

ROLL  
NUMBER

SET

A



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2022  
SOCIAL SCIENCE  
SUBJECT CODE: -087



CLASS : IX  
DATE: 12.09.2022

TIME ALLOTTED : 3 HRS.  
MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- This Question paper is divided into SIX sections-Section A, B, C, D, E and F.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 18 are very short answer type questions of 1 marks each.
- Section-B:** Question no. 19 to 21 are very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Section-C:** Question no. 22 to 25 are long answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- Section-D:** Question no. 26 to 30 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Section-E:** Question no. 31 to 34 are Case Based questions.
- Section-F:** Question no. 35 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 35.1 from History (1 mark) and 35.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- 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 has to be attempted.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION – A**  
**(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)**

- The latitudinal value of Tropic of Cancer is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 23°30' N   b) 24°30' S   c) 23°30' S   d) 24°30' N  
1
- Which one of the following water body separates Sri Lanka from India?  
a) Palk strait and Gulf of Khambat   b) Palk strait and Gulf of Mannar  
c) Gulf of Mannar and 10° Channel   d) 10° Channel and Gulf of Khambat  
1
- \_\_\_\_\_ in Jammu Kashmir experiences minus 45° C temperature during winter.  
1

4. Thiruvananthapuram has moderate temperature mainly because it is: 1
- a) Far away from the equator                      b) Far away from the sea  
c) Located near the sea                              d) Near to the equator
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the state of atmosphere over an area at any point of time. 1
6. State the following statement as True or False: 1
- As the distance from the sea increases its moderating influence increases and people experience extreme weather condition.
7. The winged woman stands for: 1
- (a) National colours of France                      (b) Act of becoming free  
(c) Personification of Law                              (d) Rays of the Sun driving away the clouds of ignorance
8. Members of the Jacobin Club were known as \_\_\_\_\_. 1
9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) 1  
Read the statements and chose the correct option:
- Assertion (A): The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party had to operate as an illegal organization.  
Reason (R): All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
c) A is correct but R is wrong.  
d) A is wrong but R is correct.
10. Until 2015, in \_\_\_\_\_ women did not have the right to vote. 1
- a) Saudi Arabia                      b) Estonia                      c) Mexico                      d) Fiji
11. The most common form that democracy takes in our times is that of a \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- a) Direct democracy    b) Plebiscite  
c) Referendum    d) Representative democracy.
12. The constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution on \_\_\_\_\_. 1
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example for fixed capital. 1
- a) Minerals                      b) Cash in hand                      c) Raw materials                      d) Machines
14. State the following statement as True or False: 1
- In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilisers.

15. The standard unit of measuring land is \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
 a) Bigha      b) Guintha      c) Hectare      d) Elle
16. Non-market activities are the production for \_\_\_\_\_. 1
17. Which among the following is not an example for tertiary activity? 1  
 a) Trade      b) Hospitals      c) Transport      d) Fishing
18. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1
- Assertion (A): Investment in human resource leads to low rate of return.  
 Reason (R): Human resource is a never ending resource.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 c) A is correct but R is wrong.  
 d) A is wrong but R is correct.

**SECTION – B**  
**(Very Short Answer Type Questions)**

19. 'The National Assembly completed the draft of the Constitution in 1791'. Mention any two features of the Constitution. 2
20. Name the countries that were part of Central powers during the First World War. 2
21. Which are the various types of crops grown in village Palampur? 2

**SECTION – C**  
**( Short Answer Type Questions)**

22. Describe any three views of liberals. 3
23. List out any three merits of a democratic government. 3
24. What are the measures taken by the government to improve literacy conditions in India? Explain any three points. 3
25. (a) 'The Central location of India at the head of the Indian ocean is considered of great significance.' Why? 3

**OR**

- (b) Give latitudinal extent of India. State any two implications of it. (1+2)

**SECTION – D**  
**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

26. (a) Differentiate between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats on the basis of: 5  
(i) Location (ii) Altitude (iii) Continuity (iv) Highest peaks (v) Local names

**OR**

- (b) Differentiate between Lakshadweep Island and Andaman and Nicobar Island on the basis of:  
(i) Location (ii) Origin (iii) Size (iv) Number of islands (less/more) (v) Capital
27. Analyse the causes for the fall of Jacobin government in France. 5
28. Explain the steps taken by Musharraf in Pakistan to empower himself. 5
29. (a) What is meant by apartheid? How was it oppressive for the blacks? (1+4) 5

**OR**

- (b) Define Preamble. Write any four ideals enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution? (1+4)
30. Define unemployment. What are the different types of unemployment found in India? Explain with examples. (2+3) 5

**SECTION – E**  
**(Case-Based Questions)**

31. Read the given extract and answer the following questions: 4

When the procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace it was attacked by the police and the Cossacks. Over 1100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. The incident, known as Bloody Sunday, started a series of events that became known as the 1905 Revolution. Strikes took place all over the country and universities closed down when student bodies staged walkouts, complaining about the lack of civil liberties. Lawyers, doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers established the Union of Unions and demanded a constituent assembly.

- 31.1 What was the prime reason for procession of workers? (2)  
31.2 Why were the workers moving towards the Winter Palace? (1)  
31.3 What was the immediate outcome of 1905 Revolution? (1)

32. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**

4

The manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the Constitution. The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner. First some basic principles were decided and agreed upon. Then a Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar prepared a draft constitution for discussion. Several rounds of thorough discussion took place on the Draft Constitution, clause by clause. More than two thousand amendments were considered. The members deliberated for 114 days spread over three years. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called 'Constituent Assembly Debates'. When printed, these debates are 12 bulky volumes! These debates provide the rationale behind every provision of the Constitution. These are used to interpret the meaning of the Constitution.

32.1 What is called 'Constituent Assembly Debates'? (2)

32.2 How many members did the Constituent Assembly have? (1)

32.3 Who was the President of Constituent Assembly? (1)

33. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**

4

The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want. There are four requirements for production of goods and services. The first requirement is land, and other natural resources such as water, forests, and minerals. The second requirement is labour, i.e. people who will do the work. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary tasks. Other activities require workers who can do manual work. Each worker is providing the labour necessary for production. The third requirement is physical capital, i.e. the variety of inputs required at every stage during production.

33.1 What are the two types of Physical Capital? Explain with one example for each.(2)

33.2 What is the aim of production?(1)

33.3 Name any two factors of production.(1)

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

4

The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely — the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The plain being about 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad, is a densely populated physiographic division. With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate it is agriculturally a productive part of India.

34.1 Give two reasons why northern plains of India are agriculturally productive. (2)

34.2. What is doab? (1)

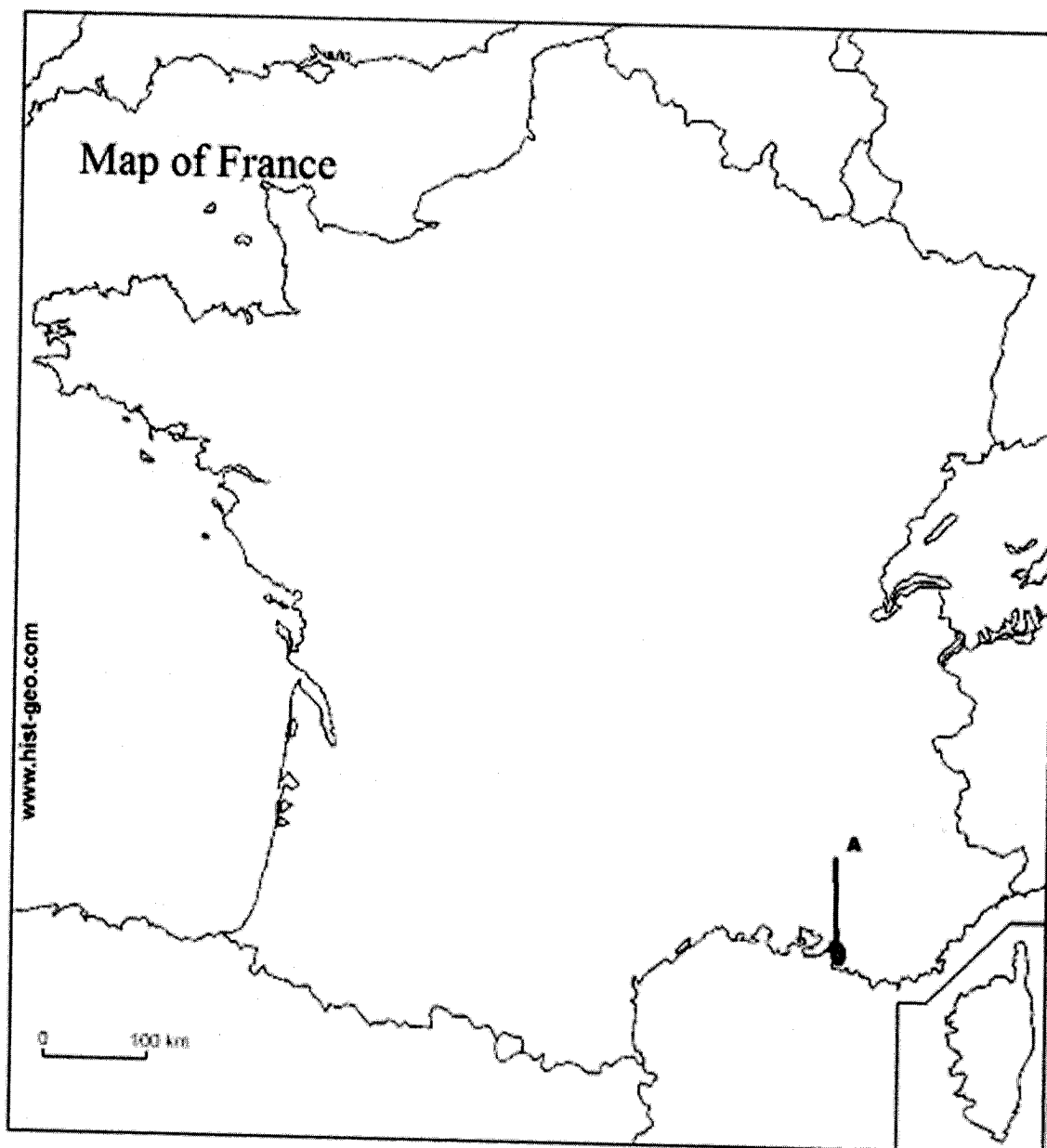
34.3 Name two river systems of northern plains of India. (1)

Sign. of Invigilator:

**SECTION - F**  
**(Map based questions)**

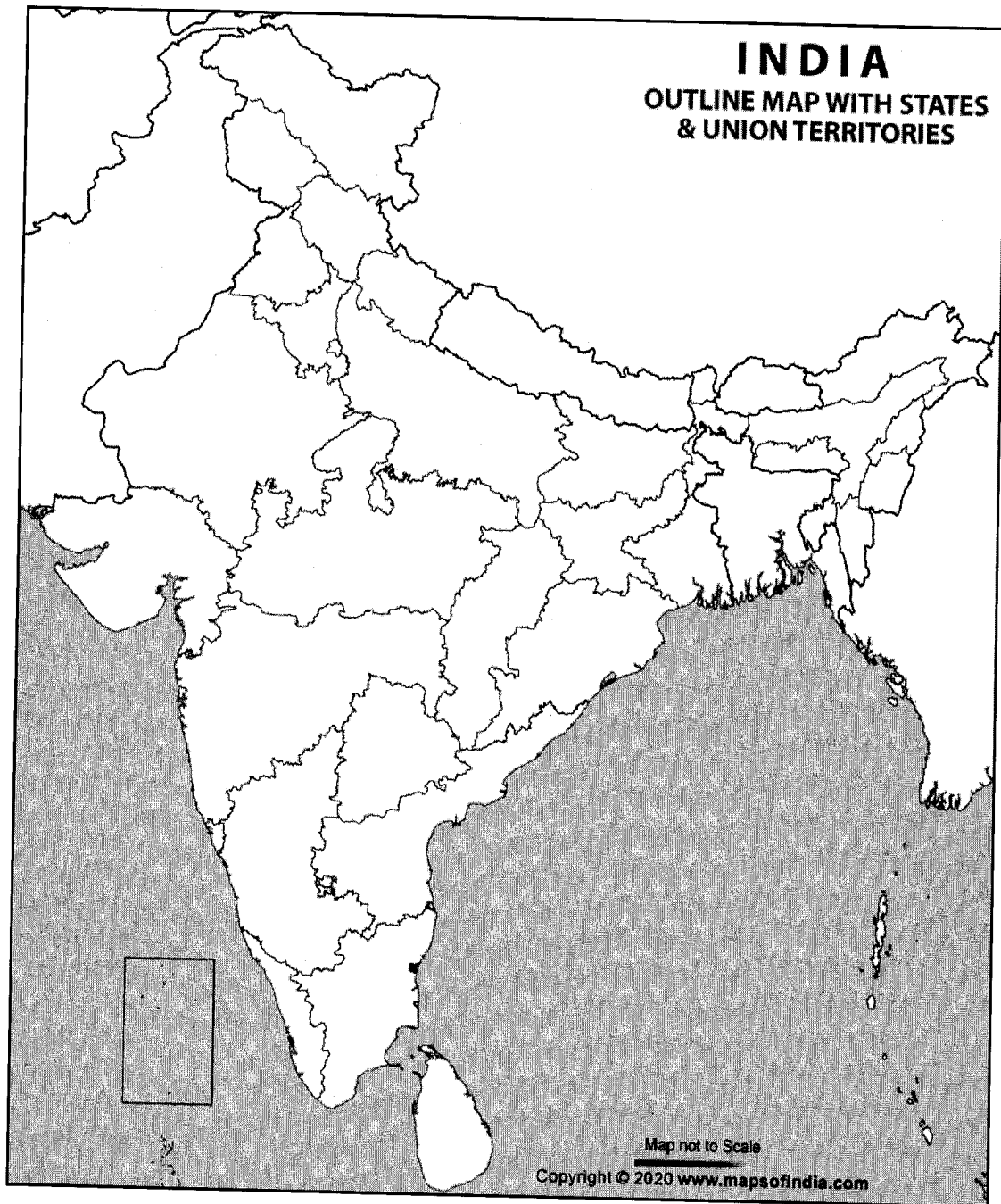
35. 35.1: On the given outline map of France, identify the place marked as "A" with the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. 3

A. The National Anthem of France got its name from the name of this place.(1)



35.2: On the given outline map of India, locate and label the following: (2)

- i) Kanchenjunga mountain peak
- ii) Bihar state



\*End of the Question Paper\*

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SET	B
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- vii. **Section-E:** Question no. 31 to 34 are Case Based questions.
- viii. **Section-F:** Question no. 35 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 35.1 from History (1 mark) and 35.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- ix. 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 has to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION – A  
(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)**

1. Which one of the following is the total area of India \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
a) 3.25 million sq.km    b) 3.28 million sq.km    c) 3.30 million sq.km    d) 3.29 million sq.km
2. Which one of the following countries is larger than India in terms of land area? 1  
a) Russia    b) New Zealand    c) South Africa    d) Great Britain
3. The East -West extent of India is \_\_\_\_\_ km. 1

4. The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
a) Mausim b) Monsum c) Mausim d) Monsoon
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the sum of weather conditions prevailing in an area over a long period. 1
6. State the following statement as True or False: 1  
The pressure and wind system of any area depends upon the latitude and altitude of the place.
7. The broken chain stands for: 1  
(a) National colours of France (b) Act of becoming free  
(c) Personification of Law (d) Rays of the Sun driving away the clouds of ignorance
8. The leader of Jacobin Club was \_\_\_\_\_. 1
9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1  
Assertion (A): The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party had to operate as an illegal organization.  
Reason (R): All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914.  
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
c) A is correct but R is wrong.  
d) A is wrong but R is correct.
10. Which body in the Indian political system is an example of direct democracy? 1  
(a) Gram Sabha  
(b) Legislative Assembly  
(c) District Panchayat  
(d) Lok Sabha
11. Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to \_\_\_\_\_ find it difficult to get the right to vote. 1  
a) Polish minority  
(b) Russian minority  
(c) African minority  
(d) German minority
12. The Constitution of India came into effect on \_\_\_\_\_. 1
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example for working capital. 1  
(a) Minerals (b) Water (c) Raw materials (d) Machines

14. State the following statement as True or False:  
Among the factors of production we found that land is the most abundant factor of production. 1
15. Which is the fast developing sector in Palampur village? 1  
(a) Mining (b) Tourism (c) Manufacturing (d) Transport
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is the number of people per 1,000 who die during a particular period of time. 1
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is not an impact of unemployment. 1  
(a) Wastage of manpower resources (b) Withdrawal from schooling system  
(c) Increase in national income (d) Decline in health status
18. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1  
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**SECTION – B**  
**(Very Short Answer Type Questions)**

19. Write any two reforms introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte in France. 2
20. Name any two Socialists who believed in the idea of co-operatives. 2
21. Name the states that introduced the modern farming methods for the first time in India? 2

**SECTION – C**  
**( Short Answer Type Questions)**

22. Describe any three views of radicals. 3
23. List out any three demerits of a democratic government. 3
24. Explain the three sectors of economic activities with examples. 3
25. (a) Explain why Ahmedabad and Kolkata are able to see the noon sun exactly overhead twice a year, but not Delhi. 3

**OR**

- (b) Give the longitudinal extent of India? State any two implications of it. (1+2)

**SECTION – D**  
**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

26. (a) Name the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau on its location, formation and examples of mountain ranges. (2+3) 5

**OR**

- (b) Differentiate between the Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains on the basis of:  
(i) Extension (ii) Location (iii) Main divisions (iv) Width (v) Rivers
27. Describe the laws introduced by revolutionary government to improve the condition of women in France. (Any five points) 5
28. Why did the Institutional Revolutionary Party in Mexico never lose any election till 2000? Explain in five points. 5
29. (a) What is meant by apartheid? How was it oppressive for the blacks? (1+4) 5

**OR**

- (b) Define Preamble. Write any four ideals enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution? (1+4)
30. Explain any five features of Green Revolution. 5

**SECTION – E**  
**(Case-Based Questions)**

31. Read the given extract and answer the following questions: 4

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34.1 Give two reasons why northern plains of India are agriculturally productive. (2)

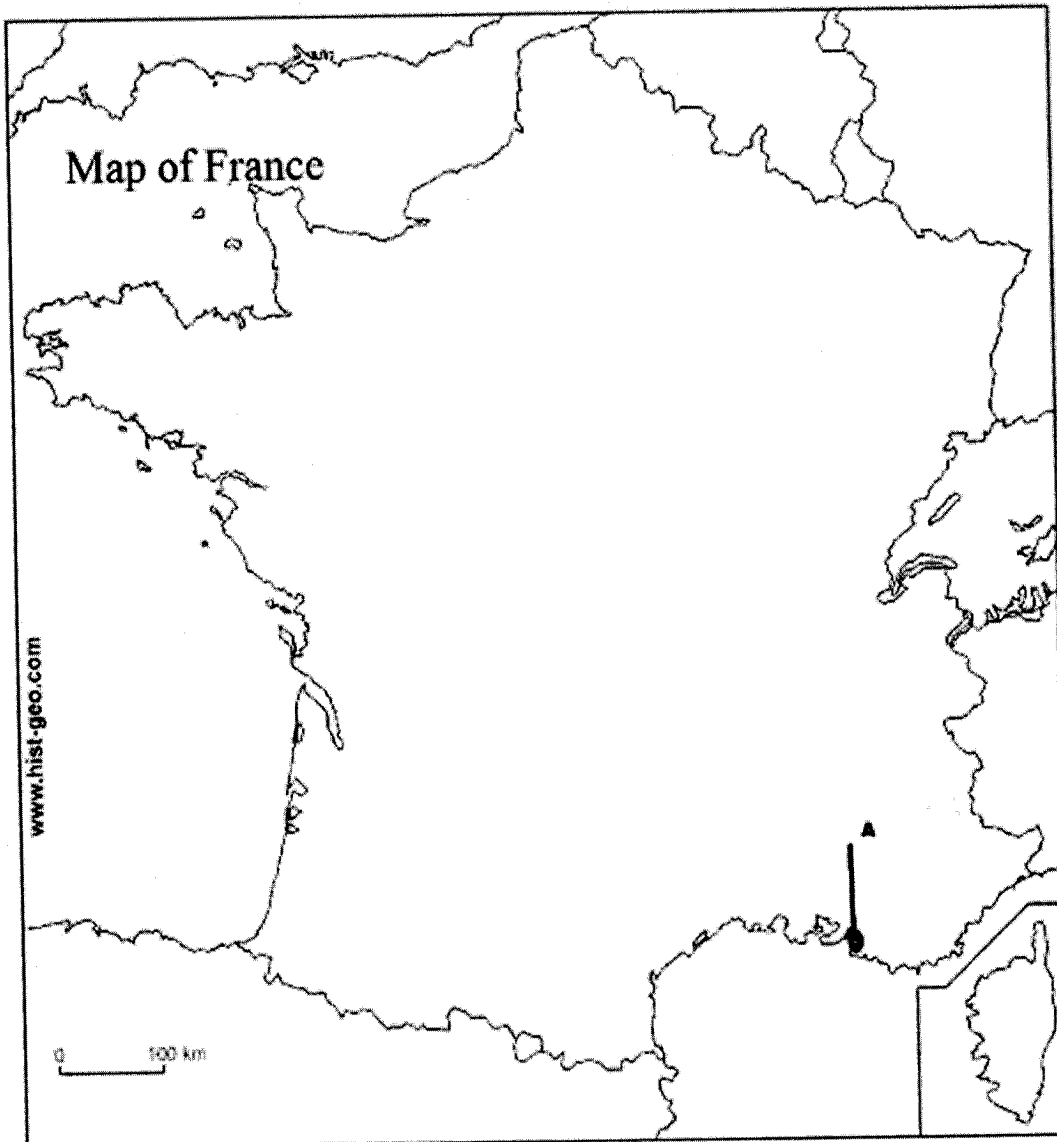
34.2. What is doab? (1)

34.3 Name two river systems of northern plains of India. (1)

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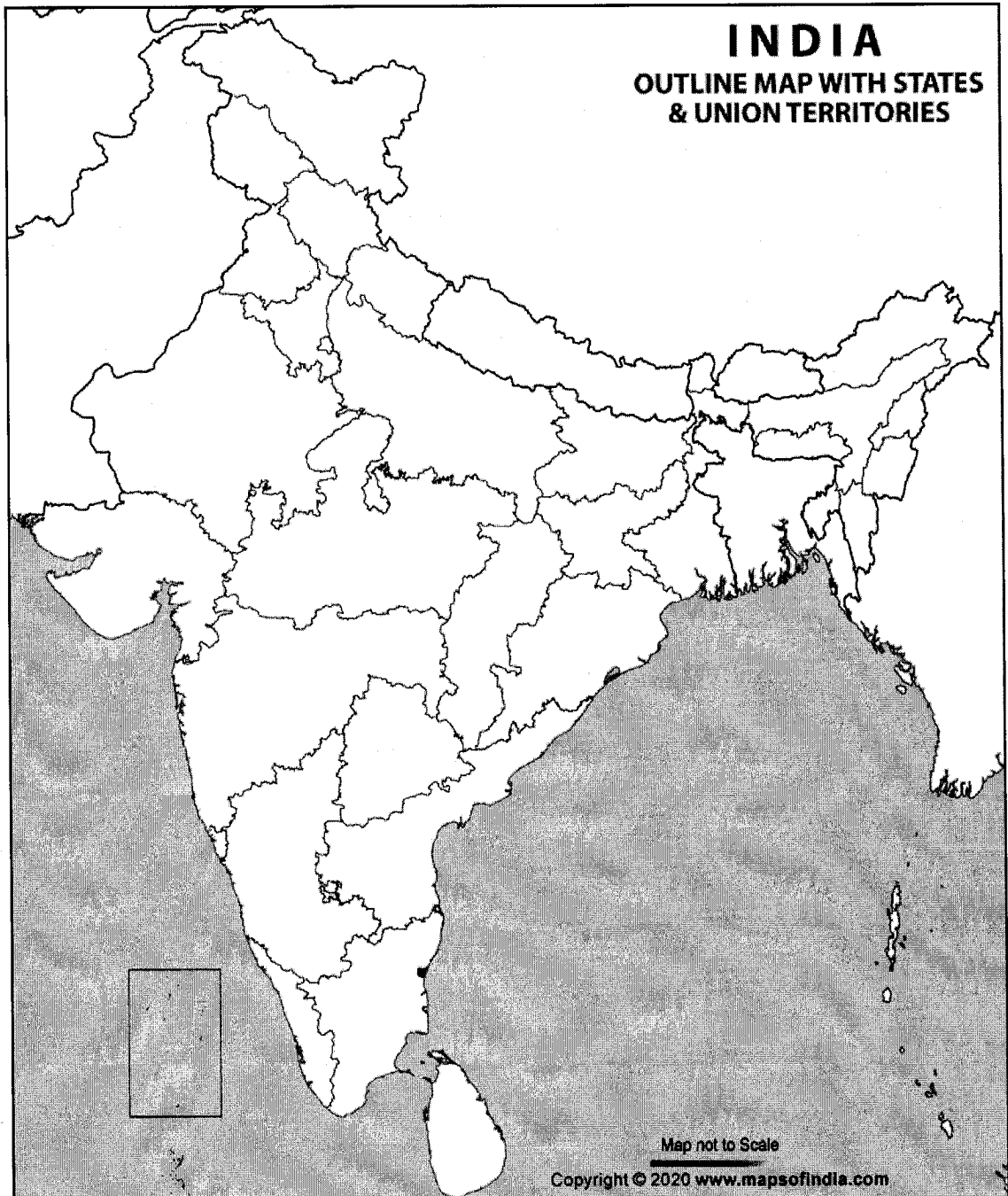
**SECTION - F**  
**(Map based questions)**

35. 35.1: On the given outline map of France, identify the place marked as "A" with the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. 3
- A. The National Anthem of France got its name from the name of this place. (1)



35.2: On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following: (2)

- i) Malabar coastal plain
- ii) Madhya Pradesh state



\*End of the Question Paper\*

ROLL NUMBER				
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SET	C
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**SECTION – A  
(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)**

1. Which one of the following is the land frontier/boundary of India? 1  
a) 20,1500 km b) 15,200 km c) 3.28 million km d) 7516.6 km
2. The latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer is \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
a) 23°30' N b) 24°30' S c) 23°30' S d) 24°30' N
3. \_\_\_\_\_ in Jammu Kashmir experiences minus 45° C temperature during winter. 1

4. The term used to describe the atmospheric condition of very hot in summer and very cold in winter is known as \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- a) Cold-Hot Climate   b) Moderate climate   c) Continentality   d) Hot climate
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the state of atmosphere over an area at any point of time. 1
6. State the following statement as True or False: 1
- As the distance from the sea increases its moderating influences increases and people experience extreme weather condition.
7. The winged woman stands for: 1
- (a) National colours of France                      (b) Act of becoming free  
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11. Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to \_\_\_\_\_ finds it difficult to get the right to vote. 1
- a) Polish minority    (b) Russian minority    (c) African minority    (d) German Minority
12. The Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution on \_\_\_\_\_. 1
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example for working capital. 1
- (a) Minerals                      (b) Water                      (c) Raw materials                      (d) Machines
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- In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilisers.

15. Which is the fast developing sector in Palampur village? 1  
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16. Non-market activities are the production for \_\_\_\_\_. 1
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**SECTION – B**  
**(Very Short Answer Type Questions)**

19. 'The National Assembly completed the draft of the Constitution in 1791'. Mention any two features of the Constitution. 2
20. Name any two Socialists who believed in the idea of co-operatives. 2
21. Name the various types of crops grown in the village Palampur. 2

**SECTION – C**  
**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

22. Describe any three views of radicals. 3
23. List out any three merits of a democratic government. 3
24. Write any three measures taken by the government to improve literacy conditions in India. 3
25. (a) Explain why Ahmedabad and Kolkata are able to see the noon sun exactly overhead twice a year, but not Delhi. 3

**OR**

- (b) Give the longitudinal extent of India? State any two implications of it. (1+2)

**SECTION – D**  
**(Long Answer Type Questions)**

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**OR**

- (b) Differentiate between the Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains on the basis of:  
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28. Explain any five steps taken by Musharraf in Pakistan to empower himself. 5
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32. Read the given extract and answer the following questions: 4

The manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the Constitution. The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and

consensual manner. First some basic principles were decided and agreed upon. Then a Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar prepared a draft constitution for discussion. Several rounds of thorough discussion took place on the Draft Constitution, clause by clause. More than two thousand amendments were considered. The members deliberated for 114 days spread over three years. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called 'Constituent Assembly Debates'. When printed, these debates are 12 bulky volumes! These debates provide the rationale behind every provision of the Constitution. These are used to interpret the meaning of the Constitution.

32.1 What is called 'Constituent Assembly Debates'? (2)

32.2 How many members did the Constituent Assembly have? (1)

32.3 Who was the President of Constituent Assembly? (1)

**33. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**

4

The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want. There are four requirements for production of goods and services. The first requirement is land, and other natural resources such as water, forests, and minerals. The second requirement is labour, i.e. people who will do the work. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary tasks. Other activities require workers who can do manual work. Each worker is providing the labour necessary for production. The third requirement is physical capital, i.e. the variety of inputs required at every stage during production.

33.1 What are the two types of Physical Capital? Explain with one example for each.(2)

33.2 What is the aim of production?(1)

33.3 Name any two factors of production.(1)

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

4

The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely — the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The plain being about 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad, is a densely populated physiographic division. With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate it is agriculturally a productive part of India.

34.1 Give two reasons why northern plains of India are agriculturally productive. (2)

34.2. What is doab? (1)

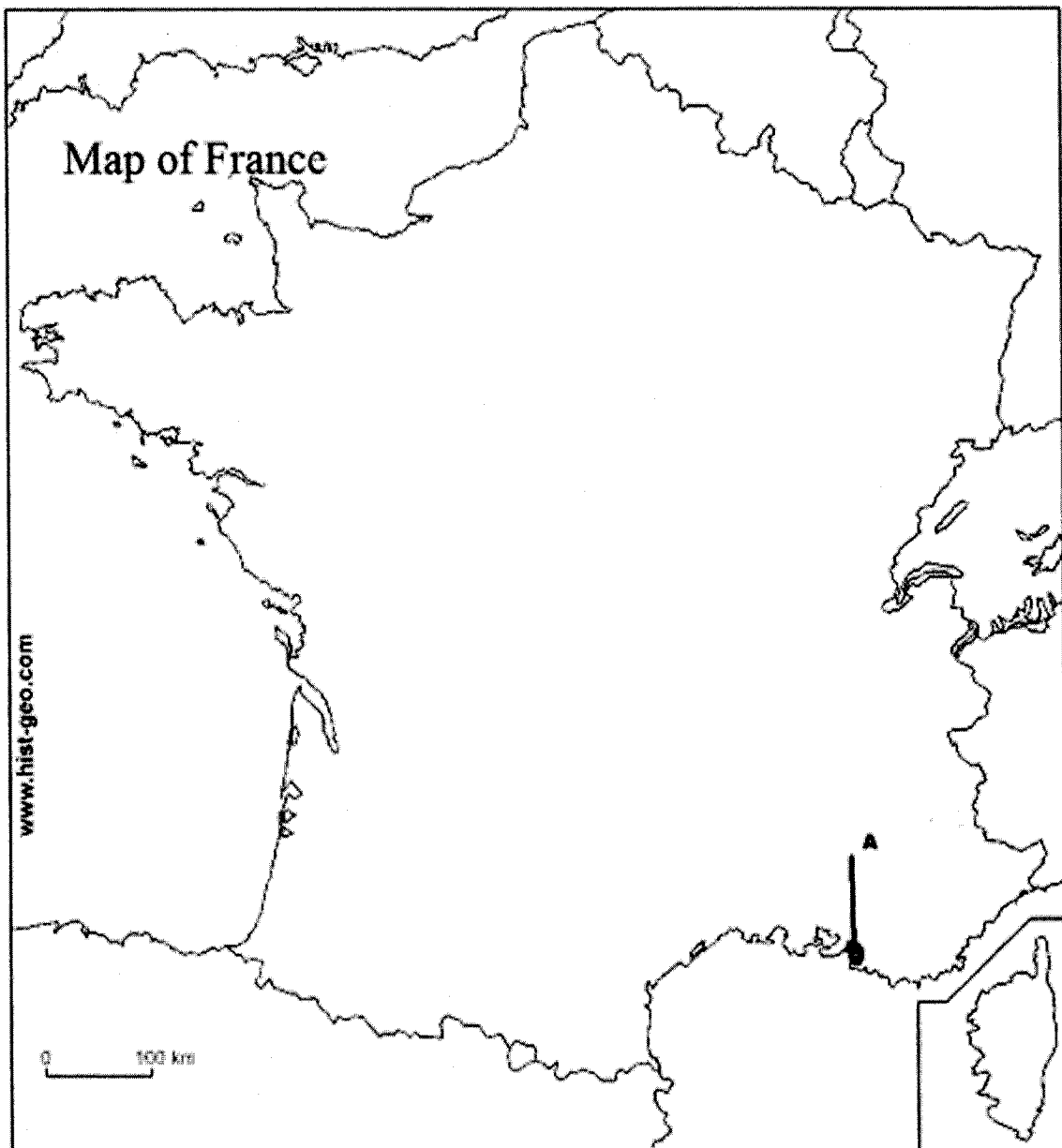
34.3 Name two river systems of northern plains of India. (1)

Sign. of Invigilator:

**SECTION - F**  
**(Map based questions)**

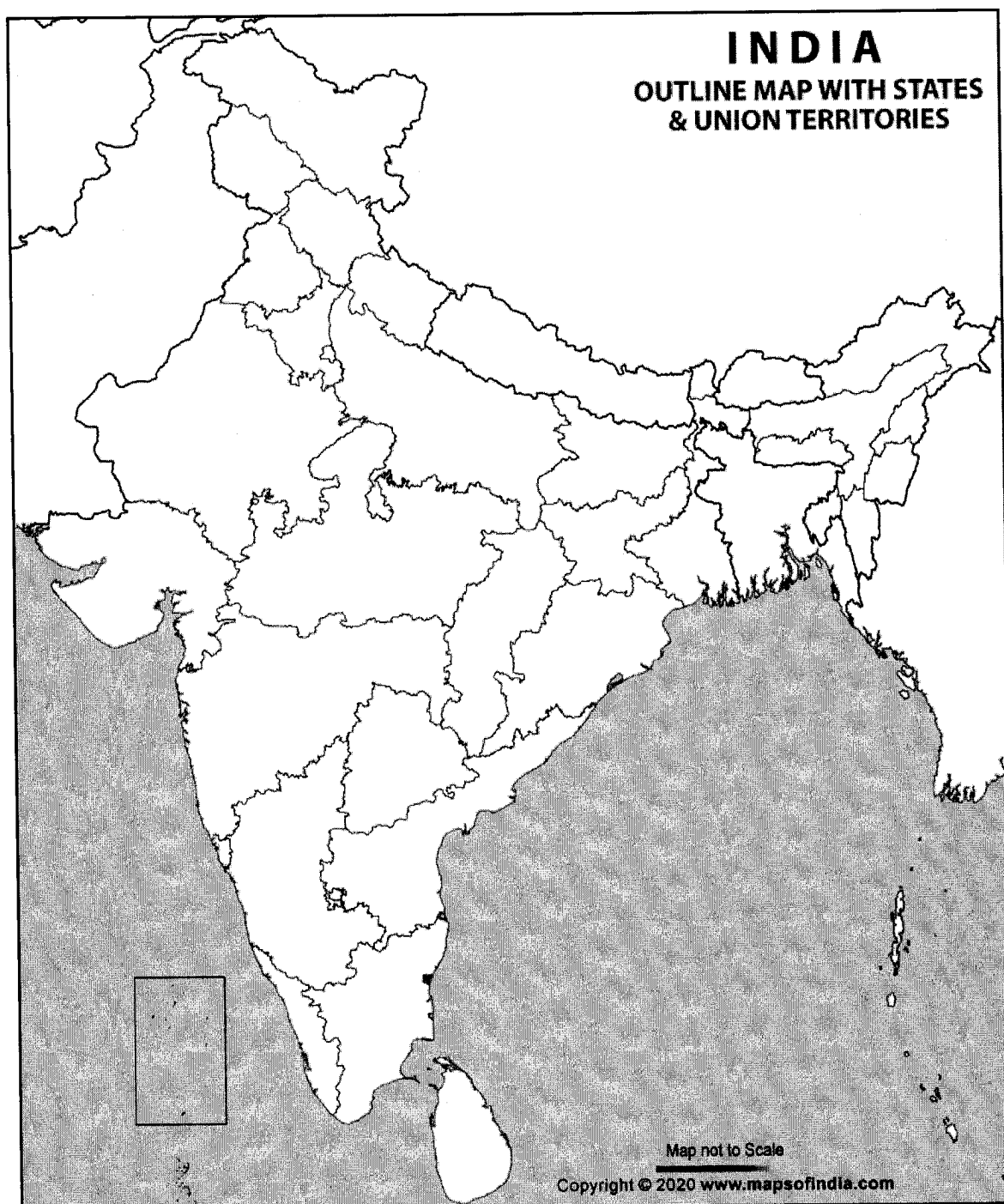
35. 35.1: On the given outline map of France, identify the place marked as “A” with the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. 3

A. The National Anthem of France got its name from the name of this place. (1)



35.2: On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following: (2)

- i) Haryana state
- ii) Kanchenjunga mountain peak



\*End of the Question Paper\*