

Roll Number

SET A



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
SECOND TERM EXAMINATION  
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

CLASS: IX

Time Allotted: 2 hrs

27.02.2022

Max. Marks: 40

**General Instructions:**

- i. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section-B:** Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- v. **Section-C:** Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-D:** Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- vii. **Section-E:** Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION-A**

**Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. What is Continentiality? Name the factor that affects continentiality? (1+1) 2
2. Explain any two measures that have been adopted by the government to conserve flora and fauna? 2
3. What are the choices that voters make in an election? 2
4. Write any two ideologies followed by Liberals. 2
5. How is poverty line estimated periodically? State the organisation which is responsible for estimating poverty. 2

**SECTION-B**

**Short Answer Type Questions**

6. What are the main features of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005? 3

**OR**

Explain the various dimensions of Poverty in India.

7. 'Politically too the Weimar Republic was fragile'. Justify. 3
8. How is Lok Sabha more powerful than Rajya Sabha? 3

**SECTION-C**  
**Long Answer Type Questions**

9. Describe the powers and functions of the Prime Minister. 5
- OR**
- What is called the Council of Ministers? Distinguish between Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State.
10. How is the poverty line determined in India? Explain. 5
- OR**
- Describe the global poverty trends or scenario.

**SECTION-D**  
**Long Answer Type Questions**

11. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 4

Russia was an autocracy. Unlike other European rulers, even at the beginning of the twentieth century, the Tsar was not subject to parliament. Liberals in Russia campaigned to end this state of affairs. Together with the Social Democrats and Socialist Revolutionaries, they worked with peasants and workers during the revolution of 1905 to demand a constitution. They were supported in the empire by nationalists (in Poland for instance) and in Muslim-dominated areas by jadidists who wanted modernised Islam to lead their societies.

The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20 percent. The membership of workers' associations rose dramatically. When four members of the Assembly of Russian Workers, which had been formed in 1904, were dismissed at the Putilov Iron Works, there was a call for industrial action. Over the next few days over 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions. During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma. For a brief while during the revolution, there existed a large number of trade unions and factory committees made up of factory workers. After 1905, most committees and unions worked unofficially, since they were declared illegal. Severe restrictions were placed on political activity. The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and the re-elected second Duma within three months. He did not want any questioning of his authority or any reduction in his power. He changed the voting laws and packed the third Duma with conservative politicians. Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.

- (i) Who were known as Jadidists? (1)
- (ii) Why 1904 was a bad year for Russian workers? (1)
- (iii) What were the changes imposed on the Duma by the Tsar after 1905? (2)

These are the most widespread forests of India. These forests are spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm. Trees of this forest type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous. The former is found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm. These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country — northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Odisha and Chhattisgarh, and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats. Teak is the most dominant species of this forest. Bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun and mulberry are other commercially important species.

(i) Name the most widespread forest of India [1]

(ii) These forests are divided into two types.

Give the a) Names of the two types and b) the basis on which these forests have been divided. [2]

(iii) Name the forests type found on the windward slopes of the Western Ghats [1]

Roll No. : \_\_\_\_

Second Term Exam-Feb. 2022

SET-A

Sign. Of Invigilator:

**SECTION-E**  
**Map Skill Based Questions**

13. Map Question: History

13.1 13.1 On the given outline World Map, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

1

(A) Allied Power



Sign. Of Invigilator:

**Geography Map**

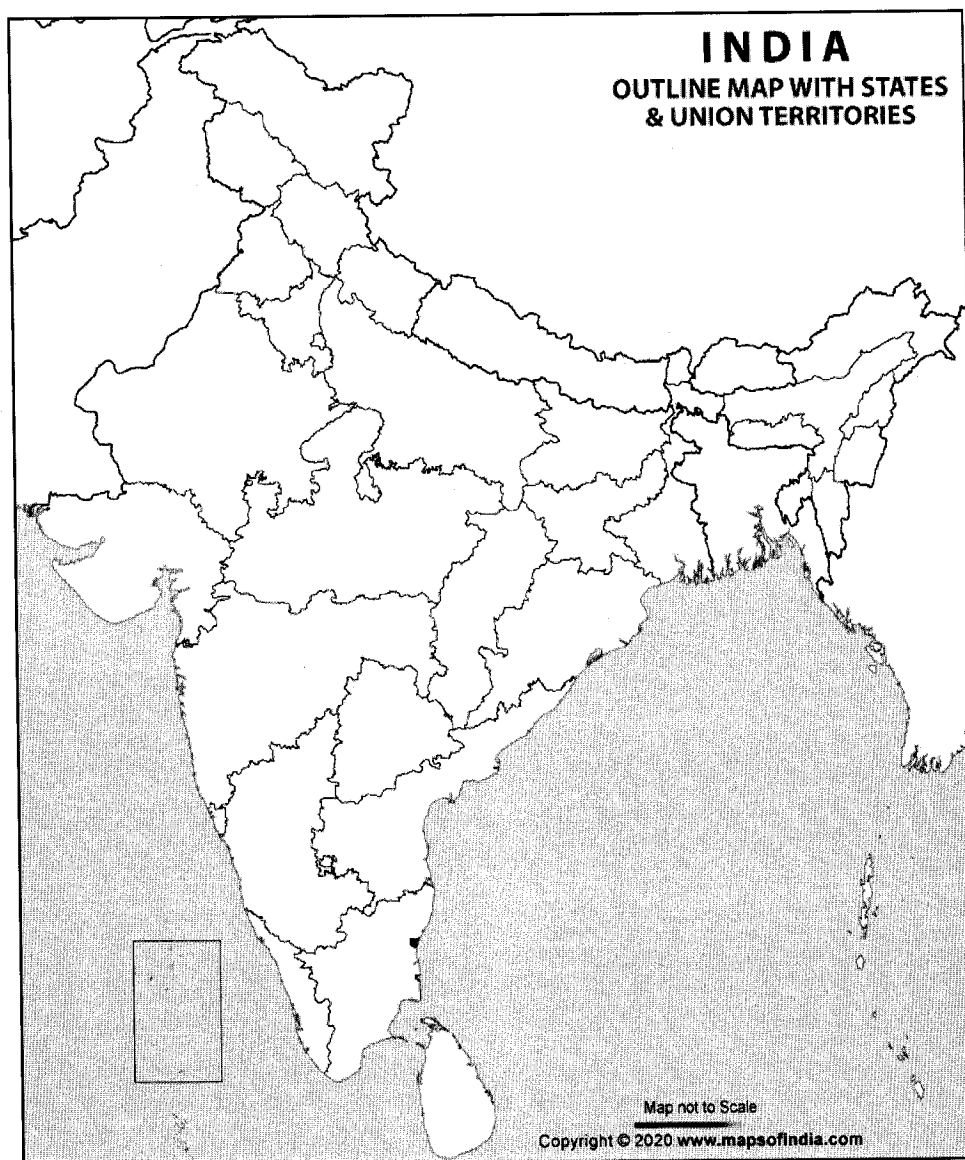
13.2 On the given map of India, label and locate the following:

(I) Chilika Lake (1)

**OR**

Pulicat Lake (1)

(II) Sariska Wild Life Sanctuary.

**End of the Question Paper**

Roll Number

SET B



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**SECTION-A**

**Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. How is India's Monsoon known for its uncertainties? Explain the answer giving two points. 2
2. State any two characteristics of vegetation found in the desert. 2
3. Mention the provisions laid down under the Model Code of Conduct to regulate the election campaign. 2
4. Write any two ideologies followed by Radicals. 2
5. Identify the social and economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India. 2

## SECTION-B

### Short Answer Type Questions

6. Do you think that present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate? Explain. 3
- OR**
- Analyse the factors responsible for contributing to decline in poverty in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala.
7. Explain the effect of the Economic Depression in Germany. 3
8. What are the main functions of the Parliament? Explain. 3

## SECTION-C

### Long Answer Type Questions

9. Briefly explain the powers and functions of the President of India. 5
- OR**
- What is Executive? Mention the two categories of the Executive?
10. Discuss the major reasons of poverty in India. 5
- OR**
- Explain any five targeted anti-poverty programmes adopted by the Government of India.

## SECTION-D

### Long Answer Type Questions

11. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** 4
- In 1914, war broke out between two European alliances – Germany, Austria and Turkey (the Central powers) and France, Britain and Russia (later Italy and Romania). Each country had a global empire and the war was fought outside Europe as well as in Europe. This was the First World War. In Russia, the war was initially popular and people rallied around Tsar Nicholas II. As the war continued, though, the Tsar refused to consult the main parties in the Duma. Support wore thin. Anti- German sentiments ran high, as can be seen in the renaming of St Petersburg – a German name – as Petrograd. The Tsarina Alexandra's German origins and poor advisers, especially a monk called Rasputin, made the autocracy unpopular. The First World War on the 'eastern front' differed from that on the 'western front'. In the west, armies fought from trenches stretched along eastern France. In the east, armies moved a good deal and fought battles leaving large casualties. Defeats were shocking and demoralising. Russia's armies lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were over 7 million casualties by 1917. As they retreated, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able to live off the land. The destruction of crops and buildings led to over 3 million refugees in Russia. The situation discredited the government and the Tsar. Soldiers did not wish to fight such a war.
- (i) Why was the Russian autocracy unpopular during the First World War? (1)
- (ii) What is known as Duma? (1)
- (iii) Why were the Russian soldiers unwilling to fight during the First World War? (1+1)

These are the most widespread forests of India. These forests are spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm. Trees of this forest type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous. The former is found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm. These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country — northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Odisha and Chhattisgarh, and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats. Teak is the most dominant species of this forest. Bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun and mulberry are other commercially important species.

- (i) Identify the natural vegetation spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm. [1]
- (ii) Why do tropical deciduous forests shed their leaves? (1)
- (iii) Write the two areas where tropical deciduous forests are found in India. [1]



**Signature of Invigilator:**

**SECTION-E**  
**Map Skill Based Questions**

13. Map Work: History

13.1 13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of 1  
following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) Allied Power



**Signature of Invigilator:****Geography Map**

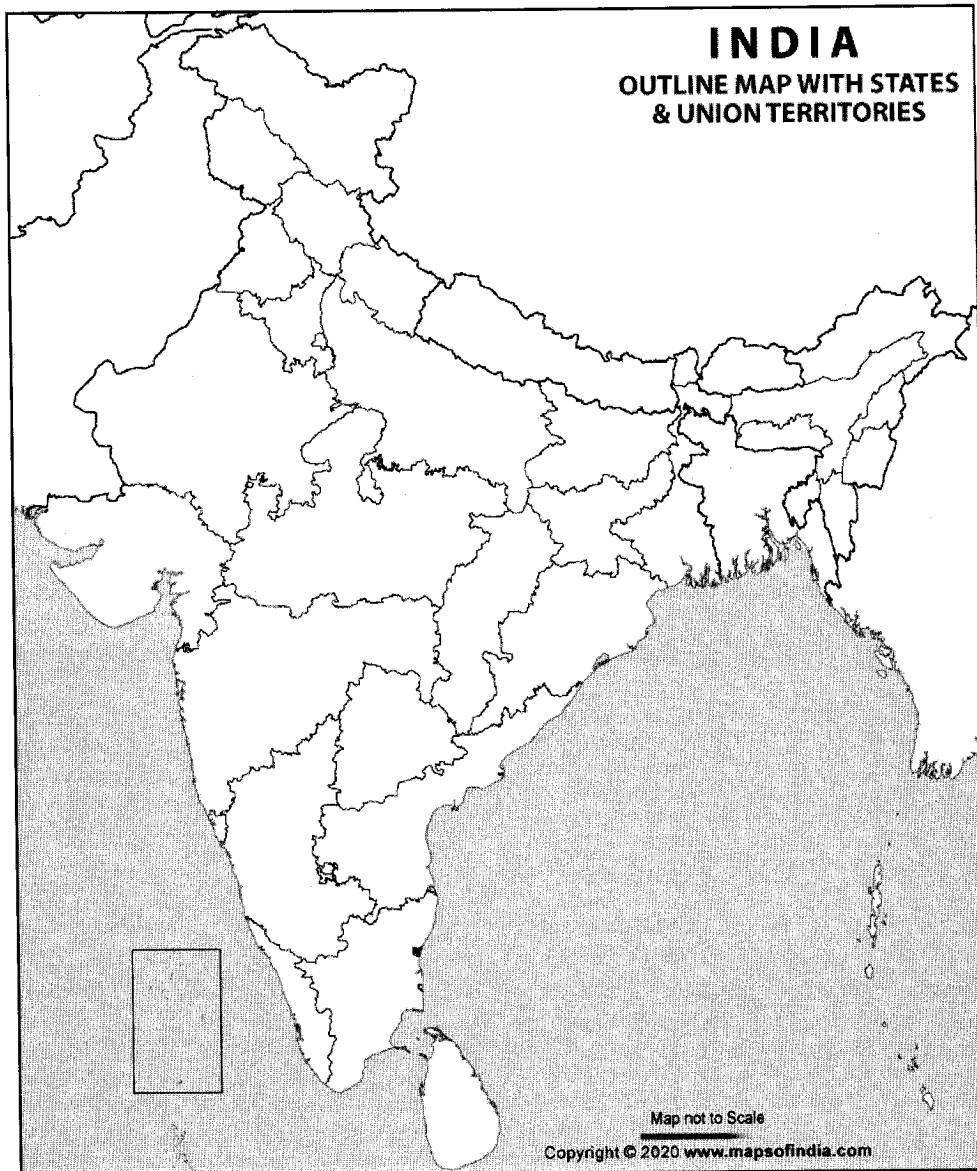
13.2 On the given map of India, label and locate the following:

(I) Chilika Lake (1)

OR

Pulicat Lake (1)

(II) Sariska Wild Life Sanctuary.



**End of the Question Paper**

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Roll Number		
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SET C



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**SECTION-A**

**Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- What are Western Cyclonic Disturbances? State its one impact on India's climate. 2
- State any four main ways that have caused major threat to nature or ecology. 2
- What are the choices that voters make in an election? 2
- Write any two ideologies followed by Radicals. 2
- How is poverty line estimated periodically? State the organization which is responsible for estimating poverty. 2

**SECTION-B**  
**Short Answer Type Questions**

6. Analyse the factors responsible for contributing to decline in poverty in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala. 3

**OR**

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

7. 'Politically too the Weimar Republic was fragile'. Justify. 3
8. What are the main functions of the Parliament? Explain. 3

**SECTION-C**  
**Long Answer Type Questions**

9. Describe the powers and functions of the Prime Minister. 5

**OR**

What is Executive? Mention the two categories of the Executive?

10. Describe the global poverty trends or scenario. 5

**OR**

Discuss the major reasons of poverty in India.

**SECTION-D**  
**Long Answer Type Questions**

11. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** 4

In 1914, war broke out between two European alliances – Germany, Austria and Turkey (the Central powers) and France, Britain and Russia (later Italy and Romania). Each country had a global empire and the war was fought outside Europe as well as in Europe. This was the First World War. In Russia, the war was initially popular and people rallied around Tsar Nicholas II. As the war continued, though, the Tsar refused to consult the main parties in the Duma. Support wore thin. Anti- German sentiments ran high, as can be seen in the renaming of St Petersburg – a German name – as Petrograd. The Tsarina Alexandra's German origins and poor advisers, especially a monk called Rasputin, made the autocracy unpopular. The First World War on the 'eastern front' differed from that on the 'western front'. In the west, armies fought from trenches stretched along eastern France. In the east, armies moved a good deal and fought battles leaving large casualties. Defeats were shocking and demoralising. Russia's armies lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were over 7 million casualties by 1917. As they retreated, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able to live off the land. The destruction of crops and buildings led to over 3 million refugees in Russia. The situation discredited the government and the Tsar. Soldiers did not wish to fight such a war.

- (i) Why was the Russian autocracy unpopular during the First World War? (1)  
(ii) What is known as Duma? (1)  
(iii) Why were the Russian soldiers unwilling to fight during the First World War? (2)

12. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

These are the most widespread forests of India. These forests are spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm. Trees of this forest type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous. The former is found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm. These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country — northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Odisha and Chhattisgarh, and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats. Teak is the most dominant species of this forest. Bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun and mulberry are other commercially important species. The dry deciduous forests are found in areas having rainfall between 100 cm and 70 cm. These forests are found in the rainier parts of the Peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. There are open stretches, in which teak, sal, peepal and neem grow. A large part of this region has been cleared for cultivation and some parts are used for grazing.

(i) Name the most widespread forest of India [1]

(ii) These forests are divided in to two types.

Give the: a) Names of the two types and b) the basis on which these forests have been divided.

[1+1]

(iii) Why a large part of tropical deciduous forests has been cleared? Give one reason. [1]

**Sign. Of Invigilator :**

**SECTION-E**  
**Map Skill Based Questions**

13. Map Work: History

13.1 13.1 On the given outline World Map, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. 1

(A) Allied Power



**Sign. Of Invigilator :**

Geography Map

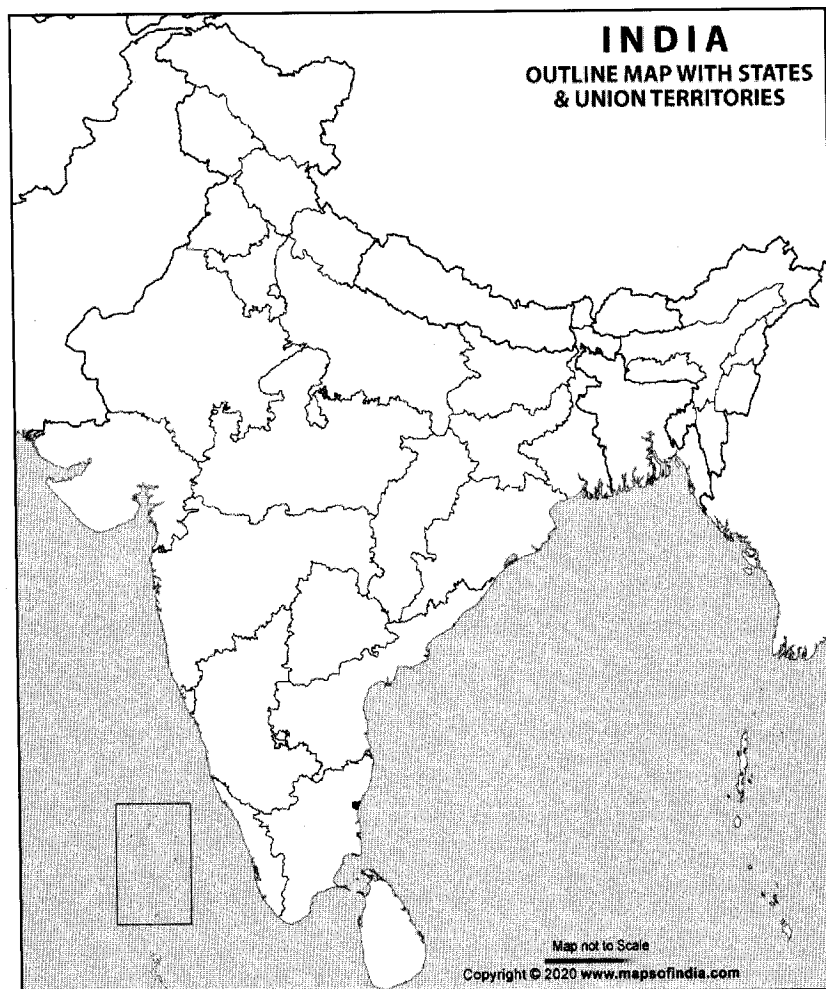
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(I) Chilika Lake (1)

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(II) Sariska - Wild Life Sanctuary.

**End of the Question Paper**