



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 $8^{\circ}4'N$ 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 the southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadweep islands in the Bay of

(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° 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?

SECTION – E

20. Map Work