(5X4=20)

30. Discuss the role of the Jacobins during the French Revolution.  
31. Describe the key features of a democratic government.  
32. How do the physical divisions of India complement each other?  
33. How does unemployment affect the overall growth of an economy?



## SECTION E

(4x3=12)

34. Read the following paragraph from your NCERT textbook and answer the questions that follow:

In the summer of 1789, rumors spread in the countryside that the nobles had hired bands of brigands 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 neighboring countries. Faced with the power of his revolting subjects, Louis XVI finally accorded recognition to the National Assembly and accepted the principle that his powers would from now on be checked by a constitution. On the night of 4 August 1789, the Assembly passed a decree abolishing the feudal system of obligations and taxes. Members of the clergy too were forced to give up their privileges. Tithes were abolished, and lands owned by the Church were confiscated. As a result, the government acquired assets worth at least 2 billion livres.

- a) What rumors were spread in the countryside during the summer of 1789? (1)
- b) What actions did the peasants take in response to these rumors? (1)
- c) What were the consequences of the peasant revolts for the French nobility and the National Assembly? (2)

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows

The drainage systems of India are mainly controlled by the broad relief features of the subcontinent. Accordingly, the Indian rivers are divided into two major groups:

The Himalayan rivers; and b. The Peninsular rivers. Apart from originating from the two major physiographic regions of India, the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers are different from each other in many ways. Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial. It means that they have water throughout the year. These rivers receive water from rain as well as from melted snow from the lofty mountains. The two major Himalayan rivers, the Indus and the Brahmaputra originate from the north of the mountain ranges. They have cut through the mountains making gorges. The

Himalayan rivers have long courses from their source to the sea. They perform intensive erosional activity in their upper courses and carry huge loads of silt and sand. In the middle and the lower courses, these rivers form meanders, oxbow lakes, and many other depositional features in their floodplains. They also have well- developed deltas.

A large number of the Peninsular rivers are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall. During the dry season, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water in their channels. The Peninsular rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to their Himalayan counterparts. However, some of them originate in the central highlands and flow towards the west.

35.a Most of the peninsular rivers originates in Western Ghats and flows towards Bay of Bengal. Mention two such rivers. (1)

35b. Name two depositional features created by the rivers along their courses. (1)

35c. Give two points of difference between Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers. (2)

36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows

We know how important land is for farming. Unfortunately, not all the people engaged in agriculture have sufficient land for cultivation. In Palampur, about one third of the 450 families are landless, i.e. 150 families, most of them Dalits, have no land for cultivation. Of the remaining families who own land, 240 families cultivate small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size. Cultivation of such plots doesn't bring adequate income to the farmer family.

There are a large number of small plots scattered around the village with 2 hectares or less. These are cultivated by the small farmers. On the other hand, more than half the area of the village is covered by plots that are quite large in size. In Palampur, there are 60 families of

medium and large farmers who cultivate more than 2 hectares of land. A few of the large farmers have land extending over 10 hectares or more.

36.a What are the factors of industrial production? (1)

36.b What is the total number of families in Palampur? (1)

36.c Construct a table on the distribution of land among the families of Palampur. (2)

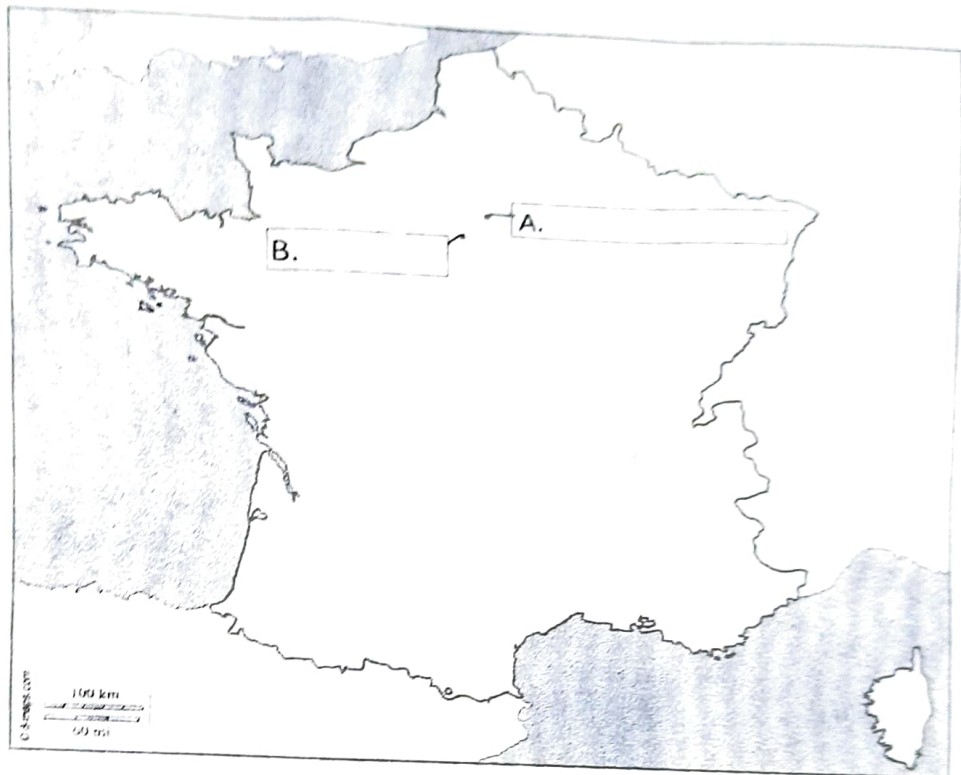
SECTION F

(2+3=5)

37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of France. Identify them and write their correct names.

i) Mark this city as the site of the storming of the Bastille and the key events of the French Revolution

ii) Identify this location where the Treaty of Versailles was signed and where Louis XVI was forced to live after the revolution.



37b. On an outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- i) Lake Chilika    ii) Anaimudi    iii) St. Meridian of India    iv) Malabar Coast

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