**SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, HEBBAL**

**PERIODIC TEST – I (2023-24)**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**ANSWER KEY**

**Class: IX Max Marks: 30**

**SECTION-A**

1. Choose the correct option from column I and II (1)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **COLUMN I** |  | **COLUMN II** |
| A | The Broken chain | i | Symbol of Royal Power |
| B | The bundle of rods or fasces | ii | Act of becoming free |
| C | Sceptre | iii | Strength lies in unity |
| D | Snake biting its tail to form a ring | iv | Symbol of eternity |

**a) A-ii, b-iii, C-i, D iv** b) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D- iv

c) A-iv, B- i, C- iii, D-ii d) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii

2. . In the following question a statement of Assertion(A) followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as: (1)

Assertion(A): The news spread that Louis XVI planned to impose other taxes.

Reason (R): Increases in taxes to meet the expenses of the state generated anger and protest against the system of privileges.

1. **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
2. Both A and R are true and R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
3. A is true but R is false
4. A is false but R is true

3. Name the part of Himalayas lying between the Kali and Tista rivers. (1)

**a) Nepal Himalayas** b) Kanchenjunga

c) Mt. Everest d) Mount Kailash

4. What is the western-most longitude of India? (1)

**a) 68°7’ E in Gujarat** b) 68°7’ N in Gujarat

c) 68°7’ S in Gujarat d) 68°7’ E in Mumbai

5. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the first to try out the modern farming methods in India. (1)

a) Eastern Uttar Pradesh b) Bihar

**c) Western Uttar Pradesh** d) Jharkhand

1. Mention any two arguments against democracy. (2)

* Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability.
* Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.
* So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays.
* Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions.
* Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.
* Ordinary people don’t know what is good for them; they should not decide anything.

(any 2)

1. What led to a subsistence crisis, that occurred frequently in France during the Old Regime. (3)

Ans:

* 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.

1. Robespierre’s government issued laws after coming to power in the year 1793.

Explain. (3)

Ans:

* Robespierre’s government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were rationed.
* Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government.
* The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden; all citizens were required to eat the pain d’egalite (equality bread), a loaf made of wholewheat.
* Equality was also sought to be practised through forms of speech and address. Instead of the traditional Monsieur (Sir) and Madame (Madam) all French men and women were henceforth Citoyen and Citoyenne (Citizen).
* Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices.

(any 3)

1. India’s land route has been important since ancient times. Explain. (3)

Ans: India’s contacts with the world have continued through ages but her relationships through land routes are much older than her maritime contacts.

The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers.

These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

The ideas of Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world.

The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries.

The influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West asia can be seen in different parts of our country.

1. List any three features of the Himalayan mountains. (3)

Ans: Geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India.

Mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra.

Represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world.

Form an arc, covers a distance of about 2400 km.

Width varies from 400 km in Kashmir to 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh

Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges- Himadri, Himachal and Shiwalik.

1. What are known as factors of production? Explain the third factor of production. (1+2)

Ans. Every production is organized by combing land, labour, physical capital and human capital , which are known as factors of production.

Physical capital is the third factor of production

1. Tools, machines, buildings- They can be used in production over many year and are called fixed capitals.
2. Raw materials and money in hand – They are called working capital
3. Explain dairy as non-farming activity. (3)

Ans: Dairy is a common activity in many families of Palampur.

People feed their buffaloes on grass and jowar and bajra.

The milk is sold in Raiganj the nearby large village.

Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centres at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to far away towns and cities.

1. Why should Pakistan under General Musharraf not be called a democracy? Explain. (5)

Ans:

* In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the ‘Chief Executive’ of the country.
* Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five year extension.
* Pakistani media, human rights organisations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud. In August 2002 he issued a ‘Legal Framework Order’ that amended the Constitution of Pakistan.
* According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers.
* After passing this law, elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies. So Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself.