

Pratap Public School, Karnal

Mid-Term Examination (2023)

Class - IX

Subject - Social Science

M.M : 80

Time : 3 Hrs

Name Roll No. Section

General Instructions:-

- i) All the questions are compulsory.
- ii) Internal choice is given in few questions.
- iii) Attempt neatly
- iv) Marks are indicated against each question.

HISTORY: 20. MARKS

1. Triangular slave trade was held between: (1)
 - a) Europe, America and Africa
 - b) Spain, Portugal and France
 - c) Egypt, India and England
 - d) India, England and America
2. The National Anthem of France 'Marseillaise' was composed by: (1)
 - a) Jean Paul Marat
 - b) Olympe de Gouges
 - c) Roget de L'Isle
 - d) Georges Danton
3. Who wanted Russian society as tolerated by all religions? (1)
 - a) Liberals
 - b) Radicals
 - c) Conservatives
 - d) None of the above
4. Who introduced collectivization of land in Russia? (1)
 - a) Lenin
 - b) Stalin
 - c) Kerenski
 - d) Father Gapon
5. Discuss briefly the ideas of Karl Marx. (2)

OR

Write a few lines about the Kulaks.

6. Describe the divisions of French society during the 18th century. (3)
7. Why did Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917? (5)

OR

What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October revolution in Russia

8. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follows: (4)

The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed the middle class, who earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woollen and silk textiles that were either exported or bought by the richer members of society. In addition to merchants and manufacturers, the third estate included professions such as lawyers or administrative officials. All of these were educated and believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. Rather, a person's social position must depend on his merit. These ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all, were put forward by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau. In his Two Treatises of Government, Locke sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch.

- i) Which new social group emerged in 18 th century? (1)
- ii) Which groups of people were included in Third Estate? (1)
- iii) Which philosopher put forward the ideas of people of the Third Estate? What was these ideas? (2)

9. Map work.

On the provided outlined world map three places/ countries have been marked as A, B and C, identify the same and label on the same map along with the space given.

- Attempt any two.** (2× 1 = 2)
- A the place where the French revolution of 1789 was started
 - B Country took part in World War I as Central Power
 - C The country that took part in World War I as Allied Powers.

POLITICAL SCIENCE: 20 MARKS

1. The Chinese government is not democratic even though elections are held there because (1)
 - a) Army participates in elections
 - b) Government is responsive to the people
 - c) Elections are conducted with the help of the army.
 - d) It does not ensure political equality
2. Democracy the quality of decision-making. (1)
 - a) Deteriorates
 - b) Improves
 - c) Speed up
 - d). None of the above
3. Which two among the following countries have allowed only the ruling parties to contest elections? (1)

1) USA	II) India.
III) China.	IV) Mexico

Options:

 - a) I and II
 - b) II and IV
 - c) III and IV
 - d) I and IV
4. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly? (1)
 - a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - b) BR Ambedkar
 - c) KM Munshi
 - d) HC Mukherjee
5. The system of apartheid divide people on the basis of their:(1)
 - a) Skin colour
 - b) Nationality
 - c) Religion
 - d) Native place
6. 'Republic' in context of our constitution means: (1)
 - a) Head of the state is an elected person.
 - b) Government will not favour any religion.
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
7. Voter's list is officially called (1)
 - a) Citizen's Roll
 - b) Election Roll
 - c) Electoral Roll
 - d) Voter's Roll

8. Who is responsible for free and fair elections in India? (1)
- a) Prime Minister
b) President
c) Council of Ministers
d) Election Commission of India
9. What is the preamble of the constitution? State any one point of significance. (2)
10. Explain the meaning of the terms Secular and Sovereign. (2)
11. Discuss any three demerits of Democratic government. (3)
12. Explain the major five challenges faced by election system in India. (5)

OR

Mention any five minimum conditions of democratic elections.

GEOGRAPHY- 20 MARKS

1. is the largest Peninsular river. (1)
- a) The Mahanadi
b) The Godavari
c) The Ganga
d) None of these
2. The rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels due to the deposition of silt are called..... (1)
- a) Valleys
b) Tributaries
c) Distributaries
d) Duns
3. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as (1)
- Himalayas
a) Purvachal
b) Assam
c) Kumaon
d) Himadri
4. Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course? (2)
5. Write a brief note on the "Peninsular Plateau" of India. (3)
6. Classify the Northern Plains on the basis of the variations in the relief features. Write their important characteristics. (5)

OR

Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers. (5)

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

Northern Plains has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems namely- the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their Tributaries.

This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvial in a vast Basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh Sq. Km. The plain being about 2400km long and 240-to 320 km broad, is a densely physiographic divisions. With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable Climate it is agriculturally a productive part of India.

- i) Name the rivers Which have formed the Northern Plains. (1)
- ii) Which soil has made this plain fertile? (1)
- iii) Why is the Northern Plains a densely populated region? (2)
8. On an outline map of India locate and label any three of the following locations. (3)
- A- Wular Lake
B- Kanchenjunga
C- Vindhya

ECONOMICS-20 MARKS

1. Which one of the following is the most labour-absorbing sectors of the Indian Economy?
A- Primary sector (1)
B- Tertiary sector
C- Secondary sector
D- Private Sector
2. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and Choose the correct option: Options are: (1)
(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.
Assertion: Poverty is a major challenge for economic development.
Reason: Poverty is associated with low levels of human development, poor health, and low levels of productivity, which hinder economic growth.
3. The scheme for the establishment of residential schools to impart education to talented children from rural areas is (1)
A) Kendriya Vidyalayas
B) Navodaya Vidyalayas
C) Sarvodaya Vidyalayas
D) None of the above
4. The workforce population includes people from..... years. (1)
A) 14-45
B) 13-47
C) 15-59
D) 15-60
5. measures have reduced poverty in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. (1)
A) Land Reform Measures
B) Public Distribution System
C) Agricultural Development
D) All of these
6. Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India? (3)
7. Define 'Human Capital' and 'Human Capital Formation'. Name any two sources of human capital formation. (3)

OR

Analyze the role of education in human capital formation.

8. Give an account of interstate disparities of poverty in India. (5)

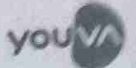
OR

State the various Poverty Alleviation Programmes introduced by the government of India.

9. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:
Sarva Siksha Abhiyan 'is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years by 2010. It is a time bound initiative of the central government, in partnership with the States, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education.' Along with it, bridge courses and back -to-school camps have been initiated to increase the enrollment in elementary education. Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status.
 - i) What do you mean by "Sarva Siksha Abhiyan"? (1)
 - ii) Who has taken initiative to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education? (1)
 - iii) Which measures have been taken to increase the attendance in the schools (2)

Name

Date



Std. Geography - Q No. 8

Roll No.

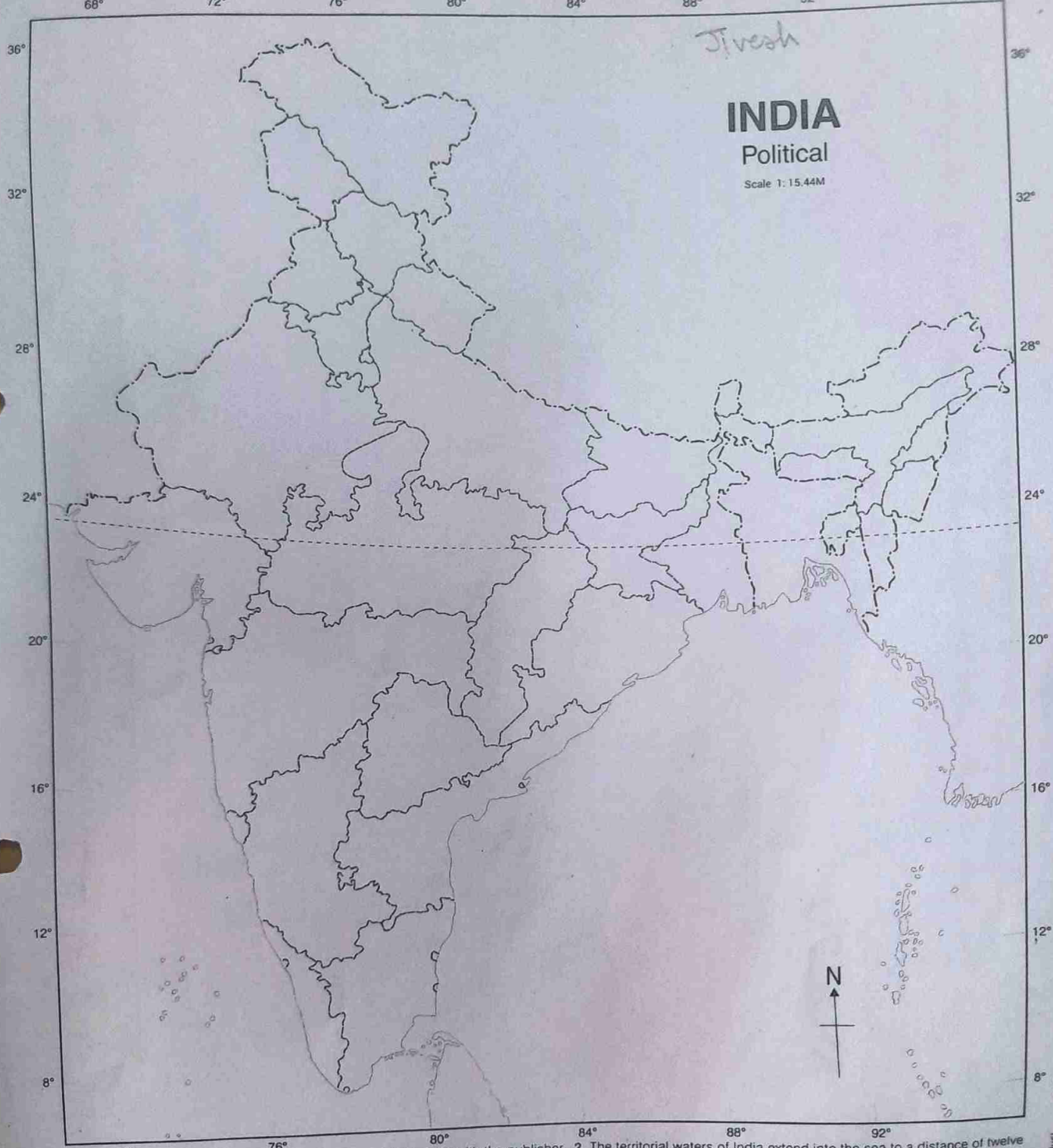
68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96°

Jivesh

INDIA

Political

Scale 1: 15.44M



1. The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher. 2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line. 3. The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh. 4. The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971," but have yet to be verified. 5. The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India. 6. The state boundaries between Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Governments concerned. 7. The spellings of names in this map, have been taken from various sources. 8. The administrative headquarters of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are at Hyderabad

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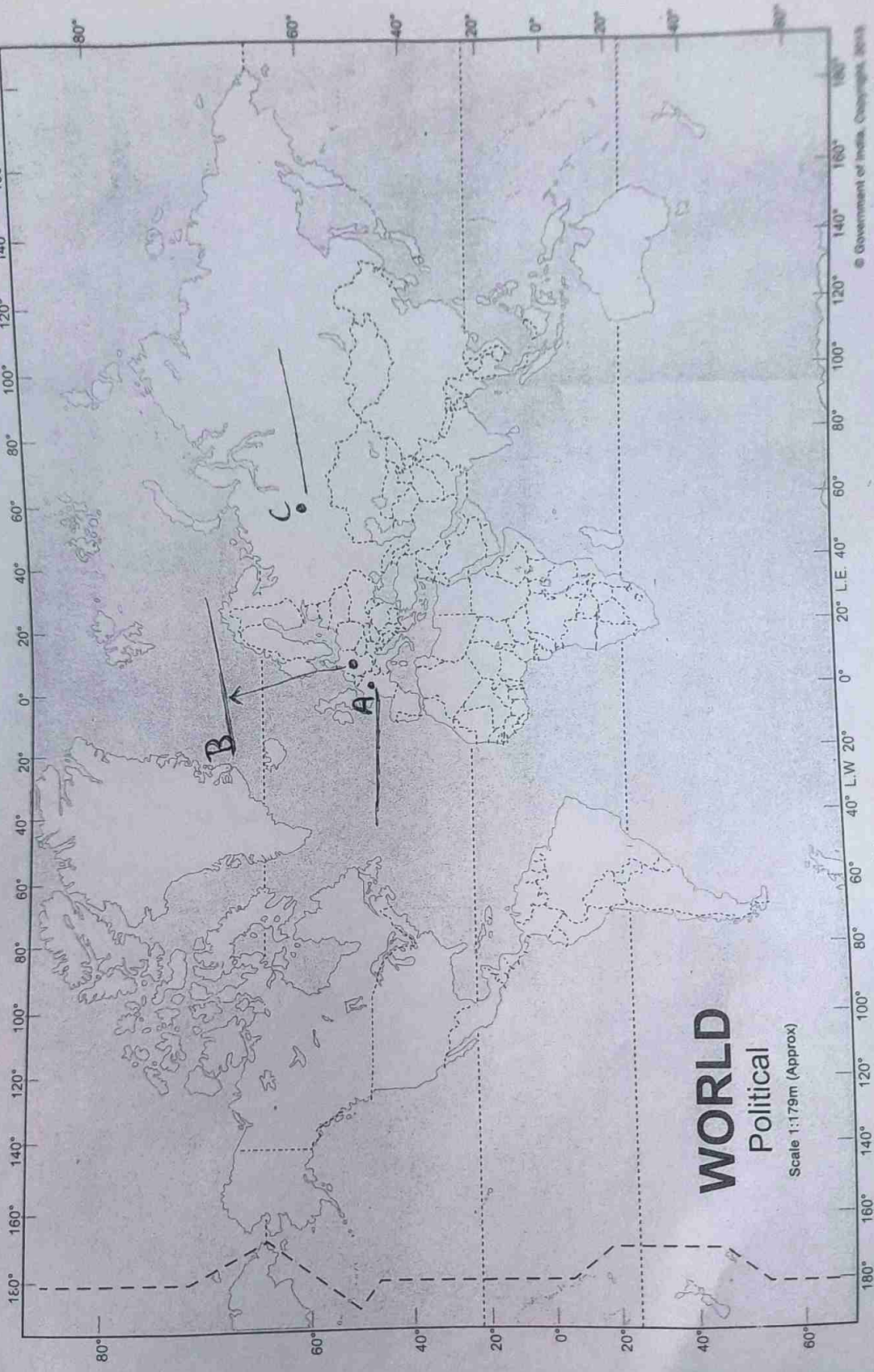
YOUVA

Name

History Div. 09

Date

Roll No.



WORLD
Political
Scale 1:179m (Approx)

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