

SAVITRI DEVI D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMTARA
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Social Science
Class IX (2024-25)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A - From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q. 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D - Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F - Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

Section A

1. Who called the Right to Constitutional Remedies as the heart and soul of our Constitution? [1]

a) Jawahar Lal Nehru	b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Subhash Chandra Bose	d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

2. Market activities involve [1]

a) Self-consumption	b) Remuneration
c) Food consumption	d) Government service

3. Read the given table that shows some important features of PDS in India. Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following. [1]

Name of Scheme	Year of introduction	Coverage target group	Latest Volume	Issue Price (Rs per kg.)
PDS	Up to 1992	Universal	-	Wheat: 2.34 Rice: 2.89
AAY	2002	Poorest of the poor	35 kg of foodgrains	Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00
APS	2000	Indigent senior citizens	10 kg of foodgrains	Free
National Food Security Act (NFSA)	2013	Priority households	5 kg per person per month	Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00 Coarse grains: 1.00

[Source: Economic Survey]

Which scheme is open to all?

- [illegible]

4. Which of the following exercises only nominal powers ? [1]

A. He is directly elected by the people.

B. He/She is nominal executive.

- a) A is false but B is true b) Both A and B are true
c) Both A and B are false d) A is true but B is false

5. Which German minister committed suicide in Berlin in April? [1]

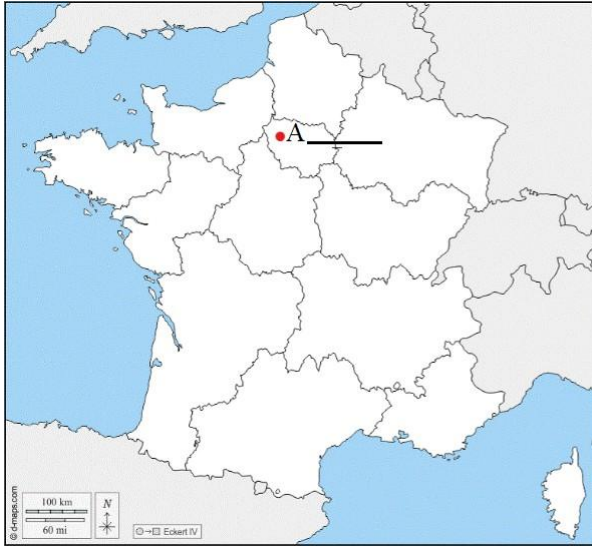
- a)Eva Braun b)Hitler

c) Joseph Goebbels

d) Goring

6. Which of these is not a valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country? [1]
- a) Government fears its defeat in the next elections. b) People are free to believe in and practise any religion.
- c) Free press can report suffering from famine in different parts of the country. d) Opposition parties can draw attention to hunger and starvation.
7. **Assertion (A):** It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote. [1]
Reason (R): The Constitution of 1791 reduced women to passive citizens.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
8. Ramlal is a villager living in a kacchha house. He was not getting any work leading to the condition of poverty. Subsequently, a new scheme was launched in the village and Ramlal got the assured work of 100 days. Based on the above case, name the scheme launched in the village. [1]
- a) Rural Employment Generation Programme b) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana.
- c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act d) Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana
9. The Prime Minister and the Ministers are collectively known as the _____. [1]
- a) Cabinet b) Commission
- c) Association d) Portfolio
10. On the political map of France, A is marked as a place that was in a state of alarm on 14th July 1789 following the king's command. Identify it from the following [1]

options.



- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| a) Bastille | b) Nantes |
| c) Marseillaise | d) Paris |

11. 'Our Constitution makers thought of a special system of reserved constituencies. [1]

Which of the following is/are true with reference to this ?

A. They were worried that in an open electoral system of reserved constituencies certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies.

B. The reservation was based on the economic development of the constituency.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) A is false but B is true | b) A is true but B is false |
| c) Both A and B are true | d) Both A and B are false |

12. In which country one person, one vote, and one value is not applied? [1]

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| a) India | b) Nepal |
| c) Fiji | d) Sri Lanka |

13. Arrange the following events in chronological order: [1]

- i. Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz.
- ii. The United States joins the Second World War.
- iii. The mass murder of the Jews begins.
- iv. Beginning of the Second World War.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) i, ii, iii, iv | b) iv, iii, ii, i |
|-------------------|-------------------|

c) iii, iv, ii, i

d) ii, i, iv, iii

14. In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France. He was 20 years old and married to the Austrian princess. Upon his accession, the new king found an empty treasury. Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France. Added to this was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles. Whom did Louis XVI get married to? [1]

a) Queen Elizabeth

b) Marie Antoinette

c) Marie Elizabeth

d) Olympe de Gouges

15. Mr. Sam was denied admission in Government Medical College as he was a Christian. Which of his fundamental right is being violated? [1]

a) Cultural and educational right

b) Right to freedom of religion

c) Right to freedom

d) Right to equality

16. On the political map, A is also marked as the smallest state. Identify it from the following options. [1]



a) Sikkim

b) Puducherry

c) Goa

d) Diu

17. Which of the following is the largest salt water lake in India? [1]

a) Chilika lake

b) Lonar crater lake

c) Pulicat lake

d) Pangong lake

18. The event, 'Bloody Sunday' was later on called: [1]
- a) 1905 Revolution b) 1917 February Revolution
- c) 1917 October Revolution d) 1917 Revolution
19. When people appear to be employed, this kind of unemployment is called: [1]
- a) Seasonal unemployment b) Disguised unemployment
- c) Educated unemployment d) All of these
20. The landmass of India has an area of? [1]
- a) 3.28 million sq km b) 9.59 million sq km
- c) 8.54 million sq km d) 7.68 million sq km

Section B

21. Describe Purvanchal. [2]
22. What is the role of health in human capital formation? [2]

OR

Describe the policy of government on higher education as per Eleventh Plan.

23. Which three rights should every citizen of a democratic country get? [2]
24. How are food insecure people disproportionately large in some regions of the country? [2]

Section C

25. What is the Targeted Public Distribution System? [3]
26. What was the impact of World War I on Germany's politics and society? [3]

OR

Write a short note on the Liberals.

27. Explain what measures should be taken to come out of sex unfavorable ratio. [3]
28. Here are some reports of malpractices in Indian elections. Identify what is the problem in each case What should be done to correct the situation? [3]
 - a. Following the announcement of elections, the minister promised to provide financial aid to reopen the closed sugar mill.

- b. Opposition parties alleged that their statements and campaign was not given due attention in Doordarshan All India Radio.
- c. An inquiry by the Election Commission showed that electoral rolls of a state contain name of 20 lakh fake voters.
- d. The hoodlums of a political party were moving with guns, physically preventing supporters of other political parties to meet the voters and attacking meetings of other parties.

29. Which institutions are at work in the running of your school? Would it be better if one person alone tools all the decisions regarding the management of your school? [3]

Section D

30. Describe the main features of the constitution of 1791. Mention any five points. [5]

OR

Describe the main features of the constitution of 1791 drafted by the National Assembly.

31. Evaluate spread of monsoon over the Indian sub-continent from Kerala to Jammu and Kashmir. [5]

OR

What are Western disturbances? How do they affect the climate of India?

32. Explain the unemployment problem of urban areas. [5]

OR

Can you suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployed?

33. Explain the terms Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, written in the preamble of India. [5]

OR

Who led the struggle against apartheid? State practices followed in the system of apartheid in South Africa.

Section E

34. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

All other coloured people were placed in between depending upon their external features. Hitler's racism borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert

Spencer. Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection. Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions. We should bear in mind that Darwin never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection. However, his ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples.

- i. Which race was at the top of the Nazi racial hierarchy? (1)
- ii. Who were **undesirables** for the Nazis? (1)
- iii. What steps did the Nazis take to establish a racial state after coming into power? (2)

35. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

India is one of the ancient civilisations in the world. It has achieved multifaceted socio-economic progress during the last five decades. It has moved forward displaying remarkable progress in the field of agriculture, industry, technology, and overall economic development. India has also contributed significantly to the making of world history. India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere the mainland extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$. The Tropic of Cancer divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea respectively. The southernmost point of the Indian Union was submerged under the seawater in 2004 during the Tsunami.

- i. Name the southernmost point of the Indian Union that submerged under the seawater in 2004 during the Tsunami. (1)
- ii. **Tropic of Cancer divides the country into almost two equal parts.** What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer? (1)
- iii. Give the names of India's two island groups. (2)

36. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state-level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of the early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. Recent estimates show while all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9 percent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh,

Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had above all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.

- i. What state has the highest rate of poverty among Bihar, Odisha, Punjab, and Assam? (1)
- ii. Is it accurate to say that Kerala has eradicated poverty through the distribution of food at highly subsidized rates? (1)
- iii. In which Indian states is poverty most prevalent? (2)

Section F

[5]

37.
 - i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
 - A. The allied power country of the second world war
 - B. The central power country of the first world war
 - ii. On the outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.
 - a. Chotta Nagpur Plateau - Plateau
 - b. Konkan - Coastal Plains
 - c. Tropical Evergreen Forest - Vegetation Type
 - d. Bird Sanctuaries

