

Class 09 - Social Science

Sample Paper

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: : 3 hours

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- (vii) 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).
- (viii) 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 have to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. What is the position of women in Saudi Arabia?
 - a) All of these
 - b) Women are given all the rights
 - c) Women are given equal status with men
 - d) Women are subjected to many public restrictions

2. Women generally look after _____.
 - a) Business
 - b) Teaching
 - c) Domestic chores
 - d) Fields

Name of Scheme	Year of introduction	Coverage target group	Latest Volume	Issue Price (Rs per kg.)
PDS	Up to 1992	Universal	-	Wheat (W): 2.34 Rice (R): 2.89
RPDS	1992	Backward blocks	20 kg of foodgrains	Wheat: 2.80 Rice: 3.77

Name of Scheme	Year of introduction	Coverage target group	Latest Volume	Issue Price (Rs per kg.)
TDPS	1997	Poor and non-poor BPL APL	35 kg of foodgrains	BPL W: 4.15, R: 5.65 APL W: 6.10, R: 8.30
National Food Security Act (NFSA)	2013	Priority households	5 kg per person per month	Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00 Coarse grains: 1.00

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

[Source: Economic Survey]

In which year the scheme with differential price policy was adopted?

- 1990
 - 1997
 - 2013
 - 1992
4. Read the statement and choose the correct answer.
- A. Lok Sabha is more powerful than the rajya Sabha
B. Both Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have equal power.
- Both A and B are false
 - A is true but B is false
 - Both A and B are true
 - A is false but B is true
5. Which are the allied powers?
- UK, France, India, Pakistan
 - Australia, USSR, USA, UK
 - USSR, USA, France, Italy
 - UK, France, USSR, USA
6. Which one of the following is a country having one political party system?
- Nepal
 - China
 - USA
 - India
7. **Assertion (A):** The subsistence crisis occurred frequently during the Old Regime.
Reason (R): In Old Regime, the monarch did not have the power to impose taxes.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.

8. Tejpal Singh works as a peasant in the village. His income from agricultural production is very less. The money is not enough to sustain his family of six-that includes his wife and four children. His wife- Savita is unemployed and wishes to work for earning extra income. Recently, a new scheme has been launched in the village. Under the scheme, one-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. This scheme helped Savita to get the job in the village. Name the scheme which helped Savita to get a job.
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
 - Antyodaya Anna Yozana
 - Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana
 - Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
9. Who appoints the Governors of various States after consultations with the Chief Minister of the State?
- Speaker
 - Prime Minister
 - President
 - Vice President
10. Read the information given below and select the correct option. Identify the painter who painted the preparatory sketch for a large painting of **The Tennis Court Oath** which was intended to be hung in the National Assembly.
- Jacques-Louis David
 - David
 - Le Barbier
 - Louis-Leopold Boilly
11. Which of the following is true with reference to voter and the candidate?
- Anyone who can be a voter can also become a candidate.
 - Anyone who can be a voter but has attained the age of 25 years can become a candidate.
- Both A and B are true
 - Both A and B are false
 - A is false but B is true
 - A is true but B is false
12. When did Zimbabwe attain independence and from whom?
- 1970, from Black minority rule
 - 1980, from Americans
 - 1980, from White minority rule
 - 1880, from White minority rule
13. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
- The Youth League of the Nazis was founded.
 - Allied victory in Europe.
 - Hitler said: "In my state, the mother is the most important citizen."
 - Tripartite Pact was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan.
- iv, iii, ii, i
 - ii, i, iii, iv
 - i, iii, iv, ii
 - ii, i, iv, iii

14. **Read the information given below and select the correct option**
 A group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the Bastille. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released. The Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction. With reference to given information choose why was Bastille prison attacked?
- To find hoarded utensils
 - All of these
 - To find hoarded ammunition
 - To find hoarded grains
15. Which of the following freedoms is not available to an Indian citizen?
- Freedom to oppose certain laws of the Constitution
 - Freedom to start a movement to change the government.
 - Freedom to participate in armed revolution.
 - Freedom to criticize the government
16. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. There is a standard time taken on a place of a state marked as **A** in the given map. Identify this place from the following options.



- Meerut
 - Mirzapur
 - Sonbhadra
 - Renukut
17. An elevated land feature like mountain, upland or hill may separate two drainage basins is known as:
- Drainage basin
 - Ox bow lake
 - Water divide
 - Tributary

18. Which organization did socialists form to spread the socialist ideas?
a) Fourth International
b) Third International
c) Second International
d) First International
19. In the secondary sector which of the following is the most labour absorbing?
a) Mining
b) Quarrying
c) Trade
d) Small scale manufacturing
20. The southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland?
a) 8° 4' South
b) 6° 4' North
c) 8° 4' North
d) 6° 4' South

Section B

21. What are the differences between the Central Highlands and Deccan Plateau?
22. Suggest five steps to eradicate unemployment from society?

OR

How do educated women earn at par with their male counterparts?

23. Write any three basic principles of democracy.
24. Explain the different malpractices done by PDS dealers?

Section C

25. What is the need for maintaining Buffer Stock?
26. Examine three reasons for the success of the socialist economy in post-revolution Russia.

OR

Who were Soviets? What was their role in the revolution?

27. What is the relation between occupational structure and development?
28. Whether the system of elections are democratic or not? Justify.
29. Why are people allowed to go to courts against the government's decisions?

Section D

30. In The Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary. Explain the values which can be reflected in this proposal.

OR

Which three causes led to the 'subsistence crisis' in France during the Old Regime?

31. "Indian monsoon is said to be a unifying bond for the people of the country." Suppose the monsoon is disturbed for a prolonged period of time. What do you think, how will it affect the country?

OR

The Development of tropical cyclones is a distinguishing feature of monsoon.
How do tropical cyclones influence the distribution of rainfall in India?

32. What are the objectives of India's National Policy on Health? Suggest any two ways through which the objectives of the policy can be met.

OR

What is unemployment? Name two types of unemployment prevailing in India.
What are the disadvantages of unemployment?

33. Why do we accept even today the Constitution made by the Constituent Assembly more than 60 years ago? Explain any three reasons.

OR

Explain the terms Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, written in the preamble of India.

Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

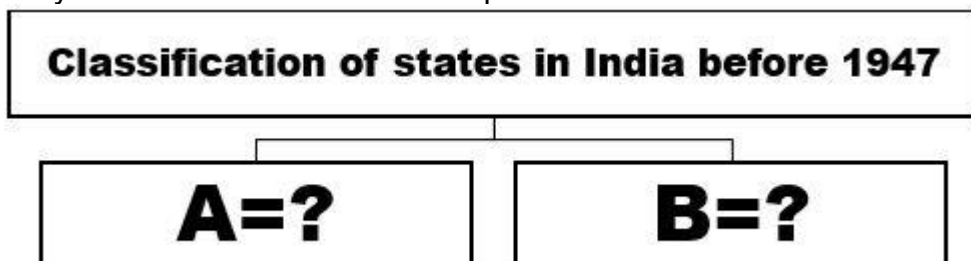
'In an era when the earth is gradually being divided up among states, some of which embrace almost entire continents, we cannot speak of a world power in connection with a formation whose political mother country is limited to the absurd area of five hundred kilometers.' Hitler, Mein Kampf.

- i. What was Nazi ideology was synonymous with?
- ii. Nazism was a system. Explain.
- iii. Infer Hitler's imperial ambition.

35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia. India has 28 states and Eight Union Territories. India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north, and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. Our southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar, while the Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands. India has had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours. Before 1947, there were two types of states in India. Provinces were ruled directly by British officials, who were appointed by the Viceroy. Princely states were ruled by local, hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for local autonomy.

- i. Analyze the chart and answer the question that follows.



How were the provinces and states of India set up just before independence?

- ii. Give names of the countries that share land boundary with India.
- iii. Name the water bodies that separate Sri Lanka from India.

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

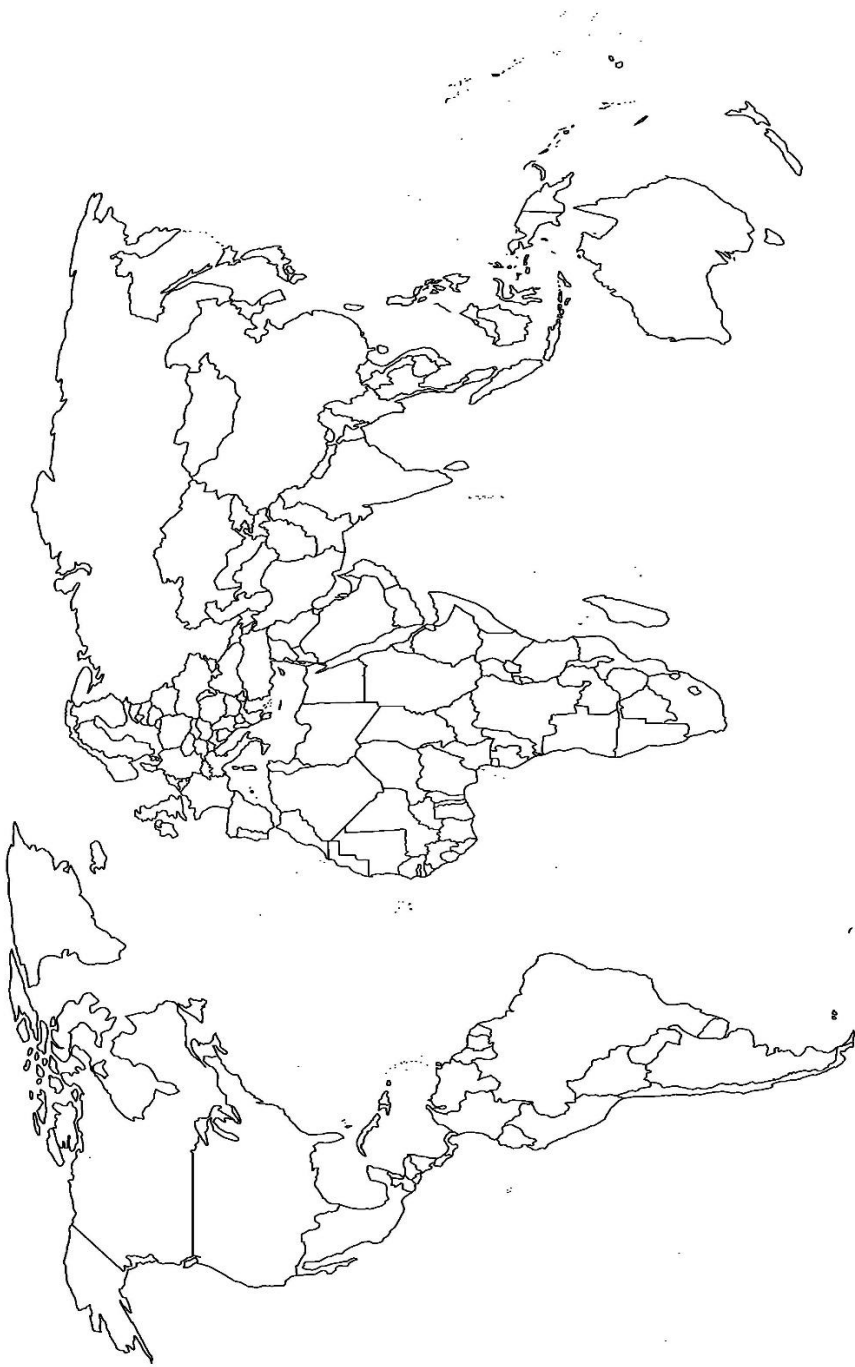
Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state-level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of the early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. Recent estimates show 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?
- ii. Is it accurate to say that Kerala has eradicated poverty through the distribution of food at highly subsidized rates?
- iii. In which Indian states is poverty most prevalent?

Section F

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. Any two major countries of Second World War Axis Powers
 - B. Allied country of first world war
- ii. On the given outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.
 - a. The state has the highest density of population
 - b. Tropical Deciduous Forest - Vegetation Type
 - c. Manas - National Park
 - d. Eastern Ghats - Mountain Ranges



Name:..... Date.....

Std..... div..... Roll No.....



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1. The responsibility of the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
3. The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
4. The boundary of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.
5. The External Boundary and Coast-Line of India on the map agrees with the Record Master copy certified by the Survey of India.
6. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand, Bihar-Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh-Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Government concerned.
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Class Teacher's Signature