

**ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2022-23**  
**CLASS IX (CBSE)**

Time : 3 hrs

**SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE**

M.M.: 80

**General instruction**

- i. Question paper comprises five sections - A,B,C,D and E. There are 37 questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A- from question 1 to 20 are M C Q of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B- Question no . 21 to 24 are 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 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 are long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E- Question 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. Section F- Question no 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 a from History (2 marks) and 37 b 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 choice in such questions have to be attempted.

**SECTION- A**

**M C Qs ( I X 20 = 20)**

- Q.1 Which one of the following acts was passed in 1871 ? [1]  
(a) Wasteland rules (b) The criminal tribes Act  
(c) The forest Act (d) Grazing tax
- Q.2 Which one of the following countries is not a part of the Indian sub - continent? [1]  
(a) Pakistan (b) Turkey  
(c) Nepal (d) Bhutan
- Q.3 Which among the following countries is not a democratic? [1]  
(a) USA. (b) France  
(c) England (d) Zimbabwe
- Q.4 What percentage of people of Palampur village are engaged in non- farm activities? [1]  
(a) 10% (b) 15%  
(c) 20% (d) 25%
- Q.5 The work force population includes people of which age? [1]  
(a) 60 -70 years (b) 55 - 65 years  
(c) 15 - 40 years (d) 15 - 59 years
- Q.6 Who was the chairman of the drafting committee? [1]  
(a) M. C. Mukherjee (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
(c) K. M. Munshi (d) Frank Anthony
- Q.7 In which state is the Shiwalik range situated ? [1]  
(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Gujarat  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu
- Q.8 In September 1939, Hitler or Germany invaded which country? [1]  
(a) France (b) Poland  
(c) Holland (d) England
- Q.9 What was the elected consultative Parliament in Russia called ? [1]  
(a) Duma (b) Senate  
(c) Congress (d) Lok Sabha
- Q.10 Which of the following is the major river of Tamil nadu? [1]  
(a) The Mahanadi (b) The Kaveri  
(c) The Godavari (d) The Krishna

- Q.11 Who has given the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'?
- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Rajiv Gandhi  
(c) Sonia Gandhi (d) Pandit Nehru
- Q.12 Name a social institution which caused social exclusion in society?
- (a) The family (b) The marriage system  
(c) The purdah system (d) The caste system
- Q.13 When was the Antyodaya Anna yojna scheme launched?
- (a) In 1999 (b) In 2000  
(c) In 2001 (d) In 2002
- Q.14 How many members can the president nominate in the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) 06 (b) 12  
(c) 18 (d) 24
- Q.15 What are the jet streams ?
- (a) South West monsoons which begin in the month of October.  
(b) North East monsoons which begin in the month of march.  
(c) The cyclones which hit Bengal and Odisa.  
(d) Fast flowing winds which blow in a narrow zone in upper atmosphere.
- Q.16 Who was the author of the book extitled 'the social contract'?
- (a) Voltaire (b) Rousseau  
(c) Tolstoy (d) Martin Luther
- Q.17 The Nazis believed in which types of economics theory?
- (a) Bolshevik (b) Big capitalism  
(c) National Socialism (d) Judaism
- Q.18 Which among the following important trees is not found in tropical rain forest ?
- (a) Ebony (b) Mangoes  
(c) Mahogany (d) Rosewood
- Q.19 Which one of the following is not a civil right?
- (a) Right to vote (b) Right to life  
(c) Right to Equality (d) Right to freedom
- Q.20 To whom the yellow card is issued?
- (a) To Rickshaw pullers (b) To Unemployed  
(c) People living in slums (d) People below the poverty line

### SECTION - B

#### Very short answer questions ( 2 x 4 = 8 )

- Q.21 Mention the reason for Nazi hatred for Jews.
- Q.22 With reference to the Rajya Sabha , answer the following questions.
- (i) What is its the power relating to money bill.  
(ii) Can it pass a No - Confidence motion ?
- Q.23 What powers rest with the Prime Minister of India?
- Q.24 What is the National Food Security Act, 2013 ?

### SECTION - C

#### Short answer based questions (3x5 = 15)

- Q.25 Differentiate between seasonal hunger and chronic hunger.
- Q.26 'Poverty is a curse on humanity'. Explain.
- Q.27 Explain the three evils declared illegal under the Right against Exploitation.
- Q.28 What has been the input of urbanisation in India ? Mention three features.
- Q.29 Explain how technological innovations transformed the USA into the breadbasket of the world.

OR

Discuss the various restrictions imposed on pastoral groups in Africa?

## SECTION - D

### Long answer based questions (5x4=20)

Q.30 What was the situation in England after the end of the Napoleonic wars? [5]

OR

Which parts of the African continent are inhabited by the pastoralists? What are the different types of activities they are revolved in?

Q.31 What are the factors affecting health status of people of India? What are the improvements made in the health status of people of India? [5]

OR

Mention the steps taken by the Government to protect the flora and fauna.

Q.32 Describe the powers and functions of the Indian Parliament. [5]

OR

Describe any five freedom granted to the citizens of India under the Right to Freedom

Q.33 What was the objective of the National Food for Work programme? Give the features of this programme. [5]

OR

What are the main features of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act., 2005?

## SECTION - E

### Case based questions (4x3=12)

Q.34 Read the source given below and answer the question that follows.

On 5 may 1789, Louis XVI called together an assembly of the estates general to pass proposals for new taxes. A resplendent hall in versailles was prepared to host the delegates. The first and second estates sent 300 representatives each, who were seated in rows facing each other on two sides, while the 600 members of the third estate had to stand at the back. The third estate was represented by its more prosperous and educated member peasants, artisans and women were denied entry to the assembly. However their grievances and demand were listed in some 40,000 letters which the representative had brought with them.

Voting in the Estates General in the past had been conducted according to the principle that each estate had one vote. This time too louis XVI was determined to continue the same practice. But member of the third estate demanded that voting now be conducted by the assembly as a whole. Where each member would have one vote. This was one of the democratic principles put forward by philosophers like Rousseau in his book 'The Social Contract'. When the king rejected this proposal members of the third estate walked out of the assembly in protest.

34.1 Why was an assembly of the estates general called by louis XVI? [1]

34.2 Voting in the estates in the past was done on which principle? [1]

34.3 What was the new demand of voting by members of third estate? [2]

Q.35 Zimbabwe attained independence from white minority rule in 1980. since then the country has been ruled by ZANU - PF, the party that led the freedom struggle. Its leader, Robert Mugabe ruled the country since independence. Elections were held regularly and always won by ZANU - PF. President Mugabe was popular but also used unfair practices in elections. Over the years his government changed the constitution several times to increase the powers of the president and make him less accountable. Opposition party workers were harassed and their meetings disrupted. Public protests and demonstrations against the government were declared illegal. There was a law that limited the right to criticise the President. Television and radio were controlled by the government and gave only the ruling party's version. There were independent newspapers but the government harassed those journalists who went against it. The government ignored some court judgments that went against it and pressurised judges. He was forced out of office in 2017.

35.1 Who was Robert Mugabe? [1]

35.2 Which nation justifies the example that popular government can be undemocratic? [1]

35.3 Whom did the Zimbabwe Government harassed? [2]

Q.36 The Himalayas geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west - east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2400 km. Their width varies from 400 km in Kashmir to 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half. The Himalayas consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northern- most range is known as the greater or inner Himalayas or the Himadri. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6000 meters. It contains all prominent Himalayan peaks.

The folds of the Great Himalayas are asymmetrical in nature. The core of this part of Himalayas is composed of granite It is perennially snow bound , and a number of glaciers descend from this range.

36.1 Geologically how old are Himalayan mountains. [1]

36.2 The Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system called Himchal in which direction? [1]

36.3 The Himalayas consists of how many parallel ranges. [2]

### SECTION - E

#### Map skill based questions (2+3=5)

Q.37 1. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of world. Name them. [2]

A. Allied power of second world war

B. Territories under German expansion (Nazi power)

2. On the outline map of India, locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols. [3]

(a) Kaziranga national parks.

(b) Sariska Bird sanctuaries

(c) The state having highest density of population.

(d) Dachigam wild life sanctuaries.

