

**DAV BR PUBLIC SCHOOL, BINA**  
**SESSION 2023-24**  
**PRACTICE PAPER**

**Class: 9<sup>th</sup>**

**Time Allowed: 3hrs**

**Subject: Social Studies**

**MM: 80**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

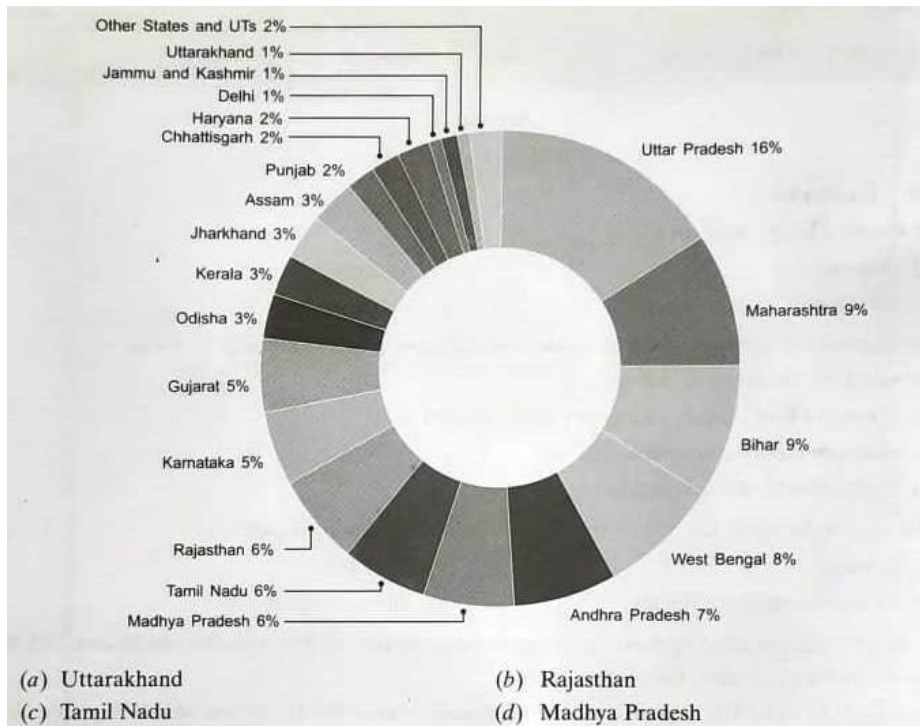
1. Section A consists of 20 MCQs of one mark each
2. Section B consists of very short answer questions (21-24) of 2 marks each.
3. Section C consists of short answer-based questions (25-29) of 3 marks each.
4. Section D consists of long answer-based questions (30-33) of 5 marks each.
5. Section E consists of case based questions (34-36) each comprising of three questions and are of 4 marks each
6. Section F consists of map skill question i.e. 37, carrying 5 marks with two parts

<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>QUESTIONS</b>	<b>MARKS</b>
<b>1.</b>	1. Fill in the blanks: 1st Estate: Clergy, 2nd Estate: _____ (a) Peasants (b) Artisans (c) Merchants (d) Nobility	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	The greatest achievement of the National Assembly convened in France in 1789 was:  (a) issuing of Declaration of Rights. (b) passing of laws checking the power of the monarch. (c) establishment of a new judiciary. (d) establishment of a new legislature.	<b>1</b>
<b>3.</b>	The Russian Secret Police was referred by which of the following name?  (a) Gestapo (b) Cheka (c) Central Intelligence Agency (d) Storm troopers	<b>1</b>
<b>4.</b>	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option. <b>Assertion (A):</b> The War Guilt Clause held Germany responsible for the war and damages the Allied countries suffered. <b>Reason (R):</b> Germany lost its overseas colonies, and a tenth of its population. <b>Options:</b> (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanations of A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanations of A. (c) A is true but R is false. (d) A is false but R is true.	<b>1</b>

5. Who started 'Collectivization Programme in Russia?' 1  
(a) Vladimir Lenin  
(b) Joseph Stalin  
(c) Winston Churchill  
(d) Joseph Andrew

6. Identify the distinct feature of the Peninsular Plateau. 1  
• Volcanic origin  
• Igneous rocks  
• Black soil  
(a) The Malwa Plateau  
(b) The Mewar Plateau  
(c) The Chotanagpur Plateau  
(d) The Deccan Plateau

7. Read the given data and find out which state has uneven distribution of population. 1



8. Read the information given below and select the correct option: 1  
During the 2004 elections more than one-third voters took part in a campaign-related activities. More than half of the people identified themselves as being close to one or the other political party. One out of seven voters is a member of a political party.  
(a) The interest of voters in election-related activities has been increasing.  
(b) The interest of voters in election-related activities has been decreasing.  
(c) The interest of voters in election-related activities has been fluctuating.  
(d) The interest of voters in election-related activities has been stagnant.

9. Which of the following statements is true regarding the President of India? 1  
(a) Head of the government  
(b) Head of the state  
(c) Head of the Parliament

- (d) None of these
- 10.** Which of the following is a formal document issued by the High Court or the Supreme Court contain an order of the court to the government? **1**
- (a) Begar  
(b) Writ  
(c) Right  
(d) RTI
- 11.** Select the demerits of democracy. **1**
- (i) Instability because leaders keep changing  
(ii) Delayed decision because it involves debilitations and negotiations  
(iii) Absence of corruption  
(iv) Absence of political competition.  
(a) (i), (ii) and (iv)  
(b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
(c) (iv) only  
(d) (i) and (ii) only
- 12.** Which party gave the slogan of 'Save Democracy'? **1**
- (a) The Congress  
(b) The Bharatiya Janata Party  
(c) The Janata Party  
(d) The Bahujan Samaj Party
- 13.** Which of the following statements is very much correct regarding Office Memorandum? **1**
- (a) A policy that declares some reserved position in government employment and educational institution.  
(b) A communication issued by an appropriate authority stating the policy or decision of the government.  
(c) A set of institution that have the power to make, implement and interpret laws.  
(d) A body of persons having authority to initiate major policies.
- 14.** Which among the following states was among first to try out the modern farming methods in India? **1**
- (a) Haryana  
(b) Jharkhand  
(c) Bihar  
(d) Odisha
- 15.** The standard unit of measuring agricultural land is **1**
- (a) Metre  
(b) Kilometre  
(c) Miles  
(d) Hectare
- 16.** What is the basic constraint in raising farm production? **1**
- (a) Capital is scarce.  
(b) Land is fixed.  
(c) Agricultural workers are not willing to work.  
(d) Irrigation is not well developed.

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is a situation when people are willing to work can not find job. **1**
- (a) Poverty  
(b) Unemployment  
(c) Illiteracy  
(d) Malnutrition
18. Mid-Day meal is an initiative of the government of India to bring students to the **1**
- (a) School  
(b) Park  
(c) Anganwadi  
(d) Hospital
19. Since Independence, India has been aiming at: **1**
- (a) Increase in population  
(b) Self sufficiency in food grains  
(c) Setting up ration shops  
(d) Distributing food among poor
20. Which age group of children does the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aim to promote education? **1**
- (a) 6-14 years  
(b) 6-15 years  
(c) 8-14 years  
(d) 8-15 years

### **Section B**

#### **Very Short Answer Questions (2×4=8)**

21. Who wrote the book Third Reich of Dreams? What did the author described in the book? **2**
22. What is the Namami Gange Programme? Give one objective of the programme **2**
23. Mention any two qualities that are required for calling a right. **2**
24. What is human capital? Mention its function. **2**

Or

Mention any features of National Health Policy.

### **Section C**

#### **Short Answer-Based Questions (3×5=15)**

25. What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution? **3**
- 26 Describe the main features of the Retreating Monsoon season in India. **3**

Or

- Explain any three factors which affect the mechanism of monsoons.
- 27.** How is the Lok Sabha more powerful than the Rajya Sabha? **3**
- 28.** Describe three features of small-scale manufacturing as non-farming activity in Palampur. **3**
- 29.** Examine the activities of ration shops. **3**
- Or
- Food security is essential in India. Justify the statement.
- 30.** Explain the "Reign of Terror" in brief. **4**
- Or
- List down the political symbols of France.
- 31.** Write five measures to protect wildlife. **4**
- 32.** "India emerged as independent country amidst heavy turmoil." Justify the statement. **4**
- Or
- Assess the contribution made by the Constituent Assembly to form the Indian Constitution.
- 33.** Describe major reasons for poverty in India. **5**

### **Section E**

#### **Case-Based Questions (4×3=12)**

- 34.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: **5**
- Jews were not the only community classified as 'undesirable'. There were others. Many Gypsies and blacks living in Nazi Germany were considered as racial inferiors' who threatened the biological purity of the 'superior Aryan' race. They were widely persecuted. Even Russians and Poles were considered subhuman, and hence undeserving of any humanity. When Germany occupied Poland and parts of Russia, captured civilians were forced to work as slave labour. Many of them died simply through hard work and starvation.
- Jews remained the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany. Nazi hatred of Jews had a precursor in the traditional Christian hostility towards Jews. They had been stereotyped as killers of Christ and usurers.
- 34.1. Explain the term 'ghetto'.
- 34.2. Why were many of the Russians died, according to the passage?
- 34.3. Mention the communities termed as 'undesirable' by the Nazis.
- 35.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: **5**

The headwaters of the Ganga, called the 'Bhagirathi' is fed by the Gangotri Glacier and joined by the Alaknanda at Devaprayag in Uttarakhand. At Haridwar, the Ganga emerges from the mountains on to the plains.

The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers, such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. The river Yamuna rises from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary meets the Ganga at Allahabad. The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalaya. They are the rivers, which flood parts of the northern plains every year, causing

widespread damage to life and property, whereas, they enrich the soil for agricultural use.

35.1. Where does the Ganga river originate? Where do the Ganga river join the Yamuna river?

35.2. According to the passage, what is the significance of Devaprayag in Uttarakhand?

35.3. Mention the positive aspect of the natural disaster 'flood'.

**36.** Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

**5**

Democracy cannot get us everything and is not the solution to all problems. But it is clearly better than any other alternative that we know. It offers better chances of a good decision, it is likely to respect people's own wishes and allows different kinds of people to live together. Even when it fails to do some of these things, it allows a way of correcting its mistakes and offers more dignity to all citizens. That is why democracy is considered the best form of government.

36.1. Give suitable title for the given passage.

36.2. Which is the most preferred form of government in the world?

36.3. How does democracy enhance the dignity of citizens? Give two reasons

### Section F

#### Map Skill-Based Questions (2+3=5)

**37.A** (i) On the outline map of France, identify the features marked as 'A' with the help of the information given below:

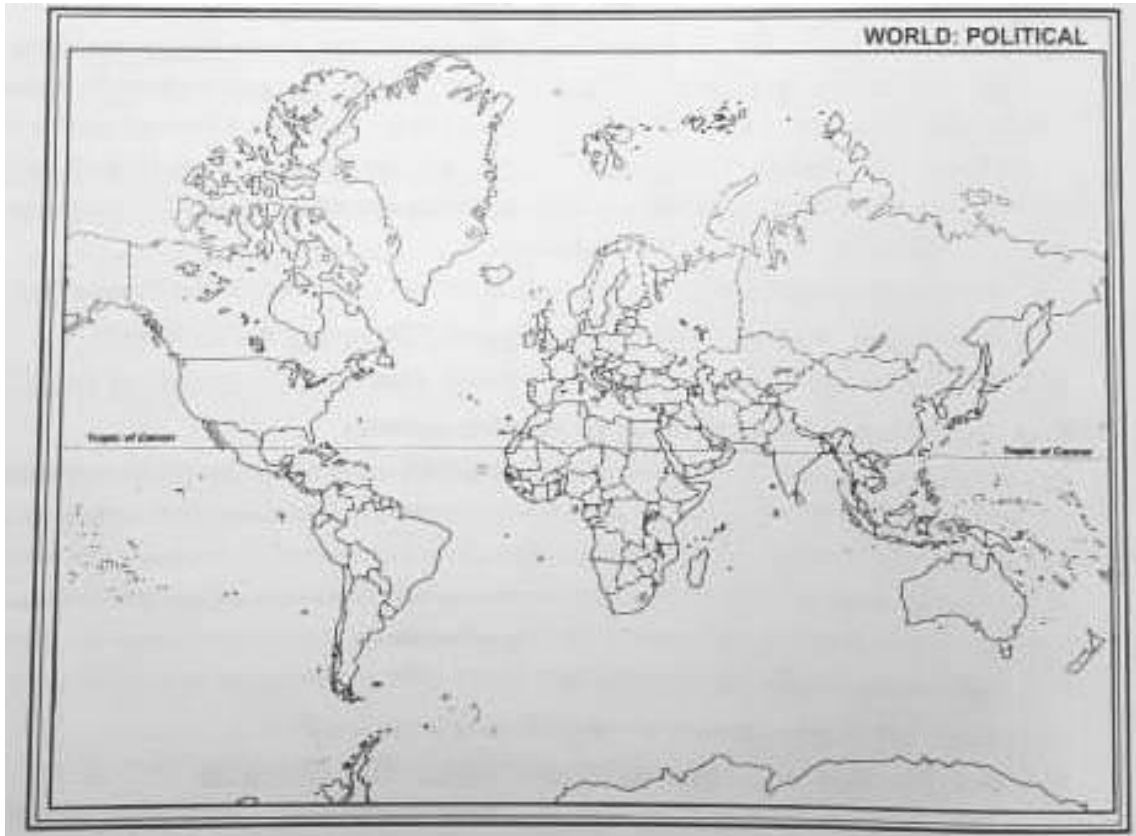
**2**

Port city that owed its economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.



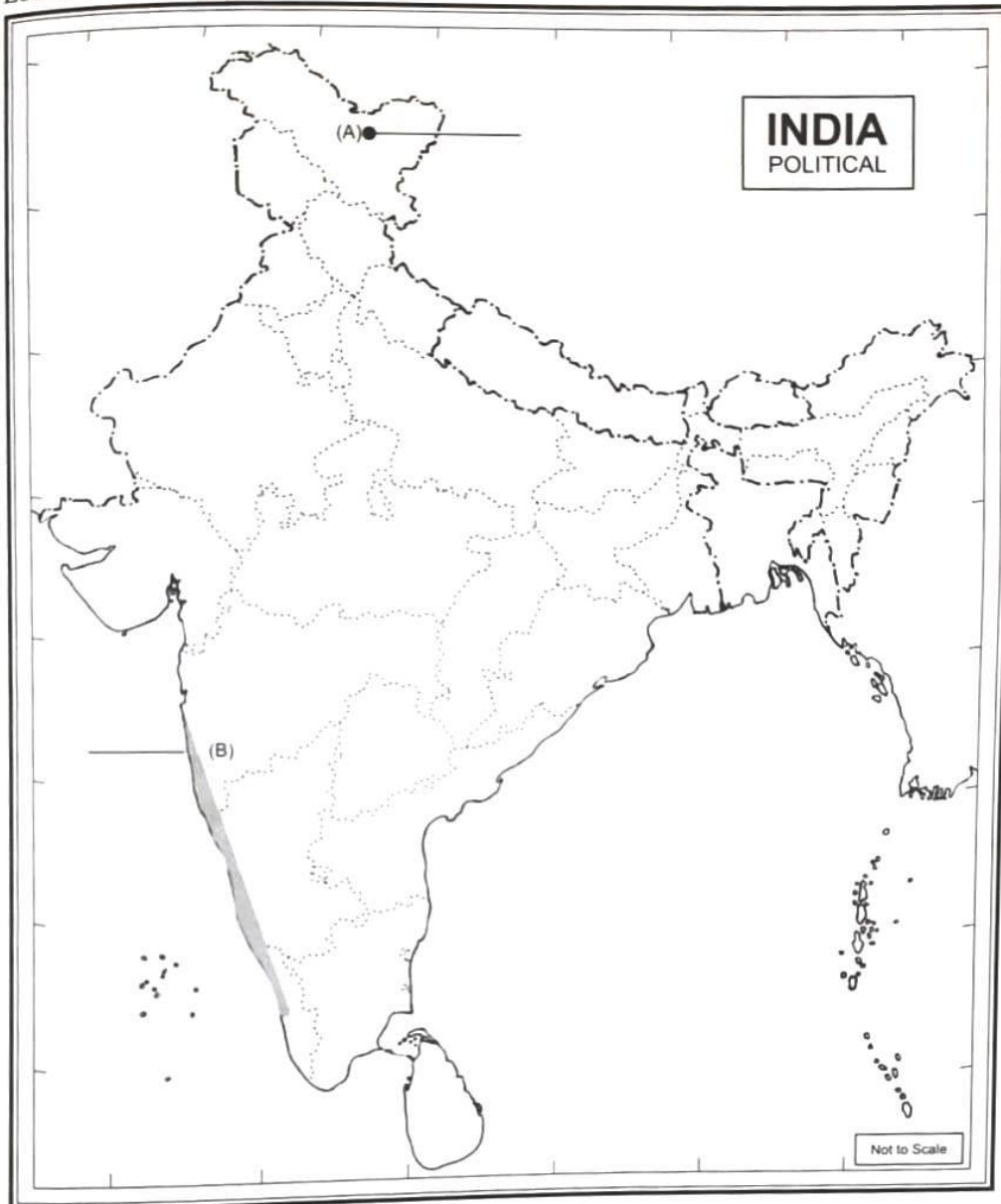
(ii) On the outline map of World, locate and label France

3



**37.B**

- (i) On the outline political map of India, identify the features marked as 'A' and 'B' and write the correct names on the line marked on the map.
- (ii) Locate Sambhar Lake.



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