

**ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL** 

### SAMPLE PAPER

# PERIODIC TEST – I SESSION 2021 – 22

## CLASS – IX

TIME: 3 HRS SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE M.M:50

**General instructions:** 

- (a) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 20 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (b) Section A: Question no. 1 to 10 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- (c) Section B: Question no. 11 to 12 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- (d) Section C: Question no. 13 to 16 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- (e) Section D: Question no. 17 to 19 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- (f) Section E: Question no. 20 is map based, carrying 5 marks.

# SECTION – A

- 1. What was Tithe?
- 2. What does the true democracy involve?
- 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 the 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 the above

#### 10. In a democracy, what does each adult citizen must have?

- (a) must have one vote (b) each vote must have one value
- (c) both(a) and (b) (d) none of these

#### SECTION – B

#### 11. 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°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'.E. The Tropic of Cancer (23° 30'N) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and the southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadweep islands in the Bay of

Bengal and the Arabian Sea, respectively. Find out the extent of these groups of islands from your atlas.

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° 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°. 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°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°25'E (ii) 68°7' E (iii) 77°6'E (iv) 82°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) 82½° E	(ii) 84½° E
(iii) 86° E	(iv) 81° E

#### 12. 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.

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

(i) labour (ii) land (iii) machinery (iv) all of the above

(2) Working capital include\_\_\_\_\_.

(i) tools, machines and buildings

(ii) raw materials and money in hand

(iii) total share capital

(iv) fixed deposits in financial institutions

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

(i) transport (ii) farming (iii) pot making (iv) small manufacturing

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

(i) moneylender (ii) entrepreneur (iii) zamindar (iv) manager

# SECTION – C

13. How did women suffer in France ?

**14.** Why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt in

Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

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

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

# SECTION – D

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

**18.** Throw light on India occupying an important and strategic position in the South Asia .

19. Who represented the National Assembly on 5th May 1789?

# <u>SECTION – E</u>

20. Map Work