

J B ACADEMY, AYODHYA
Annual Examination
Class - IX Subject - Social Science

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D, and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C contains Q. 25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. Section D – Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. 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).

SECTION – A

Q.1. Which group of people didn't join the Jacobin club?

- A) Artisans B) Shopkeepers C) Daily wages workers D) Men with property

Q.2 Which of these books was written by John Locke?

- A) The spirit of laws B) The two treaties of the government
C) The social contract D) All of the above

Q.3 What was the system of Blangdongdiensten?

- A) System of Education B) Industrialisation
C) First imposition on rent of the land and then exemption D) None of the above

Q.4 Which of the following is/are correct regarding what the liberals wanted?

- A) Not to tolerate all religions B) To oppose the uncontrolled powers of dynastic rulers
C) Universal adult franchise D) Government appointed by the King

Q.5 Which of these features is/are necessary to provide the basic Rights to the citizens?

- A) Citizens to be free to think B) To be free to form associations
C) Should be free to raise protests D) All the above

Q.6 Which of these is an example of perfect democracy?

- A. USA B. INDIA C. UK D. Not possible

Q.7 Which of these is permitted under the code of conduct for the election campaign?

- A. Use of place of worship for election propaganda.
B. Use of government vehicles for elections.
C. Use of media
D. Once elections are announced, providing public facilities

Q.8. Jadidists were within the Russian empire.

- (A) Muslim reformers (B) Muslim educationists
(C) Parsi reformers (D) German refugees

- Q.9.** Once the Lok Sabha passes the money-bill the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by
 (A) 14 days (B) 15 days (C) 16 days (D) 17 days
- Q.10.** Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
 (A) The Chief Justice of India (B) The Prime Minister of India
 (C) The President of India (D) The Law Minister of India
- Q.11.** In modern farming method farmers are using
 A) HYV seeds B) Pesticides C) Bullocks D) Both A and B
- Q.12.** The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. This statement comes under which category
 A) Seasonal unemployment B) Disguised unemployment
 C) Educated unemployment D) None of the above
- Q.13.** Which country has the largest concentration of the poor?
 A) Pakistan and Sri Lanka B) Australia and New Zealand
 C) Indonesia and Japan D) Bangladesh and UK
- Q.14.** Which one of these ration cards was issued by the Government of India?
 A) BPL B) APL C) Antyodaya D) All of these
- Q.15.** What is MSP?
 A) Minimum saving price B) Minimum support price
 C) Maximum support price D) None of these
- Q.16.** If you intend to visit Kavarati during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to?
 (A) Puducherry (B) Lakshadweep
 (C) Andaman & Nicobar (D) Diu and Daman
- Q.17.** Which one of the following bio-reserves of India is not included in the world network of bio-reserve?
 (A) Manas (B) Nilgiri (C) Gulf of Mannar (D) Nanda Devi
- Q.18.** Which term is used to denote animal species of a particular region or period?
 (A) Fauna (B) Ferns (C) Flora (D) None of these
- Q.19.** According to the census 2001, a 'literate' person is one who
 (A) Can read and write his/her name
 (B) Can read and write any language
 (C) Is 7 years old and can read and write any language with understanding
 (D) Knows the 3'R's (reading, writing, arithmetic)
- Q.20.** India achieved multi-faceted socio-economic progress during which of the following periods?
 (A) Since ancient times (B) During medieval period
 (C) In the 21st century (D) During the last five decades

SECTION - B

- Q.21.** India is a Sovereign country. Justify the statement.
- Q.22.** Write forms of Untouchability still in practice in some remote areas of our country as per P. Sainath news report published in 1999.
- Q.23.** What are the non-farming activities of village Palampur?
- Q.24.** What are the indicators of poverty by social scientists?

SECTION - C

- Q.25.** What were the three demands of the 'April Thesis'?
- Q.26.** Who were undesirables in Nazi Germany?
- Q.27.** Mention the role of rivers in the country's economy.

OR

Write the specialty of the Narmada basin.

- Q.28.** Write all the factors affecting India's climate.
- Q.29.** Which groups are vulnerable and how can government strategy help them?

SECTION - D

- Q.30.** Write at least five causes responsible for the rise of Hitler in Germany write?
- Q.31.** Write the steps involved in our system of election. Give at least 5 relevant points.
- Q.32.** Explain Tropical deciduous forest under these headings ;
Climate, Places where it exists, Flora, and Fauna.
- Q.33.** What is population growth? Explain the process of population growth/change.

SECTION - E

- Q.34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+2)**

The Himalayas, are geologically young and structurally fold mountains that stretch over the Himalayas' northern borders of India. This mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2,400 Km. Their width varies from 400 Km in Kashmir to 150 Km in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half. The Himalayas consists of three parallel ranges in their longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northernmost range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 meters. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

The folds of the Great Himalayas are asymmetrical in nature. The core of this part of the Himalayas is composed of granite. It is perennially snowbound, and a number of glaciers descend from this range.

Q1 . The Great or Inner Himalayas is also known as?

Q.2 Give two features of the folds of the Great Himalayas.

Q3. Give two features of the Inner Himalayas.

Q.35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+2)

August 13th, 1990, the Government of India issued an order. It was called an Office Memorandum like all government orders. The joint secretary and officer in the department of personnel and training public grievances and pensions signed the order. It was quite short barely one page. The government issues hundreds of orders in every day on different matters but this one was very important and became a source of controversy for several years.

Based on the understanding of the paragraph answer the following questions.

Q1. What is the meaning of Office Memorandum?

Q2. Which government was in power in 1990?

Q3. Why it became a source of controversy for years?

Q.36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+2)

Around 1890 Surantiko Samin, of randublatsung village, a teak forest village began state ownership of the forest. He argued that the state had not created the wind water earth and woods so it can not own it. Soon a widespread movement developed . Among those who helped it organized were coming sons-in-law. By 1907, 3000 families protested by lying down on the land when the Dutch came to survey it while others refused to pay taxes or fines or perform labour.

Based on the understanding of the paragraph answer the following questions.

Q1 Who was Surantiko?

Q2 What was his challenge?

Q3 How Samins supporters reacted when Dutch authorities came to serve the forest?

SECTION - F

Q.37 a. Two Places A and B are shown in the given outline map of France. Identify the places with the help of the given information and write their correct names.

(i) A fortress prison stormed by the people of France in 1789.

(ii) Port of France related to the slave trade.

b. Locate on the map of India.

(i) Mark any two capital cities of India.

(ii) Locate the peak K2 and Kanchenjunga.

(III) Locate Kanha or Ranthambhor National Park.



