

**Sample Question Paper**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**Class-IX**  
**Design of Question paper**

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 90

**1. WEIGHTAGE TO FORM OF QUESTIONS**

Form of Questions	Marks of Each Question	Number of Questions	Total Marks
1. M.C.Q.	1	10	10
2. Short Answer (S.A.)	3	12	36
3. Long Answer (L.A.)	5	8	40
4. Map Question	4	1	04
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>31</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>2. UNIT-WISE DIVISION OF QUESTIONS</b>			

Unit No. (Subject)	Unit-wise Marks	No. of 1 mark Questions	No. of 3 marks Questions	No. of 5 marks Questions	Map Question	Total
1. India and the Contemporary World I (History)	23	2	2	3	-	23 (7)
2. Contemporary India I (Geography)	23	2	4	1	1	23 (8)
3. Democratic Politics I (Pol. Sc.)	22	3	3	2	-	22 (8)
4. Economics I	22	3	3	2	-	22(8)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>90(31)</b>

**SOCIAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS**  
**CLASS IX**  
**Term-I (April to September 2011)**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

**UNIT 1 (HISTORY ) India and the Contemporary World - I**

**Section 1 : Events and Processes**

1. The French Revolution (Chapter 1) **Compulsory**
  2. Russian Revolution (Chapter 2)
- OR
3. Rise of Nazism (Chapter 3)

**UNIT 2 (GEOGRAPHY) : India-Land and the People**

- 1 India (Chapter 1 and 2)
- 2 Drainage (Chapter 3)

**UNIT 3 (POLITICAL SCIENCE) : Democratic Politics - I**

- 1 What is Democracy? Why Democracy? (Chapter 1 and 2)
- 2 Designing of democracy in India (Chapter 3)

**UNIT 4 (ECONOMICS) : Understanding Economic Development - I**

- 1 The economic Story of Palampore (Chapter 1)
- 2 People as Resource (Chapter 2)

**UNIT 5 DISASTER MANAGEMENT (For projects and Assignments only)**

- 1 Introduction to Disaster Management (Chapter 1)
- 2 Common Hazards (Chapter 2)

- Note :**
- (i) Chapter 1 and 2 of **Disaster Management** are meant for project and assignments only to be assessed through Formative Assessment.
  - (ii) Page 10-18 (Part 1.3 and 1.4) of Democratic Politics - 1 are to be assessed through Formative Assessment only.

## TERM-I

### List of Map Items

(For Identification and Locating and labelling on the political outline map of India)

#### CHAPTER 1: India - Size & Location

**For locating and labelling :** Tropic of Cancer, Standard Meridian of India, Southern most point of India, Southern most point of mainland of India, Northern most point of India, Eastern most meridian of India, Western most Meridian of India.

#### CHAPTER 2 : Physical Features of India

##### (a) For locating & labelling

- (i) **Mt. peaks :** K2, Kanchenjunga, Nanda Devi, Anai Mudi and Nanga Parbat
- (ii) **Passes :** Bomdi-La and Shipkila.
- (iii) **Hills :** Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Naga Hills, Mizo Hills and Nilgiri

##### (b) For identification :

- (i) **Mountain ranges :** The Karakoram, Zaskar, Shivaliks, Aravali, Vindhya, Satpura, Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats,
- (ii) **Plateaus :** Deccan plateau, Chotanagpur plateau and Malwa plateau.
- (iii) **Coastal strips :** Coromandel, Northern Circar, Malabar and Konkan.

#### Chapter 3 : Drainage

##### (a) For Locating & labelling :

- (i) **Lakes :** Chilka, Pulicat, Kolleru, Vembanad and Sambhar.

##### (b) For identification :

- (i) **Rivers :** Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Satluj, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.

#### The map question will consist of

- (1) Two items for identification.

**and**

- (2) Two items for locating and labelling to be marked in the same map

**Note :** Items for locating and labelling may also be asked for identification.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE (Class IX)**  
**Summative Assessment - I**  
**(October 2011)**  
**Blue Print**

**TERM-I**

S. NO.	TOPICS	MCQ MARKS	SA MARKS	LA MARKS	MAP MARK	TOTAL
1.	French Revolution	2(2)	-	10(2)	-	12(4)
	Socialism in Europe and The Russian Revolution OR Nazism and The Rise of Hitler	-	6(2)	5(1)	-	11(3)
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2(2)</b>	<b>6(2)</b>	<b>15(3)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23(7)</b>
2.	India-Size and Location	1(1)	3(1)	-	1(1)*	5(2+1 map)
	Physical Features of India	-	6(2)	5(1)	2 (-)	13(3)
	Drainage	1(1)	3(1)	-	1(-)	5(2)
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2(2)</b>	<b>12(4)</b>	<b>5(1)</b>	<b>4(1)</b>	<b>23(8)</b>
3.	Democracy in The Contemporary World	2(2)	3(1)	-	-	5(3)
	What is Democracy & Why Democracy	-	3(1)	5(1)	-	8(2)
	Constitutional Design	1(1)	3(1)	5(1)	-	9(3)
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3(3)</b>	<b>9(3)</b>	<b>10(2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22(8)</b>
4.	The Story of Village Palampur	1(1)	3(1)	5(1)	-	9(3)
	People as Resource	2(2)	6(2)	5(1)	-	13(5)
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3(3)</b>	<b>9(3)</b>	<b>10(2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22(8)</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10(10)</b>	<b>36(12)</b>	<b>40(8)</b>	<b>4(1)</b>	<b>90(31)</b>

\* Questions for Map Work have been combined to form one question.

**Social Science**  
**Sample Question Paper**  
**Term-I**  
**(October-2011)**  
**Class IX**

**Time: 3hours**

**M.M.: 90**

**Instructions :**

1. The question paper has 31 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
  2. Marks are indicated against each question.
  3. Questions from serial number 1-10 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries one mark.
  4. Questions from serial number 11 to 22 are 3 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each
  5. Questions from serial number 23 to 30 are 5 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
  6. Question number 31 is a map question of 4 mark from Geography only. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.
1. On what charges was Louis XVI Guillotined?

(a) Misgovernance	(b) Cruelty	
(c) Treason	(d) Absolute rule	1
  2. By whom was 'social contract' written?

(a) Voltaire	(b) Rousseau	
(c) Adam Smith	(d) Gorky	1
  3. In which one of the following groups of Hemispheres India is located?

(a) Eastern and Western Hemisphere		
(b) Northern and Southern Hemisphere		
(c) Eastern and Northern Hemisphere		
(d) Land and Water Hemisphere		1
  4. Which one of the following features is related to the lower course of the river?

(a) Delta	(b) Meander	
(c) Ox-bow Lake	(d) Gorge	1

5. Which one of the following is the best way to establish democracy in a country?
- (a) Foreign aggression by a democratic country.  
 (b) People's struggle within their own country.  
 (c) Resolution by the U.N. General Assembly.  
 (d) Voluntary support by the majority of the people. 1
6. Which one of the following international organizations is responsible for maintaining peace and security among countries of the world?
- (a) U.N. General Assembly  
 (b) U.N. Security Council  
 (c) International Court of Justice  
 (d) International Monetary Fund 1
7. Who one of the following was the chairman of the Drafting Committee for making the Constitution of India?
- (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Baldev Singh  
 (c) H.C. Mookerjee (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar 1
8. Which among the following is not an item of fixed capital?
- (a) Tools (b) Raw Materials  
 (c) Machines (d) Building
9. Which one of the following activities is associated with the primary sector?
- (a) Pottery (b) Basket weaving  
 (c) Education (d) Mining 1
10. Which one of the following is an activity of tertiary sector?
- (a) Agriculture (b) Forestry  
 (c) Banking (d) Manufacturing 1
11. Explain Lenin's 'April Theses'. 3

OR

Why did Weimar Republic set up in Germany after the first world war become unpopular? Give three reasons. 3x1=3

12. Explain any three main features of Stalin's collectivization programme. 3x1=3

OR

Explain any three effects of Nazism on the school system? 3x1=3

13. What is the latitudinal extent of India? How does it influence our lives? Explain giving two examples. 1+2=3

14. Name the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas. Write three features of northern most range of the Himalaya. 1½+1½=3
15. Name the three types of plate boundaries. Explain one characteristic of each. 1½+1½=3
16. How are the peninsular rivers of India different from those of the Himalayas? Give any three points of distinction. 3x1=3
17. Explain any three difficulties faced by the people in a non-democratic country. 3x1=3
18. State any three arguments against democracy. 3x1=3
19. Why do we call India a secular democratic republic? Explain. 3
20. Why is human capital the most important factor of production? Give three reasons. 3x1=3
21. How have countries like Japan become rich and developed? Explain three reasons. 3x1=3
22. What are the various activities which are classified with three main sectors? Name each sector with suitable examples. 3x1=3
23. Despite various reforms introduced by Robespierre, why was his reign termed as reign of terror? Explain. 5
24. Explain the circumstances that helped the middle class in bringing social and economic changes in France in the 18th Century. 5
25. Explain any five changes introduced by Bolsheviks in Russia after October Revolution of 1917. 5x1=5

OR

Explain any five features of political policy adopted by Hitler after coming to power in 1933. 5x1=5

26. Which are the two physical divisions of the Peninsular plateau? Write four characteristics of each division. 1+2+2=5
27. What is democracy? Explain any four features of a democratic set up? 1+4=5
28. Why do we need a constitution? Describe any three main functions of the constitution. 2+3=5
29. Explain the four requirements of the production of goods and services. What are the items that come under physical capital? 4+1=5
30. What are the two types unemployment found in rural areas? How does unemployment affect the overall growth of an economy? Explain by giving four points. 1+4=5
- 31.1. Two features (1-2) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.
1. A mountain range
  2. An important river of South India.

31.2. Locate and label the following on the same political outline map of India.

a. Mount K2

b. Tropic of Cancer

2+2=4

**Note :** The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of map Q.no. 31.

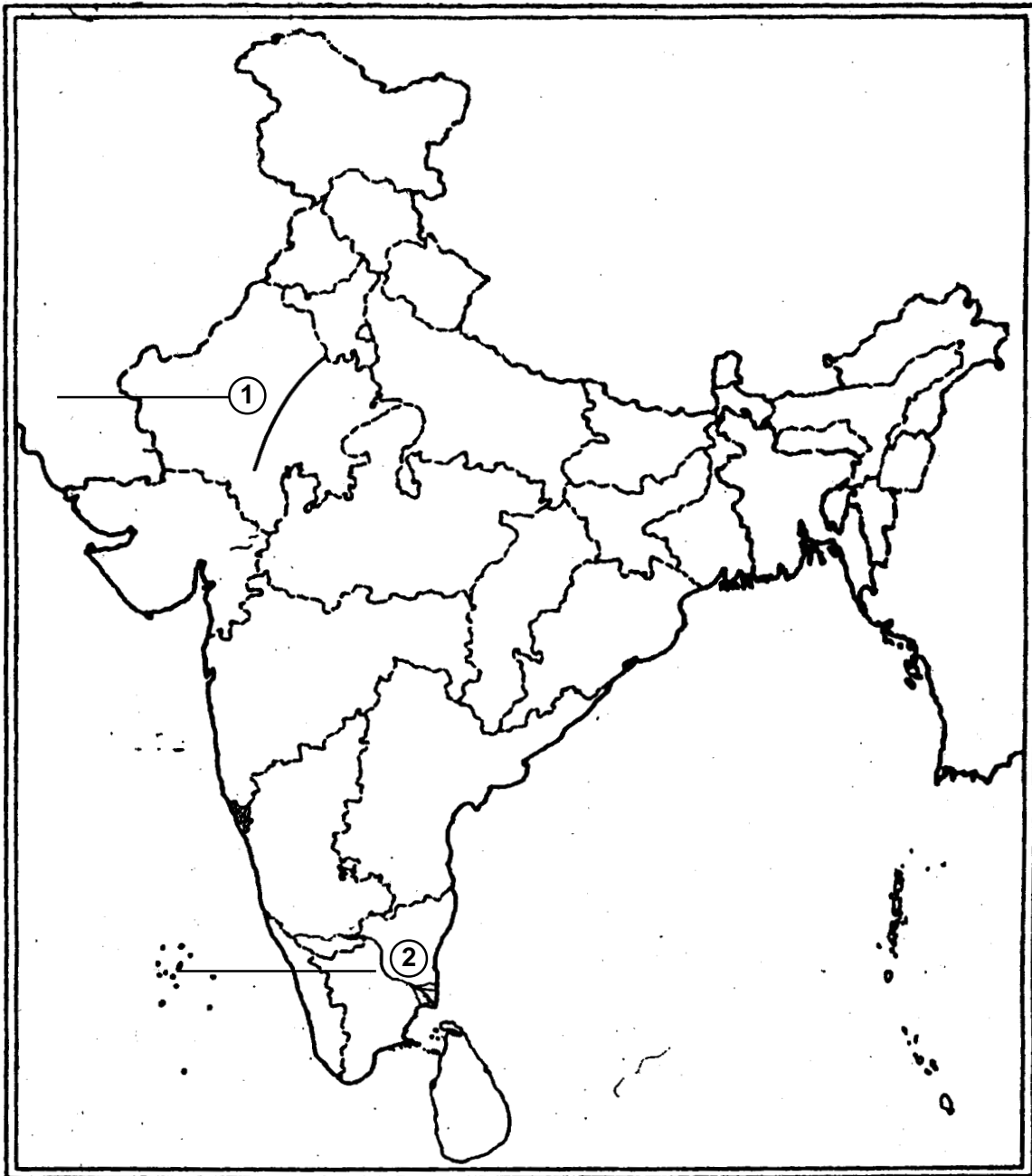
(31.1) Which is the smallest state of India in respect of area?

(31.2) In which state is Aravali mountain range?

(31.3) Name the highest mountain peak of India.

(31.4) What is the latitude of Tropic of Cancer?

4x1=1





**Social Science  
Marking Scheme  
Class IX**

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (a)
5. (d)
6. (b)
7. (d)
8. (b)
9. (d)
10. (c)

11. **Lenin put three demands which were known as Lenin's 'April Theses'.**

They were :

- i. The war be brought to a close.
- ii. Land be transferred to the peasants.
- iii. The banks be nationalized.

These three demands to be explained.

3x1=3

**OR**

**After the defeat of Germany in the war, the German emperor abdicated and Weimer Republic was proclaimed by the National Assembly with a federal structure.**

1. This republic, however, could never become popular. The people made this government responsible for accepting the humiliating treaty of Versailles.
2. People made this government responsible for the miseries experienced by the people.
3. The Weimer Republic was being made to pay for the sins of the old empire. The supporters of the Weimer Republic mainly socialists, Catholics and Democrats became easy targets of attack in nationalist circles.
4. Democracy and republican government was yet a new idea, the importance of which was not easily comprehended by the common people.
5. Any other relevant point  
(Any three points)

3x1=3

**12. Main features of Stalin's collectivization programme:**

- i. All the peasants were forced to cultivate in collective farms. (Kolkhoz)
  - ii. The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms.
  - iii. Peasants worked on the land and the Kolkhoz profit was shared.
  - iv. Some peasants resisted the authorities and destroyed their livestock.
  - v. Those who resisted collectivisation were punished.
  - vi. Many were deported and jailed.
- (Any three points.) 3x1=3

**OR**

1. All schools were 'cleared' and purified.
  2. Children were first segregated. German and Jews could not sit together or play together.
  3. Eventually all undesirable children such as Jews and Gypsies were thrown out of schools.
  4. Good German children were subjected to prolonged period of Nazi Schooling. 1x4
- Any three points 3x1=3

**13. Latitudinal extent : 6°4'N to 37°6'N** 1 mark

**Influence :**

1. Tropic of Cancer divides the country into two equal parts.
  2. Thus India is situated in tropical and temperate zones.
  3. Northern part of India has high annual range of temperature whereas the southern part has low annual range of temperature
  4. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of the day and night as one moves from south to north
  5. Duration of day and night varies from 45 minutes in the extreme south to 5½ hours in the extreme north.
  6. Any other relevant point.
- (Any two points to be explained) 2 marks 1+2=3

**14. Parallel Ranges**

1. Himadri / Greater Himalaya / Inner Himalaya
2. Himachal / Lesser Himalaya
3. Shiwaliks 3x½ = 1½

**Himadri**

**Features of :**

- i. It is the most continuous range

- ii. Consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6000 metres.
- iii. The folds are asymmetrical in nature.
- iv. Composed of granite
- v. It is perennially snow bound.

(Any three features.)

$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$  mark

**15. Names of plate boundaries**

- (i) Convergent Boundary
- (ii) Divergent Boundary
- (iii) Transform Boundary

$1\frac{1}{2}$  marks

**B- Characteristics**

- (i) Plates come towards each other and form convergent boundary.
- (ii) Plates move away from each other and form divergent boundary
- (iii) Here plates move horizontally past each other and form transform boundary.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  marks

$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

**16. The Peninsular Rivers**

**The Himalayan Rivers**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (i) A large number of the peninsular rivers are seasonal. They depend on rainfall. | Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial. They depend on rainfall as well as on melting of snow. |
| (ii) The peninsular rivers have shorter and shallower courses.                     | They have long courses from their source to mouth.   |
| (iii) They hardly perform erosional activity even in their upper course.           | They perform intensive erosional activity in their upper courses.                                  |
| (iv) Major rivers are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada and Tapi        | Major rivers are Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra  |
| (v) Any other point of distinction<br>(Any three points)                           |  |

$3 \times 1 = 3$

- 17.**
- i. People do not have any rights.
  - ii. They can't choose or change their rulers.
  - iii. There is no real freedom to express one's opinion.
  - iv. There are no political associations, organized protests & political actions.
  - v. Any other relevant point.
- (Any three points to be explained)

$3 \times 1 = 3$

18. i. Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability.  
 ii. Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.  
 iii. Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to wrong decisions.  
 iv. It delays decision making process.  
 v. Any other relevant point.  
 (Any three points) 3x1=3
19. (i) India is called secular because its citizens have complete freedom to follow and practise any religion of their own choice.  
 (ii) Democracy means that India has a government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers who are accountable  
 (iii) Head of the state ie India's President (Rashtrapati) is elected and is not hereditary  
3x1=3
20. (a) Human capital refers to the people who possess the knowledge and enterprise to put together the other factors of production.  
 (b) Investment in human capital yields a return just like investment in physical capital.  
 (c) It is essential as physical capital cannot produce goods and services on their own.  
 (d) Any other relevant point.  
 (Any three points to be explained.) 3x1=3
21. (a) The countries like Japan do not have any natural resources. They import the needed resources.  
 (b) They have invested in human resource especially in the field of education & health.  
 (c) Efficiency & technology evolved by people have made these countries rich & developed.  
 (d) Any other relevant point.  
 (Any three to be explained) 3x1=3
22. Human occupations are classified into three categories
1. **Primary occupation** : Agriculture, Animal Husbandary, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying.
  2. **Secondary Occupation**: Manufacturing industry, building construction work etc.
  3. **Tertiary Occupation** : Transport, Communication, Commerce, Administration and other services (such as teaching, medical etc.) 3x1=3
23. The Jacobin government under Robespierre abolished monarchy and declared France as a Republic, a form of government where people elect the government, including the Head of the State. 1 mark  
 In spite of bringing these landmark changes, his period was referred to as a reign of terror.

1. He followed a policy of severe control and punishment.
2. Examples of his policies, like maximum ceiling on wages and prices and rationing of meat and bread.
3. All those who opposed him were considered enemies of the republic, were arrested, imprisoned and tried by a revolutionary tribunal.
4. If found guilty they were guillotined.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points)

4x1=4 marks

1+4=5

**24.** The circumstances that helped the middle class in bringing social and economic changes in France in 18th century:

- (a) American war of Independence
- (b) Spread of new philosophy
- (c) Expansion of Trade
- (d) The belief of the lawyers and administration that no group in society should be privileged by birth.
- (e) Rise of new ideas that society should be based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all.
- (f) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained)

5x1=5

**25.** The changes introduced by the Bolsheviks after October Revolution (1917)

5

- (a) Nationalisation of Bank
- (b) Land declared social property
- (c) Land distributed among nobility.
- (d) Partition of houses according to family requirement
- (e) Banned old titles of aristocracy
- (f) New uniforms designed for officials

(Any five points to be explained)

5x1=5

**OR**

Policies adopted by Hitler once he came to power in 1933.

- (a) Suspended civil rights.
- (b) Communists sent to concentration camps.
- (c) Introduced Enabling Act.
- (d) Banning of all political parties and trade unions.
- (e) State control over economy, media, army and Judiciary.

- (f) Creation of special surveillance and security forces.
- (g) Any other relevant point.

(Explain any five points.)

5x1=5

**26. Physical division of Peninsular Plateau:**

- (A) Central Highlands
- (B) Deccan Plateau

Characteristics

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$  mark

- A.
  - i. Lies to the north of Narmada river.
  - ii. It covers a major area of the Malwa plateau.
  - iii. It is bound by the Vindhyan range in the south and Aravalis on the north west.
  - iv. The Central Highlands are wider in the west and narrower in the east.
  - v. The eastward extensions are locally known as the Baghelkhand, and Chotanagpur.
  - vi. Any other relevant point.

(Any four characteristics.)

$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$  marks

- B.
  - i. The Deccan plateau is a triangular landmass.
  - ii. It lies to the south of the Narmada river.
  - iii. Satpura range flanks its broad base in the north while Mahadev, the Kaimur and Maikal ranges form its eastern extensions.
  - iv. It is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards.
  - v. Its extension towards northeast, locally known and the Meghalaya as Karbi-Anglon plateau.
  - vi. Any other relevant point.

(Any four characteristics.)

$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$  marks

1+2+2=5

**27. Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people or any other relevant definition.**

1 mark

- i. A democratic government is a better government because it is more accountable to the people.
- ii. Democracy improves quality of decision making.
- iii. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
- iv. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.
- v. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be described)  $4 \times 1 = 4$  marks

1+4=5

**28.** We need a constitution because it is the supreme law of a country which not only determines the relationship among the people living in a territory, but also the relationship between the people and the government. 2 marks

- (a) The constitution generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kinds of people to live together.
- (b) It specifies how the govt. will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions.
- (c) It lays down limits on the power of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.
- (d) It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.
- (e) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points.)

$3 \times 1 = 3$  marks

$2 + 3 = 5$

**29. The four main requirements for the production of goods and services are:**

- (a) Land and other natural reasons.
- (b) Labour i.e. people who carry out the work for production.
- (c) Capital i.e. varieties of inputs are required for production such as (i) fixed capital (ii) working capital
- (d) Human capital.  $4 \times 1 = 4$  marks

**Example of Physical Capital.**

- (i) Fixed capital eg tools, machines (ii) Working capital eg raw material.

1 mark

$4 + 1 = 5$

- 30.**
- The two types of unemployments are (i) seasonal (ii) disguised 1 mark
  - The unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy.
- (a) It is a wastage of man power resource.
  - (b) It increases the economic overload.
  - (c) It tends to increase the number of dependant population.
  - (d) Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy.

$4 \times 1 = 4$

$1 + 4 = 5$

**31. Filled in map attached**

For visually impaired candidates.

(31.1) Goa

(31.2) Rajasthan

(31.3) Mt. K2

(31.4)  $23 \frac{1}{2}$  N

$4 + 1 = 5$

Q. 31.

