



INDIAN SCHOOL SALALAH
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION – SEPTEMBER 2024



(SOCIAL SCIENCE-087)

Class:IX

Date: 18-09-2024

Time: 3HOURS

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. The question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A - From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C - Question no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. Section D - Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no. 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- vii. Section F - Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A		
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS		(1 x 20 = 20)
1.	Study the picture and answer the question that follows	1



Which of the following aspects best signifies sans culottes men wearing the red cap?

- (A) Liberty (B) Fraternity
(C) Royalty (D) Unity

2.	<p>Identify the incorrect statement with regard to France</p> <p>(A) The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. (B) The third estate was represented by its more prosperous and educated members. (C) The burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was borne by the third estate alone. (D) In 1936 the women in France won the right to vote.</p>	1
3.	<p>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): Socialists were against private property, and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time. Reason (R): All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914. (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</p>	1
4.	<p>Which one of the following colours were used by the representatives of the Bolsheviks and the Socialists during the Civil war in Russia?</p> <p>(A) Whites and Reds (B) Greens and Whites (C) Reds and Greens (D) None of these</p>	1
5.	<p>Which neighbouring country would you reach if you had to sail across the Palk Strait?</p> <p>(A) Myanmar (B) Sri Lanka (C)Maldives (D)Pakistan</p>	1
6.	<p>Identify the physiographic division of India with the help of the following statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It lies towards the western margins of the Aravalli Hills ❖ It is an undulating sandy plain ❖ This region receives very low rainfall ❖ It has arid climate with low vegetation <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) The Peninsular Platea (B) The Northern Plain (C) The Coastal Plains (D) The Indian Desert</p>	1
7.	<p>Mango Showers occurs in which one of the following group of states?</p> <p>(A)Tamil Nadu and Hyderabad (B)Bihar and West Bengal (C)Kerala and Karnataka (D)Maharashtra and Gujarat</p>	1

8.	<p>There are 35 villages in a district where the government has made no provision for drinking water. These villagers met and considered many methods of forcing the government to respond to their need.</p> <p>Which of these is not a democratic method?</p> <p>(A) Filing a case in the courts claiming that water is a part of right to life. (B) Boycotting the next elections to give a message to all parties. (C) Organizing public meetings against government's policies. (D) Paying money to government officials to get water.</p>	1																				
9.	<div data-bbox="240 398 689 1014" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="730 405 956 645" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="735 656 956 987" data-label="Text"> <p>This cartoon was titled 'Building Democracy' and was first published in a Latin American publication. What do moneybags signify here? Could this cartoon be applied to India?</p> </div> <p>Identify the problem in given picture faced by democracy.</p> <p>(A) Corruption (B) Poverty (C) Population growth (D) Unemployment</p>	1																				
10.	<p>China's famine of was the worst recorded famine in world history?</p> <p>(A) 1954-1957 (B) 1958-1961 (C) 1952-1955 (D) 1956-1959</p>	1																				
11.	<p>Which of these is a drawback of democracy?</p> <p>(A) Rule by one person (B) Delayed decision-making (C) Suppression of rights (D) No elections</p>	1																				
12.	<p>Match the following leaders with their roles in the making of the Constitution</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="288 1534 1453 1848"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">LEADERS</th> <th colspan="2">ROLE IN MAKING THE CONSTITUTION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>Motilal Nehru</td> <td>i</td> <td>President of the Constituent Assembly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td>Shyama Prasad Mukherjee</td> <td>ii</td> <td>Member of the Constituent Assembly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c</td> <td>Rajendra Prasad</td> <td>iii</td> <td>Educationist and lawyer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d</td> <td>Sarojini Naidu</td> <td>iv</td> <td>Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Options: A) - (a)–(iv); (b)–(i); (c)–(ii); (d)–(iii) B) - (a)–(iv); (b)–(iii); (c)–(i); (d)–(ii) C) - (a)–(iii); (b)–(i); (c)–(i); (d)–(iv) D) - (a)–(ii); (b)–(i); (c)–(iv); (d)–(iii)</p>	LEADERS		ROLE IN MAKING THE CONSTITUTION		a	Motilal Nehru	i	President of the Constituent Assembly	b	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	ii	Member of the Constituent Assembly	c	Rajendra Prasad	iii	Educationist and lawyer	d	Sarojini Naidu	iv	Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928	1
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13.	<p>Identify the personality</p> <p>❖ He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.</p>	1																				

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS		(2x4=8)
21.	Mention any two view points of the conservatives?	2
22.	The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen? OR Write a note on the location of India.	2
23.	What is meant by the preamble of a constitution?	2
24.	Who was Nelson Mandela?	2
SECTION – C		
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS		(3x5=15)
25.	What were the immediate results of the outbreak of the French Revolution? OR Why is the period from 1793 to 1794 referred to as ‘Reign of terror’ in France?	3
26.	The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?	3
27.	Why are modern democracies indirect democracies?	3
28.	How does education create a virtuous cycle and a vicious cycle of development?	3
29.	What are the problems faced by women in employment sector?	3
SECTION – D		
LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS		(5x4=20)
30.	Examine the events preceding the 1905 Revolution? OR Explain the conditions in Russia during the First World War?	5
31.	Explain the factors affecting the climate of a place. OR Discuss the features of the Hot Weather Season?	5
32.	Examine why Zimbabwe is not considered as a democratic country? OR Explain the advantages of Democracy?	5
33.	Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India. OR In what ways has the Indian government attempted to address poverty through its various initiatives and policies over the years?	5
SECTION – E		
CASE BASED QUESTIONS		(4x3=12)
34.	Read the extract given below and answer the following questions: Although Louis XVI had signed the Constitution, he entered into secret negotiations with the King of Prussia. Rulers of other neighbouring countries too were worried by the developments in France and made plans to send troops to put down the events that had been taking place there since the summer of 1789. Before this could happen, the National Assembly voted in April 1792 to declare war against Prussia and Austria. Thousands of volunteers thronged from the provinces to join the army. They saw this as a war of the people against kings and aristocracies all over Europe. Among the patriotic songs they sang was the Marseillaise, composed by the poet Roget de L’Isle. It was sung for the first time by volunteers from Marseilles as they marched into Paris and so got its name. The Marseillaise is now the national anthem of France. The revolutionary wars brought losses and economic difficulties to the people. While the men were away fighting at the front, women were left to cope with the tasks of earning a living and looking after their families. Large sections of the population were convinced that the revolution had to be carried further, as the Constitution of 1791 gave political rights only to the richer sections of society. Political clubs became an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action. The most successful of these clubs was that of the Jacobins, which got its name	

	<p>from the former convent of St. Jacob in Paris. Women too, who had been active throughout this period, formed their own clubs. The members of the Jacobin club belonged mainly to the less prosperous sections of society. They included small shopkeepers, artisans such as shoemakers, pastry cooks, watch-makers, printers, as well as servants and daily-wage workers. Their leader was Maximilian Robespierre.</p> <p>1. How did the volunteers from various provinces see war against Prussia and Austria?</p> <p>2. Name the poet who composed the patriotic song, Marseillaise.</p> <p>3. How did the revolutionary wars impact the lives of women in France?</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
<p>35.</p>	<p>Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:</p> <p>The Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land and thus, making it a part of the oldest landmass. The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills. This plateau consists of two broad divisions, namely, the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau. The part of the Peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada River, covering a major area of the Malwa plateau, is known as the Central Highlands. The Vindhyan range is bounded by the Satpura range on the south and the Aravalli on the northwest. The further westward extension gradually merges with the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan. The flow of the rivers draining this region, namely the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken is from southwest to northeast, thus indicating the slope. The Central Highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east. The eastward extensions of this plateau are locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.</p> <p>The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass that lies to the south of the river Narmada. The Satpura range flanks its broad base in the north, while the Mahadev, the Kaimur hills and the Maikal range form its eastern extensions. The Deccan Plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards. An extension of the Plateau is also visible in the northeast, locally known as the Meghalaya, Karbi-Anglong Plateau and North Cachher Hills. It is separated by a fault from the Chotanagpur Plateau. Three prominent hill ranges from the west to the east are the Garo, the Khasi and the Jaintia Hills.</p> <p>1. What significant geological event led to the formation of the Peninsular plateau?</p> <p>2. Name the two broad divisions of peninsular plateau.</p> <p>3. Mention any two features of Deccan Plateau.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
<p>36.</p>	<p>Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:</p> <p>poverty must be seen in terms of the poor having to live only in a poor surrounding with other poor people, excluded from enjoying social equality of better-off people in better surroundings. Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty in the usual sense. Broadly, it is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others (their “betters”) enjoy. A typical example is the working of the caste system in India in which people belonging to certain castes are excluded from equal opportunities. Social exclusion thus may lead to, but can cause more damage than, having a very low-income Vulnerability to poverty is a measure, which describes the greater probability of certain communities (say, members of a backward caste) or individuals (such as a widow or a physically handicapped person) of becoming, or remaining, poor in the coming years. Vulnerability is determined by the options available to different communities for finding an alternative living in terms of assets, education, health and job opportunities. Further, it is analysed on the basis of the greater risks these groups face at the time of natural disasters (earthquakes, tsunami), terrorism etc. Additional analysis is</p>	

	<p>made of their social and economic ability to handle these risks. In fact, vulnerability describes the greater probability of being more adversely affected than other people when bad time comes for everybody, whether a flood or an earthquake or simply a fall in the availability of jobs.</p> <p>1. What is social exclusion? 1</p> <p>2. What does vulnerability to poverty describe? 1</p> <p>3. Why are certain communities more adversely affected during times of crisis, according to the concept of vulnerability? 2</p>	
	<p>SECTION - F</p> <p>Map Skill Questions (2 + 3 = 5)</p>	
37	<p>Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the World.</p> <p>a) Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>A. A country on the side of Allied powers in the First world War</p> <p>B. A country on the side of central powers in the First world War</p>	2
37	<p>b) On the given outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following.</p> <p>a) Tropic of Cancer</p> <p>b) Highest peak in the Western Ghats</p> <p>c) Capital state of Karnataka</p> <p>d) Malwa Plateau</p> <p>e) Aravalli Range</p>	3



