

**J B ACADEMY, AYODHYA**  
**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023-24**  
**CLASS- IX**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

MARKS:80

TIME: 3 HOURS

**General Instruction:**

1. 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.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. 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.
4. Section C contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section-D - Questions no from 30 to 32 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
6. Section E – Question no. 33 to 36 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. 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).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

Q1. Give the most appropriate reason for the introduction of slave trade in French colonies.

- (a) The Europeans wanted to show the supremacy of their race.
- (b) The Europeans did not want to go to very far off lands.
- (c) The people in Africa were looking for work.
- (d) The Europeans made profits through slave trade.

Q2. Correct the following statement.

The members of the first two estates \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ were exempted from paying taxes by the king.

Q3. Arrange the following in correct sequence.

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) Return of Lenin               | (ii) October Revolution       |
| (iii) Russia's peace with Germany | (iv) February Revolution      |
| (a) (iv) - (ii) - (i) - (iii)     | (b) (i) - (iii) - (ii) - (iv) |
| (c) (ii) - (iv) - (iii) - (i)     | (d) (iv) - (i) - (ii) - (iii) |

Q4.**Assertion (A):** Under the rule of Bolsheviks, land was declared a social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of landlords.

**Reason (R):** Bolsheviks believed in democratic ideals.

- (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.

Q5. State any one fundamental idea of the socialists.

Q6. Mexico cannot be considered as a democratic country, despite conducting regular elections in the country:

- (a) Mexican government amended the constitution.
- (b) All the citizens of the country did not enjoy the right to vote.
- (c) The ruling party of Mexico used to resort to corrupt activities to win elections.
- (d) Only the nominated members of PRI were allowed to contest elections

Q7. Match the following:

**Column A**

- (a) Socialist Revolution
- (b) Bill of Rights
- (c) Parliamentary Democracy
- (d) Fraternity

**Column B**

- i)USA
- ii)Britain
- iii)France
- iv) Russia

Q8. Which of the following is included in the Model Code of Conduct for election campaigns?

- (a) No use of any place of worship for election propaganda.
- (b) No use of govt. vehicles, aircraft for elections.
- (c) No laying of foundation stone of any project.
- (d) All of the above

Q9. When did Jawaharlal Nehru give his famous speech 'Tryst with Destiny'?

- (a) 26 January 1950 mid-night
- (b) 26 January 1952 mid-night
- (c) 15 August 1947 mid-night
- (d) None of the above

Q10. Who appoints the Election Commissioner?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Chief Justice
- (c) President
- (d) Parliament

Q11. Match the column and find the correct answer:

**Column A**

- (i) Southernmost point
- (ii) Westernmost point
- (iii) Easternmost point
- (iv) Northernmost point

**Column B**

- a. Arunachal Pradesh
- b. Karakoram range
- c. Indira point
- d. Kutch

- |    |     |      |       |      |
|----|-----|------|-------|------|
|    | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| A) | a   | b    | c     | d    |
| B) | d   | c    | b     | a    |
| C) | c   | d    | a     | b    |
| D) | b   | c    | a     | d    |

Q12. Lakes are of great value to human beings.

Which of the following statements about lakes given below is incorrect?

- a) Helps to regulate the flow of rivers
- b) It results in flooding
- c) Can be used for developing hydel power
- d) None

Q13. HYV seeds stand for

- a) Heavy yielding variety seeds
- b) High yielding variety seeds
- c) Half yielding variety seeds
- d) None

Q14. The Green Revolution introduced the farmers to:

- a) Cultivation of wheat and rice
- b) Cultivation of green vegetables
- c) Cultivation of sugar cane
- d) Cultivation of forests

Q15 Assertion (A): There would be least difference in the duration between day time and night time at Kanyakumari.

Reason (R): It is located far down south of the country.

- 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..

Q16. Which of the following is fixed capital?

- a) Tools and machines
- b) Fertilizers and pesticides
- c) Soil
- d) Seeds

Q17. Population is \_\_\_\_\_, not \_\_\_\_\_ for the country.

- a) A liability, an asset
- b) A resource, an asset
- c) An asset, a liability
- d) A liability, a resource

Q18. Which sector of economic activities includes services such as education and health?

- a) Primary sector
- b) Secondary sector
- c) Tertiary sector
- d) None of the above

Q19. Which of the following describes drainage patterns resembling branches of a tree?

- a) Radial
- b) Centrifugal
- c) Dendritic
- d) Trellis

Q20. What is the major aim of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan?

- a) To provide elementary education to women
- b) To provide elementary education to the rural poor
- c) To provide elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years
- d) To provide elementary education to the urban poor

**SECTION – B**

**4\*2**

21. To what extent elections held in China are free and fair? State any one reason.

22. How are northern plains important for country's economy?

23. Who met in the hall of an indoor tennis court? What did they accomplish?

24. Difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment?

**SECTION-C**

**5\*3**

Q25. Describe the circumstances leading to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Q26. Describe demerits of political competitions.

27. What are the major sources of river pollution?

28. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

29. 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?

## SECTION – D

3\*4

### CASE BASED QUESTION

30. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions-

The village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes. The 80 upper caste families own the majority of land in the village. Their houses, some of them quite large, are made of brick with cement plastering. The SCs comprise one third of the population and live in one corner of the village and in much smaller houses some of which are of mud and straw. Most of the houses have electric connections. Electricity powers all the tube wells in the fields and is used in various types of small business. Palampur has two primary schools and one high school. There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated. The description above shows that Palampur has fairly well-developed system of roads, transport, electricity, irrigation, schools and health centre. Compare these facilities with those in your nearby village. 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, shopkeeping, etc. We shall take a look at both these types of activities, after learning a few general things about production.

1. This story related which imaginary village?
2. What is the main occupation of the area like Palampur?
3. Mention any two non-farming activities that are practices in Palampur.

Q31. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

Like South Africa, India's Constitution was also drawn up under very difficult circumstances. The making of the constitution for a huge and diverse country like India was not an easy affair. At that time the people of India were emerging from the status of subjects to that of citizens. The country was born through a partition on the basis of religious differences. This was a traumatic experience for the people of India and Pakistan. At least ten lakh people were killed on both sides of the border in partition related violence. There was another problem. The British had left it to the rulers of the princely states to decide whether they wanted to merge with India or with Pakistan or remain independent. The merger of these princely states was a difficult and uncertain task.

- (i) What was the most important challenge faced by the Nation Builders after Independence?

(ii) How did India resolve the problems of violence and disintegration in 1947?

(iii) Why was making of the Indian Constitution a difficult task?

Q32. The uprising began on 24 October. Sensing trouble, Prime Minister Kerensky left the city to summon troops. At dawn, military men loyal to the government seized the buildings of two Bolshevik newspapers. Pro-government troops were sent to take over telephone and telegraph offices and protect the Winter Palace. In a swift response, the Military Revolutionary Committee ordered its supporters to seize government offices and arrest ministers. Late in the day, the ship Aurora shelled the Winter Palace. Other vessels sailed down the Neva and took over various military points. By nightfall, the city was under the committee's control and the ministers had surrendered. At a meeting of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets in Petrograd, the majority approved the Bolshevik action. Uprisings took place in other cities. There was heavy fighting - especially in Moscow - but by December, the Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow-Petrograd area.

(i) Name the party which organized the uprising on 24 October 1917.

(ii) What were the steps taken to curb the uprising?

(iii) How was the government overpowered by the revolutionaries?

#### **SECTION – E**

**4\*5**

33. Why did the makers of the Constitution feel that the weaker sections may not get representation in an open electoral competition? How did they solve this problem?

**OR**

Which values are embedded in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution? Explain.

34. What were the main features of Stalin's collectivization program? What were its causes and effects?

**OR**

What was Stalin's collectivization program? How peasants were treated who resisted his program?

35. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular plateau.

36. What is the role of education in human capital formation? Write any five points.

#### **SECTION- F**

**5\*1**

37. MAP BASED QUESTIONS:

37-a. On an outline map of the world, locate and label any TWO of the following: 2 marks

- a. The place where Napoleon Bonaparte was finally defeated in 1815.
- b. A Port of France related to Slave Trade.
- c. Any two countries that were central powers in the First World War.

37-b. Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India: 3 marks

- i) Lakshadweep
- ii) K2 (Godwin Austin)
- iii) Chilka lake
- iv) Palk strait