

**ANNUAL EXAMINATION: 2025-26**  
**CLASS - IX (CBSE)**  
**SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Time : 3 hrs.

M.M: 80

**General Instructions:-**

- i. The Question paper contains 36 Questions.
- ii. Question paper comprises four sections- A- History, B- Geography, C- Political Science, D- Economics.
- iii. Each section is of 20 marks and has MCQ, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
- iv. Very Short Answer type questions (VSA) carry 2 marks each. Answer to each questions should not exceed 40 words.
- v. Short Answer type questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed words.
- vi. Long Answer Type Question (LA) carry 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed words.
- vii. There are case based Question (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed words.
- viii. The Map- Based Questions carry 5 marks with two parts- Question 9 in Section A- History. (2 marks) and Question 19 in Section- B Geography (3 marks)
- ix. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choice in such questions have to be attempted.
- x. In addition to this separate instructions are given with each section and question: wherever necessary.

**SECTION - A (HISTORY (20 MARKS))**

- Q.1 Assertion (A) : In 1805, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France. [1]  
Reason (R) : Initially, many saw him as liberator who would bring freedom for the people.
- 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 correct but R is wrong.
  - d. A is wrong but R is correct.
- Q.2 What was Hitler's ideology of Lebensraum or living space. [1]
- a. Multi- storeyed building should be built in Germany to increase the living space.
  - b. The world must be occupied enabling the material resources and power of the German nation.
  - c. New territories had to be acquired for settlement.
  - d. Both (b) and (c)
- Q.3 Match the column and choose the correct option from the following- [1]
- | <b>Column- A</b>                                              | <b>Column- B</b>                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. 25th February                                              | i. Formation of Russian Social Democratic Labour Party. |
| 2. A mass of powerful workers was upon by the Russian troops. | ii. Did not enjoy any political rights.                 |
| 3. Provisional Government                                     | iii. Duma suspended                                     |
| 4. 1898                                                       | iv. Seized building of Bolshevik newspaper              |
| 5. Peasants                                                   | v. Bloody Sunday                                        |
1. (a)-iii, (b)-v, (c)- iv, (d)- i, (e)- ii      2. (a)-iv, (b)-ii, (c)- i, (d)- iii, (e)- v  
3. (a)-i, (b)-v, (c)- iii, (d)- iv, (e)- ii      4. (a)-ii, (b)-iv, (c)- iii, (d)- i, (e)- v
- Q.4 When and among which countries was the Tripartite Pact signed? [1]
- a. 1940, Germany, Italy and Japan
  - b. 1939, Germany, Austria and USSR
  - c. 1940, England, France and USA
  - d. 1938, England, Germany and USSR



Q.14 Match the column- A with the column- B. [1]

**Column-A**

- a. Sex ratio
- b. Life expectancy
- c. Infant Mortality Rate
- d. Death rate
- e. Working population

**Column-B**

- i. The number of deaths per 1000 persons in a year
  - ii. The number of females per thousand males
  - iii. The average one is expected to live
  - iv. Number of infants dying
  - v. Persons engaged in some useful occupation for earning their living
- 1. (a)-iv, (b)-i, (c)- ii, (d)- iii, (e)- v
  - 2. (a)-v, (b)-i, (c)- ii, (d)- iv, (e)- iii
  - 3. (a)-iii, (b)-iv, (c)- ii, (d)- i, (e)- v
  - 4. (a)-v, (b)-ii, (c)- iv, (d)- i, (e)- iii

Q.15 Write a short note on October heat. [2]

Q.16 Explain the importance of India location on the globe. [2]

Q.17 Explain the main causes of river pollution in India. [3]

Q.18 What are the measures taken by the NPP 2000 to protect adolescent population? [5]

**OR**

Explain the causes of uneven distribution of population in India.

Q.19 On the given political map of India locate an label the following: (Any three) [3]

- A. The most Populous state of India
- B. The strait separating Sri Lanka and India
- C. The largest river of South India
- D. Aravalli range
- E. Anai Mudi

**SECTION- 'C' POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 MARKS)**

Q.20 The right to seek the enforcement of all fundamental rights is called:- [1]

- a. Right against Exploitation
- b. Right to freedom
- c. Right to constitutional Remedies.
- d. Cultural and Educational Right

Q.21 Which of the following is not a valid reason for the poverty alleviation programme in India? [1]

Q.22 Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha who else constitutes the parliament. [1]

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Chief Minister
- c. Governor
- d. President

Q.23 Which of the following terms is not included in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution? [1]

- a. Liberty
- b. Equality
- c. Secular
- d. Religion

Q.24 When on election duty, under whose control does the government officers work? [1]

- a. Central Government
- b. Election Commission
- c. District Magistrate
- d. District Court

Q.25 What is secularism? How did the Indian Constitution make India a secular state? [3]

Q.26 Explain the major challenges faced by election system in India? [3]

Q.27 Explain the position of the Prime Minister in the government with reference to his powers and functions. [5]

**OR**

What do you mean by independent Judiciary? What provisions have been made in the constitution of India to make the judiciary independent.

Q.28 Read the source given below and answer the following question:  
 Our constitution entitles every citizen to elect her/his representative and to be elected as a representative. The constitution makers, however, were worried that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies. They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others. Those who are influential and resourceful may prevent them from winning elections. If that happens, our Parliament and Assemblies would be deprived of the voice of a significant section of our population. That would make our democracy less representative and less democratic. So, the makers of our constitution thought of a special system of reserved constituencies for the weaker sections. Some constituencies are reserved for the people who belong to the SC and ST. In a SC reserved constituencies only someone who belongs to the SC can stand for election. Similarly only those belonging to the ST can contest an election from a constituency reserved for ST.

- 28.1 What is a Constituency? [1]  
 28.2 Give one feature of Election System in India. [1]  
 28.3 What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise? [2]

**SECTION- 'D' ECONOMICS (20 MARKS)**

- Q.29 The Minimum Support Price is declared by the Government every year. [1]  
 a. One Year b. Four Years  
 c. Five Years d. Ten Years
- Q.30 Which one of the social groups is vulnerable to poverty? [1]  
 a. Scheduled Caste b. Urban Casual Labour  
 c. Rural agricultural households d. All of the above
- Q.31 Which of the following factors can improve the quality of human resources? [1]  
 a. Education and Training b. Natural resources  
 c. Machinery d. Climate
- Q.32 Define Green Revolution [2]  
 Q.33 What are the main features of the NREGA, 2005? [3]  
 Q.34 Explain any three causes of Poverty in India. [3]  
 Q.35 Highlight the journey of rationing system in India. [5]

**OR**

Explain briefly, the role of 'National Food for work programme for food security.

- Q.36 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.  
 At the centre of the discussion on poverty is usually the concept of the "poverty line". A common method used to measure poverty is based on the income or consumption levels. A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given 'minimum level' necessary to fulfill the basic needs. What is necessary to satisfy the basic needs is different at different times and in different countries. Therefore, poverty line may vary with time and place. Each country uses an imaginary line that is considered appropriate for its existing level of development and its accepted minimum social norms. For example, a person not having a car in the United States may be considered poor. In India, owing of a car is still considered a luxury.
- 36.1 What is meant by poverty line [1]  
 36.2 Mention two basis to determine poverty line in India. [1]  
 36.3 In India owning of car is considered as basis for determining poverty. Do you agree. [2]

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