

JB ACADEMY, AYODHYA
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2025-26
CLASS-IX, SUBJECT-SOCIAL-SCIENCE

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

MAX MARKS: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper comprises FOUR Sections – History, Political Science, Geography and Economics.
2. Each section carries 20 marks.
3. All questions are compulsory and should be answered section-wise.
4. Map-based questions are included in History and Geography. Attempt them carefully.
5. 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.
6. Answer the questions within the prescribed word limits as indicated in the paper.

SECTION – A (HISTORY)

1. Who among the following wrote the influential pamphlet. "What is the Third Estate"? (1)
a) Rousseau b) Montesquieu c) "Abbé Sieyès d) Voltaire
2. The National Assembly was formed by which group of people in 1789? (1)
A) Nobility B) Clergy C) Peasants D) Third Estate

a) A and B only. b) B and C only
c) D only. d) A, B and C.
3. Assertion (A): The Bastille was stormed on 14th July 1789. (1)
Reason (R): The Bastille was a symbol of the monarchy's despotic power.
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 true, but R is false.
d) A is false, but R is true.
4. Assertion (A): The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen was based on equality before law in true sense. (1)
Reason (R): It granted special privileges to the clergy and nobility.
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 true, but R is false.
d) Both A and R is false.
5. Mention any two causes for the subsistence crisis in France during the 18th century. (2)
6. Explain the "Reign of Terror" in brief? (3)
- 7 a. Explain the features of the constitution on France drafted in 1791? (5)

OR

- b Explain the causes of French revolution.
8. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

"The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. These spread to many countries in Europe during the 19th century, where feudal systems were abolished. Colonized people across the world reworked the idea of freedom from bondage into their movements."

- a. Which event marked the beginning of the French Revolution? (1)
- b. Name any two ideas that spread from France to the world. (2)
- c. How did colonized people use these ideas in their struggles? (1)

9. On the outline map of France, locate the following: (1+1=2)

- A) The city of slave trade
- B) The city from where the national anthem of France is inspired

SECTION – B (GEOGRAPHY)

10. Which mountain range forms the boundary between India and Myanmar? (1)

- (a) Jaintia
- b) Purvachal
- c) Garo
- d) Khasi

11. The Lakshadweep Islands are composed of which type of rock? (1)

- (a) Basalt
- b) Calcium carbonate
- c) Granite
- d) Limestone

12. In the summer season, a group of students visited the Hilly sites like Dharamshala, McLeodganj. These sites are part of which mountain range? (1)

- a) Shiwalik
- b) Karakoram.
- c) Greater Himalayas
- d) Lesser Himalayas

13. What is the length of India's mainland Coastline? (1)

- a) 6519km
- (ii) 7180km
- (iii) 7516km
- (iv) 6780km

14. Which country shares its longest international boundary with India? (1)

- a) China
- b) Myanmar
- c) Pakistan
- d) Bangladesh

15. Assertion (A) : India's east–west extent is greater than its north–south extent. (1)

Reason (R) : India extends about 3,214 km from north to south and 2,933 km from east to west.

- 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 true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

16. Why is the Indian Ocean named after India? Elaborate in detail by giving four reasons. (2)

17. India has been blessed with various physical features which have been extremely beneficial for the nation. Explain with a complete description about various landforms found in India. Show distribution with the help of a diagram. (5)

18. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions. (4)

"I am a range of mountains just northwest of which lies the Great Indian Desert. Also southeast of me lies the Malwa Plateau which forms a part of Central Highlands. My direction is from southwest to northeast. When the moisture laden winds come from the southwest I am unable to trap them as I am parallel to them.

I am one of the oldest mountain ranges in the world, worn down by millions of years of erosion. My average height is low compared to the Himalayas, with peaks rarely crossing 1,000 metres. Guru Shikhar is my highest peak, rising to about 1,722 metres which is Mount Abu. It's also famous as a hill station and a

pilgrimage site. I act as a watershed dividing the flow of rivers towards the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. To my west, the region is dry and arid. To my east, fertile plains and plateaus support agriculture. In ancient times, I formed a natural barrier against invasions from the northwest. Even today, I influence the climate and drainage patterns of northwestern India. I stand as a reminder of India's ancient geological past."

a). Identify the mountain range being talked about in the source. Mention in which state it's majorly located. (1)

b). Why is this mountain range not able to trap moisture? What impact it causes to nearby regions. (1)

c) Mention the at least four important characteristics of this physical feature. (2)

19. On the outline map of India, identify and label the following locations: (3)

A. Water boundary between India and Sri Lanka

B. Capital city of Haryana

C. Highest peak of Western Ghats

SECTION – C (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

20. Which of the following is an example of a non-democratic country? (1)

a) India

b) USA

c) Myanmar

d) South Africa

21. Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its term? (1)

a) Prime Minister

b) President

c) Chief Justice of India

d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

22. Assertion (A): The Apartheid system in South Africa treated all races equally. (1)

Reason (R): Nelson Mandela fought against Apartheid to establish a democratic South Africa.

(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 true, but R is false.

(d) A is false, but R is true.

23. Which of the following institutions can declare a law unconstitutional in India? (1)

a) Lok Sabha.

b) Supreme Court.

c) Rajya Sabha.

d) President

24. Write any two reasons why do we need elections in a democracy. (2)

25. If you were part of the Constituent Assembly in 1949, would you have preferred enforcing the Constitution on 15 August or 26 January? Give two reasons for your choice.? (2)

26. Explain the importance of "Universal Adult Franchise" in a democratic system. (3)

27a Describe the guiding values of the Indian Constitution. (5)

OR

b Explain the process of conducting free and fair elections in India.

28. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

"In 1950, India became a democratic republic with a written Constitution. It laid down provisions for regular elections based on universal adult franchise. The Election Commission of India was given the responsibility

to conduct elections in a free and fair manner. In the 2019 Lok Sabha elections, nearly 91 crore people were eligible to vote. Out of them, around 67% exercised their right to vote."

a). Why is a high voter turnout important in a democracy? (1)

b). If young voters (18–25 years) stop participating in elections, what long-term effect could it have on India's democracy? (1)

c) In a democracy, the mere right to vote is not enough. Citizens must also be aware of their choices.
Comment. (2)

SECTION - D : Economics

29. Farmers who have less than 1 hectare of land are called: (1)

- a) Small farmers.
c) Medium farmers.
- b) Marginal farmers
d) Large farmers

30. The factor of production that organizes other factors and takes risk is: (1)

- a) Land. b) Labour c) Capital. d) Entrepreneur

31. Which crop was mainly associated with HYV seeds in India? (1)

- a) Cotton and Jute.
c) Tea and Coffee.
- b) Wheat and Rice
d) Sugarcane and Maize

32. Which of the following facilities is NOT available in Palampur village? (1)

- a) Electricity. b) Schools. c) Hospitals. d) Airport

33. Who is known as the Father of the Green Revolution in India? (1)

- a) Verghese Kurien.
c) Norman Borlaug.
- b) M. S. Swaminathan
d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

34. Which activity among the following is considered non-agricultural? (1)

- a) Rice farming.
c) Sugarcane cultivation.
- b) Small-scale manufacturing
d) Vegetable growing

35. Differentiate between Physical and Human capital. (3)

36. How does electricity help in the growth of Palampur's economy? (3)

37. Discuss the types of unemployment prevalent in rural and urban areas of India. (3)

38. "Investment in human resources via education and health can give high rates of return in future".
Support the statement with any five suitable arrangements. (5)