

LIONS SCHOOL MIRZAPUR
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATIONS 2021-22
TERM -1

CLASS : IX

3 Hours

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)

Marks: 80

Time allowed:

Maximum

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- vii. 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.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

1. Who wrote an influential pamphlet 'What is the third Estate'?

1

- (a) Mirabeau
- (b) Abbe Sieyes
- (c) Olympe de Gouges
- (d) Rousseau

2. A triangular slave trade took place between Europe, the Americans and

1

- (a) Africa
- (b) Asia
- (c) Australia
- (d) none of the above

3. On what charge was Louis XVI sentenced to death?

1

- (a) Cruelty
- (b) Treason
- (c) Incapability
- (d) Misuse of power

4. In which year Suez Canal was opened for International Trade?

5. Name the 2 types of states existing in India before Independence?
6. What do you mean by DOAB?
7. Which is the largest Salt Water Lake in India?
8. What are the Coral Polyps?
9. What do you mean by Military Coup?
10. What is Referendum?
11. Match the following leaders with their roles in the making of the Constitution:
 - Motilal Nehru i President of the Constituent Assembly
 - B.R. Ambedkar ii Member of the Constituent Assembly
 - Rajendra Prasad iii Chairman of the Drafting Committee
 - Sarojini Naidu iv Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928
12. What is working capital?
13. What do you mean by Green Revolution?
14. What are the different units of measuring the land in your area?
15. What is Literacy?
16. What does the word IMR stands for?

SECTION B

17. Write any three causes of the French Revolution.

3

18. State any three measures taken by the Robespierre to bring equality in the French society? 3

Or

Which three causes led to 'subsistence crisis' in France during the old Regime?

19. Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

OR

The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Prove this statement

20. What is constitution? What is its importance in a Democracy?

OR

What are the demerits of Democracy?

21. What do you mean by quality of population? What is the role of education in improving the quality of population?

22. What is the importance of electricity in improving the condition of villages?

23. Read the source given below and answers the questions that follows:-

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The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791. Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch. These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to different institutions—the legislatures, executives and judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy.

The Constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected. That is, citizens voted for a group of electors, who in turn chose the Assembly. Not all citizens, however, had the right to vote. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote. The remaining men and all women were classed as passive citizens. To qualify as an elector and then as a member of the Assembly, a man had to belong to the highest bracket of tax payers.

Answer the following MCQ's by choosing the most appropriate option.

23.1 The National Assembly formed a constitution in 1791, to limit the powers of the ...

- (a) Wealthy man
- (b) Businessmen
- (c) Monarch
- (d) Press

23.2 According to the new constitution of 1791, the National Assembly was to be.....

- (a) Elected directly
- (b) Appointed by the king
- (c) Elected indirectly
- (d) A hereditary body

23.3 Who were not considered passive citizens?

- (a) Women
- (b) Children
- (c) Non property men
- (d) Wealthy people

23.4 Which of people were entitled to vote?

- (a) Only men above 25 years of age
- (b) Men and women above 30 years of age
- (c) Men who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

24. Read the extract and answer the questions.

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. The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India.

- (i) Name the northern-most and southern most latitude of India.
- (ii) Why is there a standard meridian needed for India?
- (iii) What does latitudinal extent influences?
- (iv) What do you mean by Trans Indian Ocean?

25. Read the passage and answer the following:

Some of you have noticed a name missing from the sketches of the makers of the constitution: Mahatama Gandhi. He was not a member of the Constituent Assemple. Yet there were many members who followed his vision. Years ago, wiring in his magazine *Young India* in 1931, he has spelt out what he wanted the constitution to do:

I shall strive for a constitution which will release India from all thrallldom and patronage ... I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony. There can be no room in such an India for the curse of untouchability or the curse of the intoxicating drinks and drugs. Women will enjoy the same rights as men ... I shall be satisfied with nothing else.



Now answer the following questions:

- (i) What was Gandhiji's dream for India? (2)
- (ii) Mention two evils from which Gandhiji wanted to keep away his dream India. (1)
- (iii) What did Gandhiji want for the Indian women? (1)

26. Read the passage and answer the following:

In case of urban areas educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon. Many youth with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are not able to fund job. A study showed that unemployment of graduate and post-graduate has increased faster than among matriculates. A paradoxical manpower situation is witnessed as surplus of manpower in certain categories coexist with shortage of manpower in others. There is unemployment among technically qualified person on one hand, while there is a dearth of technical skills required for economic growth.

- (i) What is unemployment? (1)
- (ii) What kind of unemployment is found in the urban areas? (1)
- (iii) What are the drawbacks of unemployment? (2)

SECTION D

27. Which laws were made by the revolutionary government to improve the condition of the women in France?

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Or

Explain the features of the constitution of France drafted in 1791.

28. What is the importance of Himalayas for our country?

OR

Explain the physiographic division of the Peninsular Plateau. How is it economically important for our country?

29. Democracy is the best form of the government. Give your arguments in favour of Democracy.

30. What are the guiding values of Indian Constitution?

OR

What is Preamble? What is the importance of Preamble in the Indian Constitution?

31. What is health? What measures are adopted by the government to improve the health conditions of the Indians?

OR

What methods are adopted to increase the agricultural productivity from the same piece of land?

SECTION E

32.1 On the outline map of France, locate and label the following.

2

(a) Marseilles

(b) Nantes

32.2 On the given outline map of India, show the following features (1 x 3). Attempt any 3 of the following:

(a) Cardamom Hills

(b) North Circars Coast

(c) Standard Meridian of India

(d) Lusai Hills

(e) River Narmada