

KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA
ANNUAL EXAMINATION - SESSION 2024-25
GRADE 9, SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
SET-B

DAY & DATE: MONDAY – FEBRUARY 10, 2025

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS

NAME: _____

ROLL NO: _____

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- i). 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.*
- ii). Section A – From questions 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 – 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. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.*
- vii). Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 marks) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).*
- viii). In addition, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*
- ix). This paper consists of 9 pages which include 2 MAPS.*

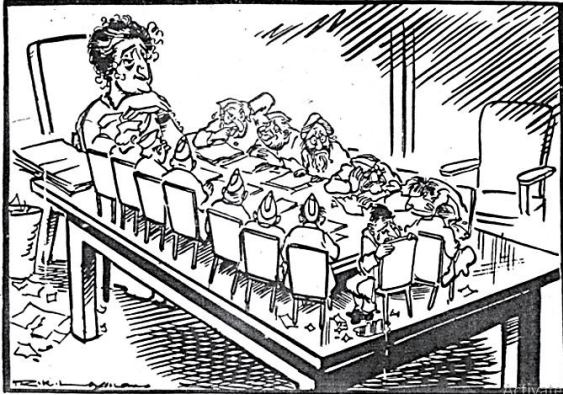
SECTION-A(1X20=20 MARKS)

- Q1.** The Standard Meridian of India ($82^{\circ}30'E$) passing through _____ (in Uttar Pradesh) **(1)**
is taken as the standard time for the whole country.
(a) Ghaziabad (b) Mirzapur
(c) Lucknow (d) Prayagraj
- Q2.** The distinctive feature of peninsular plateau is black soil which is of volcanic origin **(1)**
hence the rocks are _____.
(a) Sedimentary (b) Igneous
(c) Metamorphic (d) Calcareous Deposits
- Q3.** Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged **(1)**
(a) A genocidal war
(b) A civil war
(c) A guerrilla war
(d) A nuclear war

- Q4.** Goebbels was the ____ minister in Hitler's regime. (1)
(a) law
(b) defence
(c) propaganda
(d) order
- Q5.** What did the red cap worn by Sans Culottes in France symbolize? (1)
(a) Brotherhood
(b) Danger
(c) Anger
(d) Liberty
- Q6.** Who said: "The task of representing the people has been given to the rich?" (1)
(a) Mirabeau
(b) Jean-Paul Marat
(c) Rousseau
(d) George Denton
- Q7.** Choose the correct option:- (1)
Assertion: Democracy is not just a form of government but can also apply to various spheres of life, like families and organizations, where decisions are made through consultation and consent.
Reason: This broader understanding of democracy emphasizes equal participation in decision-making, ensuring that those affected by decisions, regardless of their power, have a say in the process.
Options:
(a) Both the assertion and the reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.
(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.
- Q8.** Which of the following rights is available under the Indian Constitution? (1)
(a) Right to work
(b) Right to adequate livelihood
(c) Right to protect one's culture
(d) Right to privacy
- Q9.** Which type of migration refers to the movement of people within a country's borders? (1)
(a) International migration
(b) Internal migration
(c) Seasonal migration
(d) Forced migration
- Q10.** Which of these is **NOT** a valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country? (1)
(a) Opposition parties can draw attention to hunger and starvation.
(b) Free press can report suffering from famine in different parts of the country.

- (c) Government fears its defeat in the next elections.
- (d) People are free to believe in and practise any religion.

Q11.



(1)

The cartoon depicting a cabinet meeting chaired by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the early 1970s, at the peak of her popularity, highlights which of the following aspects of her leadership?

- (a) Her role in promoting political equality.
- (b) Her authoritarian style and control over the government.
- (c) Her focus on international diplomacy.
- (d) Her efforts to decentralize power to states.

Q12.

Question: Match the guiding values of the Constitution with their meanings.

(1)

Values	Codes
a) Sovereign	i) Government will not favor any religion.
b) Republic	ii) People have the supreme right to make decisions.
c) Fraternity	iii) Head of the state is an elected person.
d) Secular	iv) People should live like brothers and sisters.

Options:

- (a) a - ii, b - iii, c - iv, d - i
- (b) a - ii, b - i, c - iv, d - iii
- (c) a - i, b - iii, c - iv, d - ii
- (d) a - iv, b - ii, c - iii, d - i

Q13.

In the context of economic activities, which statement is correct?

(1)

- (a) All household work is included in national income calculations.
- (b) Only market activities contribute to national income.
- (c) Non-market activities always generate profit.
- (d) Government services are not considered economic activities.

Q14.

Amartya Sen added a new dimension to food security by emphasizing:

(1)

- (a) The importance of international food trade.
- (b) The role of food aid in ensuring security.
- (c) "Access" to food through 'entitlements.'
- (d) Government control over food production.

- Q15.** Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have? (1)
(a) Powers of the head of the state
(b) Name of the head of the state
(c) Powers of the legislature
(d) Name of the country
- Q16.** A sugar mill owner purchased sugarcane from farmers, manufactured sugar from it and then sold it to wholesalers. Such kind of activities comes under: (1)
(a) Primary sector
(b) Secondary sector
(c) Tertiary sector
(d) Service sector
- Q17.** Which of the following statements are correct? (1)
A) Kerala reduced poverty through land resource development.
B) Zamindari system in West Bengal helped reduce poverty.
C) Punjab and Haryana's agricultural growth effectively reduced poverty.
D) Food distribution in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu played a key role in reducing poverty.
- Choose the correct options:
(a) A, B, and C only
(b) A, B, and D only
(c) C, and D only
(d) B, and D only
- Q18.** What food security does not ensured in a country? (1)
(a) Enough availability of food for all.
(b) Food should be of acceptable quality and all persons should have the capacity to buy it.
(c) No barrier should be there on the accessibility of food.
(d) Food should be available to the wealthiest individuals at reasonable prices.
- Q19.** Assertion and reason: (1)
Assertion (A): Agriculture is a seasonal and low paying activity.
Reason (R): India has become self-sufficient in food grains due to a variety of crops grown all over the country.
Options:
(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.
- Q20.** What does the term "vulnerable groups" refer to? (1)
(a) Groups of people who are at risk of falling into poverty
(b) Groups of people who are responsible for causing poverty
(c) Groups of people who are unaffected by poverty

(d) Groups of people who are wealthy and privileged

SECTION-B(4X2)=8 MARKS

- Q21.** What are market activities? How are they different from Non-market activities? (2)
- Q22.** "Our Constitution does give the Rajya Sabha some special powers over the states. But on most matters, the Lok Sabha exercises supreme power." Justify the statement by explaining the two such powers of the Lok Sabha. (2)
- Q23.** Explain how rural urban migration resulted urbanization in India. (2)
- Q24.** The inequality that existed in the French Society in the Old Regime became the cause of French Revolution. Justify the statement by giving two suitable examples. (2)

SECTION-C (5X3=15 MARKS)

- Q25.** How did the peasants protest against the feudal lords or nobles of France? (3)
- Q26.** Can you analyze the challenges associated with the functioning of ration shops? (3)
- Q27.** Analyze the role of education in human capital formation? (3)
- Q28.** How do the roles of political executives differ from those of permanent executives in a government? (3)
- Q29.** "It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land and thus, making it a part of the oldest landmass"
Elaborately explain the formation of Peninsular plateau along with its different sub components. (3)

SECTION-D(4X5=20 MARKS)

- Q30.** (A). Hitler once stated, "In my state, the mother is the most important citizen." What did he mean by this, and what were the consequences of this ideology in Nazi Germany? (5)
OR
(B). What changes occurred in schools under Nazi rule, and how did these changes reflect Nazi ideologies?
- Q31.** (A). The climate of a region is influenced by several factors such as its position on the Earth, height above the ground, its distance from large water bodies, and other natural elements like winds and oceanic conditions. Explain how these factors affect the temperature, rainfall, and weather patterns of a place. (5)
OR
(B). 'The monsoon is known for its uncertainties'. Based on the given statement elaborately highlight the distribution of rainfall in India.

- Q32.** (A). Imagine you are an advisor to a newly appointed government official who is trying to understand the concept of secularism in India. She is confused about how India maintains a balance between respecting religious freedom while ensuring that no religion is given special status by the state. How would you explain the principle of secularism as outlined in the Indian Constitution? Substantiate your response with five key examples of how religious freedom is protected while ensuring that the state remains neutral. **(5)**

OR

(B). Why is the "Right to Freedom" considered a cluster of rights? Explain with examples

- Q33.** (A). Explain the importance of targeted anti-poverty programs in India. Discuss the key features of some of the major schemes, highlighting their objectives, implementation challenges, and the outcomes they have achieved. **(5)**

OR

(B). Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India?

SECTION-E(3X4=12 MARKS)

- Q34. Source -Based Question:** **(4)**

The Election Commission of India (ECI) is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring free and fair elections. It has significant powers, including overseeing the election process from the announcement to the declaration of results. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the President of India but is independent and not answerable to the government. The ECI can issue orders that affect the functioning of the government during election periods, such as transferring government officials or reprimanding the administration for lapses in the election process.

Answer the following Questions:

- 34.1 Why is the independence of the Election Commission important in a democracy? **(1)**
34.2 What is the role of the Election Commission in ensuring the fairness of elections? **(1)**
34.3 Discuss the challenges faced by the Election Commission in maintaining neutrality during elections, especially when the ruling party may not agree with its decisions. **(2)**

- Q35.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: **(4)**

The growing domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural demand for water from rivers naturally affects the quality of water. As a result, more and more water is being drained out of the rivers reducing their volume. On the other hand, a heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluents are emptied into the rivers. This affects not only the quality of water but also the self-cleansing capacity of the river.

Answer the following questions:

- 35.1 List four sources of water pollution. **(2)**
35.2 Briefly explain the two major issues of water pollution. **(2)**

- Q36.** The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik). In November 1917, the Bolsheviks conducted the elections to the Constituent Assembly, but they failed to gain majority support. In January 1918, the assembly rejected Bolshevik measures and Lenin dismissed the assembly. Lenin believed that the All **(4)**

Russian Congress of Soviets was more democratic than an assembly elected in uncertain condition.

In Russia the Constituent Assembly rejected the popular measures of the Bolsheviks.

Under the leadership of Lenin the Bolsheviks became popular in Russia but they failed to get majority support in the election to the Constituent Assembly. Lenin thought that Constituent Assembly would become dictator as the Bolsheviks had no strong representation in it.

Answer the following questions:

36.1 Lenin did not consider the Constituent Assembly as democratic. Explain. (1)

36.2 What was the Bolshevik Party renamed as? (1)

36.3 Who conducted the election in the Constituent Assembly and why did it fail? (2)

MAP WORK(5X1)= 5 MARKS

- Q37.** 37.1 On the given political map of world, mark the following:- (2) (2+3)
- A. Central Power of First World War
 - B. Axis power
- 37.2 On an outline political map of India label any *three* the following: (3)
- a. Island group in Arabian Sea.
 - b. Label river Tsangpo
 - c. Kanchan Junga
 - d. Lake in the desert state of India



