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Polbro-6

The Mother's International School
Mid-Term Examination (2024-25)
Class-IX
Subject-Social Science
20.03.2024

Time- 3 hours

M.M. 80

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 Objective type/ MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C** contains Q 25 to Q 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section E** - Questions no. from 34 to 36 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. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37-I from History (2 marks) and 37 II and III from Geography (3 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 must be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. **Note:** CBO stands for "Competency Based Question". 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

SECTION A
OBJECTIVE TYPE/ MCQs (1X20=20)

- Q1. The most important privilege enjoyed by the clergy and nobility in France was: (1)
- A) Right to collect dues
B) Ownership of land
C) Participate in wars
D) Exemption from taxes to the state
- Q2. Rihaana belongs to a country that does not share a land boundary with India, while Praveen is a citizen of a country which is our island neighbour. Which countries do they belong to? (1)
- A) Nepal and Maldives respectively.
B) Tajikistan and Sri Lanka respectively.
C) Myanmar and Pakistan respectively.
D) Pakistan and Sri Lanka respectively.

Q3. Two statements are given below as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion(A): The quality of population in a country is a crucial determinant of economic development.

Reason(R): A large population can be a burden while a small population of healthy and educated people can be an asset.

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the not the correct explanation of A.
- B) Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A.
- C) A is correct but R is wrong.
- D) A is wrong but R is correct.

Q4. Which term is best described as – ‘A mountain or a highland separating two drainage basins’? (1)

- A) Distributary
- B) Source of river
- C) Riverine Island
- D) Water Divide

Q5. According to which Act were the elections held to provincial legislatures in India in 1937? (1)

- A) Govt. of India Act, 1935
- B) Govt. of India Act, 1919
- C) Govt. of India Act, 1909
- D) None of the above

Q6. Which one of the following is not the objective of constitution given in the Preamble?

- A) Justice - social, political and economic (1)
- B) Liberty - violence, abuse
- C) Equality - status and opportunity
- D) Fraternity - assuring the dignity of the individual

Q7. 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 not a democratic method? (1)

- A) Filing a case in the courts claiming that water is a part of right to life.
- B) Boycotting the next elections to give a message to all parties.
- C) Organizing public meetings against government's policies.
- D) Paying money to government officials to get water.

Q8. What is the significance of political equality in a democracy? (1)

- A) It ensures economic equality among citizens.
- B) It guarantees the right to freedom of speech.
- C) It ensures that every citizen has an equal say in decision-making.
- D) It prevents corruption in the government.

Q9.

The ruling parties routinely lose elections in India both at the national and state level. In fact in every two out of three elections held in the last 25 years, the ruling party lost. This example in democratic country highlights which feature of democratic government.

(1)

- A) One person one vote one value
- B) Rule of law and respect for rights
- C) Free and fair electoral competition.
- D) Transparency and accountability in governance.

Q10. The bloody Sunday incident led the Tsar to form the Duma which of the following statements is nearest to its style of functioning?

(1)

- 1) The Tsar gave complete freedom to the Duma to make decisions
- 2) Members had to work with severe restriction put on them by Tsar
- 3) The Duma mainly comprised retired army officers
- 4) Even though he wanted the tsar could not replace the Duma member.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A) Only 2
- B) Only 1
- C) 1 and 2
- D) 2 and 4

Q11. Match the following and choose the correct pattern given below.

(1)

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
a	Poultry	1.	Secondary
b	Communication	2.	Primary
c	Making dinner for family	3.	Tertiary
d	Construction	4.	Non-economic activities

(1)

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

Q12. Two statements are given below as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion(A): The constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner.

Reason(R): The manner in which the constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the constitution.

- 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

- Q13. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. (1)

Assertion (A): Liberals opposed uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
Reason(R): Radicals did not like concentration of property in few hands.

- A) Both A and R are true R is 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) Both A and R is false.

- Q14. Which of the following is paired correctly? (1)

- A) An unemployed youth : Asset for the country.
B) An Astronaut in ISRO : Liability for the country.
C) A landless labourer in a village : Seasonally unemployed.
D) A qualified Nurse in a hospital : Underemployed.

- Q15. Match the following and choose the correct option: - (1)

Column 1	Column 2
a. Livre	i. Unit of currency in France
b. Tithe	ii. Tax to be paid directly to the state
c. Clergy	iii. A tax levied by the church
d. Taille	iv. Group of persons invested with special functions in the Church

- A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
B) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
C) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
D) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

- Q16. Read the statements given below and choose the correct answer. (1)

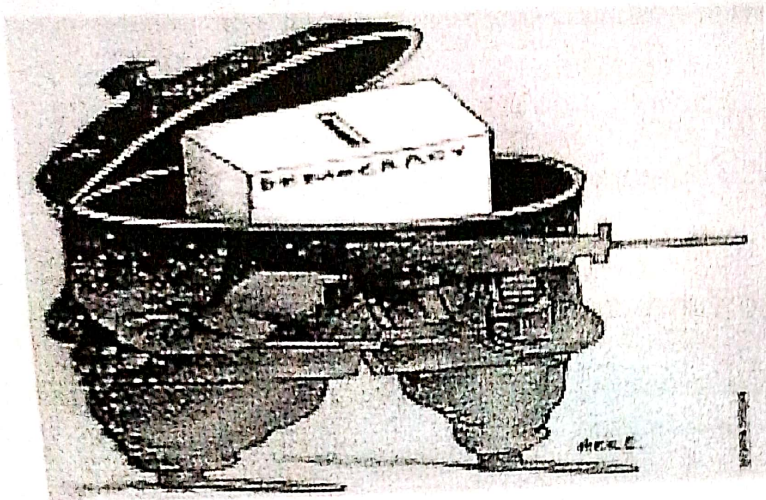
- i) Lakes help to regulate flow of a river and prevent flooding.
ii) Lakes can only form naturally and are not man-made.
iii) Lakes are used for recreation purposes and also for developing hydel power.
iv) Lakes help in biodiversity preservation and have a moderating influence on the surroundings.

- A) Statement i, ii and iv are correct.
B) Statement ii, iii and iv are correct.
C) Statement i, iii and iv are correct.
D) Statements i, ii and iii are correct.

- Q17. Which one of the following statement is **NOT** true? (1)

- A) The provision in the constitution cannot be changed easily.
B) The constitution may be written or unwritten.
C) Non- democratic countries do not have a constitution.
D) Even a club, cooperative association in your area may have a constitution.

- Q18. **FILL IN THE BLANK** (1)
_____ scheme of the government promotes both access to education as well as healthcare, especially for the economically poor sections of society.



In the picture democracy is facing which kind of crisis.

- A) Military supremacy
- B) Free and fair election
- C) Delay in decision making
- D) Civilian oversight and control

Q20. How is capital for agriculture arranged by a small farmer in India? (1)

SECTION – B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)

Q21. How do corruption and malpractices undermine the effectiveness of democracy? (2)

Q22. What role did the sans culottes play in symbolizing the revolutionary spirit of France? (2)

OR

Why was slavery widely recognized as an exploitative institution?

Q23. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night felt more in Delhi but not so much in Kanyakumari? (2)

Q24. How did the historical context of colonial rule affect the challenges faced by the constituent assembly in drafting a new constitution for independent India? (2)

SECTION- C
SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

Q25. Discuss the socialist perspective on private property, with a focus on Karl Marx's views. (3)

Q26. Green revolution cannot be considered a sustainable agricultural practice. Explain the given statement with three examples. (3)

OR

"Land is a fixed asset. It does not increase." With the population growing at a high rate how can we get more from the same land without harming the environment?

Q27. Compare the rivers originating from Himalayas to those flowing in the Peninsular India. (3)

Q28. What are the necessary conditions for ensuring the success of a democratic system? (3)

Q29. Explain how investment in education creates the virtuous cycle of human development.

SECTION D
LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

Q30. Discuss composition and one feature of each of the three parallel ranges of Himalayas. State two importance of Himalayas. (3+2=5)

OR

Compare the two major divisions of Peninsular plateau. Discuss three economic importance of the peninsular plateau. (2+3=5)

Q31. What measures did the Bolshevik party implement to transform Russia into a socialist society? (5)

OR

Explain how industrialization has had a negative impact on people's lives, providing suitable examples.

Q32. What distinguishing features characterize the Indian Constitution, setting it apart as a model of governance and democracy? (5)

OR

Why is the Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly over seven decades ago still relevant and deserving of our acceptance today?

Q33. What are the economic and social impacts of unemployment in the society? (5)

OR

What is disguised unemployment? List two examples of Non-Farming activities. Explain how these activities can help in solving this issue? (2+1+2=5)

SECTION E
CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

Q34. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

On 5 May 1789, Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes. A resplendent hall in Versailles was prepared to host the delegates. Voting in the Estates General in the past had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had one vote. This time too Louis XVI was determined to continue the same practice. But members of the third estate demanded that voting now be conducted by the assembly as a whole. This was one of the democratic principles put forward by philosophers like Rousseau in his book *The Social Contract*. When the king rejected this proposal, members of the third estate walked out of the assembly in protest.

34.1. Why was an assembly of the Estates General called by Louis XVI? (1)

34.2. What was the proportion of the representatives of First, Second and Third Estates in the resplendent hall in Versailles? (1)

34.3. What circumstances led the members of the Third Estate to decide to walk out of the Estates General meeting? (2)

35. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. On the other hand, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of our country.

- 35.1 Name two Indian commodities that were taken to different countries. (1)
35.2 Write about any two examples of exchanges that happen between countries other than the commodities. (2)
35.3 Which trade route was older of the two- Silk Route or Sea Route? (1)

Q36. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Dairy production is a common activity in many families of Palampur. People feed their buffalos on various kinds of grass and the jowar and bajra that grows during the rainy season. Ramdeen has a similar dairy production unit and he sells the milk in Raiganj, the nearby large village. Rahim from Shahpur is employed by Ramdeen and he has helped to set up collection and cold storage centres at Raiganj. From here the milk is transported to far away towns and cities.

- 36.1. Identify one fixed capital and one working capital that will be required by Ramdeen for dairy production. (1)
36.2. What kind of labour will be hired for (A) the cold-storage unit (B) delivering the milk? (1)
36.3. Who is the most important factor of production in the above mentioned case and why? (2)

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

- 37a On the political map of France, identify a) and label b) on the basis of information provided below:
a) The city which was the epicentre of the immediate alarm due to storming of Bastille, marking the beginning of the French Revolution. (1)
b) Mark a port related to slave trade. (1)
- 37b On the political map of India
i) Locate and label the Highest peak located in the Union Territory of Ladakh. (1)
ii) Identify the rivers marked as A) and B) (1)
iii) Mark the southern most latitude of India. (1)

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