

PT-2/HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2022-23
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time – 3 hrs.

Class – IX

M.M. : 80

Date – 12.09.2022 (Monday)

Name of the student _____ Section _____

General Instructions -

- The question paper has **34** questions in all.
- Marks are indicated against each question.
- Questions from serial number **1** to **16** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- Section-B Question No. **17** to **19** are source based questions.
- Questions from serial number **20** to **28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- Questions from serial number **29** to **32** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- Question numbers **33, 34** are map based questions of **5 marks** with two parts - from History (2 marks) and from Geography (3 marks)

Section-A

Very Short Answer Questions

1. The book 'The spirit of the laws' was written by **1**
A. John Locke B. Montesquieu C. Rousseau D. None of the these

2. **Assertion (A)** : After his accession, Louis XVI found an empty treasury. **1**
Reason (R) : Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France.

Codes

- 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.

3. **1**



Name the typical Soviet hat worn by the soldier in the picture.

- A. Fedora B. Budeonovka C. Trilby D. Snapback

4. Match the following

List I	List II
1. Karl Marx	A. Leader of Bolshevik Party
2. Lenin	B. Tsar of Russia
3. Stalin	C. Father of Communism
4. Nicholas II	D. Collectivisation Programme.

1

Codes

A. I-C, ii-A, iii-D, iv-B

B. I-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B

C. I-B, ii-A, iii-D, iv-C

D. I-A, ii-C, iii-D, iv-B

5. The Tropic of Cancer passes through which north-eastern state of India?

1

A. Meghalaya

B. Mizoram

C. Assam

D. Manipur

6. Name two states that share border with Nepal.

1

7. Explain the term 'Multiple Cropping'.

1

8. A typical farmer's capital includes tractor, turbines, plough, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and cash in hand. Which of these combinations can be classified as working capital?

1

(A) Tractor, turbine, plough

(B) Seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, cash in hand

(C) Plough, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides

(D) Plough, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, cash in hand

9. Give two examples of food crops which are also used as cattle feed.

1

10. What do you understand by 'people as a resource'?

1

OR

(Fill the blank with an appropriate word)

Manufacturing and construction are included in _____ sector of economy.

11. **Assertion (A)** :- Modern farming methods require the farmers to start with more cash than before.

1

Reason (R) :- Farming requires a great deal of hard work.

(A) 'A' is true but 'R' is false.

(B) 'A' is false but 'R' is true.

(C) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'.

(D) Both 'A' and 'R' are true but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'.

12. How the principal of 'one person one vote one value' was not followed in Fiji?

1

13. **Assertion (A)** - A democratic government can do whatever it likes, simply because it has won an election.

1

Reason (R) - A democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizen's rights.

Choose the correct option from the following Codes

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are correct, 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

14. Match the following leaders with their roles in the making of the constitution 1

1. Motilal Nehru	A. President of Constituent Assembly
2 B.R Ambedkar	B. Member of the Constituent Assembly
2. Rajendra Prasad	C. Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
4. Sarojini Naidu	D. Prepared a constitution for India in 1928

A. I-D, ii-C, iii-A, iv-B

B. I-D, ii-A, iii-C, iv-B

C. I-B, ii-C, iii-A, iv-D

D. I-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B

15. What makes India a Republic? Who is the current president of India? 1

16. Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity. 1

The speech given above is historically important .Who gave this famous speech and on which occasion the speech was given?

Section-B

17. Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions that follow

In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension. Pakistani media, human rights organisations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud. In August 2002 he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies. So Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself.

17.1. When General Pervez Musharraf did led a military coup in Pakistan? 1

A. October 1999

B. July 1997

C. August 2000

D. April 2000

- 17.2. LFO stands for _____
- A. Legal formal order B. Legal foreign order 1
C. Legal Framework order D. None of the above

17.3. Why Pakistan under General Musharraf cannot be called a democracy? 2

18. India has many lakes. These differ from each other in the size, and other characteristics. Most lakes are permanent; some contain water only during the rainy season, like the lakes in the basins of inland drainage of semi-arid regions. There are some of the lakes which are the result of the action of glaciers and ice sheets, while the others have been formed by wind, river action, and human activities.

A meandering river across a flood plain forms cut-offs that later develop into ox-bow lakes. Spits and bars form lagoons in the coastal areas, Lakes in the region of inland drainage are sometimes seasonal; for example, the Sambhar lake in Rajasthan, which is a salt water lake. Its water is used for producing salt. Most of the fresh water lakes are in the Himalayan region. They are of glacial origin. In other words, they formed when glaciers dug out a basin, which was later filled with snowmelt.

Apart from natural lakes, the damming of the rivers for the generation of hydel power has also led to the formation of Lakes such as Guru Gobind Sagar.

18.1 Name any two lakes which are also lagoons. 1

18.2. What is an oxbow lake? 1

18.3. State any two economic benefits of lake? 2

19. Health

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. There are many places in India which do not have even these basic facilities. There are only 542 medical colleges in the country and 313 dental colleges. Just four states, like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have the maximum number of medical colleges.

19.1. Why improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of a country? 1

19.2. How the Govt has been trying to improve health infrastructure? 1

19.3. Write at least two aims of national policy in terms of health. 2

Section-C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

20. What was the condition of women in France before the revolution. (Three Points) 3
21. What were the legislation taken up to abolish slave trade from France. 3
22. Write any three Global influence of the Russian Revolution. 3

OR

Describe any three effects of World War –I on Russia.

23. Mention three point of difference between Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats. 3
24. Mention the significance of Himalayas. 3

OR

Give reasons for high density of population in Northern Plains

25. Write any one role of education in human capital formation? Mention the features of 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'. 3 (1+2)

OR

How does unemployment affect the overall growth of an economy?

26. Explain land as resource. Explain any two ways to sustain land. 3
27. Explain any three essential features of democracy. 3
28. What is constitution? Why do we need a constitution? 3

Section-D

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

29. Explain the ideologies of Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives. 5

OR

Write a note on collectivisation programme initiated in Russia.

30. Write main features of River Indus under the following headings: 5
- (a) Source (b) Tributaries
- (c) Areas drained (d) Extent of Indus Plain
- (e) Indus Water Treaty.

31. Why are women employed in low paid work? 5

OR

What is the difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment?

32. Why is the constitution of India acceptable to the Indians even today? (Five points) 5

OR

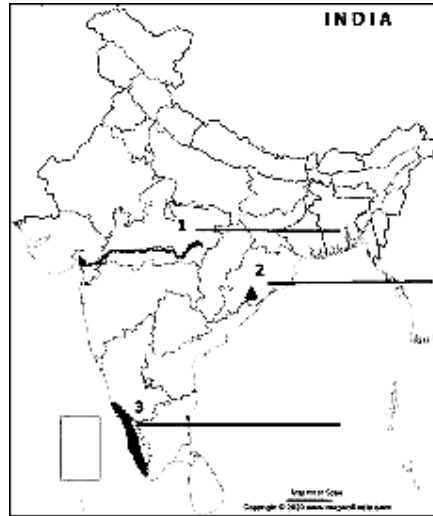
What are the factors that contributed to the drafting of Indian Constitution?

Section-E

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

33. Features are marked by numbers in the given political map of India. Identify/ Mark these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. 3

1. River of Peninsular India that forms an estuary
2. Highest peak of the eastern ghats.
3. Coastal plains in Kerala.



34. (a) On the given map of France, identify place 'A' where volunteers sung the National Anthem of France. 1



- (b) On the given world Map identify the country that is the part of Allied powers. 1

