

**KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA**  
**TERM END EXAMINATION SESSION 2025-26**  
**GRADE 9, SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**  
**SET-B**

**DAY & DATE: FRIDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 2026**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

**TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

**ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i. *There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.*
- ii. *The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D-Economics.*
- iii. *Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.*
- iv. *Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.*
- v. *Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.*
- vi. *Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.*
- vii. *There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.*
- viii. *The map-based questions carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks). Attach it with answer sheet without fail.*
- ix. *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted. This paper has 9 pages including map.*

**SECTION A**  
**HISTORY (20 marks)**

- Q1.** What was guillotine? **(1)**
- (a) A device consisted of two poles and a blade to behead people.
  - (b) A fine sword to behead people
  - (c) A special nose to hang people
  - (d) A devise that consisted of one pole used to behead people.
- Q2.** After the Russian Revolution in many countries, communist parties were formed. Name the party that was formed in Britain. **(1)**
- (a) The Communist party of Great Britain.
  - (b) Socialist Workers Party.
  - (c) New Communist Party of Britain.
  - (d) Socialist Resistance.

**Q3.** There are two statements given below about the Print Revolution, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. (1)  
Assertion (A): Germany lost its overseas colonies after the treaty of Versailles.  
Reason (R): Germany lost its petroleum to France, Poland ,Denmark and Lithuania.  
(a) A is true but R is false.  
(b) A is false but R is true.  
(c) Both A and R are true and R explains A.  
(d) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

**Q4.** Hitler was fanatically interested in the youth of the country. Which of the following statements in regards to the assertion are correct? (1)  
(i) All schools were cleansed and purified of traitor teachers and possible rebels.  
(ii) Gypsies were admitted to the schools.  
(iii) Ten year old boys had to enter Jungvolk.  
(iv) The Youth League of the Nazis was founded in 1922.

Options:

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

**Q5.** “The philosophers played an important role in the French Revolution” Analyse the statement . (2)

**Q6. i** What were the social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905? (3)

**Q7.** The Jews were severely affected by the treatment meted out to them by Hitler and his followers. Analyse the statement. (5)

**Q8.** Read the given source and answer the questions that follow : (4)

During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.

(8.1) Mention any one political demand of the liberals. (1)

(8.2) Mention the main cause for the rise of secret societies in European States. (1)

(8.3) Analyse the reasons for many liberal-nationalists going underground after 1815.(2)

#### MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)

On the given outline map of the world locate and label

**Q9.** A. The country that was a central power in the First World War. (1) (2)

B. The country that was an Allied power in the World War. (1)

**SECTION B**  
**GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)**

- Q10.** Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh , Bihar , West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with: (1)  
(a) China  
(b) Bhutan  
(c) Nepal  
(d) Myanmar
- Q11.** A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as: (1)  
(a) Coast  
(b) Peninsula  
(c) Island  
(d) Delta
- Q12.** Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). (1)  
Read both the statements and choose the correct option :  
Assertion (A): The growing domestic, municipal industrial and agricultural demand for water from rivers naturally affects the quality of water.  
Reason (R): Water can be polluted by industrial waste disposal.  
(a) A is true but R is false.  
(b) A is false but R is true.  
(c) Both A and R are true and R explains A.  
(d) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
- Q13.** Name two headstreams of Ganga which unite at Devprayag. (1)  
(a) Alakananda and Yamuna  
(b) Yamuna and Bhagirathi  
(c) Alakananda and Bhagirathi  
(d) Bhagirathi and Yamuna
- Q14.** Choose the correctly matched pair. (1)  
(a) Latitude – Height of a place  
(b) Distance from the sea – Moderating effect on the climate.  
(c) Altitude- Fall in temperatures  
(d) Ocean Currents- Affect only the amount of solar energy received at a place.
- Q15.** Migration change the number, distribution and composition of the population in \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
(a) the area of departure  
(b) the area of arrival  
(c) both the area of arrival and departure  
(d) neither the area of arrival and departure
- Q16.** “India’s geographical location has played a crucial role in shaping its historical and cultural exchanges with the world” Justify with examples (2)

**Q17. A.** What are the advantages of having a healthy population? **(5)**

**OR**

**B.** What are the key objectives of the Family Planning and Family Welfare Programme in India? How has the National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 contributed to these goals?

**Q18.** Read the given source and answer the questions that follow : **(4)**

Besides the longitudinal divisions the Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. For example the part of Himalayas lying between Indus and Satluj have been traditionally known as Punjab Himalaya but it is also known regionally as Kashmir and Himachal Himalaya from west to east respectively. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas. The Kali and Teesta rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas and the part lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas. There are regional names also in these broad categories.

(18.1) According to the source, which is the easternmost branch of the Himalayas? **(1)**

(18.2) Where are the Purvanchal Himalayas located according to the paragraph? **(1)**

(18.3) What are the longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalayas and the Shivaliks are known as? Give appropriate examples to support your answer. **(2)**

**MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)**

**Q19.** On the same political outline map of World, locate and label **(any three)** **(3)**

(a) The island groups of India lying in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

(b) Chotanagpur Plateau.

(c) Pulicat lake.

(d) Areas receiving over 400cm of rainfall.

(e) The State having the highest density of population.

**SECTION C**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)**

**Q20.** There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. **(1)**

Assertion (A): Father takes all the decisions.

Reasoning (R): Everyone takes important decisions based on the consultations and discussions.

(a) A is true but R is false.

(b) A is false but R is true.

(c) Both A and R are true and R explains A.

(d) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

**Q21.** Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land. In this context, which of the following are determined by the Constitution? **(1)**

(i) Powers of the government

(ii) Rights of the citizens

(iii) Procedures of functioning of governments

(iv) Values of the Indian administration.

Options

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

- Q22.** How was the Nyaya Yudh waged by Chaudhary Devi Lal , a struggle for Justice? **(1)**  
(a) Elections were not being held properly in his constituency.  
(b) There was no ruling party in the city.  
(c) He formed a front against the ruling party against their exploitation of the citizens.  
(d) The struggle included the judicial officers.
- Q23.** What was America’s justification for holding people at Guantanamo Bay? **(1)**  
(a) They had been discovered spying.  
(b) They planned to assassinate the President of the United States.  
(c) They intended to establish a Communist Regime in the United States.  
(d) America viewed them as foes and linked them to the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks of the New York.
- Q24.** India has had a complex neighbourhood in terms of political systems prevalent. Pakistan is India’s western neighbour where democracy has been problematic. In this context what role did Pervez Musharraf play in shaping Pakistan’s political system? **(2)**
- Q25.** Equal voting rights help to establish a sense of equality in the population.Evaluate. **(2)**
- Q26.** What challenges were faced by the Constituent Assembly in making of Indian Constitution. **(3)**
- Q27.** A. Analyse the administrative, emergency and discretionary powers of the President of India. **(5)**

**OR**

B. Differentiate between the permanent and the political executive.

- Q28.** Read the given source and answer the questions that follow : **(4)**  
Rights are necessary for the way sustenance of democracy in a democracy every citizen has to have the right to vote and the right to be elected to government for democratic elections to take place it is necessary that citizens should have the right to vote and the right to be elected to government. For democratic elections to take place it is necessary that citizens should have the right to express their opinion , from political parties and take part in political activities.  
Rights also perform a very special role in democracy . Rights protect minorities from the oppression of the majority. They ensure that the majority cannot do whatever it likes. Rights are guarantees which can be used when things go wrong. Things may go wrong when some citizens may wish to take away the rights of others . This usually happens when those in the majority want to dominate those in minority . The government should protect the citizen’s rights in such a situation .But sometimes elected governments may not protect or may even attack the rights of their citizens. That is why some rights need to be placed higher than the government cannot violate them.

- (28.1) Name a political system essential to establish rights as per the source. (1)  
(28.2) Why do we need to protect rights according to the paragraph? (1)  
(28.3) Based on the passage which community requires rights to avail equal access to resources? (2)

**SECTION D**  
**ECONOMICS (20 marks)**

- Q29.** Human capital is told to be superior to other resources because: (1)  
(a) it cannot be improved through education and training  
(b) it refers only to physical strength used in labour.  
(c) it is less important than natural resources.  
(d) it helps to earn a higher income.
- Q30.** Investment in human capital yields a return just like an investment in \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
(a) Land  
(b) Labour  
(c) Physical Capital  
(d) Natural Resources
- Q31.** Poverty is a multidimensional curse to society. Which of the following is not a cause of poverty? (1)  
(a) Lack of employment opportunities  
(b) Lack of infrastructure development  
(c) Public health systems and society enhancement initiatives  
(d) Poor sanitation and standard of living
- Q32.** There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). (1)  
Read the statements and choose the correct option.  
Assertion (A): Growth in the agriculture sector is much below expectations.  
Reasoning (R): India is shifting its technological and industrial database.  
(a) A is true but R is false.  
(b) A is false but R is true.  
(c) Both A and R are true and R explains A.  
(d) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
- Q33.** What do you mean by Issue Price? (1)  
(a) Distribute food grain in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of the society at a price greater than the market place.  
(b) Distribute food grain in the deficit areas and among the richer strata of society at a price lower than the market price.  
(c) Distribute food grain in the deficit areas among the poorer strata of society at the price lower than the market price.  
(d) Distribute food grain in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society at a price equal to the market price.
- Q34.** Choose the correctly matched pair. (1)  
(a) APL card – Can be used to buy a car

- (b) Aadhar Card – Used in International travelling
- (c) BPL Card – Can be used to buy grains in the mall at subsidised rate
- (d) Antoyodaya – Helps people to buy keroscene at an affordable rates from ration shops.

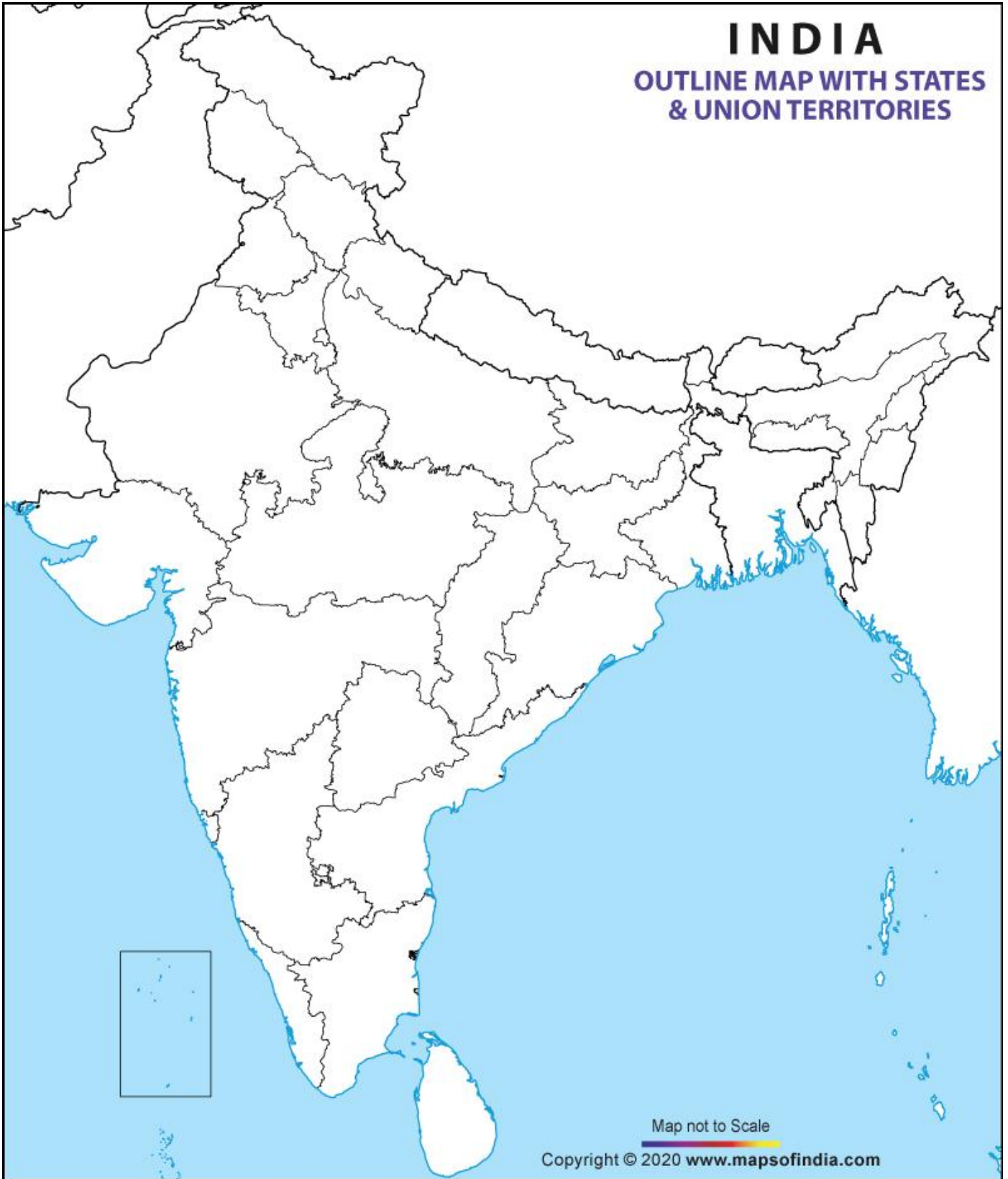
- Q35.** India is the most populous country in the world. However, we are lacking in almost all human capital formation indicators. Briefly explain how can we transform our huge population into an asset. **(3)**
- Q36.** “Indian government can adopt many measures to eradicate the problem of poverty in our country”. Describe any three measures of government of India. **(3)**
- Q37.** Write a note on the role of cooperatives in providing food and related items. **(3)**
- Q38.** What are the several causes of poverty in India ? **(5)**
- OR**
- Given an account of the interstate disparities of poverty in India.





# INDIA

## OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES



Map not to Scale

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