

Class:- 9

Time:- 2 Hours

Name of the student :

Subject:- SST

Total:- 50 Marks

Roll: Sec:

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. Which country is known as the largest Democratic country of the World?
a) USA. b) India. c) China. d) Russia.
2. Which of this is a democratic Principle?
a) Suppression of dissent. b) Concentration of Power.
c) Rule of Law. d) Arbitrary decisions.
3. Which of the following is a feature of the Indian Constitution?
a) It is the shortest constitution in the world
b) It does not provide for a federal structure
c) It includes Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
d) It was written in 1985
4. The famous slogan of French Revolution was-
a) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. b) No taxation without Repression.
c) E pluribus Unum. d) Give me Liberty or Give me death.
5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R) . Read the statements and choose the correct option_
Assertion (A)- Women in France were active participants in the events leading to important changes in society during the French Revolution.
Reason (R)- Women formed their own political clubs and newspapers to voice their interests and demands.
a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
c) Assertion is true but Reason is False.
d) Assertion is False but Reason is true.
6. Dhangers were an important pastoral community in-
a) Maharashtra. b) Rajasthan. c) Madhya Pradesh. d) Uttar Pradesh.
7. If the local time at Dwarka (69°01'E) in Gujarat to the west of India is 6 am, what will be the local time at Dibrugarh (94°58'E) in Assam, in the east?
a) 4.16 am b) 6am c) 7.44am d) 7.44pm.
8. The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. Which of the following is the name of the northern most range_
a) The Himadri. b) The Himachal. c) The Shiwaliks. d) The Purvanchal.

9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option_

Assertion (A) - Shivaliks are prone to landslides.

Reason (R- They are made of unconsolidated mud, sediments and rocks.

- 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.

10. Working capital stands for-

- a) Tools, machines and buildings.
- b) Raw materials, and money in hand.
- c) Total share capital.
- d) Fixed deposits in financial institutions.

11. Which of the following is a modern farming method?

- a) Multiple Cropping.
- b) Use of HYV seeds.
- c) Use of manure as fertilizers.
- d) Both (a) and(c)

12. Which among the following states was first to try out the modern farming method in India?

- a) Haryana.
- b) Jharkhand.
- c) Bihar.
- d) Odisha.

SECTION-B

Answer the following very short questions-

2X4=8

13. "Direct Democracy cannot be practised in the present day world" - Elucidate the statement. (2)
14. Look at the picture and describe what attitude does the picture express towards Non-European slaves? (2)



15. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen? (2)
16. Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in Industry. Do you agree? (2)

GROUP-C

Answer the following short questions

3X4=12

17. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in palampur? (3)
- OR
- How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers? (3)
18. Distinguish between Bhangar and Khadar. (3)
- OR
- Describe how the Himalayas were formed. (3)
19. "Philosophers influence the thinking of the people of France" -- Illustrate the statement. (3)
- OR
- "The inequality that existed in the French society in the old regime became the cause of French Revolution"- Justify the statement by giving three suitable example. (3)
20. "A democratic Government is a better Government because it is a more accountable form of Government"-Explain. (3)
- OR
- Why do we need constitution? (3)

GROUP-D

Answers the following Long questions.

5X2=10

21. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France?

(5)

OR

Robespierre Government issued some laws for the betterment of the common people. -Do you think that these laws were for the betterment of the French people? If yes, Illustrate.

(5)

22. Give an account of the Northern Plains.

(5)

OR

Why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir? Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

(2+3)=5

GROUP-E

23) Read the Extract carefully and answer the following questions.

4X2=8

The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want. There are four requirements for production of goods and services. The first requirement is land, and other natural resources such as water, forests, minerals.

The second requirement is labour, i.e. people who will do the work. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary tasks. Other activities require workers who can do manual work. Each worker is providing the labour necessary for production.

The third requirement is physical capital, i.e. the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. (a) Tools, machines, buildings - Tools and machines range from very simple tools such as a farmer's plough to sophisticated machines such as generators, turbines, computers, etc. Tools, machines, buildings can be used in production over many years, and are called fixed capital.

(b) Raw materials and money in hand - Production requires a variety of raw materials such as the yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter. Also, some money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. Unlike tools, machines and buildings, these are used up in production.

(i) What is the most abundant factor of production?

(1)

(ii) What are the difference between Physical capital and working capital?

(2)

(iii) Who is a person who puts together land, labour and capital?

(1)

24) Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions

China's famine of 1958-61 was the worst recorded famine in the World history. Nearly three crore people died in this famine. During those days, India's economic conditions was not much better than China. Yet India did not have a famine of the kind China had. Economists think that this was a result of different government policies in the two countries. The existence of Democracy in India made the Indian Government respond to food scarcity in a way that the Chinese government did not. They point out that no large scale famine has ever taken place in an independent and democratic country. If China too had multiparty elections, an opposition party and a press free to criticize the government, then so many people may not have died in the famine.

This example brings out one of the reasons why democracy is considered the best form of Government. A democracy requires that the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government.

i) When did the worst famine struck China?

(1)

ii) Why democratic Government is better than other form of Government?

(2)

(Mention at least two points)

iii) During those day how was the economic condition of India?

(1)