

ANNUAL EXAMINATION : 2022-23**CLASS: IX****SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE****MARKS: 80****EXAM DATE: 23/03/2023****General Instructions:**

- Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Section B – Question no. 21 to 25 is Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Section C contains Q.26 to Q.30 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Section D – Question no. 31 to 34 is long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Section-E - Questions no. 35 to 37 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks.
- Section F – Question no. 38 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 38a from History (2 marks) and 38b from Geography (3 marks).
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions**1x20=20**

- When was slavery finally abolished in the French Colonies a. 1842 b. 1845 c. 1848 d. 1850
- When did the French women march to Versailles and brought the king Louis XVI back with them to Paris
a. 5th October 1789 b. 10th October 1789 c. 10th November 1791 d. 10th June 1790
- Suffragette Movement means a movement to give women the right to _____
a. Vote b. Property c. Conservation d. Republic
- Nazi propaganda skillfully projected Hitler as a _____
a. Messiah b. Savior c. Both a & b d. None of these
- Germany, Italy and Japan were jointly known as _____
a. Allied powers b. Axis Powers c. Centralist power d. None of these
- Synagogue is the place of Worship for people of _____
a. Buddhism b. Jewish faith c. Christianity d. None of these
- Which act was passed in 1865
a. Indian Forest Act b. Tribal Rehabilitation Act c. Forest protection Act d. None of these
- Where was the Imperial Forest Research Institution set up in 1906
a. New Delhi b. Bombay c. Dehradun d. Mussoorie
- India is located in which Hemisphere. a. Northern b. Southern c. Both a & b d. None of these
- Which of the following countries has longest coastline along the Indian Ocean
a. Myanmar b. Pakistan c. Bangladesh d. India
- The River Narmada has its source at
a. Satpura b. Brahmagiri c. Amarkantaka d. Slops of the Western Ghats
- In which of the following states is the Wular Lake is located?
a. Rajasthan b. Uttar Pradesh c. Punjab d. Jammu and Kashmir
- How many seasons can be identified in India a. Three b. Four c. Two d. Five
- The monsoon is experienced at which of the following regions
a. Tropical b. Polar c. Temperate d. None of these
- When did Zimbabwe attained independence from white minority rule a. 1970 b. 1980 c. 1985 d. 1987
- Which form of Government requires all citizen to take part in Politics
a. Monarchy b. Dictatorship c. One party Government d. Democracy
- How many members are elected to the National People's congress from all over a. 2004 b. 2003 c. 3100 d. 3000
- The list of those people who are eligible to vote is officially called
a. Voter's List b. Elector Roll c. elector's List d. Constituency list
- Sprinkling Crops with insecticide is an activity of which sector?
a. Primary Sector b. Secondary Sector c. Tertiary Sector d. Manufacturing Sector
- The work force population includes people from
a. 15 to 59 years b. 14 to 50 Years c. 21 to 50 years d. 22 to 60 years

Section B: Answer the following question in 2 to 3 sentence each (Any Four)**2x4=8**

- State what is monsoon? Name two branches of monsoon and explain any one?
- Describe any three functions of the Election Commission of India?
- Who were the Jacobins? Write about them in two points?
- What were the defects of Scientific Forestry Technique?

✓ 25. Mention any two negative effects of green revolution?

Section C: Answer the following question in 7 to 10 sentence each

3x5=15

✓ 26. How do the chemical fertilizers affect the soil, groundwater, rivers and lakes? What were the effects to use of chemical fertilizer in Punjab?

27. What changes people witness in everyday life after the revolution of 1789 in France?

28. How do forests play a productive role? Explain OR

✓ Explain the principal measures taken in Punjab, Kerala and West Bengal in reducing poverty?

29. How does democracy improve the quality of decision-making? OR

Why is Indian Ocean named after our country? Give three reasons

✓ 30. Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land?

Section D: Answer the following Question in 100 to 120 words

5x4=20

31. What is the role of philosophers in the French Revolution? Explain?

32. Mention five steps adopted by the Nazis to establish a racial state? OR

Describe the impact of Nazism on domestic and foreign policy by Germany?

33. How were Women perceived in Nazi Germany Explain?

34. How did the commercial farming led to a decline in forest covers during colonial period?

Section E: Case Based Question - Read the Extracts and answer the following

4x3=12

35. 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.

3. "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 also 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.

✓ Question 1. Why the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened?

✓ Question 2. From which plant that biggest selling anti-cancer drug in the world is made up of?

✓ Question 3. Why was tiger conservation launched?

36. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. It is the next step after primary. The product is not produced by nature but as to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential. This could be in factory, a worker or at home. For examples, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Using sugarcane as a raw material, we make sugar or gur. We convert earth into bricks and use bricks to make houses and buildings. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kind of industries that come up it is also called as industrial sector. (1) (3)

✓ Question 1. This passage given above relates to which of the following sector?

✓ Question 2. Which of the following is an important way of secondary sector?

✓ Question 3. What is the other name of secondary sector?

37. Over the thirty years between 1973 and 2003, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, (in the year 2003, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector.)

Every state or region has potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area. (It could be tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT. Some of these would require proper planning and support from the government. For example, a study by the Planning Commission says that if tourism as a sector is improved; every year we can give additional employment to more than 35 lakh people.)

Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from the employers. What are these benefits? (They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits, and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions as well.)

✓ Question 1. Which sector has the highest share in the year 2003?

✓ Question 2. How to create more employment in rural areas?

✓ Question 3. Write any two benefits of organized sector employees.

Section F: Map work

1x5=5

38. (a) On the political map of India, Mark the following location.

1. Bangalore

2. Ganga River

3. Coastal Region

4. Kaveri River

5. Delhi