

Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir
2nd Periodic Assessment : (2025-2026)

Class:- 9

Time:- 2 Hours

Roll:

Name of the student:

Subject:- SST

Total :- 50 Marks

Sec:

- 1) Question papers comprises five Sections -- A, B, C, D and E. There are 24 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- 2) SECTION A -- From question 1 to 12 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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.
- 5) 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.
- 6) SECTION E -- Question no.23 to 24 are case based question with three sub questions and are of 4 marks.
- 7) 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.
- 8) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section (A)

Choose the correct option.

(1X12=12)

1. Identify the person in the centre (pointing finger).



- a) Trotskii b) Lenin c) Kerenskii d) Tsar
2. Louis XVI was sentenced to death on the charges of _____.
a) Misuse of powers b) cruelty c) treason d) incapability
3. Assertion: The Russian Revolution of 1917 was a pivotal event in world history.
Reason: The revolution led to the establishment of the world's first socialist state, the Soviet Union.
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.
4. A narrow channel of sea which separates two land masses is known as _____.
a) Mound b) pass c) strait d) Valley
5. Which is the largest fresh water lake of India?
a) Bhimtal b) Chilika c) Wular d) Loktak
6. Which among the following is the largest Peninsular River?
a) Tapi b) Mahanadi c) Godavari d) Krishna
7. Who often bitterly criticised Mahatma Gandhi and his visions?
a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Ambedkar c) Somnath Lahiri d) Sardar Patel.
8. EPIC stands for _____.
a) Election Photo Identity Card. b) Electronic Photo Identity Card
c) Election Picture Identity Card d) Election Photo Issue Card.

9. 'Save democracy', slogan during election was given by _____
 a) Indira Gandhi b) Janata Party c) NT Rama Rao d) Devi Lal
10. Infant mortality rate is the death of a child under _____
 a) 1 year b) 2 year c) 1 month d) 3 years
11. When there is a investment made in the form of education, training and medical care, the population becomes:
 a) Working capital b) Fixed capital c) Human Capital d) Capital growth
12. Disguised unemployment could be traced in:
 a) Mining activity b) agriculture c) service sector d) social forestry.

Section (B)

Very Short Answer

(2X4=8)

13. Explain the Lenin's April thesis.
14. What is a water divide? How is it different from drainage basin?
15. In what way investment can be made in a child?
16. Elections are all about 'political competitions'. Give two reasons.

Section (C)

Short Answers

(3X4=12)

17. How the ideas of the French philosophers were spread among common people?
 Or What were the views of the socialists on private property?
 Or Illustrate the changes brought in Russia after the revolution.
18. Distinguish between the east and west flowing rivers. Or From where does the river Krishna originates? Name its tributaries. Mention the names of the states covered by it.
19. 'Women in India are engaged in low paid work'. Explain the statement.
 Or Explain the differences between economic and non-economic activities.
20. Mention the election laws set by the Election commission of India.
 Or "Democracy improves the quality of decision making". Justify the statement.

Section (D)

Answer in detail

(5X 2= 10)

21. There are several challenges before Election commission to conduct free and fair elections. Briefly explain all of them. Or Very few election commissions in the world have such wide-ranging powers as the election commission of India has. Explain all the powers of the ECI.
22. How do you define unemployment? Describe the various types of unemployment found in India. Or 'Human resource is superior to any other resource'. Explain the statement. How does unemployment affect the overall growth of an economy?

Section (E)

Case Based Questions

(4X2=8)

23. The republic, however, was not received well by its own people largely because of the terms it was forced to accept after Germany's defeat at the end of the First World War. The peace treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating peace. Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania. The Allied Powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power. The War Guilt Clause held Germany responsible for the war and damages the Allied countries suffered. Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to £6 billion.
- a) Whose entry strengthened the Allies in 1917? 1
- b) What was the name given of German Parliament? 1
- c) How did Germany suffer in the First World War? 2
24. Coral polyps are short lived microscopic organisms, which live in colonies. They flourish in shallow, mud free and warm waters. They secrete calcium carbonate. The coral secretion and their skeletons form coral deposits in the form of reefs: they are mainly of three kinds: barrier reef, fringing reef and atolls. The Great Barrier Reef of Australia is a good example of the first kind of coral reefs. Atolls are circular or horse-shoe shaped coral reefs.
- a) What are the different forms of reefs? 1
- b) Give an example of first kind of coral reef? 1
- c) What are coral polyps and where they flourish? 2