

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

Practice Paper

Session: 2024-25

Subject: Social Science (Subject Code-087)

Class: IX

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) This Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. Overall there are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A- Question number 1 to 20, are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B- Question number 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- Question number 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (v) Section D- Question number 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section E- Question number 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- (vii) Section F- Question number 37 is map based question, carrying 5 marks having two parts, 37(a) from History of 2 marks and 37(b) from Geography of 3 marks.
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Q. No.	Section A (Multiple Choice Question)	Marks (20X1=20)
1	<p>Who was the propaganda minister of Hitler?</p> <p>A. Helmuth B. Goebbels C. Hindenburg D. Joseph</p>	1
2	<p>The two statements are given below Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Socialists oppose the private property. Reason(R): Property holders think only about personal gain.</p> <p>Option:</p> <p>A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C. Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.</p>	1
3	<p>Who sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA)?</p> <p>A. Karl Marx B. Tsar Nicholas C. Stalin D. Robert Owen</p>	1
4	<p>Fill in the blanks with help of option given below.</p> <p>----- was the ruler of Russia and its entire empire in 1914.</p> <p>Options</p> <p>A. Tsar Nicholas I B. Tsar Nicholas II C. Tsar Nicholas III D. Tsar Nicholas V</p>	1

5	<p>Identify the river on the basis of following information and choose the correct option.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Length – 2900 Km. 2. Origin – Mansarovar Lake 3. Tributary – Jaskar, Nubra, Shyok <p>Options</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Satluj B. Sindhu C. Ganga D. Brahamputra 	1																
6	<p>The Luni river flows through-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Northern Plains B. Pennisular India C. Western Ghats D. Indian Desert 	1																
7	<p>Match the Column A to Column B and Choose the correct option.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="240 1039 1297 1281"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Column – A</th> <th></th> <th>Column - B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>Arunachal Pradesh</td> <td>I</td> <td>State having highest population density</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td>Kerala</td> <td>II</td> <td>State having lowest population density</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c</td> <td>Bihar</td> <td>III</td> <td>State having highest literacy rate</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Options</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. a-I, b-II, c-III B. a-II, b-I, c-III C. a-III, b-I, c-II D. a-II, b-III, c-I 		Column – A		Column - B	a	Arunachal Pradesh	I	State having highest population density	b	Kerala	II	State having lowest population density	c	Bihar	III	State having highest literacy rate	1
	Column – A		Column - B															
a	Arunachal Pradesh	I	State having highest population density															
b	Kerala	II	State having lowest population density															
c	Bihar	III	State having highest literacy rate															
8	<p>Read the following information and choose the correct term for it.</p> <p>Citizen have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Republic B. Secular C. Sovereign D. Justice 	1																

9	<p>How many seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes in Lok Sabha?</p> <p>A. 69 B. 79 C. 89 D. 99</p>	1
10	<p>The two statements are given below Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Amnesty International is an International Human Right organization. Reason (R): Guantanamo Bay was controlled by American Navy.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C. Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.</p>	1
11	<p>Which among the following argument is in favour of democracy?</p> <p>i. People feel themselves free and equal in a democracy. ii. Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others. iii. Democratic government is more accountable to the people.</p> <p>Options</p> <p>A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Only 1 and 3 D. All 1, 2 and 3</p>	1
12	<p>Who among the following is a part of the political executive?</p> <p>A. District collector B. Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs C. Home Minister D. Director General of Police</p>	1
13	<p>Which of these was the most salient underlying conflict in the making of democratic constitution in South Africa?</p> <p>A. Between South Africa and its neighbours B. Between Men and Women C. Between the white minority and the black majority D. Between the coloured majority and black minority</p>	1

14	<p>Which among the following is NOT a member of Constitution Assembly of India?</p> <p>A. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad C. Jaipal Singh D. Lord Canning</p>	1
15	<p>Which of the following is an example of Primary Sector activity?</p> <p>A. Insurance B. Trade C. Mining D. Banking</p>	1
16	<p>The work force population includes those people whose age is-</p> <p>A. between 15 and 59 years B. between 18 and 60 years C. between 21 and 59 years D. between 24 and 60 years</p>	1
17	<p>The two statements are given below Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): In India, the accepted calorie requirement for above poverty line is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas while it is 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas.</p> <p>Reason (R): People living in rural areas do more physical work.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C. Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.</p>	1
18	<p>By which organization is the poverty line assessed in India?</p> <p>A. World bank B. National Sample Survey Organization C. Reserve Bank of India D. Election Commission of India</p>	1
19	<p>Which of the following is a food insecure affected category?</p> <p>1. landless 2. Traditional artisans 3. Destitute</p>	1

	Options: A. Only 1 and 2 B. Only 1 and 3 C. Only 2 and 3 D. All 1, 2 and 3	
20	Which is the target group of Annapurna Yojana? A. Poor B. Poorest of the poor C. Indigent Senior Citizen D. Universal	1
	Section B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)	(4X2=8)
21	What changes occurred in French society after the press censorships were removed?	2
22	(a) Explain the features of summer season in India. OR (b) Briefly describe the onset of Monsoon in India.	2 2
23	Why does any country need Constitution? Explain.	2
24	What are the main causes of poverty in India? Explain.	2
	Section C (Short Answer Type Questions)	(5X3=15)
25	How does poverty affect vulnerable groups? Explain.	3
26	Why is the Himalayan Mountain considered as the boon for India?	3
27	List some characteristics of the democratic form of government?	3
28	If you are part of the Rule formation committee of the school, which sets of rules you will definitely draft for your schools? Mention any three.	3
29	(a) Explain the causes, events and effects of the February Revolution. OR (b) Explain the causes, events and effects of the October Revolution.	3 3
	Section D (Long Answer Type Questions)	(4X5=20)
30	(a) Indian judiciary is an independent and neutral institution? Justify OR (b) What do you understand by Political and Permanent Executive? Why do the political executives have more power than the permanent executives?	5 5

31	<p>(a) Had you been a woman in the Nazi regime in Germany, What type of roles you would have been assigned to?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) If you were a Jew student during the Nazi regime, what type of discrimination you would have seen in your school?</p>	5 5
32	<p>(a) Define unemployment in the Indian context and provide at least one example of each type of unemployment Prevalent in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the various sectors of Economy with one example each.</p>	5 5
33	<p>(a) ‘Monsoon is considered a unifying factor in India.’ Evaluate the statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘(b) Write a brief note on the factors affecting climate of India.</p>	5 5
Section E (CASE BASED QUESTIONS)		(3X4= 12)
34	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the following questions-</p> <p>‘From 1929, the Party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (kolkhoz). The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms. Peasants worked on the land, and the kolkhoz profit was shared. Enraged peasants resisted the authorities and destroyed their livestock. Between 1929 and 1931, the number of cattle fell by one-third. Those who resisted collectivisation were severely punished. Many were deported and exiled. As they resisted collectivisation, peasants argued that they were not rich and they were not against socialism. They merely did not want to work in collective farms for a variety of reasons. Stalin’s government allowed some independent cultivation, but treated such cultivators unsympathetically.’</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>(34.1) Who started collectivisation programme in Russia?</p> <p>(34.2) What was Kolkhoz?</p> <p>(34.3) How collectivisation programme was implemented in Russia?</p>	1 1 2
35	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.</p> <p>The 2011 Census data reveal that Uttar Pradesh with a population size of 199 million is the most populous state of India. Uttar Pradesh accounts for about 16 per cent of the country’s population. On the other hand, the Himalayan state of Sikkim has a population of just about 0.6 million and Lakshadweep has only 64,429 people. Almost half of India’s population lives in just five states. These are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. Rajasthan, the biggest state in terms of area, has only 5.5 per cent of the total population of India.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>(35.1) Name the largest state of India in terms of area?</p> <p>(35.2) What is Census?</p> <p>(35.3) Mention any two reasons for the uneven distribution of population in India?</p>	1 1 2

36	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.</p> <p>The cooperatives are also playing an important role in food security in India especially in the southern and western parts of the country. The cooperative societies set up shops to sell low priced goods to poor people. For example, out of all fair price shops running in Tamil Nadu, around 94 per cent are being run by the cooperatives. In Delhi, Mother Dairy is making strides in provision of milk and vegetables to the consumers at controlled rate decided by Government of Delhi. Amul is another success story of cooperatives in milk and milk products from Gujarat. It has brought about the White Revolution in the country. These are a few examples of many more cooperatives running in different parts of the country ensuring food security of different sections of society.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>(35.1) Name the cooperative society which was associated with ‘White Revolution?’</p> <p>(35.2) Name any one cooperative society working in Delhi?</p> <p>(35.3) How are cooperative societies instrumental in ensuring food security in India?</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
	<p>Section F</p> <p>(Map Based Questions)</p>	<p>(2+3=5)</p>
37	<p>(a) Two places A and B are marked on the outline political map of France, identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A. An Allied Power</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">B. An Axis Power</p> <p>(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :</p> <p>(a) Odisha</p> <p>(b) Malwa Plateau</p> <p>(c) Sambhar Lake</p> <p>(d) The state having highest population density in India.</p> <p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37. (Attempt Any Five)</p> <p>A. Name the capital of France.</p> <p>B. Name a country related with Allied Powers during Second World War.</p> <p>C. Name the capital of Odisha.</p> <p>D. Name the capital of Assam.</p> <p>E. Name the Indian state where Sambhar Lake is located.</p> <p>F. Name the state having highest population density in India.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

WORLD POLITICAL

Class :
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