

Grade: IX

Name: Manjunath D

Preparatory Examination

Social Science

Max Marks: 80

Time: 3hrs

- 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 is 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 is 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 mark each.
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a 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 has to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20)

1X20=20

1. When did Louis XVI become the king of France
a. 1770 b. 1772 c. 1774 d. 1787
2. Who wrote the Declaration of the rights to Women and citizens?
a. Olympe de Gouges b. Mirabeau c. Abbe Sieyes d. None of these
3. _____ did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise i.e. the right of every citizen vote.
a. Democrats b. Radicals c. Liberals d. None of these
4. Germany, Italy and Japan were jointly known
a. Allied power b. Axis power c. Centralist Power d. none of these
5. Nazi wanted only a society of pure and healthy
a. Jews b. Nordic German Aryans c. Citizens d. None of these
6. Where was the Imperial Forest research Institute set up in 1906.
a. New Delhi b. Bombay c. Dehradun d. Mussoorie.
7. India is a _____ extension of the Asian Continent.
a. Northward b. Southward c. Eastward d. Westward.
8. Which of the following countries has longest coastline along the Indian Ocean?
a. Myanmar b. Pakistan c. Bangladesh d. India
9. India does not share boundaries with which of this following countries.
a. Bangladesh b. Maldives c. Nepal d. Myanmar.
10. Which one of the following is the longest river of Peninsular India?
a. Narmada b. Krishna c. Godavari d. Mahanadi.
11. Which one amongst the following rivers flows through a rift valley.
a. Mahanadi b. Tungabhadra c. Krishna d. Tapi
12. Democracy is a form of Government in which the rulers are elected by.
a. Rich people b. royal people c. the king d. the people
13. When Zimbabwe did attained independence from the white minority rule?
a. 1970 b. 1980 c. 1985 d. 1987
14. Since 1982 to 1987, Haryana was ruled by which political part.
a. Haryana political party b. Bhartiya Janata party c. congress party d. Communist party
15. Which of the following countries is ruled by a hereditary king?
a. Afghanistan b. Iran c. Bangladesh d. Saudi Arabia
16. Which one of the following is not a fundamental right in India
a. Right to constitutional remedies b. Right against Exploitation
c. Right of Property d. Right to freedom of religious
17. Which of the following is the primary activity?
a. Primary sector b. secondary sector c. Tertiary Sector d. Manufacturing Sector

18. The allied powers consisted of
 a. UK and France b. USSR and USA c. Both a & b d. None of these
19. Hitler's Racism was borrowed from the views of
 a. Charles Darwin b. Saviour c. Both a & b d. None of these
20. When was slavery finally abolished in the French colonies
 a. 1842 b. 1845 c. 1848 d. 1850

Section B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24)

2X4=8

21. When and where was Napoleon Bonaparte finally defeated
 Or
 How did the peasants protest against the feudal lords or nobles of France
22. What was the concept of Karl Marx about socialist society?
23. State any three effects of First World War over Europe?
24. Why does Chennai receive less rainfall through the south-west monsoon?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29)

3X5=15

25. How do the following factors influence the climate of India?
26. Mention three essential features of Democracy?
27. Write any five demerits of electoral competition?

Or

- What is the model code of conduct for election campaign?
28. Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land?
29. Why were socialists active in the countryside? Give three reasons?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)

5X4=20

30. State any five causes for the empty treasure of France under Louis XVI?
 Or
 How was slavery abolished in France?
31. Why and how were plantation started in Colonial India?
 Or
 Explain the importance of India's location on the globe?
32. Describe various source of rainfall other than monsoon that takes place in India?
 Or
 Give four characteristic of the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta?
33. What are the causes of river pollution? Suggest some ways to overcome them.
 Or
 Explain the role of transport for rural development?

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36)

4X3=12

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Large-scale development projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests. Since 1951, over 5,000 sq. km of forest was cleared for river valley projects. Clearing of forests is still continuing with projects like the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh, which would inundate 40,000 hectares of forest. Mining is another important factor behind deforestation. The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining. It has disturbed the natural habitat of many species and blocked the migration route of several others, including the great Indian elephant.

The Himalayan Yew (*Taxus wallachiana*) is a medicinal plant found in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. A chemical compound called 'taxol' is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of this tree, and it has been successfully used to treat some cancers – the drug is now the biggest selling anti-cancer drug in the world. The species is under great threat due to over-exploitation. In the last one decade, thousands of yew trees have dried up in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.

"Project Tiger", one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.

Questions:

1. Why the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened?
2. From which plant that biggest selling anti-cancer drug in the world is made up of?
3. Why was tiger conservation launched?

35. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source A – Romanticism and National Feeling

Let us look at Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

Source B – Economic Hardship in Europe

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.

Source C – The Revolution of the Liberals

In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist – such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire – men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.

Questions :

1. What is the other aspect of idea of nationalism?
2. What do you meant by economic hardship in Europe?
3. What was the demand of Liberals?

36. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

37. Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier. It is called a barrier because some restriction has been set up. Governments can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country. The Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. Thus, India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilisers, petroleum etc. Note that all developed countries, during the early stages of development, have given protection to domestic producers through a variety of means. Starting around 1991, some far reaching changes in policy were made in India. The government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe. It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they would have to improve their quality. This decision was supported by powerful international organisations. Thus, barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. This meant that goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices here. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as liberalisation.

Question :

1. What is trade barrier? Give one example.
2. What do you mean by the term liberalization?
3. How does government regulate foreign trade?

Section F

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

1X5=5

- a. The river rising in the satpura ranges, in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh
- b. The river drains part of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- c. The river rising from a spring near Mahabaleshpur
- d. Tropical of Cancer
- e. Standard Meridian of India