

**ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2024-25**  
**PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Time : 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>**

**STD IX**

**Score : 80**

**Instructions:**

- 15 minutes is cool off time.
- Read the questions and instructions carefully before writing the answers.
- While answering the questions consider score and time.

**Answer all questions from 1 to 5. Each carries one score.**

**(5x1=5)**

1. Choose the correct statement related to Loksabha.

- (a) The maximum strength is 250.
- (b) Chaired by the Vice President.
- (c) Lower house of the Parliament
- (d) Term of office of its members is six years

2. Choose the correct pair relating to the reign of the medieval dynasties given below.

- (a) Rashtkutar : 8th to 11th century CE
- (b) Chalukyas : 6th to 12th century CE
- (c) Cholas : 10th to 13th century CE
- (d) Palans : 8th to 12th century CE

3. In which physiographic division is Chirapunjee and Mausinro, the regions that receives highest rainfall in the world is located?

- (A) Western Himalayas
- (B) Central Himalayas
- (C) Eastern Himalayas
- (D) Poorvachal

4. Which of the following is the false statement related to population dividend.

- (A) High human resource development
- (B) The socio - economic progress of the country increases
- (C) This is stable.
- (D) Productivity of the country increases

5. The major soil type found in the North Indian plain:-

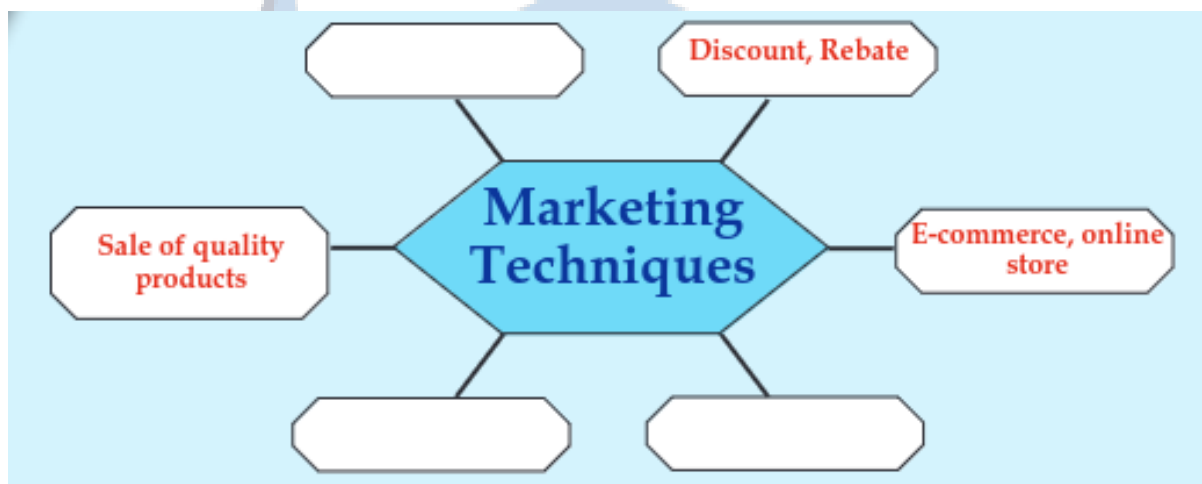
- (A) Black soil

- (B) Alluvial soil  
(C) Laterite soil  
(D) Red Soil

Answer any 8 from questions 6 to 14. Each carries three score.

(8x3=24)

6. Enlist any three limitations in calculating the National Income.  
7. Prepare a note on the administrative system that existed in Athens.  
8. Complete the following chart related to the marketing techniques.



9.

What are deserts? What are the two types of deserts?

10. How are gender stereotypes created? Write examples.

11. Based on the following hints, write a short note about Andaman Nicobar Islands. Questions

Geography & Economics

Hints:

- \* Location
- \* Features
- \* Capital

12. What are the factors that contribute to high life expectancy in Kerala?

13. What are the factors influencing the human capital formation?

14. Complete the table given below with respect to the methods of constitutional amendment prescribed by the Constitution of India.

Flexible Amendment	(A)-----	More Rigid Amendment
(B)-----	Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles	(C)-----

15. Mark and label the following geo- information on the given out line map of India. (1x4=4)

A. Aravali Ranges

- B. Deccan Plateau
- C. Malabar Coast
- D. River Godavari

**Answer any 9 questions from 16 to 26. Each carries four score (9x4=36)**

16. Analyze Paleolithic and Neolithic on the basis of the hints given below.

Hints:

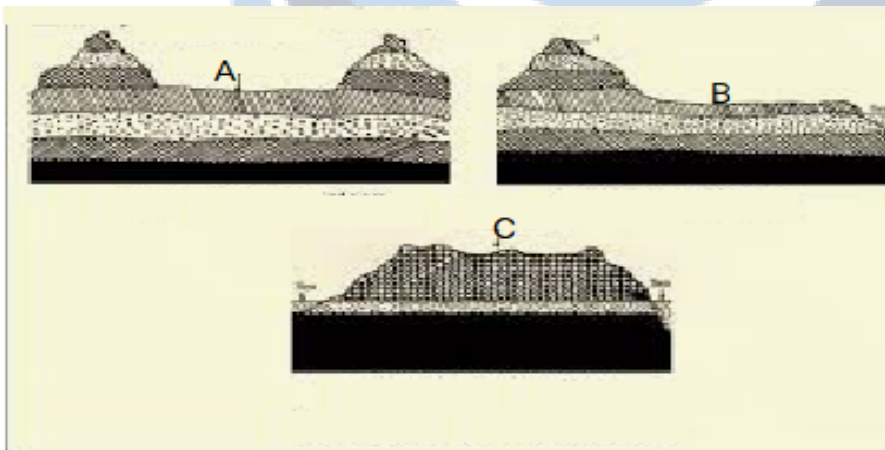
- Tools
- Livelihoods

17. What are the two branches of the South West Monsoon? Give reasons why, Rajasthan desert region receives scanty rainfall.

18. "Sanskrit literature received royal patronage during the Gupta reign." Substantiate the statement.

19. Explain Sex and Gender.

20. Define: Plateaus. Identify the Plateaus marked as A, B and C.



- 21. What are the different types of unemployment seen in our country?
- 22. Write the functions performed by the National Minority Commission.
- 23. Differentiate Demand and Supply.
- 24. Arrange the items in column 'B' in appropriate to column 'A'

A	B
Article 14	There shall be no gender-based discrimination against any individual
Article 15	All genders have the right to dignity, individual liberty and privacy

Article 16	Equality of opportunity for all genders
Article 21	Equality of all genders

25. Different land forms are created as a result of Deflation in a desert. Define deflation and give three examples.

26. Explain the progress made in the field of art and literature during the reign of the Pratiharas

**Answer the questions 27 and 28 as per the directions.**

27.(A) Write an essay on the topic " Challenges faced by the Indian costal region and its solutions."

OR

(5x1=5)

(B) Prepare write up analysing the Konkan Coast and Coromandel coast

28. (A) Describe the economic and social life during the reign of the Sultans

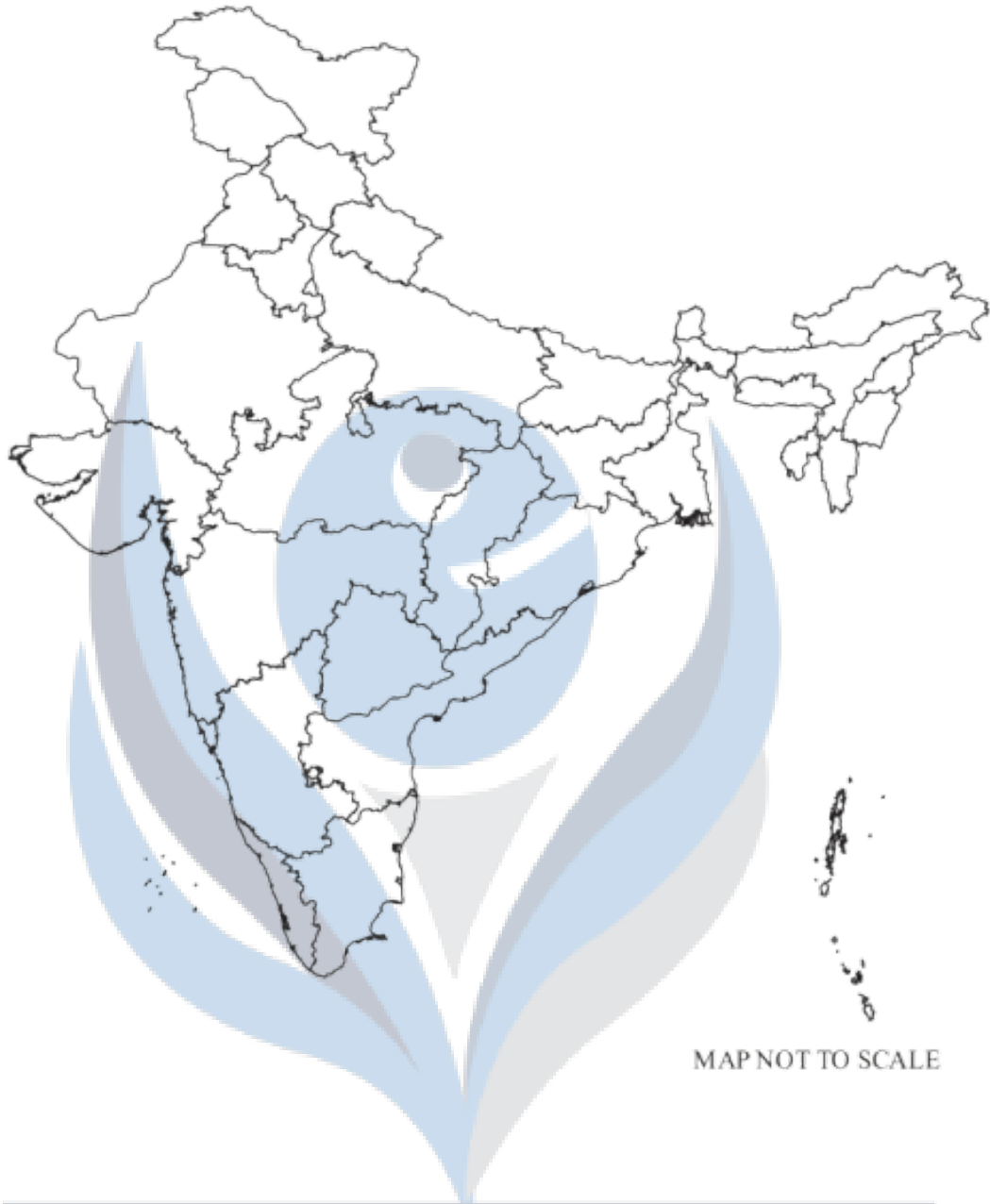
OR

(6x1=6)

(B) Prepare a note on the structure of institutions given below.

(i) Election Commission

(ii) National Human Rights Commission



MAP NOT TO SCALE


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**SAMAGRA**

**ANSWER KEY**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**STD IX**

**Time : 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>**
**Score : 80**

Qn No	Answer Key	Score
1	(c) Lower house of the Parliament	1
2	(b) Chalukyas : 6th to 12th century CE	1
3	(C) Eastern Himalayas	1
4	(C) This is stable.	1
5	(B) Alluvial soil	1
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of accurate statistical data</li> <li>• Double counting (The possibility of counting the monetary value of a product in more than one stages of production)</li> <li>• Non inclusion of goods and services produced for self consumption.</li> <li>• Not including those products whose monetary value is not determined in the market.</li> <li>• Value of household work not included.</li> </ul>	3
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All males, over the age of 30, except slaves were considered as citizens.</li> <li>• These citizens formed a committee and met four times a year to take decisions on important matters.</li> <li>• Women, artisans and the foreigners who worked as traders were not considered as citizens.</li> </ul>	3
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discounts</li> <li>• Marketing of high-quality products</li> <li>• free products offered along with purchases</li> </ul>	3
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas receiving less than 25 cm of annual rainfall are generally considered deserts.</li> <li>• Cold deserts</li> <li>• Hot deserts</li> </ul>	3
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stereotypes are created by simply presenting such incorrect or partially correct</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>notions as the basic qualities of men and women. For eg. women are good as nurses. Men are not fit for that</li> </ul>	3
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located in the Bay of Bengal</li> <li>Includes Barren Island, the only active volcano in India, located in Nicobar</li> <li>Capital: Port Blair</li> </ul>	3
12	High literacy rate, higher education, sanitation, food and public distribution, decentralized public health policy.	3
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education</li> <li>Health</li> <li>Job Training</li> </ul>	3
14	<p>(A) Rigid Amendment</p> <p>(B) name of the states, boundaries, citizenship.</p> <p>(C) division of powers between Centre and State, Representation of the Peoples Act.</p>	3
15		4
16	<p><b>Paleolith</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tools -</li> <li>Livelihoods -</li> </ul> <p><b>Neolithic Age:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tools - Polished tools</li> <li>Livelihoods - hunting, agriculture, settlement</li> </ul>	4

17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following are the branches of the Southwest Monsoon:</li> <li>Arabian Sea Branch</li> <li>Bay of Bengal Branch</li> <li>Rajasthan receives less rainfall due to the orientation of the Aravalli Range, which does not obstruct the monsoon winds.</li> </ul>	4
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Sex</b> - refers to the biological characteristics that distinguish male and female. Refers to the differences between males and females in terms of chromosomes, body structure, hormones, reproductive system and other physical factors.</li> <li><b>Gender</b> - refers to the social, cultural and psychological characteristics associated with the categories of male and female through social contexts. Gender is not biological or fixed. It is nurtured and strengthened through social interactions. Gender is a social construct.</li> </ul>	4
19	<p>Sanskrit was the official language. Ramayana, Mahabharata and most of the Puranas were translated into Varamozhi during this period. Dramas, poems, grammar, dictionary etc. were composed in Sanskrit language during this period. Sanskrit dramas were world famous at that time.</p>	4
20	<p>Plateaus: Elevated landforms with broad, flat surfaces</p> <p>A. Inter-montane Plateaus (surrounded by mountains)</p> <p>B. Piedmont Plateaus (located at the base of mountains)</p> <p>C. Continental Plateaus (covering large areas of continents)</p>	4
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open unemployment, or, willing to work but unemployed.</li> <li>Structural unemployment, or, job loss due to the introduction of new technology.</li> <li>Seasonal unemployment, or, employment during a particular season and remaining unemployed during the rest of the time.</li> <li>Disguised unemployment, or, a condition where more than the number of labourers required are employed in production process without any change in total output.</li> </ul>	4
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate the progress of the social development of</li> </ul>	



	<p>the minorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Evaluate the functioning of the constitutional provisions and laws for the protection of the minorities.</li><li>• Functions Submit reports on the issues and crises faced by minorities from time to time.</li><li>• Examine the complaints regarding the violation of the rights of minorities and make recommendations for further action.</li><li>• Submit suggestions for the upkeep of the protection of minorities.</li></ul>	<b>4</b>										
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demand: The willingness and ability to purchase a product at a certain price.</li><li>• Supply: The quantity of a product made available for sale at a specific price during a given time.</li></ul>	<b>4</b>										
24	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th></tr><tr><td>Article 14</td><td>Equality of all genders</td></tr><tr><td>Article 15</td><td>There shall be no gender-based discrimination against any individual</td></tr><tr><td>Article 16</td><td>Equality of opportunity for all genders</td></tr><tr><td>Article 21</td><td>All genders have the right to dignity, individual liberty and privacy</td></tr></table>	A	B	Article 14	Equality of all genders	Article 15	There shall be no gender-based discrimination against any individual	Article 16	Equality of opportunity for all genders	Article 21	All genders have the right to dignity, individual liberty and privacy	<b>4</b>
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25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deflation: Strong winds remove loose sand from desert areas, carrying it to other places. This process is called deflation.</li><li>• Landforms formed by deflation: Deflation hollows, caves, etc.</li></ul> <p>Art and literature were encouraged. Rajasekharan, a Sanskrit poet, dramatist and author of Kavyamimamsa and Karpuramanjari, lived during this period. Many beautiful temples and buildings were built. Scholars from India were sent as diplomatic envoys to the Caliph's palace in Baghdad. Indian science and mathematics were popularized in the Arab world. The exchange of Arab products and the movement of scholars took place during this period, preferably in India and Western Asia.</p>	<b>4</b>										

26	<p>Art and literature were encouraged. Rajasekharan, a Sanskrit poet, dramatist and author of Kavyamimamsa and Karpuramanjari, lived during this period. Many beautiful temples and buildings were built. Scholars from India were sent as diplomatic envoys to the Caliph's palace in Baghdad. Indian science and mathematics were popularized in the Arab world. The exchange of Arab products and the movement of scholars took place during this period, preferably in India and Western Asia.</p>	4
27	<p><b>A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal region has many potentials like topography suitable for settlements, pleasant climate, availability of water, agriculture, and industries.</li> <li>Even though it has several conditions to its advantage, coastal area and its people are facing many challenges.</li> <li>Natural disasters like Tsunami and cyclone, sea level rise due to global climate change, coastal erosion and sea turbulence make the life of the coastal people challenging.</li> <li>People living in coastal regions are constantly striving to adapt their social life to such adverse conditions of nature.</li> <li>Issues related to climate change in the coastal area and the possibility of natural disasters need to be monitored.</li> <li>For this it is necessary to enforce timely warning and preparedness with the participation of local community, taking advantage of modern scientific technology.</li> <li>Appropriate resource planning and conservation strategy is necessary for sustainable utilisation of coastal resources and to get its benefits to the local people.</li> <li>Sustainable development is possible only when each of us joins hands together in such activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>B Konkan Coast</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal plain that stretches from Daman to Goa located at the South of Gujarat coastal plain is the Konkan coast.</li> <li>Its length is about 500 km.</li> <li>The coastal plain here is narrower in width as the Western Ghats runs parallel to the coast.</li> <li>The northern part of Konkan coast is sandy and</li> </ul>	5

	<p>southern part is rocky. Coastal landforms like cliffs, islands and beaches are found here.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Goa, one of the major tourist destinations in India, has many beaches.</li> <li>Humid climate with abundant rainfall makes the Konkan coastal plain rich in biodiversity. Natural harbours such as Nhavasheva (Navi Mumbai), Mormugao, fishing harbour of Malpe, shipyards, tourism centres and industrial centres make the Konkan coast a vibrant area of economic activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Coromandel coast</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the coastal plain extending from Krishna river delta to Kanyakumari.</li> <li>Kaveri river delta is also part of this plain.</li> <li>The fertile deltaic alluvium makes this region suitable for rice cultivation.</li> <li>Pulikat Lake is one of the important lakes of Coromandel coast.</li> <li>India's rocket launching station Sriharikota, is located on the shores of Pulikat Lake.</li> </ul> <p>Bird sanctuaries like Pulikat Lake, Point Calimere and Mangroves of Pichavaram are some centres of biodiversity found along this coastal plain.</p>	
28	<p><b>(A) Economic life</b> Agricultural progress, administrative stability, transport progress, growth of trade, growth of cities, emergence of money economy, industries and handicrafts.</p> <p><b>Social Life</b> A society full of inequalities, economic inequality, miseries of common people, social structure based on caste system, change in status of women.</p> <p><b>(B) Election Commission</b> Consists of a Chief Election Commissioner and two Commissioners. They are appointed by the President of India. The tenure of office of the members of the Commission is 6 years or up to the age of 65. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his position only through impeachment. The activities of the Election Commission in different states and the Union Territories are coordinated by the Chief Electoral Officers.</p> <p><b>National Human Rights Commission</b> The commission has 6 members including the chairperson. Retired Supreme Court Chief Justice /</p>	6

	Supreme Court Judge will be the chairman. The members of the Commission are appointed by the President. The term of office of the members of the commission is three years or unto 70 years of age.	
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