

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER: 2021-2022**  
**PERIODIC TEST – 1**

**Class: IX**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Max. Marks: 40**

**Duration: 1.5 hrs**

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**General Instructions:**

- i.* Question paper comprises five **Sections – A, B, C, D and E**. There are **16 questions** in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii.* **Section A** – Question no. **1 to 7** are **Objective Type Questions** of **1** mark each.
- iii.* **Section B** – Question no. **8 to 11** are **short answer type questions**, carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv.* **Section C** – Question no. **12 & 13** are **source based questions**, carrying **4** marks each.
- v.* **Section D** – Question no. **14 & 15** are **long answer type questions**, carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi.* **Section E** – Question no. **16 is map based**, carrying **3** marks with two parts, **16.1** from **History** and **16.2** from **Geography**
- vii.* In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION – A**

**(1x7 = 7)**

- 1. Which of the following has reduced India's distance from Europe by 7000 km? (1)**
  - (a) Suez Canal
  - (b) Panama Canal
  - (c) Indira Gandhi Canal
  - (d) Buckingham Canal
- 2. A triangular slave trade took place between Europe, the Americas and: (1)**
  - (a) Africa
  - (b) Asia
  - (c) Australia
  - (d) none of the above
- 3. Correct the following statement and rewrite: (1)**
  - a) Napoleon was crowned emperor of France in 1810.
  - b) The law tablet was a symbol of royal power.



## SECTION B

(3x4 = 12)

8. Assess any three conditions that apply to the way a democratic government is run after the elections. (3)
9. What was the contribution of the French philosophers in the outbreak of the revolution of 1789 in France ? (3)

OR

Discuss the impact of abolition of censorship in France.

10. What is meant by the Indian Standard Time? What is its importance? (3)
11. Describe the role of the farmers after the crops are harvested and production is complete. (3)

OR

What is land? Suggest any three ways to sustain land.

## SECTION C

### SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

(4x2 =8)

#### 12 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

The population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. This led to a rapid increase in the demand for foodgrains. Production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. So the price of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly. Most workers were employed as labourers in workshops whose owner fixed their wages. But wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices. So the gap between the poor and the rich widened. Things became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This led to a subsistence crisis, something that occurred frequently in France during the Old Regime. The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed the middle class, who earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woollen and silk textiles that were either exported or bought by the richer members of society. These ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and

opportunities for all, were put forward by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau. Rousseau carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. In *The Spirit of the Laws*, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

**(1x4= 4)**

- (12.1)** What led to rapid increase in the demand of food grains? (1)
- a. Creation of monarchy
  - b. Increase in population
  - c. Fall of monarchy
  - d. None of these
- (12.2)** An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered are known as (1)
- a. Depression
  - b. Revolt
  - c. Subsistence crisis
  - d. Disaster
- (12.3)** A new social group emerged in the 18<sup>th</sup> c known as (1)
- a. Middle class
  - b. Poor people
  - c. Nobles
  - d. None of these
- (12.4)** In which book Montesquieu proposed the division of power within the government. (1)
- a. Two Treatise Government
  - b. *The Spirit of Laws*
  - c. Social Contract
  - d. Divine Right of Kings

**13 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:**

Democracy is known as the finest form of government. Why so? Because in a democracy, the people of the country choose their government. They enjoy certain rights which are very essential for any human being to live freely and happily. There are various democratic countries in the world, but India is the largest one. Democracy has withstood the test of time, and while other forms have the government has failed, democracy stood strong. It has time and again proved its importance and impact.

Democracy is very important for human development. In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.

Furthermore, democracy lets people have equal rights. This ensures that equality prevails all over the country. Subsequently, it also gives them duties. These duties make them better citizens and are also important for their overall development.

Most importantly, in a democracy, the people form the government. So, this selection of the government by the citizens gives everyone a chance to work for their country. It allows the law to prevail efficiently as the rules are made by people whom they have selected.

In addition, democracy allows people of various religions and cultures to exist peacefully. It makes them live in harmony with one another. People of democracy are more tolerant and accepting of each other's differences. This is very important for any country to be happy and prosper

**(1x4= 4)**

**13.1** \_\_\_\_\_ is known as finest form of government. (1)

- a) Democracy
- b) Monarchy
- c) None of these

**13.2.** A democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power: (1)

- a) have a fair chance of winning
- b) have a fair chance of losing
- c) cannot be removed from their seats
- d) None of these

**13.3.** A democratic government rules within limits set by: (1)

- a) The ruling government
- b) citizens right
- c) the constitutional law
- d) constitutional law and citizens rights

**13.4.** Some of the drawbacks of democracy is (1)

- (a) Instability and delays
- (b) corruption and hypocrisy
- (c) Politicians fighting among themselves
- (d) all the above

## SECTION D

(5x2 = 10)

14. "Elections in China do not represent people's verdict". Explain. (5)

OR

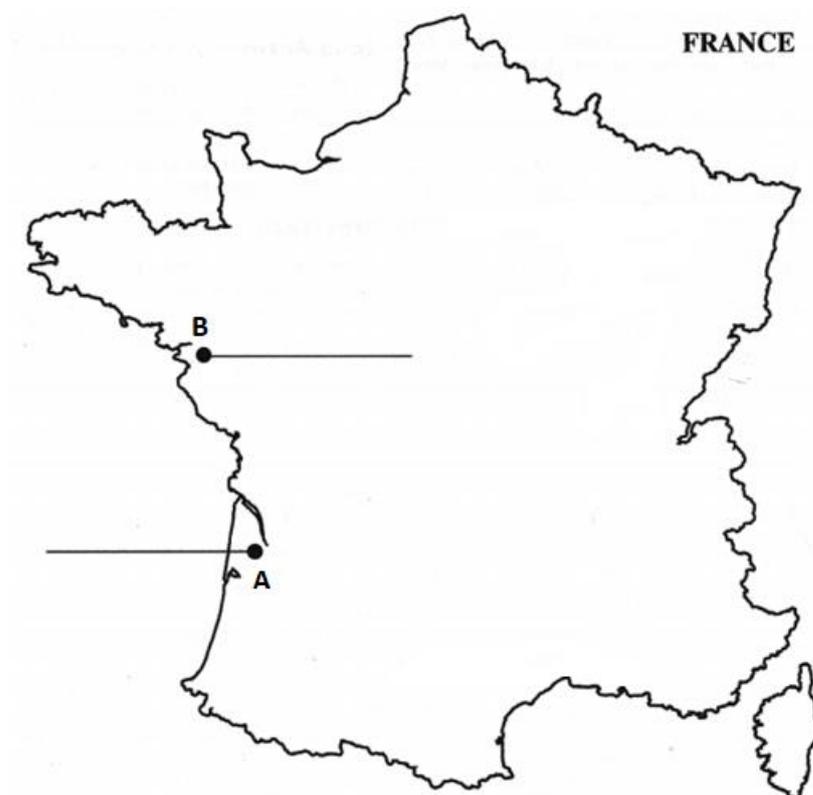
Explain the major features of democratic governments.

15. 'Social disparity was one of the major causes of the French Revolution.' Justify by giving examples. (5)

## SECTION E [ MAP SKILLED BASED QUESTIONS] (3 marks)

16.1 Identify the marking on the given outline Map of France. Identify and write their correct names in answer sheet. (2)

- A. Regions not affected by Great Fear
- B. Epicentre of main panic movement



16.2 Features are marked by numbers in the given political outline map of India. Identify and write their correct names in answer sheet. (any one) (1)

- 1) A longitude
- 2) Latitude which divides India into two equal halves.

