

PT4/ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2022-23

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time - 3 hrs.

Class – IX

M.M. – 80

Name of the student _____ Section _____ Date - 20.02.2023 (Monday)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- Question paper comprises of six sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- **Section-A** – Question 1 to 20 are objective type questions 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
- **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.
- **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- **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).
- 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.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A

- Q.1 The French women demanded the right 1
a) to vote. b) to be elected by the assembly.
c) to hold political office. d) all of the above
- Q.2 In the context of Russia what was 'KULAK'? 1
a) a collective farm b) a Russian Church
c) well-to-do peasants d) landless labourers
- Q.3 Identify the person given in the image and name the party he led. 1



- Q.4 Based on the statement given below select the most suitable options: 1
 Assertion (A): The expansion of railway was detrimental for the forest of India.
 Reason (R): Timber was needed for making sleepers and the locomotives used wood as fuel.
 a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is true but R is false.
 d) A is false but R is true.

- Q.5 Identify the physical feature with the help of the clues given below. 1
 I) It lies to the North of the Narmada river.
 II) It is bounded by the Aravalis on the North-West.
 III) The Chotanagpur plateau marks the further eastward extension.
 IV) 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.

Options:

- a) Shiwalik b) Central Highlands c) Purvanchal d) Eastern Ghats.
 Q.6 "Wildlife Protection Act" in India was implemented in the year 1
 a) 1951 b) 1965 c) 1972 d) 1981

- Q.7 Match the following. 1

List - I	List - II
a. Monsoon	i. is also the season for localised thunderstorms, associated with violent winds and torrential downpours.
b. ITCZ	ii. winter rainfall that are of immense importance for the cultivation of 'rabi' crops.
c. Kaal Baisakhi	iii. refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year
d. Mahawat	iv. This is where the northeast and the southeast trade winds converge.

- a) a- iii, b - iv, c - i, d - ii b) a- iii, b - ii, c - i, d - iv
 c) a- iv, b - i, c - ii, d - iii d) a- iii, b - i, c - ii, d - iv
 Q.8 Who among the following was not the member of the Constituent Assembly? 1
 a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Rajendra Prasad
 c) T. T. Krishnamacari d) Pt. Jawharlal Nehru

- Q.9 A set of norms and guidelines to be followed by political parties and candidates during 1
 elections is called:
 a) Constituency b) rigging c) Code of conduct d) turnout

- Q.10 Match the following 1

Column A	Column B
A. Right to Freedom	1. Freedom to propagate one's own religion
B. Right to Freedom of religion	2. Freedom of speech and expression
C. Right against Exploitation	3. Abolition of Untouchability
D. Right to Equality	4. Ban on bonded labour

Codes

- Q.17 The states that were first to try out modern farming methods are:- 1
- Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh
 - Punjab, Haryana and Eastern Uttar Pradesh
 - Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal
 - Odisha, West Bengal and Gujarat
- Q.18 It is a situation under which a person is willing to work but fails to find any gainful work or job, known as _____ 1
- Unemployment
 - Disguised Unemployment
 - Educated Unemployment
 - Seasonal Unemployment
- Q.19 Assertion (A) :- Antyodaya Anna Yojana was launched in December 2000. 1
- Reason (R) :- Under this scheme one crore of the poorest among the BPL families covered under the targeted public distribution system were identified.
- 'A' is true but 'R' is false.
 - 'A' is false but 'R' is true.
 - Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'.
 - Both 'A' and 'R' are true but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'.
- Q.20 'Green Revolution' is related to:- 1
- Control flood
 - Produce fish
 - Grain production
 - Milk production

SECTION - B

- Q.21 Elaborate any two effects of February Revolution in Russia. 2
- Q.22 Define the term 'Apartheid'. 2
- Q.23 Mention any two features of Cold weather season. 2

OR

How monsoon acts as a unifying bond?

- Q.24 Write a short note on Social exclusion. 2

SECTION - C

- Q.25 Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the 19th and 20th century. 3

OR

Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origin could be traced to the French Revolution. (any three)

- Q.26 Name any three medicinal plants found in India with atleast one use of each. 3

OR

Mention any three steps taken by the Government to protect flora and fauna?

- Q.27 Discuss any three schemes launched by the Government to ensure food security in India. 3

OR

Why buffer stock is created by the government?



What does the picture depict? Mention the merits of political competition?

Q.29 Describe current government strategy of poverty alleviation programmes.

SECTION - D

Q.30 Trace the main features of the foreign policy of Hitler after coming into power.

OR

“Good German children are subjected to a process of Nazi schooling a prolonged period of ideological training.” Justify the statement by elaborating the various measures taken by the Nazi Government.

Q.31 Define Census? Mention any four problems faced by India due to rapidly rising population?

OR

“Quality of people is more important than quantity of people”. Explain in five points.

Q.32 “This court controls the judicial administration in the country. Its decisions are binding on all other courts of the country” – Which institution has been signified through this quote. Describe the powers and functions of this Court.

OR

Explain the powers of the Prime Minister.

Q.33 What are the problems of the functioning of ration shops?

OR

Write a note on the role of cooperatives in providing food and related items.

SECTION - E

Q.34 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Rubber extraction in the Putumayo ‘Everywhere in the world, conditions of work in plantations were horrific. The extraction of rubber in the Putumayo region of the Amazon, by the Peruvian Rubber Company (with British and Peruvian interests) was dependent on the forced labour of the local Indians, called Huitotos. From 1900-1912, the Putumayo output of 4000 tons of rubber was associated with a decrease of some 30,000 among the Indian population due to torture, disease and flight. A letter by an employee of a rubber company describes how the rubber was collected. The manager summoned hundreds of Indians to the station: He grasped his carbine and machete and began the slaughter of these defenceless Indians, leaving the ground covered with 150 corpses, among them, men, women and children. Bathed in blood and appealing for mercy, the survivors were heaped with the dead and burned to death, while the manager shouted, “I want to exterminate all the Indians who do not

obey my orders about the rubber that I require them to bring in.”

- a) Who were ‘Huitotos’?
- b) Why was the Indian population decreased between 1900 to 1912?
- c) Describe the inhuman practices by the foreign rulers against the rubber plantation labourers.

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

4

These are the most widespread forests of India. They spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm. Trees of this forest type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided. The former is found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm.

These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country — northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Odisha and Chhattisgarh, and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats. Teak is the most dominant species of this forest. Bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun and mulberry are other commercially important species.

These forests are found in the rainier parts of the Peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. There are open stretches, in which teak, sal, peepal and neem grow. A large part of this region has been cleared for cultivation and some parts are used for grazing. In these forests, the common animals found are lion, tiger, pig, deer and elephant. A huge variety of birds, lizards, snakes and tortoises are also found here.

- a) Identify the forest. (1)
- b) What are the two classifications of these forests? (1)
- c) How are these forests different from Tropical Rain Forests?
(Mention two differences) (2)

Q.36 **Source –A**

4

Those who crafted the Indian Constitution felt that it has to be in accordance with people’s aspirations and changes in the society. They did not see it as sacred, static and unalterable law. So, they made provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called constitutional amendments.

The Constitution describes the institutional arrangements in a very legal language. It defines who will have how much power to take decisions. And it put limits to what the government can do by providing some rights to the citizen that cannot be violated.

Source –B

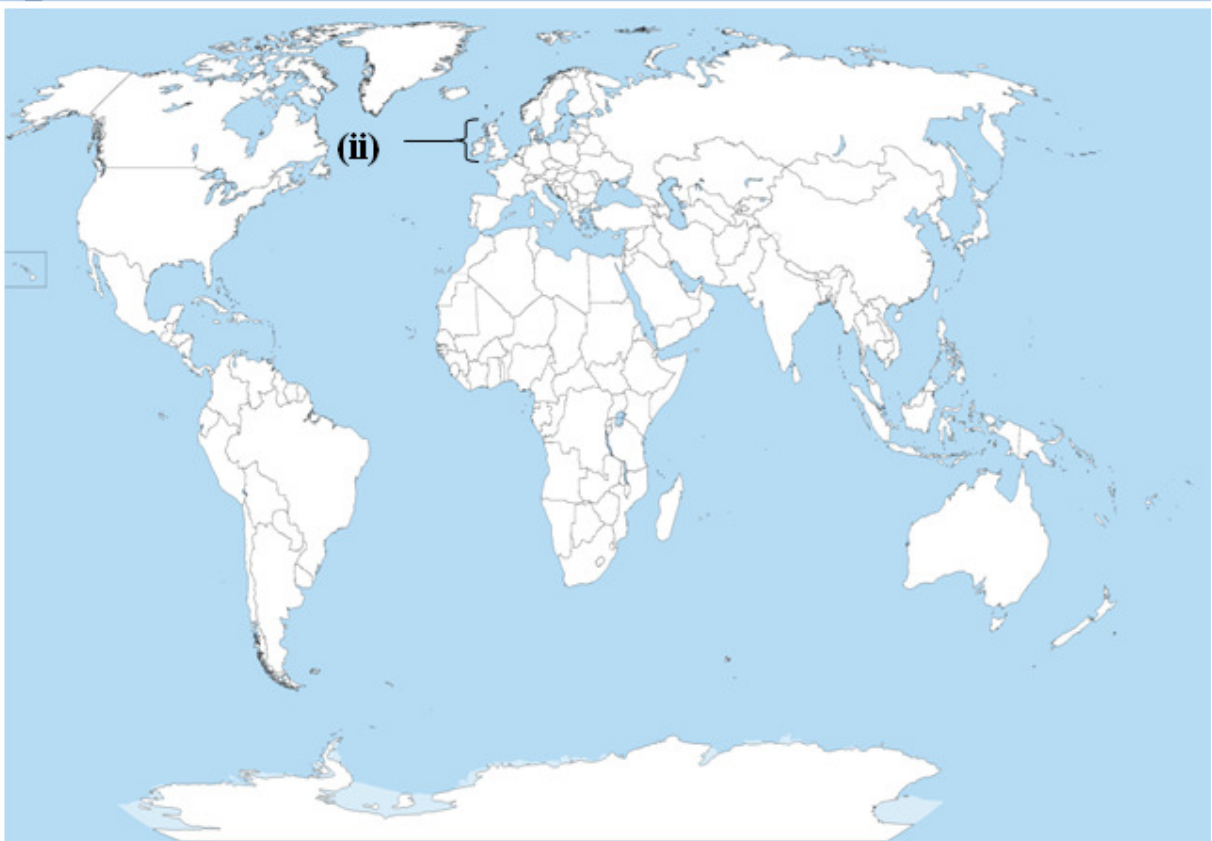
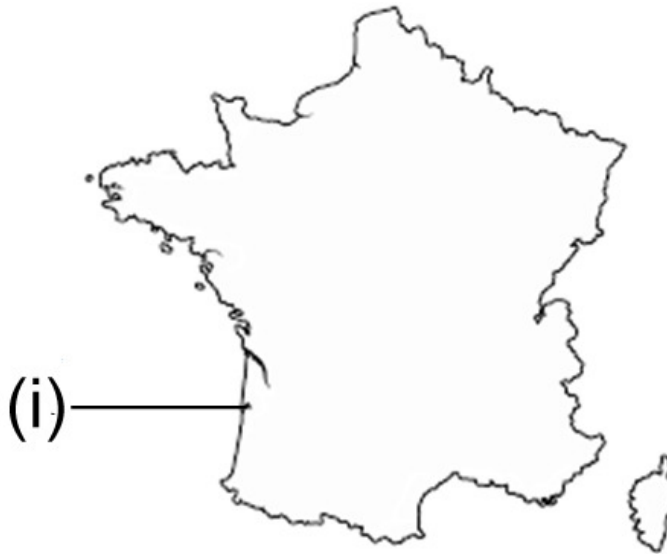
Despite all these difficulties, there was one big advantage for the makers of the Indian Constitution. Unlike South Africa, they did not have to create a consensus about what a democratic India should look like. Much of this consensus had evolved during the freedom struggle. Our national movement was not merely a struggle against a foreign rule. It was also a struggle to rejuvenate our country and to transform our society and politics. There were sharp differences of opinion within the freedom struggle about the path India should take after Independence. Such differences exist even today. Yet some basic ideas had come to be accepted by almost everyone.

- 36.1 Why do you think Constitution framers make provisions for amendments in the Constitution?
- 36.2 What do you understand by the term Institutional arrangements?
- 36.3 To what extent it was difficult for India to frame a Constitution after Independence for a unified India?

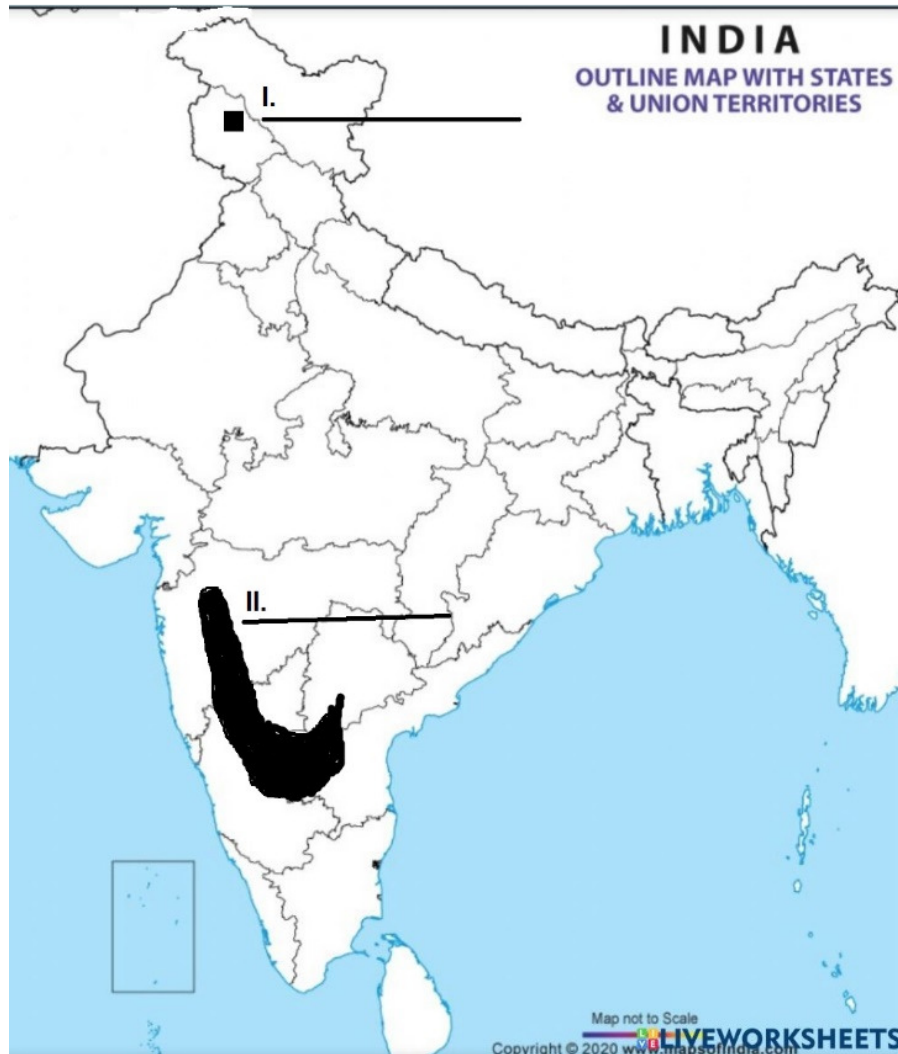
SECTION - F

Q.37 Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of France and world 2
a respectively. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- i) A port of France related to Slave Trade.
- ii) A place of Allied powers.



Q.37 b There are a total of three questions. Two features I and II have been marked on the given 3
outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near
them. On the same outline map of India, locate and label any one of the following with
suitable symbol.



- i) A wildlife sanctuary in Jammu and Kashmir.
- ii) A vegetation type-
- iii) Least densely populated state of India

OR

- iii) Most densely populated state of India.

