



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
2nd Periodic Test (July 2024)
Class : IX
Subject : Social Science

SET-B

Time: 1 hr 30 min.

M.M. : 30

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.No.	Questions Section-A (History, Polity, Economics)	Marks										
1.	Napoleon Bonaparte was finally defeated in the battle of (a) Versailles in 1815 (b) Bordeaux in 1815 (c) Waterloo in 1815 (d) Nantes in 1815	1										
2.	Which of the following terms is used for measuring the crop produced on a given piece of land during a single year? (a) Cultivation (b) Productivity (c) Yield (d) Output	1										
3.	<p>Match the following:-</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Column- A</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Column- B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Social contract theory</td> <td>(i) Tithe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. A tax directly paid to the state</td> <td>(ii) Montesquieu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Division of powers theory</td> <td>(iii) Taille</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. A tax levied by Church equal to 1/10th of the agricultural products</td> <td>(iv) JohnLocke</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Options:- (a) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(iv) (b) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(iv) (c) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iv) (d) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)</p>	Column- A	Column- B	A. Social contract theory	(i) Tithe	B. A tax directly paid to the state	(ii) Montesquieu	C. Division of powers theory	(iii) Taille	D. A tax levied by Church equal to 1/10th of the agricultural products	(iv) JohnLocke	1
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4.	Assertion(A) : A minority is allowed to take decision on behalf of all the people. Reason(R) : The majority of people rule through their elected representative. Options:- (a) Both Assertion(A)and Reason(R)are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both Assertion(A) and Reason(R)are true, but R is not correct explanation of A. (c) A is true but R is false. (d) A is false but R is true.	1										
5.	What is the source of capital for the large farmers? (a) Banks and own savings (b) money lenders and relatives (c) Shopkeeper (d) poor farmers	1										
6.	What do you mean by Directory? Why was it removed from France?	2										
7.	How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?	2										
8.	Mention any two social causes of outbreak of French Revolution.	2										
9.	Explain the term physical capital.Mention its different types with examples.	3										
10.	Describe the divisions of the French society before the French Revolution.	3										
11.	Mention three instances which are exceptions of the principle of one person one vote and one value.	3										
Section-B(Geo)												
12.	The total length of the coastline of the Indian mainland is _____. a)7,512.6 km (b) 7,235.7 km c) 7,516.6 km (d) 7,045.6 km	1										
13.	Name the major physical divisions of India.	2										
14.	Differentiate between Andaman and Nicobar islands and Lakshadweep Islands. Write any two.	2										
15.	Justify the naming of Indian Ocean after India.	3										
16.	Locate and label on the political map of India:- (a) Indian desert (b) Anai Mudi	2										



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Q.No.	Questions Section-A (History, Political, Economics)	Marks										
1.	Who wrote an influential pamphlet 'What is the third Estate?' (a) Mirabeau (b) Abbe Sieyes (c) Jean- Paul (d) Olympe de Gouges	1										
2.	HYV seeds stands for (a) Heavy Yielding Variety Seeds (b) High Yielding Variety Seeds (c) Half Yielding Variety Seeds (d) None of the above	1										
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4.	Assertion(A) : Representative government considered the most common form of democracy. Reason(R) : People in democracy can sit together and take decision collectively. Options:- (a) Both Assertion(A) and Reason(R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both Asssertion(A) and Reason(R)are true and R is not correct explanation of A. (c) A is true and R is false. (d) A is false and R is true.	1										
5.	Working capital stands for (a) tools,machine and buildings (b) raw materials and money in hand (c) total share capital (d) fixed deposits in Financial Institutions	1										
6.	What was Bastille? Why was it hated by the people?	2(1+1)										
7.	Distinguish between multiple cropping and modern farming.	2										
8.	Explain any two political causes of outbreak of French Revolution.	2										
9.	"Democracy is the most popular form of Government emerging in modern times, still the shortcomings cannot be ruled off".Justify the statement by assessing any three shortcomings of democracy.	3										
10.	Mention any three demerits of Green Revolution.	3										
11.	Define Subsistence crisis. Write any two causes of it.	3(1+2)										
Section-B(Geo)												
12.	India's total area accounts for what percentage of the geographical area of the world? a) 2.4% b) 2.6% c) 3.2% d)2.8%	1										
13.	Write any two differences between Bhangar and Khadar.	2										
14.	Explain any two main characteristics of Northern plain of India	2										
15.	India's land routes have been important since ancient times.Explain.	3										
16.	Locate and label on the political map of India:- (a) Western Ghats (b) kanchenjunga	2										



Time: 1 hr 30 min.

M.M. : 30

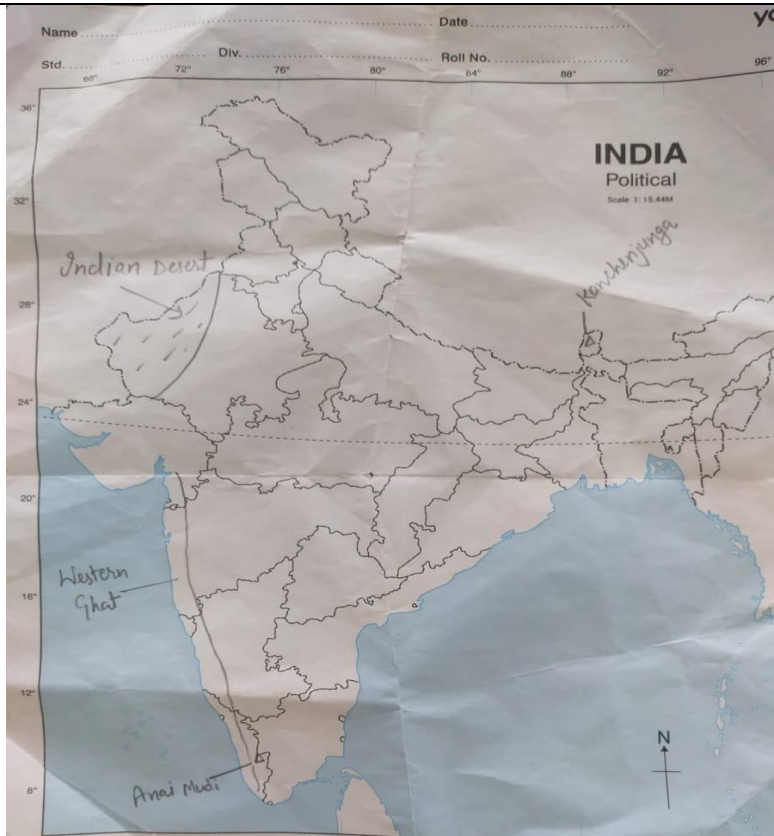
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5.	Working capital stands for (a) tools,machine and buildings (b) raw materials and money in hand (c) total share capital (d) fixed deposits in Financial Institutions Ans. b	1										

6.	<p>What was Bastille? Why was it hated by the people? Ans.Bastille was fortress Prison,in France.Bastille was hated by people because it stood for the despotic power of the king.</p>	2(1+1)
7.	<p>Distinguish between multiple cropping and modern farming. Ans.Multiple cropping :- It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.It means when two or more crops are grown on the same piece of land during a year,i.e.,Indian farmers should grow at least two main groups in a year.In India,some farmers are growing third crop also over the past 20 years such as in Palampur Jowar and bajra are grown and potato is the third crop. Modern Farming Methods:- Production on the same piece of land can also be increased by adopting modern farming methods.The Green Revolution in India is a remarkable example of it.Under modern farming, more cultivable area should be brought under high yielding varieties of seeds and irrigation.The use of simple wooden plough must be replaced by tractors and with increase use of farm machinery such as tractors,threshers and harvesters make cultivation faster and also help in increasing field per hectare.</p>	2
8	<p>Explain any two political causes of outbreak of French Revolution. Ans. 1.Louis XVI is an inefficient ruler. 2. He didn't pay attention towards the need of the people. 3. He spent a large number of money on his luxurious life.</p>	2
9.	<p>"Democracy is the most popular form of Government emerging in modern times, still the shortcomings cannot be ruled off".Justify the statement by assessing any three shortcomings of democracy. Ans. 1. Leaders keep changing in a democracy which leads to instability in government. 2. Democracy leads to competition among political parties. Leaders take it as an opportunity to grab power for their own selfish needs. There is no scope for morality. 3. Political leaders are usually unaware about the interest of people which leads to bad decision. 4. As a democratic system based on electoral competition, it leads to corruption among political parties.</p>	3
10.	<p>Mention any three demerits of Green Revolution. Ans. 1 Loss of soil fertility due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers. 2. Continuous use of groundwater by means of tubewells in irrigation, the level of groundwater has declined. 3. The chemical fertilizers easily soluble in water can dissolve in the groundwater and pollute it.</p>	3
11.	<p>Define Subsistence crisis. Write any two causes of it. Ans. Subsistence crisis is an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered. Causes:- 1.The population of France increased from 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789.This led to the increase in demand for foodgrains. 2. When the production of food grains could not keep pace with the growing demand,the price of bread which was the staple food increased rapidly.</p>	3(1+2)
Section-B(Geo)		
12	<p>India's total area accounts for what percentage of the geographical area of the world?</p>	1

	a) 2.4% b) 2.6% c) 3.2% d)2.8%					
	Ans. a					
13.	Write any two differences between Bangar and Khadar.	2				
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14	Explain any two main characteristics of Northern plain of India Ans. 1 Northern Plains has been formed by the three major rivers system- the Indus ,the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. 2. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh square kilometre. 3. It is about 2400 km long and 242 320 km broad.	2				
15	India's land routes have been important since ancient times.Explain. Ans. 1 Land routes have contributed in exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. 2. The ideas ofthe Upnishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchatantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system could reach many parts of the world. 3. The spices,muslin in other Merchandise were taken from India to different countries.	3				
16.	Map Question Locate and label on the political map of India:- (a) Western Ghats (b) kanchenjunga	2				





Time: 1 hr 30 min.

M.M. : 30

General Instructions:-

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Q.No.	Questions	Marks										
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2.	Which of the following terms is used for measuring the crop produced on a given piece of land during a single year? (a) Cultivation (b) Productivity (c) Yield (d) Output Ans. c	1										
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5.	What is the source of capital for the large farmers? (a) Banks and own savings (b) money lenders and relatives (c) Shopkeeper (d) poor farmers Ans. a	1										
6.	What do you mean by Directory? Why was it removed from France? Ans. The Directory was a five-member committee which governed France when the political power was passed into the hands of the wealthier middle class. It was	2										

	<p>meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in the hands of one-man executive as under the Jacobins.</p> <p>The Directors often clashed with the legislative councils who in turn sought to dismiss them. This led to political instability of Directory in France. It paved the way for the rise of a military dictator in the form of Napoleon Bonaparte.</p>	
7.	<p>How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur? AnsThe spread of electricity helped the farmers in Palampur in the following ways: (a) Most of the houses have electricity connections. (b) It is used to run tubewells in the fields. (c) It is used in various types of small businesses.</p>	2
8	<p>Mention any two social causes of outbreak of French Revolution. Ans. There is discrimination with third estate in French society. 2. In the French society 1st and 2nd estate enjoyed all the privileges by birth and exempted from all that taxes. But the third estate paid all the taxes.</p>	2
9.	<p>Explain the term physical capital. Mention its different types with examples. Ans. Physical capital is the capital that is further used in the production of more goods such as tools, equipments, machines and raw materials. The two types physical capital are: (a) Fixed Capital. It is that capital which can be used over and over again. This capital lasts for a longer time such as machines and tools. (b) Working Capital. It consists of those goods that are used up in the process of production such as raw materials and money.</p>	3
10.	<p>Describe the divisions of the French society before the French Revolution. Ans. . Before the French Revolution, the French society was divided into three estates. (a) The 1st estate was comprised of the Church and the clergy. They enjoyed certain privileges by birth. The most important of these privileges was exemption from paying taxes. (b) The 2nd estate was comprised of the nobles and other rich people of the society. These were also exempted from paying taxes. They also enjoyed feudal privileges which included collection of feudal dues by the peasants. (c) The 3rd estate was comprised of big businessmen, merchants, court officials, lawyers, peasants, artisans, landless labourers and servants. Within the third estate, some were rich and others were poor. The peasants obliged the landlords by working on their fields, in their houses, to serve in the army or to participate in the building of roads. They were paying all direct taxes like <i>taille</i> and a number of indirect taxes on salt or tobacco, but had no rights.</p>	3
11.	<p>Mention three instances which are exceptions of the principle of one person one vote and one value. Ans. Democracy is based on the basic principle of political equality. In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote has one value. Three instances where this is denied are: a) In Saudi Arabia, the women are not given the right to vote. (b) In Estonia, the citizenship rules are made in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote. (c) In Fiji, the vote of an indigenous Fijian has more value than that of an Indian-Fijian .</p>	3
	Section-B(Geo)	
12	The total length of the coastline of the Indian mainland is_____.	1

