

# QB365 QUESTION BANK SOFTWARE

Quarterly Examination 2023

9th Standard

Reg.No. :

Social Science

Time : 03:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 100

## I. Choose the correct answer:

14 x 1 = 14

- 1) The Sumerian system of writing  
(a) Pictographic (b) Hieroglyphic (c) Sonogram **(d) Cuneiform**
- 2) The name of the script used in the Sangam Age  
(a) English (b) Devanagari **(c) Tamil-Brahmi** (d) Granta
- 3) (i) Under the Magadha king the mahamatriyas functioned as secretaries to the ministers.  
(ii) Accounts of Megasthenes titled Indica is a useful record about Mauryan polity and society.  
(iii) Nanda's attempt to build an imperial structure was cut short by Ashoka who founded the Mauryan kingdom.  
(iv) According to tradition, towards the end of his life Chandragupta became an ardent follower of Buddhism.  
(a) (i) is correct **(b) (ii) is correct** (c) (i) and (ii) are correct  
(d) (iii) and (iv) are correct
- 4) Magma is found in the \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) crust **(b) mantle** (c) core (d) None of the above
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is seen in the lower course of the river  
(a) Rapids (b) Alluvial fan **(c) Delta** (d) Gorges
- 6) The First general elections after independence in India were held in  
(a) 1948-1949 **(b) 1951-1952** (c) 1957-1958 (d) 1947-1948
- 7) The term pressure groups originated in \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(a) USA** (b) UK (c) USSR (d) India
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ is the state with highest installed solar capacity in India  
**(a) Tamil Nadu** (b) West Bengal (c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh
- 9) Find the odd one  
(a) Banking (b) Railways (c) Insurance **(d) Small Scale Industry**
- 10) The other name for Greeks was \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Hellenists **(b) Hellenes** (c) Phoenicians (d) Spartans
- 11) The temperature of the ocean waters generally \_\_\_\_\_ at greater depth.  
(a) increases **(b) decreases** (c) remains constant (d) none of the above
- 12) Why is the usage of rainforest biomes for large scale agriculture unsustainable?  
**(a) because it is too wet** (b) because the temperature is too warm.  
(c) because the soil is too thin (d) because the soil is poor

13) Which of the following statements are true?

- i) The state Human Rights commission was established in 1993.
- ii) It has the power of a civil court.
- iii) Its power extends beyond the state.
- iv) It can also recommend compensation to victims.

(a) i and ii are true (b) i and iii are true (c) i, ii and iii are true

**(d) i, ii and iv are true**

**Fill in the blanks:**

5 x 1 = 5

14) The head quarters of HRD Ministry is in \_\_\_\_\_

**New Delhi**

15) Employment pattern changes due to \_\_\_\_\_

**life style of the people**

16) Buddhism came to China from India during the reign of \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty

**Han**

17) \_\_\_\_\_ are also called Heterotrophs.

**consumers**

18) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Contains \_\_\_\_\_ articles.

**30**

**Match the following:**

5 x 1 = 5

19) Epigraphy

**the study of inscriptions**

20) Chanakya

**Arthashastra**

21) 1972

**Wild life Protection Act**

22) Plato

**Philosopher**

23) Spring tides

**On full and new moon days**

**Give reason:**

1 x 1 = 1

24) Biosphere provides a stable ecosystem.

**Answer :** This layer on earth encompasses the Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere. Biosphere is made up of different eco-systems.

**Part - II**

12 x 2 = 24

**II. Answer any 10 of the following questions. Question number 29 is compulsory.**

25) Examine the tool making technical skills of lower Palaeolithic people.

**Answer :** (i) Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the Lower Paleolithic period.

(ii) These tools fitted with a wooden and bone handle. They were used for cutting, piercing and digging.

(iii) The people of this time also used hammer stones and spheroids. The quartzite pebbles and Cobbles were chosen as raw materials.

26) Hammurabi Code is an important legal document. Explain.

**Answer :** (i) Hammurabi Code is an important legal document that specifies the laws related to various crimes.

(ii) It has 282 provisions specifying cases related to family rights, trade, slavery, taxes and wages.

(iii) It is carved on a stone, which portrays Hammurabi as receiving the code from the Sun god Shamash.

(iv) It was a compilation of old laws based on retributive principles.

(v) The 'eye for eye' and 'tooth for tooth' form of justice is used in the Hammurabi Code.

27) Overseas interactions brought glory to ancient Tamilagam. Give examples in support.

**Answer :** (i) Tamil country had connections with countries overseas both in the east and west.

(ii) Roman ships used monsoon winds to cross the Western Sea or the Arabian Sea to connect Tamilagam with the Western world.

(iii) Spices including pepper, ivory, and precious stones were exported.

(iv) Metal including gold, silver and copper and precious stones were imported.

28) Elaborate the term "Tri-ratnas".

**Answer :** The three principles of Jainism are known as Tri-ratnas. They are Right faith, Right knowledge, Right action.

29) Write a brief note on the various spheres of the Earth.

**Answer :** (i) The Earth is a unique planet of the Solar family.

(ii) The Earth is composed of four spheres.

(iii) They are lithosphere, the atmosphere, the hydrosphere and the biosphere.

(iv) The four spheres of the Earth interact with one another.

(v) The abiotic spheres are the lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere.

(v) The biotic sphere is the biosphere.

30) Mention the various features formed by wind erosion

**Answer : The erosional landforms of wind:** Mushroom rocks, Inselbergs and Yardangs

**The Depositional Landforms of wind:** Sand dunes, Barchans and loess.

31) Mention the factors that affect the climate?

**Answer :** The factors that affect the climate are

(i) Distance from the equator

(ii) Altitude

(iii) Nearness to the sea

(iv) Nature of the prevailing winds

(v) Mountain barrier

(vi) Cloud cover

(vii) Ocean currents

(viii) Natural vegetation

32) Write about St. Sophia Cathedral

**Answer :** (i) St. Sophia Cathedral was built in mid-sixth century AD (CE).

(ii) It was the most magnificent building in Europe.

(iii) It was known for its innovative architectural techniques.

(iv) This Cathedral was turned into a mosque by the Ottoman Turks when they captured Constantinople.

33) Mention the various relief features of ocean floor.

**Answer :** The ocean basins are characterised by the following major relief features:

- (i) Continental shelf
- (ii) Continental slope
- (iii) Continental rise
- (iv) Deep sea plain or Abyssal plain
- (v) Oceanic deep
- (vi) Oceanic ridge

34) What is Biosphere?

**Answer :** (i) Biosphere, the fourth sphere of the Earth, is a life supporting layer that exists on the earth's surface.

(ii) This layer on earth encompasses the Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere.

(iii) It includes flora and fauna that thrive on or near the earth's surface.

(iv) Biosphere harbours all ecosystems on the earth and sustains life forms including mankind

35) Mention the various terrestrial biomes.

**Answer :** (i) Terrestrial biomes is a group of living organisms that live and interact with one another on land.

(ii) They are mainly determined by temperature and rainfall.

(iii) Some of the major terrestrial biomes of the world are

- a. Tropical Forest Biomes
- b. Tropical Savanna Biomes
- c. Desert Biomes
- d. Temperate Grassland Biomes and
- e. Tundra Biomes

36) What are the fundamental rights?

**Answer :** The fundamental rights are :

- (i) Right to Equality
- (ii) Right to Freedom
- (iii) Right against Exploitation
- (iv) Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion
- (v) Cultural and Educational Rights for minorities
- (vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies

2 x 2 = 4

37) Core and crust

**Answer :**

S.No	Core	Crust
(i)	The core is the inner most and hottest layer of the Earth.	Crust is the outer layer of the Earth where we live.
(ii)	It lies below the mantle.	It ranges between 5 to 30 km.
(iii)	It is composed mainly of Nickel and Iron.	It is the solid and rigid layer of the Earth.
(iv)	Hence it is called NIFE.	The elements of the crust are Silica and Aluminium. It is termed as SIAL.

38) Tropical vegetation and Desert vegetation.

**Answer :**

S.No	Tropical vegetation	Desert vegetation
(i)	Human settlements are found scattered here.	Human settlements is sparce.
(ii)	They sustain their livelihood through gathering, fishing, lumbering and shifting cultivation.	Tribal people who live here practice food gathering and hunting.
(iii)	The chief trees found here are rubber, bamboo, ebony, etc	Drought resistant thorny scrubs and bushes, palms are found here

1 x 2 = 2

39) Assertion (A): Many of the Mesolithic sites are found nearby rivers and tanks.

Reason (R): Irrigation management developed during Mesolithic period.

- (a) A and R are correct and R explains A
- (b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A
- (c) A is correct but R is incorrect
- (d) A and R both are incorrect

(a) A and R are correct and R explains A

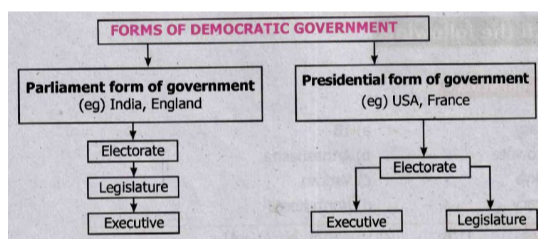
(b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A (c) A is correct but R is incorrect

**(d) A and R both are incorrect**

4 x 3 = 12

40) Mention the forms of democracy.

**Answer :**



41) Expand the following:

- 1. PPP
- 2. HDI

**Answer :** (i) PPI - Purchasing Power Parity

(ii) HD - Human Development Index.

42) Expand the following:

- 1. NNP
- 2. PCI

**Answer :** (i) NNP - Net National Product

(ii) PCI - Per Capita Income

43) What are the three sectors of an economy?

**Answer :** The economy is classified into three sectors.

- 1. Primary (or) Agriculture sector,
- 2. Secondary (or) Industrial sector
- 3. Tertiary (or) Service sector.

**Part - III**

7 x 5 = 35

**III. Answer any 10 of the following questions. Question number 44 is compulsory.**

44) Define the terms Hieroglyphics and Cuneiform with their main features.

- Answer :** 1. The writing of Egyptians were called hieroglyphic.  
 2. This form of writing used a pictogram based system.  
 3. Hieroglyphic was used in inscriptions on seals and other objects.  
 4. Many texts and books were written using this script.  
 5. The Egyptian writing system was deciphered by the French scholar Franco is Champollion cuneiform.  
 6. Cuneiform is the Sumerian writing system.  
 7. The shape of the letter is in the form of wedge and hence it is called cuneiform  
 8. It is one of the earliest scripts of the world.  
 9. The epic of Gilgamesh was written in this script.  
 10 The Sumerians used this script for commercial transactions and writing letters and stories.  
 11. The clay tablets contain loads of information on the Sumerian civilisation.

45) Compare and contrast the principles of Jainism and Buddhism.

**Answer : UNITY:**

- (i) Mahavira and Gautama Buddha were princes in their early life.
- (ii) Both of them left the house at the age of 30 and wandered from place to place subjecting themselves to severe penance and got wisdom and enlightenment.
- (iii) Both religion preached their teachings in the people's language.
- (iv) These two religions denied blood sacrifice and animal sacrifice.
- (v) Ahimsa is the basic faith followed by these two religions.
- (vi) The two religions insist disciplined life, Right faith, and Right knowledge.
- (vii) Later on these two religion split into two.

**DIVERSITIES:**

- (i) Jainism believed that all the things had soul. But Buddhism did not accept it.
- (ii) Mahavira's teachings are known as Triratnas and Buddha's teachings are known as eight fold path.
- (iii) Jain texts are written in Sanskrit and Prakrit language But Buddhist text are written in Pali language.
- (iv) Buddhism was patronised by the kings Ashoka and Kanishka. Jainism was not patronised by any king.
- (v) Buddhism spread all over the world but Jainism did not spread to other countries.

46) What is a glacier? Explain its types.

**Answer : GLACIERS:**

- (i) A Glacier is a large mass of ice that moves slowly over the land from its place is called River of ice.
- (ii) A large mass of ice creates pressure at its bottom and generates heat due to this it melts and starts to move.

**TYPES OF GLACIER:**

- (i) Glaciers are broadly divided into two types based on the place of occurrence such as continental glacier and valley glacier.

**CONTINENTAL GLACIER:**

- (i) This sheets of ice that covers vast areas of a continent is called continental Glacier.

**VALLEY GLACIERS:**

- (i) The glacier which takes its origin from a snow covered mountain range is known Valley Glacier.

47) Mention any five environmental acts and their action

**Answer :**

<b>S.NO.</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
1.	National Green Tribunal Act, 2010	Environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources.
2.	Biological Diversity Act, 2002	To provide for conservation of biological diversity.
3.	The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	Providing for the protection and improvement of the environment.
4.	Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980	Check deforestation and encourage afforestation of non-forest areas.
5.	Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act; 1974	Provides maintenance and restoration and quality of all types of surface and groundwater.
6.	Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	Providing protection to wild animals and birds.

48) Distinguish between the Public sector and the Private sector.

**Answer :**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Public Sector</b>	<b>Private Sector</b>
1	Service motive	Profit motive
2	Government owns the assets	Private individuals own the assets
3	Wages are paid by the government	Wages are paid by the owner of private enterprises.
4.	NIC, SAIL, BSNL.	TVS motors, Ashok Leyland, TATA Steel.

49) Explain the various components of ecosystem

**Answer :** (i) An ecosystem consists of three basic components, namely

- a) Abiotic components,
- b) Biotic components and,
- c) Energy components

**a) Abiotic Components**

Abiotic components include the non-living, inorganic, physical and chemical factors in the environment. Eg. Land, Air, Water, Calcium, Iron etc.

**b) Biotic Components**

(i) Biotic components include plants, animals and micro organisms.

(ii) Biotic components can be classified into three categories: (1) Producers, (2) Consumers and (3) Decomposers.

(iii) Producers are self nourishing components of the ecosystem. Hence they are called Autotrophs.

(iv) They are found both on land and water. Eg. Plants, Algae, Bacteria etc.

(v) Consumers are those that depend on producers, directly or indirectly. Hence they are called Heterotrophs.

(vi) Decomposers are some organisms that are incapable of preparing its own food. They live on dead and decaying plants and animals. Hence they are called Saprotrophs.

**c) Energy Components**

(i) All organisms in the biosphere use energy to work and convert one form of energy into another.

(ii) The Sun is the ultimate source of energy for the biosphere as a whole.

(iii) The producers, consumers and the decomposers contribute a lot to the energy flow in an ecosystem.

50) What are the benefits for workers provided by labour law?

- Answer :** 1. Right to equality.  
2. Equality of opportunity in public employment.  
3. Right to form associations and unions.  
4. Right to livelihood.  
5. Prohibits trafficking, forced labour and child labour.  
6. Article 39(d) ensures equal wages to male and female workers for equal work.  
7. Reduction in Factory working Hours.  
8. Compulsory Recognition of Trade Unions.  
9. Employment Exchange in India.  
10. Employees State Insurance.  
11. Minimum wages.  
12. Coal and Mica Mines provident fund.

51) Explain the different forms of precipitation.

**Answer : Precipitation**

Falling down of condensed water vapour in different forms is called Precipitation. When the dew point is reached in the cloud water droplets become saturated and start to fall. Hence, they fall on the earth as precipitation.

The climatic conditions/ factors influencing the forms of precipitation mainly are:

- Temperature.
- Altitude.
- Cloud type.
- Atmospheric conditions.
- Precipitation process.

The main forms of precipitation include drizzle, rain, sleet, snow, hail, etc.

**Drizzle:** Falling of numerous uniform minute droplets of water with diameter of less than 0.5 mm is called a drizzle. Sometimes drizzles are combined with fog and hence reduce visibility.

**Rain:** Rain is the most widespread and important form of precipitation in places having temperature above the freezing point. It occurs only when there is abundant moisture in the air. The diameter of a rain drop is more than 5 mm.

**Sleet:** Sleet refers to a precipitation, in the form of pellets made up of transparent and translucent ice. This precipitation is a mixture of snow and rain.

**Snow:** Snow is formed when condensation occurs below freezing point. It is the precipitation of opaque and semi opaque ice crystals. When these ice crystals collide and stick together, it becomes snowflakes.

**Hails:** Hails are chunks of ice (greater than 2 cm in diameter) falling from the sky, during a rainstorm or thunderstorm. Hailstones are a form of solid precipitation where small pieces of ice fall downwards. These are destructive and dreaded forms of solid precipitation because they destroy agricultural crops and human lives.

52) Write a note on weathering classify and explain.



**Answer :** Weathering is the disintegration and decomposition of materials of the earth's crust by their exposure to atmosphere.

There are three types of weathering,

- (a) Physical weathering,
- (b) Chemical weathering
- (c) Biological weathering

**Physical weathering:** It is the breakdown of rocks without changing their chemical composition, through the action of physical forces. The constant freezing and thawing of rocks during the night and day leads to the expansion and contraction of rocks. Cracks are formed and disintegration occurs eventually. Exfoliation, block disintegration, granular disintegration etc., are the different types of weathering.

**Chemical weathering:** Disintegration and decomposition of rocks due to chemical reactions is called Chemical Weathering. This is predominantly high in the hot and humid regions such as the equatorial, tropical and sub tropical zones. Chemical weathering takes place through the processes of oxidation, carbonation, solution, and hydration. The agents of Chemical weathering are Oxygen, Carbon-dioxide and Hydrogen.

**Biological weathering:** Biological weathering occurs due to the penetration and expansion of plant roots, earthworms, burrowing animals (rabbits, rats) and some human activities

53) What are the challenges to Indian democracy? explain

**Answer :** Democracy is the dominant form of government in the contemporary world. It has not faced a serious challenge or a rival so far. In the last hundred years, there has been an expansion of democracy all over the world. The various aspects of democracy and its challenges are:

- 1. Illiteracy
- 2. Poverty
- 3.. Gender discrimination
- 4. Regionalism
- 5. Casteism, communalism and religious fundamentalism
- 6. Corruption
- 7. Criminalisation of politics.
- 8. Political violence

54) The developments in the fields of agriculture, pottery and metal tools are considered a landmark in the life of Megalithic period-Substantiate.

**Answer : AGRICULTURE:**

- 1. The people in megalithic practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep.
- 2. Megalithic sites are found nearby rivers and tanks. In the deltaic regions.
- 3. Irrigation as a technology had developed.
- 4. Irrigation management developed in this period.
- 5. Millets and rice were cultivated.

**POTTERY:**

- 1. Pottery was made with hand or wheels.
- 2. people used the black and red colour to make black ware and red ware pottery.
- 3. The black and red ware pottery has a black inside and a red outside, with lustrous surfaces.
- 4. Potteries were used for cooking, storage and dining purposes.

**METAL TOOLS:**

- 1. The Megalithic burials have abundant iron objects placed in the burials as grave goods.
- 2. Weapons such as swords and daggers, axes, chisels, lamps and tripod stands are also found.
- 3. The Iron tools were used for agriculture, hunting, gathering and in battles.
- 4. Bronze bowls, bronze mirrors and bell have been found.

55) How are volcanoes classified based on the periodicity of their eruptions

**Answer :** Based on the periodicity of eruptions, volcanoes are classified into

- (i) Active volcano,
- (ii) Dormant volcano,
- (iii) Extinct volcano.

**(i) Active Volcano:** Active volcanoes are those which constantly eject volcanic lava, gases and fragmented materials. (e.g.) Mount St. Helens in the United States.

**(ii) Dormant Volcano:** Volcanoes that do not show any sign of volcanic activity for a long period of time are known as dormant volcanoes. Sometimes there may be a sudden explosion which may cause unimaginable loss to life and property (e.g.) Mt. Fuji, Japan.

**(iii) Extinct or Dead Volcano:** When a volcano permanently stops its volcanic activity, then it is called as extinct or dead volcano (e.g.) Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanzania.

Volcanoes can also be classified based on their structure and composition as composite volcano, shield volcano and dome volcano.

56) What do you mean by ocean currents? Explain its types.

**Answer :** (i) The movement of oceanic water on the surface and at the depths in a definite direction is called ocean current.

(ii) Ocean currents are in clockwise motion in the northern hemisphere and in the anti-clockwise motion in the southern hemisphere.

(iii) The factors that generate ocean currents are: Earth's rotation, Prevailing winds and Differences in temperature and salinity of ocean water.

(iv) On the basis of temperature, ocean currents are classified as warm currents and cold currents.

(v) The movement of ocean currents from the low latitudes (tropical zones) towards high latitudes (temperate and polar zones) is called warm current. Example Gulf Stream in Atlantic Ocean, North Equatorial Current in Pacific Ocean.

57) In the given outline map of TAMILNADU mark the following places. Arikamedu, Keeladi, Muciri, Madurai, Alagankulam

**Answer :**

58) In the given outline map of the world mark the following. Mt. Alps , One Active volcano, One Cold Desert , Australia, One Hot Desert , Karst Region, New York Black sea, Steppes

**Answer :**



