

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2024-25

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 hrs.]

Class IX

[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 questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B - Q.No. 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (iv) Section C - Q.No. 25 to 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (v) Section D - Q.No. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section E - Q.No. 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.
- (vii) Section F - Q.No. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 (a) from History (2 marks) and 37 (b) from Geography (3 marks).
- (viii) 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 have to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A**Objective type questions—**

1. On what charge was Louis XVI sentenced to death ?

1×20=20

1

P. T. O.

- (a) Dictator (b) Brutal
 (c) Treason (d) Reckless
2. Arrange the following in correct sequence : 1
 (i) Return of Lenin (ii) October Revolution
 (iii) Russia's peace with Germany (iv) February Revolution
 (a) (iv) - (ii) - (i) - (iii) (b) (i) - (iii) - (ii) - (iv)
 (c) (ii) - (iv) - (iii) - (i) (d) (iv) - (i) - (ii) - (iii)
3. Name the alliance which was supported by Russia during the First World war : 1
 (a) Allied Powers (b) Central Powers
 (c) Axis Powers (d) Eastern Powers
4. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1
Assertion (A) : Tsar dismissed the Duma within 75 days, which had been established during Russian Revolution of 1905.
Reason (R) : Tsar believed in absolutism and concentration of power in his own hands.
 (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.
5. Which is the southernmost point of the Indian Union ? 1
 (a) Nehru point (b) Indira point
 (c) Gandhi point (d) None of these
6. Match the column A with column B and choose the correct option— 1

Columns A	Columns B
(A) River Indus	(1) Bhagirathi
(B) River Ganga	(2) Mansarowar
(C) River Narmada	(3) Satpura ranges
(D) River Tapi	(4) Amarkantak

(a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

(b) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

(c) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

(d) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

7.

Which river makes the second biggest waterfall i.e., Shiva Samudram Falls in India?

(a) Godavari

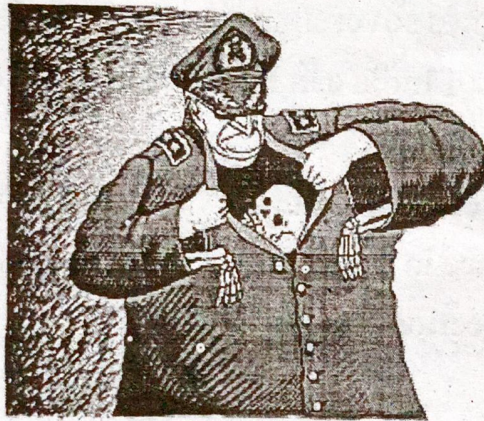
(b) Kaveri ✓

(c) Mahanadi

(d) Narmada

8. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image ?

1



(a) Coercian

(b) Military dictatorship

(c) Hidden secrets of dictatorship

(d) Mass Killings

9. Which of the following statement is false about democracy ?

1

(a) Democracy is better than dictatorship

(b) Democracy government is accountable

(c) Democracy government ensures dignity of citizens.

(d) Democracy government is efficient

10. _____ played a decisive role in the integration of the Indian princely states. 1

(a) Baldev Singh

(b) ~~B.S.~~ T.T. Krishnamachari

(c) Vallabhbhai Patel

(d) Sarojini Naidu

11. Which of the following states has maximum Lok sabha constituencies ? 1

(a) Madhya Pradesh

(b) Maharashtra

(c) Bihar

(d) Uttar Pradesh

12. Match the column A with column B and choose the correct option—

1

Column A

Column B

(A) Nelson Mandela

(1) Mixed Races

(B) ANC

(2) Treason

(C) Apartheid

(3) Segregation

(D) Coloured

(4) South Africa

(a) A-~~2~~, B-~~1~~, C-~~1~~, D-~~2~~

(b) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

(c) A-~~2~~, B-3, C-4, D-1

(d) A3, B-1, C-2, D-4

13. Which statement defines sovereignty ?

1

(a) The government of India can interfere in the affairs of other countries.

(b) All countries are equal.

(c) No external power can dictate the Government of India.

(d) UNO can interface in the affairs of India.

14. Who appoints the Election Commissioner ?

1

(a) Prime Minister

(b) Chief Justice

(c) President

(d) Parliament

15. _____ has the highest literacy rate in India.

1

(a) Karnataka

(b) Bihar

(c) Kerala

(d) Andhra Pradesh

16. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

1

Assertion (A) : Educated parents make heavy investment on the education and health of their children.

Reason (R) : Educated parents experienced importance of education and health in their growing up years.

(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.

17. Which factor does not affect quality of population ? 1
 (a) Literacy rate (b) Health of a person
 (c) Skill formation (d) Birth of a person
18. What are various ^{not} forms of investments in human resources ? 1
 (a) Employment (b) Money
 (c) Infrastructure (d) Education
19. Match the column A with column B and choose the correct option— 1
- | Column A | Column B |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Fishing | (1) Market activity |
| (B) Tourism | (2) Primary sector |
| (C) Government service | (3) Non-market activity |
| (D) Service of housewives | (4) Tertiary sector |
| (a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3 | (b) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3 |
| (c) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1 | (d) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2 |
20. When people seem to be employed but do not make contribution to the production. 1
 (a) Seasonal unemployment (b) Disguised unemployment
 (c) Partially employed (d) Partially unemployed

SECTION-B

Very short answer questions—

2×4=8

21. Write any two views of radicals about change in society. 2
22. Mention any one main feature of Himalayan Region and one main feature of Peninsular plateau region. 1+1
23. What are the eligible qualifications for contesting elections in India ? 2

OR

What makes an election democratic ? Mention any two ways.

24. In India female work force participation is very low. Mention any two reasons. 2

SECTION-C

Short answer-based questions—

3×5=15

25. Describe the general impact of first World War on Russia. 3
26. Why 82°30' E has been selected as the standard meridian of India. 3

OR

Describe the size of India.

27. Give any three arguments 'for' democracy. 3
28. Why do we need elections? 3
29. "Japan did not have any natural resource but has become a developed country". Why? 3

SECTION-D

Long answer-based questions—

5×4=20

30. Describe the main features of the constitution of 1791 of France. Mention its drawbacks. 3+2

OR

What were the immediate circumstances, which led to the outbreak of French Revolution?

31. Which is the largest peninsular river? Describe its main features. 1+4

OR

Differentiate between Himalayan rivers and peninsular rivers with five relevant points each.

32. Write any 5 main features of the preamble of the constitution of India. 5

OR

Why the Indian constitution is still acceptable, despite the fact that it had been framed 50 years ago?

33. Describe the main features of the Sarva Siksha ^{Abhiyan} ~~Abhiyan~~. 2+3

OR

What is our national health policy? What are its results and its importance?

SECTION-E**Case based questions—**

4×3=12

34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions—

From the very beginning women were active participants in the events, which brought about so many important changes in French society. They hoped that their involvement would pressurise the revolutionary government to introduce measures to improve their lives. Most women of the third estate had to work for a living. They worked as seamstresses or laundresses, sold flowers, fruits and vegetables at the market, or were employed as domestic servants in the houses of prosperous people. Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent, after which their families arranged a marriage for them. Working women had also to care for their families, that is, cook, fetch water, queue up for bread and look after the children. Their wages were lower than those of men.

- (i) What was the condition of women of the third estate ? 1
- (ii) When did the women of France get the right to vote ? 1
- (iii) How were the women discriminated in the French society ? Write two points. 2

35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions—

A detailed account of the different physiographic units highlights the unique features of each region. It would, however, be clear that each region complements the other and makes the country richer in its natural resources. The mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth. The northern plains are the granaries of the country. They provide the base for early civilisations. The plateau is a storehouse of minerals, which has played a crucial role in the industrialisation of the country. The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port activities. Thus, the diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities of development.

- (i) What is the importance of the coastal region and island groups for India? 1

(ii) What has been the contribution of Indian plateau in the economic progress of India? 1

(iii) Why Northern plains are considered as granaries of India? Name one state of Northern plains. 2

36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions—

In the two case studies we saw Sakal went to school and Vilas did not go. Sakal was physically strong and healthy. There was no need for him to visit the doctor frequently. Vilas was a patient of arthritis. He lacked the means to visit the doctor. Sakal acquired a degree in computer programming. Sakal found a job in a private firm while Vilas continued with the same work as his mother. He earned a meagre income like his mother to support a family.

In the case of Sakal, several years of education added to the quality of labour. This enhanced his total productivity. Total productivity adds to the growth of the economy. This in turn pays an individual through salary or in some other form of his choice. In case of Vilas, there could not be any education or health care in the early part of his life. He spends his life selling fish like his mother. Henceforth, he draws the same salary of unskilled labourer as his mother.

(i) Why vilas could not get transformed into human capital? 1

(ii) How can government contribute in the growth of economy? 1

(iii) How was sakal better than vilas? 1

SECTION-F

Map skill based questions—

2+3=5

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of world.

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them—

(A) A port of France related to slave trade.

(B) A country related to the central powers.

(b) On an outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols—

(i) Madhya Pradesh

(ii) Lake Chilika

(iii) Western Ghats

(iv) Kanchenjunga Mountain Peak