

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

DAY & DATE: MONDAY – MARCH 17, 2025

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS

NAME: _____

ROLL NO: _____

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

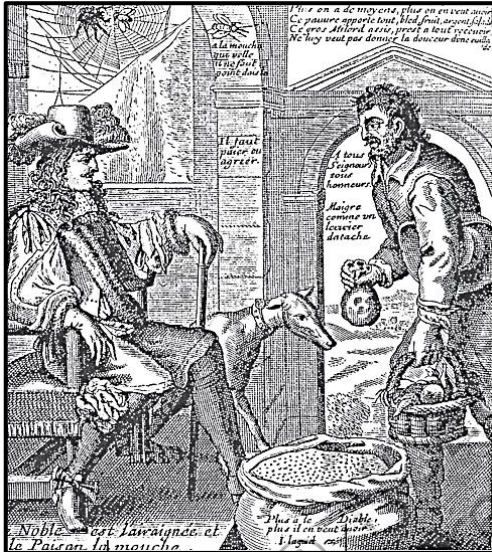
- i). The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.*
- ii). Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.*
- iii). Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 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.** What was the title of Adolf Hitler's autobiography, where he outlined his political ideology and future plans for Germany? **(1)**
(a) The Communist Manifesto
(b) Mein Kampf
(c) The Art of War
(d) The Republic
- Q2.** _____ did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise i.e the right of every citizen to vote. **(1)**
(a) Liberals
(b) Democrats
(c) Conservatives
(d) Liberals
- Q3.** Who were regarded as the undesirable children in Nazi period / **(1)**
(a) Jews

- (b) Physically handicapped
- (c) Gypsies
- (d) Allied powers

Q4.



(1)

Look at the etching below from The Spider and the Fly. What does the image depict about the interaction between the Noble and the Peasant?

- (a) The spider is attempting to trick the fly into its web.
- (b) The spider and the fly are friends, enjoying a peaceful conversation.
- (c) The fly is warning the spider about the dangers of its web.
- (d) The spider is offering the fly a safe escape from the web.

Q5.

All the streams disappear in this _____ belt.

- (a) Terai
- (b) Bhabar
- (c) Shiwaliks
- (d) Doabs

(1)

Q6.

The distinctive feature of peninsular plateau is black soil which is of volcanic origin hence the rocks are _____.

- (a) Sedimentary
- (b) Igneous
- (c) Metamorphic
- (d) calcereous

(1)

Q7.

The Northern plains and _____ in the south have high to very high population densities because of the flat plains with fertile soils and abundant rainfall.

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Karnataka

(1)

Q8.

There are 40 villages in a district where the government has made no provision for drinking water. These villagers met and considered many methods of forcing the government to respond to their need. Which of these is not a democratic method?

- (a) Filing a case in the courts claiming that water is part of right to life.

(1)

- (b) Boycotting the next elections to give a message to all parties.
- (c) Organising public meetings against government's policies.
- (d) Paying money to government officials to get water

Q9. Choose the correct option:- (1)

Assertion: Democracy provides a peaceful solution to conflicts and differences in a diverse society.

Reason: In a democracy, no group is a permanent winner or loser, and different groups can live together peacefully, resolving conflicts through dialogue and negotiation.

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.

Q10. Question: Match the guiding values of the Constitution with their meanings. (1)

Values	Codes
a. Motilal Nehru	i. President of the Constituent Assembly
b. B.R. Ambedkar	ii. Member of the Constituent Assembly
c. Rajendra Prasad	iii. Chairman of the Drafting Committee
d. Sarojini Naidu	iv. Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928

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

Q11. Which of these was the most salient underlying conflict in the making of a democratic constitution in South Africa? (1)

- (a) Between South Africa and its neighbours.
- (b) Between men and women.
- (c) Between the white majority and the black minority.
- (d) Between the white minority and the black majority.

Q12. Why job reservations are for certain groups not considered a violation of the Right to Equality? (1)

- (a) Equality means treating everyone in exactly the same way.
- (b) Special treatment is needed to ensure equal opportunities for all.
- (c) Reservations are only for women, poor, and physically handicapped individuals.
- (d) The Constitution does not provide any support for reservations.

Q13. Investment in human capital can be made through _____. (1)

- (a) Education
- (b) Training
- (c) Medical care
- (d) All the three

Q14.

(1)



What does the cartoon about judges' nominations in the US imply regarding the independence of the judiciary?

- (a) Judges are often selected based on their personal qualifications and merit.
- (b) Judicial appointments are often influenced by political affiliations and views.
- (c) The judiciary in the US operates independently without political influence.
- (d) Judges are chosen randomly without any political considerations.

Q15.

Which one of the following statements is correct with reference to the tertiary sector?

(1)

- (a) In these activities goods are either grown on the earth or dug out from the earth.
- (b) These activities transform primary goods into some commodities with the help of manual labour or machines.
- (c) These activities generate goods rather than services.
- (d) This sector is Primarily known as service sector.

Q16.

Which one of the following arguments does not support the idea that a high level of buffer stock of food grains is very undesirable?

(1)

- (a) high carrying costs
- (b) waste of food grains
- (c) deterioration in green quality
- (d) proper and best maintenance of food grains

Q17.

Which of the following is NOT a component of food security?

(1)

- (a) Availability of food
- (b) Access to food
- (c) Utilization of food
- (d) Export of food grains

Q18.

What is the purpose of the Public Distribution System (PDS)?

(1)

- (a) Providing healthcare facilities to the poor
- (b) Promoting education among the poor
- (c) Distributing essential food items to the poor at subsidized rates
- (d) Creating employment opportunities for the poor

- Q19.** Assertion and reason: (1)
Assertion (A): Buffer Stock is the stock of foodgrains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).
Reason (R): The FCI sells wheat and rice to the farmers in states where there is surplus production.
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 is the role of education in poverty alleviation? (1)
(a) It ensures equal distribution of resources
(b) It provides employment opportunities for the poor
(c) It increases the poverty rate
(d) It helps in acquiring skills and improving income levels

SECTION-B(4X2)=8 MARKS

- Q21.** What do you understand by the term “Reign of Terror”? (2)
- Q22.** “The census of India provides us with information regarding the population of our country.” Based on the above statement state the relevance of demographic data. (2)
- Q23.** What is the difference between the permanent executive and the political executive in India, and how do their roles and functions differ within the governance structure? (2)
- Q24.** Explain how the low level of education can be held responsible for poverty in India. (2)

SECTION-C (5X3=15 MARKS)

- Q25.** ‘Social disparity was one of the major causes of the French Revolution.’ Justify by giving examples. (3)
- Q26.** The three parallel ranges of the Himalayas—Great Himalayas, Lesser Himalayas, and Outer Himalayas—have formed as a result of tectonic processes. Elaborate on their distinct geological characteristics and features. (3)
- Q27.** Who constituted the Mandal Commission, and what were its main recommendations regarding the reservation of jobs and educational institutions for backward classes in India? (3)
- Q28.** Why do parents make significant investments in their children's education and health, and how do these investments contribute to their overall well-being and future opportunities? (3)
- Q29.** What are the key reasons behind the failure of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in (3)

India, and how do these issues affect the efficiency and accessibility of food grains to the marginalized population?

SECTION-D(4X5=20 MARKS)

Q30. (A). What promises did Hitler make to the German people? How did he mobilise them? **(5)**

OR

(B). What steps were taken by Adolf Hitler for the destruction of democracy?

Q31. (A). How would you describe the *hot* weather season in India? Discuss its impact on daily life, agriculture, and health, and provide examples of regions in India where this season is most prominent. **(5)**

OR

(B). Imagine you are a meteorologist explaining the characteristics of the *cold* weather season to a group of students. How would you describe the cold weather season in India? Discuss its impact on daily life, agriculture, and health, and provide examples of regions in India where this season is most prominent.

Q32. (A). What are the different constitutional rights provided by the Indian Constitution to its citizens? Discuss their significance. **(5)**

OR

(B). Imagine you are advising a newly appointed government official who is trying to understand the concept of the Right to Constitutional Remedies in India. She is confused about how this right helps in safeguarding individual freedoms and ensuring justice. How would you explain the importance of the Right to Constitutional Remedies as outlined in the Indian Constitution? Substantiate your response with five key examples of how this right empowers citizens to protect their fundamental rights and seek justice.

Q33. (A). What do you mean by hunger? Differentiate between seasonal hunger and chronic hunger. **(5)**

OR

(B). Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as consequence of poverty. Explain.

SECTION-E(3X4=12 MARKS)

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

During the 1905 Revolution in Russia, Tsar Nicholas II allowed the creation of a consultative Parliament, or Duma. However, after the revolution, the Tsar took actions to limit the power and influence of the Duma, trade unions, and factory committees. Most trade unions and factory committees were forced to operate illegally after being declared unlawful. In addition, Tsar Nicholas II dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and the second Duma within three months. He altered voting laws and ensured the third Duma was filled with conservative politicians, excluding liberals and revolutionaries.

Answer the following questions:

- 34.1 Why did Tsar Nicholas II dismiss the first and second Duma within a short period after their creation? (1)
- 34.2 What was the impact of the Tsar's decision to pack the third Duma with conservative politicians? (1)
- 34.3 What was the impact of the Tsar's decision to pack the third Duma with conservative politicians? (2)

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

The river bifurcates here; the Bhagirathi-Hooghly (a distributary) flows southwards through the deltaic plains to the Bay of Bengal. The mainstream, flows southwards into Bangladesh and is joined by the Brahmaputra. Further downstream, it is known as the Meghna. This mighty river, with waters from the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, flows into the Bay of Bengal. The delta formed by these rivers is known as the Sundarban Delta.

Answer the following questions:

- 35.1 Which region river Brahmaputra is referred to as Meghna? (2)
- 35.2 Mention two important features of Sundarban Delta. (2)

Q36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: (4)

A large crowd had gathered in a chowk, anxiously waiting for Mr. Devi Lal, the chief of the Haryana Sangharsh Samiti, to address them. They had been waiting for hours, with the organisers continuously assuring them that he would arrive soon. Despite the leader's busy schedule, having addressed nine election meetings earlier in the day, the crowd's patience seemed to be wearing thin, as they stood up every time a vehicle passed, hoping it was Mr. Devi Lal. The 76-year-old leader had been relentlessly campaigning for 23 months, and his hectic schedule showed no signs of slowing down.

Answer the following Questions:

- 36.1 How does the crowd's eagerness to hear Mr. Devi Lal reflect the importance of campaigning in the electoral process? (1)
- 36.2 what role do political parties and leaders like Mr. Devi Lal play in shaping public opinion and voter behaviour during elections? (1)
- 36.3 How does the scenario described above illustrate the nature of election campaigns in democratic systems? (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 Bay of Bengal
- b. Label the freshwater lake
- c. Densely populated state of India
- d. Aravalli range



