

Dr.M.K.K Arya Model School
Term-1 Social Science (2021-22)
Class IX

Time: 2 hour

M.M.40

Instructions:

- 1) Q.NO. 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each.
- 2) Q.NO. 21 and 22 carry 2 marks each.
- 3) Q.NO. 23 and 24 carry 3 marks each.
- 4) Q.NO. 25 and 26 carry 5 marks each.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1mark)

Q1. My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Bhutan | (b) Tajikistan |
| (c) Bangladesh | (d) Nepal |

Q2. What is the position of India in the world in respect of area?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 8th position | (b) 7th position |
| (c) 6th position | (d) 2nd position |

Q3. The eastern-most longitude of India is

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 97°25'E | (b) 68°7'E |
| (c) 77°6'E | (d) 82°32'E |

Q4. The total length of the Northern Plains is

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 2400 km | (b) 3400 km |
| (c) 4200 km | (d) 5000 km |

Q5. A table land composed of crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks is

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Himalayas | (b) Northern Plains |
| (c) Peninsular Plateau | (d) Coastal Plains |

Q6. Infant mortality rate is the death of a child under.....

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) One year | (b) Three years |
| (c) Two years | (d) Four years |

Q7. Where is Seasonal unemployment found?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) urban areas | (b) rural areas |
| (c) in remote areas | (d) both in rural and urban areas |

Q8. In a democracy the final decision making power must rest with..... ?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| (a) The official heads | (b) The monarchs |
| (c). Those elected by the people. | (d). None |

Q9. Who led a military coup in Pakistan in 1999?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Benazir Bhutto | (b) Nawaz Sharif |
| (c) Pervez Musharraf | (d) None of the above |

Q10. Democracy must be based on.....

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) One-party system | (b) Free and fair election |
| (c) Choice from only the ruling party | (d) All of the above |

Q11: Assertion (A): Throughout the 18th century there was little criticism of slavery in France.

Reason (R): The National Assembly passed a law that gave rights to all the French subjects including those in colonies.

- 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.

Q12. Assertion (A): Since 1950, the blacks, coloured and Indians fought against the apartheid system.

Reason (R): They launched protests marches and strikes.

- 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

SOURCE BASED MCOS

The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror. Robespierre, who was important leader of Jacobins club, followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those who saw as being ‘enemies’ of the republic- ex –nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal.

13. Which time period is known as ‘Reign of Terror’?

- (a) 1893-1894
- (b) 1793-1794
- (c) 1993-1994
- (d) 1773-1774

14. Name the chapter from which this passage has been taken

- (a) The Russian Revolution
- (b) The French Revolution
- (c) Nazism and the rise of the Hitler
- (d) Discovery of India

15. Who was Robespierre?

- (a) Important leader of Russia
- (b) Important leader of Jacobin clubs
- (c) Estate general of France
- (d) Emperor of Britain

16. Which policy was followed by Robespierre?

- (a) Policy of hang till death
- (b) Policy of severe control
- (c) Policy of new laws
- (d) Policy to remove taxes

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 Constitution 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. The second reason for accepting the Constitution is that the Constituent Assembly represented the people of India. There was no universal adult franchise at that time. So the Constituent Assembly could not have been chosen directly by all the people of India. It was elected mainly by the members of the existing Provincial Legislatures that we mentioned above. This ensured a fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country. The Assembly was dominated by the Indian National Congress, the party that led India’s freedom struggle. But the Congress itself included a variety of political groups and opinions. The Assembly had many members who did not agree with the Congress. In social terms too, the Assembly represented members from different language groups, castes, classes, religions and occupations. Even if the Constituent Assembly was elected by Universal Adult Franchise, its composition would not have been very different.

17. The constitution always reflects.....

- (a) the views of members of drafting committee
- (b) views of democrats
- (c) a broad consensus of time when it is written
- (d) both a and b

18. What is the difference between Indian Constitution and the Constitution of other countries?

- (a) In some countries the constitution exists as a mere piece of paper
- (b) Every country follows its religion religiously

©In India the legitimacy of constitution is never questioned.

- (d) Both a and b

19. How were the members of constituent assembly chosen?

(a) By the universal adult franchise

© By the members of existing provincial legislature

(b) by the prime minister

(d) none of the above

20. The members of constituent assembly mainly came from.....

(a) Members of different language, groups and castes

(b) The Indian National Congress

© The members of parliament

(d) Both a and b

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Q21. What is the importance of India's location?

(2 marks)

Q22. Explain any two features of Democracy.

(2 marks)

Q23. Difference between Khadar and Bangar soil.

(3 marks)

Q24. What is the role of health in human capital formation?

(3 marks)

Q25. Explain the rise of Napoleon.

(5 marks)

Q26. What are the various factors of production? Explain them.

(5 marks)