

PT-2

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS IX

Time : 3 hrs.
Mark : 80

General Instructions :

- Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C
- Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- 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.
- Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- Attempt all questions.

SECTION - A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

20 × 1 = 20

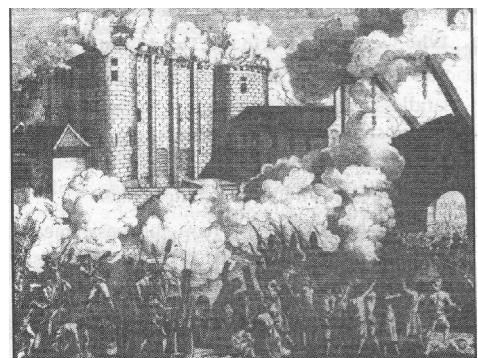
- Which group of persons invested with special functions in the church?
a) Clergy b) Nobility c) Court Officials d) Artisans
- Assertion (A) : The American model had set an example for political thinkers in France.
Reason (R) : Montesquieu wrote The Spirit of the Laws based on this model.
a) Both A and 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.
- Which demands of the following were not included in April Theses of Lenin?
a) Formation of Duma b) Transfer of land to peasants
c) End of World War-I d) Nationalization of banks
- Match the following:**

A	B
a) 30th Jan, 1933	i) Hitler became Chancellor of Germany
b) 28th Feb, 1933	ii) Fire Decree declared
c) 3rd March, 1933	iii) Enabling Act was passed
d) 1st Sep, 1929	iv) Second World War

- Study the given images carefully.**

Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

- Demolition of Bastille
- Democracy of People
- People revolt against the king
- None of the above



6. The latitudinal extent influences
- a) Change in sea direction b) Duration of day and night
 c) Change in weather conditions d) Effect the ecosystem
7. The second largest island in Lakshadweep
- a) Laccadive Islands b) None of these
 c) Amindivi Islands d) Minicoy Island
8. A lake formed when a meandering river is cut off from the mainstream is known as:
- a) Oxbow lake b) Glacial Lake c) Lagoon Lake d) Braided Lake
9. Shyamlal is a farmer and is engaged in the cultivation of sugarcane. When the sugarcane is harvested all his production of sugarcane is transported to Ramlal who is a factory owner. In the factory, the sugarcane is converted into jaggery and transported to market for the sale to consumers. Based on the above case, identify the sector in which Ramlal is engaged.
- a) All of these b) Primary sector c) Secondary sector d) Tertiary sector
10. How did the introduction of the Green Revolution affect the cost of cultivation?
- a) It made fertilizers economical b) The cost of cultivation went up
 c) It lowered the interest rates on loans d) It did not affect the cost at all
11. Who can be said to be unemployed in these following instances?
- a) All of these b) Neetu earns Rs. 400 every day from household works
 c) Sakal does not want to work d) Jeetu has done M.A. but he is not getting
12. Which of the following statements is not true about small-scale manufacturing in villages?
- a) Farmers engage in it to supplement their income.
 b) Farmers take help of their family members.
 c) The production is done mostly at home.
 d) Farmers produce articles for their own use.
13. Match the following:

A	B
a) Legal framework order	i) Used dirty tricks to win the elections
b) Final decision-making power is with an elected representative	ii) Amended the constitution
c) Candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party	iii) Democracy
d) Institutional Revolutionary Party	iv) China

14. Which is correctly matched?

- a) Lebensraum - Become impoverished like working class
- b) Proletarianism - Living space
- c) Genocidal - Killing on large scale to destruct
- d) Puppet - Control by one country over other countries

15. Identify the season from the given features.

- The period is marked by clear skies and rise in temperature.
- The temperature is high during day and cool in nights.
- The temperature rapidly falls in October.

- a) Retreating monsoon
- b) Summer season'
- c) Cold Weather season
- d) None of these

16. A few functions of the Election Commission of India are given below. List out the one that is not applicable.

- a) Allots constituencies
- b) Prepares electoral rolls and sets up the polling booths
- c) Fixes the date for an election
- d) Cannot declare the election results after the counting is over

17. **Read the information given below**

The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had 299 members.

Answer the following by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the Constituent Assembly in the making of the Indian Constitution?
 - a. The elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946.
 - b. Mahatma Gandhi as a member of the Constituent Assembly played a key role.
 - c. Constituent Assembly was an assembly of people's representatives that wrote the Constitution for India.
 - d. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949 but brought into effect on 26 January 1950.

18. Find the incorrect option from the following.

- a) Election campaigning takes place for three week period between the announcement of final list of candidates and date of polling.
- b) Election campaign means the promotion of the policies, offers and promises that the candidates make to the voters to fulfil, if they are elected.
- c) Political parties prepare their election manifestos.
- d) In election campaigns, political parties try to focus public attention on some big issues.

19. Arrange the following in correct sequence with respect to the period in which the event occurred:
- Wall Street Exchange crashed.
 - Political radicalisation was heightened by the economic crisis.
 - Industrial production was reduced to 40 percent.
 - Hitler joined a small group called the German Workers' Party.
- a) iv, iii, ii, i b) i, ii, iii, iv c) iv, ii, i, iii d) ii, i, iii, iv
20. What was the most important result of the Spartacus League uprising in Germany in
- The Weimar Republic crushed the rebellion
 - The Spartacists founded the Communist Party of Germany
 - The Weimar government accepted the demands of the Spartacus League
 - Both (a) and (b)

SECTION - B (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

4 × 2 = 8

21. Analyse any two effects of the First World War on Russia.
22. State any two features of the Himalayan Mountains.
23. Describe the clauses for institutional arrangements in the Indian Constitutions.

OR

Why did constitution makers advocate to incorporate the changes in the constitution?

24. Suggest any two measures to mitigate Educated Unemployment Problem.

SECTION - C (SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

5 × 3 = 15

25. Differentiate between the ideas of liberals, radicals and conservatives.
26. Modern farming methods require the farmers to start with more cash than before. Why?
27. "The employment structure is characterised by self-employment in primary sector." Explain.

OR

Why will a firm not like to employ a worker with ill-health? How does it affect the working environment?

28. The army is the most disciplined and corruption free organization in the country. Therefore the army should rule the country. Give reason.
29. Why the houses in Rajasthan have thick wall and flat roofs?

SECTION - D (LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

4 × 5 = 20

30. Explain any five reasons why Russian people wanted the Czar to withdraw from the First World War?

OR

How was the February Revolution able to bring down the monarchy in Russia?

31. Compare the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the Peninsular plateau.
32. Explain any five ill effects of unemployment in India.

OR

Do you think that people appear employed in disguised unemployment?

33. "Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible", explain.

SECTION - E (CASE BASED QUESTIONS)

34. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a genocidal war, which resulted in the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. The number of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish civilians, 70,000 Germans. Nazis devised an unprecedented means of killing people, that is, by gassing them in various killing centers. The Nuremberg Tribunal sentenced only eleven leading Nazis to death. Many others were imprisoned for life. The retribution did come, yet the punishment of the Nazis was far short of the brutality and extent of their crimes. The Allies did not want to be as harsh on defeated Germany as they had been after the First World War.

- i. What is a genocidal war? **1**
- ii. Name the killing centers employed for mass killing. **1**
- iii. What was the reason behind killing these 70,000 Germans? **2**

35. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

The health of a person helps him to realise his/her potential and the ability to fight illness. He/She will not be able to maximise his/her output to the overall growth of the organisation. Indeed; health is an indispensable basis for realising one's well-being. Henceforth, improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country. Our national policy, too, aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional service with a special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population. Over the last five decades, India has built a vast health infrastructure and has also developed the manpower required at primary, secondary and tertiary sector in government, as well as, in the private sector. These measures, which have been adopted, have increased the life expectancy to over 68.3 years in 2014. Infant mortality rate (IMR) has come down from 147 in 1951 to 34 in 2016. Crude birth rates have dropped to 20.4 and death rates to 6.4 within the same duration of time. Increase in life expectancy and improvement in childcare are useful in assessing the future progress of the country. Increase in longevity of life is an indicator of good quality of life marked by self-confidence. Reduction in infant mortality involves the protection of children from infection, ensuring the nutrition of both the mother and the child, and childcare. There are many places in India which do not have even these basic facilities. There are only 381 medical colleges in the country and 301 dental colleges. Just four states, like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have the maximum number of colleges.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. What does a decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate of a country signifies? **1**

- ii. "Infant mortality rate (IMR) has come down from 147 in 1951 to 34 in 2016". What do you mean by IMR? 2
- iii. Which of the following is correct regarding national health policy? 1
 - a. Aimed towards improving access to health services among the underprivileged classes.
 - b. Aimed towards improving access to nutrition among the underprivileged classes.
 - c. Aimed towards improving access to health services and nutrition among the privileged classes.
 - d. Both (a) and (b)

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Each state is divided into a specific number of Assembly constituencies. In this case, the elected representative is called the Member of Legislative Assembly or an MLA. Each Parliamentary constituency has within it several assembly constituencies. The same principle applies for Panchayat and Municipal elections. Each village or town is divided into several 'wards' that are like constituencies. Each ward elects one member of the village or the urban local body. Sometimes these constituencies are counted as 'seats', for each constituency represents one seat in the assembly. When we say that 'Lok Dal won 60 seats' in Haryana, it means that candidates of Lok Dal won in 60 assembly constituencies in the state and thus Lok Dal had 60 MLAs in the state assembly. Once the constituencies are decided, the next step is to decide who can and who cannot vote. This decision cannot be left to anyone till the last day. In a democratic election, the list of those who are eligible to vote is prepared much before the election and given to everyone. This list is officially called the Electoral Roll and is commonly known as the Voters' List.

- i) What are the members of state assembly called? 1
 - ii) How the division of the village or town is done for the election purpose? 2
 - iii) After the constituencies are decided, what is the next step? 1
- 37. a)** Three items A, B, and C are shown in the given outline map of France. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. Attempt any two 2
- i) Port related to slave trade
 - ii) Region not affected by the great fear
 - iii) Epicenters of main panic movement
- b)** On the given outline map of India, identify the locations with the help of specified information. 3
- i. On the physical map of India, A is a plateau that lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges. Identify it.
 - ii. On the same map, B is marked as the highest peak of the Western Ghats. Identify it.
 - iii. On the same map locate and label Southernmost Point of India.

France



ARABIAN SEA

BAY OF BENGAL

INDIAN OCEAN

— International Boundary
- - - State/UT Boundary

Map not to scale

Copyright © 2019 www.mapsofindia.com