



Strive for Perfection

# ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

## SAMPLE PAPER

HALF YEARLY EXAMS SESSION 2021 – 22

CLASS – IX CODE – 087

TIME: 3 HRS

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

M.M:80

### General Instructions :

- (a) Question paper comprises five sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (b) Section – A : Question no. 1 to 23 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- (c) Section – B : Question no. 24 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- (d) Section – C : Question no. 27 to 31 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- (e) Section – D : Question no. 32 to 36 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- (f) Section – E : Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks

### SECTION – A

1. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through
  - (a) Rajasthan
  - (b) Orissa (Now Odisha)
  - (c) Chhattisgarh
  - (d) Tripura
2. Which meridian is fixed as a Standard Meridian of India?
  - (a)  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E
  - (b)  $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E
  - (c)  $86^{\circ}$  E
  - (d)  $81^{\circ}$  E
3. On which of the following days did 'Storming of the Bastille' occur?
  - (a) 14th July, 1789
  - (b) 14th July, 1798
  - (c) 14th June, 1789
  - (d) 14th June, 1798
4. National Anthem of France is\_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Vande Matram
  - (b) Roget de L Isle
  - (c) Le Moniteur Universal
  - (d) Marseilles
5. The total area of Indian landmass is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. PRI stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
7. India has \_\_\_\_\_ Union Territories.
8. My pen friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India, identify the country.
  - (a) Bhutan
  - (b) Myanmar
  - (c) Tajikistan
  - (d) Nepal
9. Who led a military coup in Pakistan in 1999?
  - (a) Benazir Bhutto
  - (b) Nawaz Sharif
  - (c) Pervez Musharraf
  - (d) none of these

- 10.** The National Assembly of France framed a Constitution in 1791 to limit the powers of the.  
 (a) monarch (b) wealthy man (c) businessmen (d) press
- 11.** In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.  
 Assertion (A) : Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child.  
 Reason (R) : They do not want their child to be unemployed in future.  
 (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 correct, but R is wrong.  
 (d) A is wrong, but R is correct.
- 12.** The northern most range of the Himalayas is known as\_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Himadri (b) lesser Himalaya (c) Shivalik (d) none of these
- 13.** The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is\_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Anai Mudi (b) Doda Betta (c) Ooty (d) Mahendragiri
- 14.** Who among the following was not the member of the Constituent Assembly?  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Rajendra Prasad  
 (c) T.T. Krishnamachari (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- 15.** Who were not considered 'passive citizens' in France ?  
 (a) women (b) children  
 (c) non-propertied men (d) wealthy people
- 16.** Which group of people did not join the Jacobin club?  
 (a) Artisans (b) Shopkeepers  
 (c) Daily-wage workers (d) Men with property
- 17.** Name the western and the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau.
- 18.** The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. What is it called?  
 (a) legislature (b) Preamble  
 (c) introduction (d) article
- 19.** 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
- 20.** In which state is Chilika lake located ?
- 21.** In \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment, certain months do not provide much work to the people.
- 22.** Under whose regime, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from Britain?
- 23.** Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the Eastern.

The Eastern Ghats	average height	highest peak
	?	?

## SECTION – B

### 24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere (Figure 1.1) the main land extends between latitudes  $8^{\circ}4'N$  and  $37^{\circ}6'N$  and longitudes  $68^{\circ}7'E$  and  $97^{\circ}25'E$ . The Tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ}30'N$ ) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, respectively.

The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world. India is the seventh largest country of the world. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coastline of the mainland, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, is 7,516.6 km.

India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and northeast. South of about  $22^{\circ}$  north latitude, it begins to taper, and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east.

The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about  $30^{\circ}$ . Despite this fact, the east–west extent appears to be smaller than the north–south extent.

From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India ( $82^{\circ}30'E$ ) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north.

- (a) The eastern most longitude of India is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i)  $97^{\circ}25'E$                       (ii)  $68^{\circ}7'E$                       (iii)  $77^{\circ}6'E$                       (iv)  $82^{\circ}32'E$
- (b) Which line divides India into approximately two equal parts?
- (i) Equator                      (ii) Tropic of Cancer                      (iii) Tropic of Capricorn                      (iv) None of these
- (c) What is the position of India in the world in respect of area?
- (i) 8th position                      (ii) 7th position                      (iii) 6th position                      (iv) 2nd position
- (d) Which meridian is fixed as a Standard Meridian of India?
- (i)  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} E$                       (ii)  $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} E$                       (iii)  $86^{\circ} E$                       (iv)  $81^{\circ} E$

### 25. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

The story of Palampur, an imaginary village, will take us through the different types of production activities in the village. In villages across India, farming is the main production activity. The other production activities, referred to as non– farm activities include small manufacturing, transport, shop–keeping, etc.

The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want. There are four requirements for production of goods and services.

The first requirement is land, and other natural resources such as water, forests, minerals.

The second requirement is labour, i.e. people who will do the work. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary

tasks. Other activities require workers who can do manual work. Each worker is providing the labour necessary for production.

The third requirement is physical capital, i.e. the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. What are the items that come under physical capital?

**(a)** Tools, machines, buildings: Tools and machines range from very simple tools such as a farmer's plough to sophisticated machines such as generators, turbines, computers, etc. Tools, machines, buildings can be used in production over many years, and are called fixed capital.

**(b)** Raw materials and money in hand: Production requires a variety of raw materials such as the yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter. Also, some money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. Unlike tools, machines and buildings, these are used up in production.

There is a fourth requirement too. You will need knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output either to use yourself or to sell in the market. This, these days is called human capital.

(i) The most abundant factor of production is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) labour                      (b) land                      (c) machinery      (d) all of these

(ii) Working capital stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) tools, machines and buildings      (b) raw materials and money in hand  
(c) total share capital                      (d) fixed deposits in financial institutions

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_ is the main economic activity in the Palampur.

- (a) transport                      (b) farming                      (c) pot making      (d) small manufacturing

(iv) Who is a person who puts together land, labour and capital?

- (a) moneylender      (b) entrepreneur      (c) zamindar      (d) manager

**26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

In China, elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament, called Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui (National People's Congress). The National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country. It has nearly 3,000 members elected from all over China. Some members are elected by the army. Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002–03. The government is always formed by the Communist Party.

Since its independence in 1930, Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its President. The country has never been under a military or dictator's rule. But until 2000 every election was won by a Revolutionary Party). Opposition parties did contest elections, but never managed to win. The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticise them. Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute, which made it difficult for people to

cast their votes. The PRI spent a large sum of money in the campaign for its candidates.

In China the elections do not offer the people any serious choice. They have to choose the ruling party and the candidates approved by it. In the Mexican example, people seemed to really have a choice but in practice they had no choice. There was no way the ruling party could be defeated, even if people were against it. These are not fair elections. Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient. The elections must offer a real choice between political alternatives. And it should be possible for people to use this choice to remove the existing rulers, if they wish so.

(a) In China, elections are regularly held after every \_\_\_\_\_ years for electing the country's parliament?

- (i) 4                      (ii) 5                      (iii) 6                      (iv) 3

(b) What is the Chinese Parliament called?

- (i) National People's Congress                      (ii) Chinese Communist Party  
(iii) The Communist Party of China                      (iv) People's Congress

(c) Which party always won elections in Mexico since its independence in 1930 until 2000?

- (i) Revolutionary Party                      (ii) Mexican Revolutionary Party  
(iii) Institutional Revolutionary Party                      (iv) Institutional Party

(d) Which of these is not a feature of monarchy, dictatorship or one-party rule?

- (i) censorship of press                      (ii) no opposition party or parties  
(iii) citizens taking part in politics                      (iv) one-man rule

### **SECTION – C**

27. How did women suffer in France?

28. Why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt in Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

29. Name the main and other activities of the village of Palampur .

30. How does democracy improve the quality of decision making?

31. How were the Northern Plains formed?

### **SECTION – D**

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

33. Throw light on India occupying an important and strategic position in South Asia.

34. Who represented the National Assembly of France on 5th May 1789?

35. How was the Constituent Assembly formed?

36. What is India's National policy for health?

### **SECTION – E**

37. Map Work