Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir

2nd Periodic Assessment: (2024-2025)

Class:- 9
Subject:- SST
Time:- 2 Hours
Total :- 50 Marks

Name of the student: Roll: Section:

INSTRUCTION.

- i. Question papers comprises five Sections -- A,B,C,D and E. There are 24 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. SECTION A -- From question 1 to 12 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. SECTION B -- From question no. 13 to 16 are very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. SECTION C -- contains question no.17 to 20 are short Answer type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. SECTION D -- Question no. 21 to 22 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. SECTION E -- Question no. 23 to 24 are case based question with three sub questions and are of 4 marks.
- vii. 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.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION -- A

CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

1X12=12

- 1. What was the main objectives of the Constitution of 1791?
 - i) To dethrone the king.

- ii) To limit the powers of the clergy and the nobility.
- iii) To limit the power of the King.
- iv) To make the King more powerful.
- 2. Which of the following titles is associated with the Russian ruler?
 - i) Emperor.
- ii) Kaiser.
- iii) Tsar.

iv) King

3. Identity the picture____



- i) Storming of the Bastille.
- ii) The spread of the Great Fear.
- iii) The Tennis Court Oath.
- iv) Persian Women on their

Way to Versaille

- 4. Assertion -- Democracy is not just about government of the people but also about government for the people.
 - Reason -- Democracy ensures that the government is responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people.
 - i) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - ii) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - iii) A is true but R is False.

iv) A is false but R is true.

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| 5. Who among the following | ; was not a member o | of the Constituent Ass | sembly? |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| i) Rajendra Prasad. | | ii) Jaipal Singh. | |
| iii) H.C. Mukherjee. | | iv)Mahatma Gandhi. | |
| 6. When did South Africa be | come independent? | | |
| i) 16 th April 1994 | | ii) 26 th April 1996. | |
| iii) 26 th April 1994 | | iv) 6 th April 1998. | |
| 7. Infant mortality rate is the | death of a child und | er | |
| i) one year. | ii) three year. | iii) two year. | iv) four year |
| 8. Assertion A firm will no | ot like to employ an u | nhealthy worker. | |
| Reason An unhealthy w | orker is a liability rat | her than an asset for | an organization. |
| i) Both A and R are t | rue and R is the corre | ect explanation of A. | |
| ii) Both A and R are t | rue but R is not the c | orrect explanation of | A. |
| iii) A is true but R is I | False. | | |
| iv) A is false but R is | true. | | |
| 9. Disguised unemployment | could be traced in | | |
| i) Mining activity. | ii) Service sector. | iii) Agriculture. | iv) Social forestry. |
| 10. The highest peak in the E | astern Ghats is | | |
| i) Anai Mudi. | ii) Mahendragiri. | iii) Kanchenjunga. | iv) Khasi. |
| 11. Which of the following is | s known as the Daksh | nin Ganga? | |
| i) Satluj | ii) Godavari. | iii) Narmada. | iv) Gandak. |
| 12.What is the northern mos | t range of the Himala | nyas known as | |
| i) The Himachal. | ii) The himadri. | iii) The Shiwalik. | iv)Pir Panjal . |
| | SECTION | <u> – B</u> | |
| Answer the following very short questions. | | | 2X4=8 |
| 13. Why do we need Constitution | on? | | |
| 14."The time difference betwee | n Arunachal Pradesh | and Gujarat is 2 hou | ırs" - Explain the reason |
| 15. What is the role of education | n in human capital for | rmation? | |
| 16. Write about Lenin's April Th | nesis. | | |
| | SECTION | <u>- C</u> | |
| Answer the following short questions. | | | 3X4=12 |
| 17. Distinguish between Bhanga | ar and Khadar. | | |
| | OR | | |
| "The Brahmaputra in its Ti | betan part have less s | silt, despite a longer o | course" Illustrate. |

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18. Differentiate between Disguised unemployment and Seasonal unemployment.

OR

Why is educated unemployed, a peculiar problem of India?

19. What are the dirty politics adopt by the PRI party to win the election in Mexico?

OR

Why do we need election?

20. What were contribution of French philosophers on the outbreak of French revolution?

OR

Which incident of Russian history is known as bloody Sunday?

SECTION -- D

Answer the following Long Questions.

5X2=10

21. Why are Rivers important for the Country's economy?

OR

Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the peninsular Rivers.

22. Why are women employed in low paid work? What is the role of health in human capital formation? (3+2)=5

OR

Which capital would you consider the best __ land, labour, Physical capital and human capital? Why? Differentiate between Economic activities and Non-Economic Activities. (2+3)

SECTION -- E

23. Read the extract given below and answer the following questions.

(4)

Industry was found in pockets. Prominent industrial areas were St. Petersburg and Moscow. Craftsmen undertook much of the production, but large factories existed alongside craft workshops. Many factories were set up in the 1890's, when Russia's railway network was extended and Foreign investments in Industries increased. Coal production doubled and Iron and Steel output quadrupled. By the 1900's, in some areas factory workers and craftsmen were almost equal in number.

i) What was the main occupation of the people of Russia's population in the early 20's

Century? (1)

ii) Name two prominent industrial areas of Russia.

(1)

(2)

24. Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions.

iii) Why were many factories set up in Russia during 1890? (Give two reasons)

(4)

Anyone who can be a voter can also become a candidate in election. The only difference is that in order to be a candidate the minimum age is 25 years, while it is only 18 years for being a voter. There are some other restrictions on criminals etc., but these apply in very extreme cases. Political parties nominate their candidates who get the party symbol and support. Party's nomination is often called party "ticket".

i) What is the minimum age for a voter? What do you mean by EPIC? (1+1)

ii) Who has to fill a Nomination Form?

(1)

iii) What is the minimum age to become a candidate in election for either Lok Sabha or state

Legislative Assemblies? (1)

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