

QB365  
Model Question Paper 1  
9th Standard CBSE

**Social Science**

Reg.No. :

--	--	--	--	--	--

Time : 02:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 100

**Section-A**

- 1) In the context of France, fall of the Bastille took place on **1**  
(a) 14th July, 1789 (b) 14th July 1798 (c) 14th June, 1789 (d) 14th June, 1798
- 2) Why was Bastille hated by all? **1**  
(a) It stood for benevolence of the king (b) It stood for despotic power of the king  
(c) It stood for armed might of France (d) It was a storehouse of ammunition
- 3) What was the Bastille? **1**  
(a) A jail (b) Capital city of France (c) A place where the French Revolution occurred  
(d) King of France
- 4) Austrian princess Marie Antionette was queen of which of the following French rulers? **1**  
(a) Louis XIII (b) Louis XIV (c) Louis XV (d) Louis XVI
- 5) Which of the following constituted the privileged class? **1**  
(a) Clergy and peasants (b) Peasants and nobility (c) First and Third Estate (d) Clergy and nobility
- 6) The most important of the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and nobility **1**  
(a) right to collect dues (b) ownership of land (c) participate in wars  
(d) exemption from taxes tot eh state
- 7) What was tithes? **1**  
(a) A tax levied by the church (b) A tax levied by the king (c) Unit of currency in France  
(d) None of these
- 8) King in France at the time of the Revolution was **1**  
(a) Louis XIV (b) Louis XVI (c) Marie Antionette (d) Nicholas II
- 9) What was the population of France in 1715? **1**  
(a) 28 million (b) 23 million (c) 10 million (d) 120 million
- 10) What was the population of France in 1789? **1**  
(a) 28 million (b) 23 million (c) 25 million (d) 24 million
- 11) In France the 18th century witnessed the emergence of a social group, termed as the: **1**  
(a) Working class (b) Middle class (c) Aristocratic class (d) Noble class
- 12) Which of the following believed social position must depend on merit? **1**  
(a) Middle class (b) Nobility (c) Workers (d) Peasants

- 13) Society based on freedom, equal laws and opportunities was advocated by 1  
 (a) middle class and people of the Third Estate (b) clergy and nobility  
 (c) philosophers such as John Locke and Rousseau (d) Englishmen Georges Danton and Arthur Young
- 14) By whom the book "Two Treatises of Government" written? 1  
 (a) John Locke (b) Montesquieu (c) Rousseau (d) Mirabeau
- 15) Who wrote the "Social Contract"? 1  
 (a) Darwin (b) Spencer (c) Rousseau (d) Montesquieu
- 16) Who wrote 'the spirit of the Laws'? 1  
 (a) John Locke (b) Jacques Rousseau (c) Voltaire (d) Montesquieu
- 17) Political body of France 1  
 (a) Duma (b) Reichstag (c) Lok Sabha (d) Estate General
- 18) The Estate General was last convened in 1  
 (a) 1604 (b) 1614 (c) 1416 (d) 1641
- 19) Where did the Third Estate form and announce the National Assembly? 1  
 (a) Indoor Tennis Court (b) Hall of Mirrors (c) Firoz Shah Ground (d) Winter Palace
- 20) In the context of France, the "Tennis Court Oath" took place on 1  
 (a) 14th July 1789 (b) 20th June 1789 (c) 4th August 1789 (d) 5th May 1789

### Section-B

- 21) Explain the ideology of the three power groups present in Russian society i.e., the Liberals, the Radicals and the Conservatives. 2
- 22) Describe the effects of the World War on European Society. 2
- 23) Describe the formation of the Peninsular plateau. Write any four of its distinct features. 2
- 24) Distinguish between Central Highlands and Highlands and Deccan Plateau on the basis of rivers that flow and hill ranges. 2
- 25) Name the communist state which supported and controlled the government in Poland during Communist rule. 2
- 26) Why did General Jaruzelski impose Martial law in Poland, in December 1981? 2
- 27) Which regions in the world account for most of the countries that were not democracies in 2000. 2
- 28) Name the Army General who led the coup in 1973 2
- 29) When did the French revolution take place? Was the process stable in the 19th century? 2
- 30) How has the world recognised Suu Kyi's struggle for democracy? 2
- 31) Write a note on United Nation General Assembly. 2
- 32) Salvador Allende, the President of Chile, favoured which sections of society? 2
- 33) Name the political party founded by Salvador Allende. 2
- 34) State any three reforms undertaken by Allende after forming the government. Why his rule is called democratic? 2
- 35) Write a short note on Military Coup of 1973 in Chile. 2
- 36) How was democracy restored in Chile? 2

- 37) Write any one difference and one similarity between Pinochet's rule in Chile and the Communist rule in Poland. 2
- 38) What was the designation taken by Pervez Musharraf for himself when he overthrew the democratic government of Pakistan in 1999? 2
- 39) Which Pakistani General led a military coup in October 1999? 2
- 40) Why are China and Saudi Arabia non-democratic countries though they declared themselves as democracies? State one reason for each one of the countries. 2

**Section-C**

- 41) Explain the term republic 5
- 42) Explain the main objective of the Russian Revolution? 5
- 43) Explain five factors responsible for meteoric rise of Hitler. 5
- 44) Describe the impact of Nazism on domestic and foreign policy of Germany. 5
- 45) Explain why Ahmedabad and Kolkatta are able to see the noon sun exactly overhead in a year but not Delhi? 5
- 46) Describe the Indian Desert. 5
- 47) What is the Himalayan River Systems? 5
- 48) "Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens" Explain 5

\*\*\*\*\*

**Section-A**

- 1) (a) 14th July, 1789 1
- 2) (b) It stood for despotic power of the king 1
- 3) (a) A jail 1
- 4) (d) Louis XVI 1
- 5) (a) Clergy and peasants 1
- 6) (d) exemption from taxes tot eh state 1
- 7) (a) A tax levied by the church 1
- 8) (b) Louis XVI 1
- 9) (b) 23 million 1
- 10) (a) 28 million 1
- 11) (b) Middle class 1
- 12) (a) Middle class 1
- 13) (c) philosophers such as John Locke and Rousseau 1
- 14) (a) John Locke 1
- 15) (c) Rousseau 1
- 16) (d) Montesquieu 1
- 17) (d) Estate General 1

- 18) (b) 1614 1
- 19) (a) Indoor Tennis Court 1
- 20) (b) 20th June 1789 1

### Section-B

- 21) 2

#### Liberals

- (i) Liberals were one of the groups which looked to change society. They wanted a 'secular' nation which tolerated all religions.
- (ii) They opposed religious discrimination and uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals.
- (iii) They wanted a representative, elected Parliamentary Government and a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.

#### Radicals

- (i) They wanted a government based on the majority of a country's population. They supported universal adult suffrage, including the vote for women.
- (ii) Unlike liberals, they opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners.
- (iii) They were not against the existence of private property, but opposed concentration of property in the hands of a few.

#### Conservatives

- (i) They were opposed to liberals and radicals. They generally opposed the idea of change during the 18th century.
- (ii) By the 19th century, they accepted that some change was inevitable, but believed it had to be brought about through a slow process.
- (iii) They respected old or past traditions and customs.

- 22) 2

The First World War left a deep imprint on European society and polity. It had a devastating impact on the entire continent.

- (i) In society, soldiers were ranked higher than civilians. Trench life of the soldiers was glorified by the media.
- (ii) Politicians and publicists laid great stress on the need for men to be aggressive and masculine.
- (iii) Aggressive war propaganda and national honour occupied centre stage in the public sphere.
- (iv) People's support grew for the recently established dictatorships.
- (v) Democracy as a young and fragile idea could not survive the instabilities of Europe between the two World Wars.

23)

2

The Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to breaking and drifting of Gondwana land, thus making it a part of the oldest landmass. This plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills. The Peninsular plateau consists of two broad divisions, namely the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.

**Central Highlands**

(i) The part of the Peninsular plateau lying to the North of the Narmada river covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as Central Highlands.

(ii) The Vindhyan range is bounded by the Central Highlands on the South and the Aravalis on the North-West. The westward extension gradually merges with the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan.

(iii) The flow of the rivers draining this region, namely the Chambal, Sind, Betwa and Ken, is from South-West to North-East, thus indicating the slope.

(iv) The Central Highlands are wider in the West, but narrower in the East.

(v) The eastward extensions of this plateau are locally known as Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The Chota Nagpur plateau marks the further eastward extension being drained by the Damodar river.

**Deccan Plateau**

This triangular area lies South of the Narmada. The Satpura mountain range marks its broad boundary in the North. The plateau is separated from the hills in the North-East by a geological fault. The hills are Garo, Khasi and Jaintia. The Western Ghats cause orographic rain by forcing the rain bearing moist monsoon winds to rise along the Western slopes of the ghats. The part of the plateau known as Deccan Trap contains black soil of volcanic origin.

24)

2

Distinction between Central Highlands and Deccan Plateau

Basis	Central Highlands	Deccan Plateau
Hill ranges	On the south-The Vindhyan range On the northwest-The Aravalis	On the north-The Satpura range. On the east-The Mahadev, The Kaimur hills and the Maikal range
Rivers	The Chambal, the Betwa, the Sind, and the Ken	The Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri, Mahanadi from the Western Ghat and Narmada and Tapi from the eastern ghats.

25) The Soviet Union.

2

26)

2

After the Gdansk agreement between the government and workers led by Walesa was signed, a new trade union called Solidarity was formed.

(a) It was the first time an independent trade union was formed in any of the communist states.

(b) Within a year, Solidarity swept across Poland and had about one crore members.

(c) Revelations of widespread corruption and mismanagement in the government made matters worse for the rulers.

(d) The government, led by General Jaruzelski, grew anxious and imposed martial law in December 1981.

27) Peru, Some parts of Africa, Gulf countries, Pakistan, Central Asia, China.

2

28) General Augusto Pinochet

2

- 29) 2  
French revolution started in 1789. This process was not stable and evolved over the period of time. Throughout the nineteenth century, democracy in France was overthrown and restored several times.
- 30) 2  
Suu Kyi's continued struggle for democracy and has won international recognition. She has been awarded the Nobel Prize.
- 31) 2  
(a) An international organisation established in 1945 that includes most countries of the world and serve as an international platform to spread peace negotiation.  
(b) General Assembly is like the parliament where all the discussion takes place.  
(c) Every one of the 193 member states of the UN has one vote in the UN General Assembly.  
(d) It meets in regular years session under a president elected form among the countries.
- 32) Salvador Allende favoured the poorer sections of society and workers. 2
- 33) The Socialist Party of Chile was founded by Salvador Allende. 2
- 34) 2  
Salvador Allende was the founder leader of the Socialist Parry in Chile. He led the Popular Unity Coalition to victory in the 1970 Presidential elections. Thus, his rule can be called democratic, as he had been elected by the people.  
Three reforms which he undertook to help the poor in Chile after becoming President were  
(i) Reforming the education system  
(ii) Free milk for children  
(iii) Redistribution of land to landless farmers
- 35) Salvador Allende was the President of Chile. He was overthrown by a military coup in 1973. 2
- 36) 2  
General Augusto Pinochet's military dictatorship came to an end after he decided to hold a referendum in 1988.  
He thought that people would vote for him. But the people of Chile voted against him.  
Further developments were  
(i) Political freedom was restored and finally General Bachelet's daughter, Michelle Bachelet was elected as the President of Chile in 2006.  
(ii) Gradually, the army's role in the country's government has been removed.  
(iii) The elected governments that came to power ordered inquiries into Pinochet's rule, which showed that his government was not only brutal, but also very corrupt.

37)

2

#### Differences

- (i) Chile was ruled by a military dictator, Augusto Pinochet, while Poland was ruled by a political party, the Polish United Workers' Party, under the leadership of General Jaruzelski.
- (ii) The government of Poland claimed that it was ruling on behalf of the working classes, but Pinochet made no such claim and openly favoured big capitalists.
- (iii) Military officers had highest authority in Chile and no one could dare to question them, but in Poland those who spoke against the leaders of the party were put in prison.

#### Similarities

- (i) In both the countries, Chile and Poland, people could not choose or change their rulers.
- (ii) There was no real freedom to express one's opinions, form political associations and organise protests or political action.

38)

2

General Pervez Musharraf declared himself the Chief Executive of Pakistan when he overthrew the democratic government of Pakistan in 1999.

39) The Pakistani General who led a military coup in October 1999 was General Pervez Musharraf.

2

40)

2

One major demand of democracy is 'universal adult franchise' i.e. the right to vote for every adult citizen. But in world politics, there are many instances of denial of equal right to vote.

These are

- (i) In Saudi Arabia, women did not have the right to vote until 2011.
- (ii) Estonia made its citizenship rules in such a manner that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.
- (iii) In China, before contesting the election, the candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party.

Although these countries declare themselves as democracies, the fundamental principle of 'political equality' is denied in all the cases. Thus, these are not truly democratic countries.

### Section-C

41)

5

Republic is a form of government where people elect the government including the head of the government.

42) The main objective of the Russian Revolutionaries were:

5

- (i) To secure peace and withdrawal of Russia from the First World War.
- (ii) Transfer land to the tiller.
- (iii) Give control of industry to the workers.
- (iv) Nationalise all the banks.
- (v) Give equal status to non-Russian nationalities.

43)

5

The factors contributing to the meteoric rise of Hitler were

- (i) Hitler was a powerful orator. His speech could mesmerise the masses.
- (ii) He promised to build a strong nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of the German people
- (iii) He assured employment for unemployed people and a secure future for the youth.
- (iv) He promised to control all foreign influence and resist foreign conspiracies against Germany.
- (v) He introduced a new style of politics. The Nazi party held massive rallies and public meetings to demonstrate the support for Hitler and this massive mobilisation created a sense of unity among the German people:
- (vi) Nazi propaganda skillfully projected Hitler as a messiah, a saviour and as someone who had arrived to save people from their distress.
- (vii) Hitler came during such a period when the dignity and pride of German people were totally shattered due to the defeat in First World War followed by the humiliating Treaty of Versailles. The crisis in the economy, polity and society formed the background of Hitler's rise to power.

44)

5

Nazism impacted domestic policies of Germany as follows

- (i) Hitler indefinitely suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly.
- (ii) He sidelined Parliament and ruled by decree.
- (iii) All political parties and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi Party and its affiliates.
- (iv) The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.
- (v) Special security forces like Gestapo were created to control the citizens.

Nazism impacted Germany's foreign policy as follows

- (i) Germany pulled out of the League of Nations in 1933.
- (ii) They reoccupied the Rhineland (1936) and integrated Austria and Germany (1938) under the slogan, One people One empire and One leader.
- (iii) They occupied the Sudetenland province of Czechoslovakia and later took over the whole country.

45)

5

(i) At any point, the sun shines perpendicular between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn twice a year.

(ii) At the places lying between these two parallels of latitude, enjoy the overhead sun twice a year

(iii) Ahmedabad has latitude  $23^{\circ}\text{N}$  and Kolkata  $22^{\circ}34' \text{N}$  latitude

(iv) Ahmedabad and Kolkatta lie between these two parallels. Hence, they enjoy the overhead sun twice a year.

(v) Delhi is the north of Tropic of Cancer so sun cannot be directly overhead.



46)

5

1. The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of Aravali Hilla
2. It is also called Thar Desert, and extends to Sindh province of Pakistan.
3. It is an undulating sandy plain coverd with sand dunes.
4. It has very low rainfall, below 150 mm per year.
5. It has arid climate.
6. It has very less vegetation.
7. Streams appear during the rainy season, but they disappear into sand due to very less water.
8. Luni is only river in this region.
9. Brachans (crescent shaped dunes) cover larger areas. Longitudinal dunes become more prominent near the Indo-Pakistan boundary.

47)

5

The Himalayan River Systems

- (i) Major Himalayan rivers are the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- (ii) Because of their length, long distance flow, and numerous large and important tributaries; they may be called river systems.

48)

5

- (i) Democracy is the rule of people, where people shape their destiny.
- (ii) It is based on the principle of political equality, and recognizes that the poorest and the least educated have the same status as the rich and the educated.
- (iii) People are not subjects of a ruler, they are responsible for their conduct.
- (iv) Even when they make mistakes, they are responsible for their conduct.
- (v) Any one can contest election and aspire to become CM or the PM.