



ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST-2
Class: IX

Subject: Social Science (087)
Date: 27-09-2024

M.M: 80
Time: 3 hours

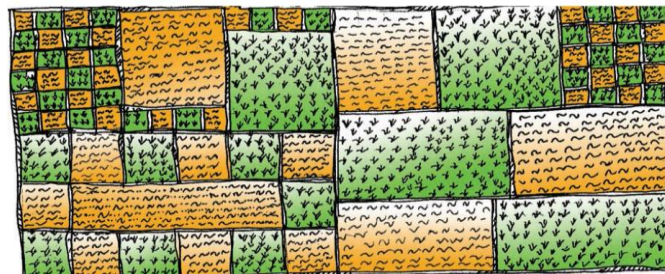
General Instructions:

- i. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D, E, F
- ii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 20 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section-B: Question no. 21 and 24 are Very short answer type questions of 2 marks each.
- iv. Section-C: Question no. 25 to 29 are short answer type question, carrying 3 marks each.
- v. Section-D: Question no. 30 and 32 are source base questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- vi. Section-E: Question no. 33 and 36 long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- vii. Section-F: Question no. 37 is map-based questions carrying 2 and 3 marks accordingly.

SECTION-A

1. Which of the following is a non-economic activity? (1)
(A) Teacher teaching in school (B) Farmer working in his farm
(C) Doctor treating his son (D) Chef in a restaurant cooking for customers
2. _____ scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status. (1)
(A) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) (B) Bridge courses
(C) Vocationalisation (D) Mid-Day Meal (MDM)
3. Match the following: (1)

Column I	Column II
a. HYV seeds, tractor, fertilisers	i. Non-farm activities
b. Dairy, rice mills, shops	ii. Big farmers
c. Human Capital	iii. Modern farming methods
d. Sale of surplus crops	iv. Knowledge and enterprise
(A) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii	(B) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
(C) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv	(D) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii
4. Given below is a picture of agricultural farms in Palampur. Select the option which best describes the picture. (1)



- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) Land of only large farmers | (B) Unequal distribution of land in Palampur |
| (C) Land distribution of landless labourers | (D) Equal distribution of land in Palampur |

For questions 5 to 8, read the following statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct alternative:

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

5. (A): Investment in human capital (through education, training and medical care) yields a return. (1)
(R): Due to historical and cultural reasons there is a division of labour between men and women in the family.
6. (A): The mobile craftsman and traders changed their place of residence every year. (1)
(R): The British officials were suspicious of nomadic people like mobile craftsman and traders.
7. (A): Common people in India attach a lot of importance to elections. (1)
(R): They feel that through elections they can bring pressure on the political parties.
8. (A): The Tapi rises in the Satpura ranges in the Betul district of Maharashtra. (1)
(R): It also flows in a rift valley parallel to the Narmada but it is much shorter in length.
9. In the context of Russia, Duma refers to which of the following? (1)
(A) A judicial body (B) An elected Consultative Parliament
(C) An Executive body (D) An army establishment
10. Who among the following were against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time? (1)
(A) Secularists (B) Capitalists (C) Conservatives (D) Socialists
11. The colonial rule in India wanted to transform all grazing lands into _____. (1)
(A) Military camps (B) School complex (C) Sports complex (D) Cultivated farms
12. Which of the following does not include election procedure? (1)
(A) Voting (B) Booth capturing (C) Canvassing (D) Nomination
13. What does a Republic mean? (1)
14. Define the term Electoral Roll. (1)
15. What is the full form of EVM? (1)
16. The Indian Constitution has borrowed the idea from _____. (1)
(i) French Revolution (ii) The British Constitution
(iii) The Bill of Rights of the US (iv) Israeli Constitution
(A) (i), (ii), (iv) (B) (i), (ii), (iii) (C) (ii), (iii), (iv) (D) (i), (ii)
17. Mahatma Gandhi's vision about the Indian Constitution was published in which of the following magazine? (1)
(A) Young India (B) Discovery of India
(C) Indian Gazette (D) New India
18. The Preamble to the Constitution of India declares it to be a _____. (1)
(A) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
(B) Socialists, Secular, Democratic, Republic
(C) Secular, Democratic, non-republic, Sovereign, Socialists
(D) Sovereign, Socialists, Secular, Democratic, Republic
19. Patkai Hills, Naga hills and Mizo hills are found in which mountain range? (1)
(A) Purvanchal (B) Punjab Himalayas
(C) Trans-Himalaya (D) Kumaon Himalaya
20. Name the city which is located on the water divide between Ganga and Indus rivers. (1)
(A) Farakka (B) Ambala
(C) Mithankot (D) Haridwar

SECTION-B

21. Mention any two significant views of Radicals. (2)
22. 'Constitution considered as a supreme Law'. Explain the statement. (2)
23. How can we ensure that elections are held in a democratic manner? Discuss any two conditions. (2)
24. Distinguish between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers. (2)

SECTION-C

25. (a) How do small farmers obtain capital for farming? (1)
(b) 'Modern farming methods have over used the natural resources.' Justify. (2)
26. Rama is a farm labourer in a village. Being a farm labourer, Rama and many others face a number of problems in terms of employment. State any three such problems. (3)
27. Explain any three different livelihood practices, adopted by the pastoralists in the 20th century, as they left their traditional occupation. (3)
28. Explain any three functions of Indian Election Commission during the election. (3)
29. (a) When and which integrated conservation mission was approved by the Union Government to conserve the river, Ganga? (1)
(b) Mention its two major objectives. (2)

SECTION-D

30. Read the following text carefully:

There were two friends Vilas and Sakal living in the same village Semapur. Sakal was a twelve-year old boy. His mother Sheela looked after domestic chores. His father Buta Chaudhary worked in an agricultural field. Sakal helped his mother in domestic chores. He also looked after his younger brother Jeetu and sister Seetu. His uncle Shyam had passed the matriculation examination, but, was sitting idle in the house as he had no job. Buta and Sheela were eager to teach Sakal. They forced him to join the village school which he soon joined. He started studying and completed his higher secondary examination. His father persuaded him to continue his studies. He raised a loan for Sakal to study a vocational course in computers. Sakal was meritorious and interested in studies from the beginning. With great vigour and enthusiasm, he completed his course. After some time he got a job in a private firm. He even designed a new kind of software. This software helped him increase the sale of the firm. His boss acknowledged his services and rewarded him with a promotion.

Vilas was an eleven-year old boy residing in the same village as Sakal. Vilas's father Mahesh was a fisherman. His father passed away when he was only two years old. His mother Geeta sold fish to earn money to feed the family. She bought fish from the landowner's pond and sold it in the nearby mandi. She could earn only Rs 150 a day by selling fish. Vilas became a patient of arthritis. His mother could not afford to take him to the doctor. He could not go to school either. He was not interested in studies. He helped his mother in cooking and also looked after his younger brother Mohan. After some time his mother fell sick and there was no one to look after her. There was no one in the family to support them. Vilas, too, was forced to sell fish in the same village. He like his mother earned only a meagre income.

On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:

- (30.1) 'Sakal's uncle Shyam had passed the matriculation examination, but was sitting idle in the house, as he had no job. 'Which type of unemployment is indicated in the above situation? (1)
- (30.2) Identify any one difference between Sakal and Vilas. (1)
- (30.3) Sakal's story indicates the creation of _____ cycle of human capital formation, whereas in case of Vilas _____ cycle is created by his disadvantaged parents. (1)
- (30.4) Identify the sector of economic activity in which Sakal's father Buta is working. (1)

31. Read the passage and answer the questions.
 The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik). In November 1917, the Bolsheviks conducted the elections to the Constituent Assembly, but they failed to gain majority support. In January 1918, the Assembly rejected Bolshevik measures and Lenin dismissed the Assembly. He thought the All-Russian Congress of Soviets was more democratic than an assembly elected in uncertain conditions. In March 1918, despite opposition by their political allies, the Bolsheviks made peace with Germany at Brest Litovsk. In the years that followed, the Bolsheviks became the only party to participate in the elections to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which became the Parliament of the country. Russia became a one-party state. Trade unions were kept under party control. The secret police (called the Cheka first, and later OGPU and NKVD) punished those who criticised the Bolsheviks. Many young writers and artists rallied to the Party because it stood for socialism and for change.
- (31.1) What was 'April Theses'? (2)
 (31.2) Who were the conservatives? (1)
 (31.3) Name the leader of the Bolshevik party. (1)
32. The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalayas over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. The plain is a densely populated physiographic division. The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections. However, the northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in its relief.
- (32.1) Name the three major river systems responsible for the formation of the Northern Plains of India. (1)
 (32.2) Mention the three sections of the Northern plains from west to east. (1)
 (32.3) Why is Northern plains densely populated? (2)

SECTION-E

33. (a) How did Japan become a developed country despite being poor in natural resources? Explain (2)
 (b) 'The nature of unemployment differs in rural and urban areas.' In the light of the given statement, explain the two major types of unemployment prevailing in rural areas in India. (3)
34. Explain any five changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October revolution. (5)
35. Evaluate any five major values enshrined in the preamble to the Indian constitution. (5)
36. (A) "Physiographic regions of India are equally important to make our country richer through their natural resources"- Justify the statement with the suitable examples. (3)
 (B) Describe any four characteristics of Himachal Himalayas. (2)

SECTION-F

37. A. On the given political map of World locate and label the following: (2)
 (a) France
 (b) Germany
- B. On the given map of India locate and label the following: (3)
 (a) The highest peak of Eastern ghats.
 (b) Wular lake.
 (c) River known as 'Dakshin Ganga'.