

DAYANAND ANGLO VEDIC PUBLIC SCHOOL, AIROLI
PERIODIC ASSESSMENT-II
SOCIAL SCIENCE (SAMPLE PAPER)

Class- IX

Maximum Marks: 80

Time : 3Hrs

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 question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.**
- iii. 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.**
- iv. 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**
- v. 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.**
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 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, 37(a) from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).**
- viii. 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.**
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.**

SECTION A MCQs (1 X 20 = 20)

1. Which of the following decisions was taken by the Convention?

- a) Declared France a Constitutional Monarchy
- b) Abolished the monarchy
- c) All men and women above 21 years got the right to vote.
- d) Declared France a Republic

2 Arrange the following in chronological order.

- i) Hitler pulled Germany out of the League of Nations.
- ii) Germany invaded Poland during the Second World War
- iii) Hitler joined a small group called the German Workers Party
- iv) Hitler was offered to become Chancellor of Germany by President Hindenburg.

Codes

- a) i,ii,iii,iv b) iii,iv,ii,i c) ii,iii,i,iv d) iii,iv,i,ii**

3. Match the column-

A. Name given to German parliament	1. Jungvolk
B. Making up for work done	2. Reichstag
C. Nazi youth group for children	3. Reparation
D. The name of the World's biggest stock Exchange	4. Wall street exchange in USA

Codes

- (a) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4 (b) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (c) A-4, B3, C-2, D-1 (d) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4

4. How are the rulers of Saudi Arabia elected?

- a) By the people
- b) Rule of the Army
- c) Those who happened to be born into the royal family.
- d) None of the above

5. Which of the following is included in the tertiary sector?

- (a) Fishing (b) Trade (c) Mining (d) Health

6. Greater knowledge with the help of improved technology can rapidly improve the production of land resources. One big example of this in India is _____ .

7. Which organisation carries out survey for determining the poverty line?

8. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the

Statements and Choose the correct option:

Assertion: Education is an investment in human capital.

Reason: Education helps to develop the skills and knowledge of individuals, which in turn can lead to higher productivity and income levels.

Options are:

- (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.

9. Who passed the Legal Framework order and when?

10. Who often bitterly criticised Mahatma Gandhi and his visions?

- (a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru b) Dr. B.R Ambedkar c) Mr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee d) Mr. Somnath Lahiri

11. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion(A) Majority of men and women in the eighteenth century could not read and write.

Reason (R) Symbols and images were frequently used instead of printed words to communicate important ideas.

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

12. What is meant by Constitutional Amendment?

- a) Change in the constitution made by the Supreme Legislative body(Parliament) in a country.
- b) Change in the constitution made by the people.
- c) Change in the constitution made by the foreign intervention.
- d) Change in the constitution made by the High Court.

13. Who implements the Code of Conduct?

- (a) The Election Commission (b) General Public (c) Prime Minister (d) Supreme Court

14. Which age group of children does the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan aim to promote education?

- (a) 6 to 10 years (b) 5 to 3 years (c) 6 to 14 years (d) 7 to 12 years .

15. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion: The quality of population in a country is a crucial determinant of economic development.

Reason: A large population can be a burden on the economy, and only a small population can lead to economic growth.

Options are:

- (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.

16. For how many days MGNREGA provides employment?

17. Study the given picture carefully:



This picture is related to the following:

- a) Public distribution system
- b) Election
- c) Famine
- d) None of these

18. Which two countries share the longest border with India?

- a) China and Nepal
- b) Pakistan and Afghanistan
- c) Bangladesh and Bhutan
- d) China and Pakistan

19. Which of the following is the oldest mountain range in India?

- a) Aravalli Range
- b) Western Ghats
- c) Eastern Ghats
- d) Himalayas

20. **Assertion (A):** The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi.

Reason (R): The river Yamuna rises from the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary, meets the Ganga at Allahabad.

- (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.

SECTION B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Why were the women disappointed by the Constitution of 1791?
22. What is the unusual achievement of our constitution?
23. What is poverty line? Which are the two states with the highest poverty ratio in India?
24. How do we calculate the time-difference between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh?

SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. The treaty of Versailles was humiliating on the Germans. Give three examples in support of your answer.

Or

Describe the events which happened in 1945 when Germany surrendered to Allies?

26. What do you mean Great Himalayas? Write its two characteristics.
27. Mention three instances which are exceptional of the principle of one person, one vote and one value.
28. What are the major reasons for less effectiveness of anti-poverty measures?
29. Distinguish between market activities and non-market activities.

Or

Suggest any three ways to transform population load into an asset

SECTION -D- LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

- 30 How did the philosophers influence the thinking of the people of France?

or

Discuss the impact of French Revolution on France.

31. Describe the challenges to free and fair elections in India.

or

What is the model code of conduct in Indian electoral system? Mention its chief elements.

32. Distinguish between (any one)

a. Bhangar and Khadar.

b. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

33. Explain some measures which have been taken by the government to remove poverty from India.

OR

What are the main causes of poverty in India?

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36) 4X3=12

Q34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Youth organizations were made responsible for educating German youth in the spirit of National Socialism. Ten-year-olds had to enter Jungvolk. At 14, all boys had to join the Nazi youth organisation - Hitler Youth - where they learnt to worship war, glorify aggression and violence, condemn democracy, and hate Jews, communists, Gypsies and all those categorised as Undesirable. After a period of rigorous ideological and physical training they joined the Labour Service, usually at the age of 18. Then they had to serve in the armed forces and enter one of the Nazi organisations. The Youth League of the Nazis was founded in 1922.

- (i) According to which concept Hitler believed that new territories had to be acquired??
- (ii) What do you mean by Jungvolk?
- (iii) What do you understand by the term 'Gypsies'?

35. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Like South Africa, India's Constitution was also drawn up under very difficult circumstances. The making of the constitution for a huge and diverse country like India was not an easy affair. At that time the people of India were emerging from the status of subjects to that of citizens. The country was born through a partition on the basis of religious differences. This was a traumatic experience for the people of India and Pakistan. At least ten lakh people were killed on both sides of the border in partition related violence. There was another problem. The British had left it to the rulers of the princely states to decide whether they wanted to merge with India or with Pakistan or remain independent. The merger of these princely states was a difficult and uncertain task. When the constitution was being written, the future of the country did not look as secure as it does today. The makers of the constitution had anxieties about the present and the future of the country.

Questions:

1. Besides India which other country's constitution was drawn under very difficult circumstances?
2. The partition was between which two countries?
3. Why was the making of constitution not an easy affair?

36. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The drainage system plays a crucial role in shaping the landscape and determining the flow of water in an area. In India, the drainage patterns are diverse and influenced by various factors such as topography, climate, and geological formations. The major drainage basins in India are the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra. The Himalayan rivers have a snow-fed perennial source, resulting in the formation of large river systems. The Peninsular rivers, on the other hand, have a rain-fed source and exhibit seasonal variations in their water flow. The rivers in India not only provide water for irrigation, drinking, and industrial purposes but also serve as important transportation routes. However, the improper management of drainage systems can lead to issues such as floods, soil erosion, and water pollution.

1. What factors influence the drainage patterns in India?
2. Which are the major drainage basins in India?
3. How do Peninsular rivers in India differ from Himalayan rivers?

SECTION-F (5MKS)

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b)

37. (a) i) On the outline map of the World locate and label any one country from the Axis power in the II world war.

ii) On the outline map of France name the city from which the name of the national anthem of France is inspired.

37.b. On an outline political map of India locate and label

- 1. North east neighbouring countries of India.**
- 2. Highest peak of India.**
- 3. Wular lake**

Q37a) i) World map:



Q37) ii) Map of France

