



**FACULTY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2019-20**  
**SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS-IX**

M.M-50

**Multiple Choice Question-****(1x12=12)**

1. . A share of taxes called \_\_\_\_\_ went to the church.
  - (i) Livres
  - (ii) Tithes
  - (iii) Taille
  - (iv) Taxes
  
2. Sans-Culottes were
  - (i) those who wore knee breeches
  - (ii) those who wore long stripped trousers
  - (iii) those who wore full sleeved shirts.
  - (iv) those without knee breeches.
  
3. Two Treaties of Government was written by:
  - (i) John Locke
  - (ii) Montesquieu
  - (iii) Rousseau
  - (iv) Mirabeau
  
4. The following factor paved the way for the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte:
  - (i). The advent of Maximillan Robespiere
  - (ii). The death of Maximillan Robespiere
  - (iii). The emergence of the Bourgeois
  - (iv). The political instability of the Directory
  
5. Name the country in which the minority Russians find it difficult to get voting rights.
 

a. Pakistan	b. Fiji	c. Estonia	d. Germany
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6. Name the year in which South Africa freed itself from the oppressive apartheid regime of the white minorities.
 

b. 1997	b. 1982	c. 1994	d.1976
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7. Name the standard unit of measuring land.
 

a. Square feet	b. Hectare	c. Kilometre
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8. The capital which get used up in the due course of production.
 

a. Human capital	b. Fixed capital	c. Working capital
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9. Bhutan shares land boundaries with this Indian state:
 

a) Meghalaya.	b) Jharkhand	c) West Bengal
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10. The TOC passes through
 

a) Gujarat, Rajasthan, U.P.	b) Gujarat, Rajasthan, Chattisgarh	c) Gujarat, Rajasthan, Bihar
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11. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the
 

a) the Palk Strait	b) Indian Ocean	c) Bay of Bengal
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12. What is Tethys sea?
 

a) a part of Gondwanaland	b) a part of lower Himalayas	c) a geosyncline
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**Short Type Question(3x6=18)**

13. Analyse the laws which were made to improve the status of women in the French society.  
**OR**  
 Why did the representatives of the Third Estate walked out of the National Assembly? 3
14. Draw three points of difference between khadar and hangar. 3  
**OR**  
 Distinguish between western and Eastern that's. 3  
**OR**  
 Describe the diverse relief features of the Northern plains from north to south. 3  
**OR**  
 In what ways are the Himalayas beneficial for the people of India? 3
15. Mention two ways of enhancing production from a fixed plat of land. 3  
**OR**  
 What type of agricultural practices prevailed till 1960's?
16. "Democracy allows us to correct our own mistakes". Justify the statement. 3  
**OR**  
 What are the various functions of the Constitution?

**Long Type Question (5x4=20)**

17. Describe the social structure of the French society during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.  
**OR**  
 How far was the Bourbon dynasty responsible for the outbreak of the French Revolution (1789)?
18. Give an account of the different geological features of the Indian landmass. 5
19. What is Democracy ? What are the vital features of a democratic government? 5  
**OR**  
 Why is the Indian Constitution accepted as a legitimate document by all the citizens?
20. What are the factors of production? Explain. 5  
**OR**  
 "Green Revolution has dual outcomes" Elucidate the statement. 5

**ANSWER : (HISTORY)****Sample Answer (Long Type Question)****Social structure of the French society during 18<sup>th</sup> century.**

France during the 18<sup>th</sup> century followed the feudal system. The feudal system which originated during the medieval period was like a pyramid. The king was the owner of the land of the kingdom and distributed his land among the nobles. In course of time there emerged three distinct classes or Estates in the society. The first Estate or the Clergy, the second Estate or the Nobility and the third Estate comprised of peasants and serfs. The first two Estates were the privileged class who enjoyed the power and the prestige while the third Estate were the unprivileged ones and was overburden with various taxes. The general condition of the peasants became worse day by day. The privileged classes were the exploiters. The state did not work for the welfare. For all such reasons, the French society had no peace. Discontent began to grow among the common people. The bourgeoisie became the vanguard of that discontent. With the changing time and spread of education – teachers, doctors, lawyers, traders, merchants came to exist in the society. They were conscious of their worth and disliked the clergy and the nobility. The middle class became envious of them. They created an opinion of hatred against them. In course of time, they lighted the flame of anger against the upper classes in the mind of the unprivileged.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE:****Sample Answer:****Ans 4:**

- Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.
- The parameters of democracy are as follows.
- Rulers elected by the people take all major decisions. The final decision making power should rest with those elected by the people.
- A democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing. Election should offer a fair choice to the people.
- In a democracy each adult citizens must have one vote and each vote must have one value. This choice and opportunity is available to all the people on equal basis.
- The government should be limited on its exercise of powers by basis rulers of the constitution and citizen's rights.

**GEOGRAPHY****Sample answer:**

18. The Indian landmass presents a variety of landforms belonging to different geological periods. The peninsular part represents the oldest landmass being a part of the Indo Australian Plate that had migrated to its present position some 180million years ago. In contrast to this, the Himalayas represent a youthful topography in that it was folded out of the Tethys sea by compressional forces of the Chinese plate and the Indo Australian plate some 80million years ago. It is a recent landmass in comparison to the peninsular part. The Northern Plains in the south of the great mountain range has been created by the uplift of the Himalayas and subsidence of the northern flank of the peninsular plateau resulting in a depression that witnessed gradual silting by the three great rivers-sutlej, Ganga and Brahmaputra and their tributaries giving rise to the vast extensive plain land.

7. Mapwork 3marks