



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
PRE-MID TERM EXAM- 2025-2026

SET 2

Class: IX

Max.Marks: 30

Date: 20/05/2025

Time: 1 Hour

Answer Key:

		Marks
I	SECTION A MCQs (10X1=10)	
Q1A	B. What is the third estate?	1
Q2A	C. The symbol of freedom from slavery	1
Q3A	A. Roget de L'Isle	1
Q4A	A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
Q5A	Which one of the Indian island groups lies to the South West of India? D. Lakshadweep Islands	1
Q6A	C. Tajikistan	1
Q7A	B.Measuring units of land area	1
Q8A	C. Well-developed system of irrigation.	1
Q9A	C.Fertilisers and pesticides	1
Q10A	D. Both I &II are correct	1
II	SECTION B SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (6X3=18)	
Q11A	<p>The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?</p> <p>The earth in its rotation covers a distance of 1° longitude in 4 minutes. The places located on different longitudes have different local times. To keep uniform system of time, the world has been divided into 24 times zones. India has a longitudinal extent of 30° from Arunachal Pradesh (east) to Western Gujarat. It accounts for a time difference of 2 hours. However, to keep standard time across the country, 82½° E Longitude passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the Standard Meridian for the whole country.</p>	3
12A	<p>Describe the location of India.</p> <p>Ans: India is in the northern hemisphere, in the eastern half</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •India is located in the south east Asia •India lies in between 8°4' north and 37°6' north latitude and, in between 68°7' east and 97°25' east longitude •its total land boundry is 15200 km 	3

13A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected. • With the new Constitution the powers to govern the country were assigned to different institutions, i.e., the legislature, executive and the judiciary. • The judiciary and the legislature were elected by the people. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote. • Under this system the powers of the monarch were limited. Most of the powers were in the hands of legislatures. • The ministers were also answerable to the legislature. The king enjoyed the veto power. 	3
14A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the wealthier middle classes to seize power. • A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society. It provided for two elected legislative councils. • These then appointed a Directory, an executive made up of five members. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins. • However, the Directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them. • The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte. 	3
15A	<p>“Land being a natural resource, it is necessary to be careful in its use”. Explain the statement in relation to the Green Revolution.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern farming methods have excessively used up natural resources. The Green Revolution has reduced soil fertility due to the heavy use of chemical fertilizers. • Groundwater overuse for tubewell irrigation has caused the water table to drop significantly. • Soil fertility and groundwater take years to develop but are difficult to restore once damaged. Protecting environmental resources is essential for the future growth of agriculture. 	3

16A	<p>What are the key differences between traditional and modern farming methods?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Traditional Farming: Uses natural fertilizers, indigenous seeds, and basic tools like ploughs and bullocks. ● Modern Farming: Employs chemical fertilizers, HYV seeds, and advanced machinery like tractors. ● Irrigation: Traditional methods depend on rainfall and wells, while modern farming uses tube wells and electric pumps. ● Productivity: Modern farming yields higher crop production due to improved techniques. ● Environmental Impact: Traditional methods are more sustainable, while modern farming may lead to soil degradation. (Any three differences) 	3
III	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (1X2=2)</p>	
17		2 Marks