



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



TERM-1 EXAMINATION, 2026-27
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

CLASS: IX
DATE: 31/08/2026
NAME:

(SET-1)

DURATION: 3 Hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 80
ROLL NO: -----

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. 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.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q.8 In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q.20. In Section B -Geography (3 marks).
9. 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 must be attempted.

SECTION-A
HISTORY (18 marks)

- Q1. Which estate in French society paid all the taxes before the revolution? 1
(a) First Estate (b) Second Estate (c) Third Estate (d) The Clergy and Nobility
- Q2. Who wrote the influential pamphlet called 'What is the Third Estate??' 1
(a) Abbé Sieyès (b) Jean-Paul Marat (c) Mirabeau (d) Georges Danton
- Q3. What was the name given to the German parliament? 1
(a) Reichstag (b) Duma (c) Congress (d) Estates-General
- Q.4 Which of the following best signifies about this image? 1



Look at the propaganda poster above bearing the text "Hitler-Jugend". What was the primary purpose

of this organization in Nazi Germany?

- a) To promote democratic values and international peace among young Germans.
- b) To indoctrinate youth into Nazi ideology, military discipline, and absolute loyalty to Hitler.
- c) To provide non-political vocational training in industrial engineering.
- d) To organize political opposition against totalitarian rule.

Q.5 Explain any two causes that led to the empty treasury of France when Louis XVI ascended the throne. 2

Q6. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France in 1789. 5
OR

Analyze the role of philosophers like John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, and Montesquieu in inspiring the French Revolution.

Q.7 Explain the key factors that facilitated the rise of Adolf Hitler to power in Germany by 1933. 5
OR

Examine the systemic features of the Nazi state and how it controlled the minds of the youth and ordinary German citizens.

Q.8 (A) History Map Work. 2
On the outline political map of the World/Europe provided, identify the features marked as A and B:
A: A country that formed part of the Allied Powers in World War II.
B: The country that was the epicenter of the Axis powers in Europe.

SECTION-B **GEOGRAPHY (25 Marks)**

Q9. Assertion (A): The Himalayan Mountains are geologically young and structurally fold mountains.
Reason (R): They were formed by the collision of the Indo-Australian plate with the Eurasian plate, lifting the sediments of the Tethys sea. 1

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

- 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.

Q.10 Assertion (A): The Northern Plains of India are agriculturally very productive regions. 1
Reason (R): The plains are covered with rich alluvial soil, have an abundant water supply, and a favourable climate.

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

- 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.

Q11. Which of the following features is formed by a fast-flowing river in its youthful stage? 1
(a) Ox-bow lake (b) Delta (c) Gorges (d) Meander

Q12. The river Indus originates in Tibet near which body of water? 1
(a) Lake Wular (b) Lake Mansarovar (c) Chilika Lake (d) Pulicat Lake

Q13. Which river is famously known as the 'Dakshin Ganga'? 1
(a) Krishna (b) Mahanadi (c) Godavari (d) Narmada

Q14. An elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland that separates two drainage basins is called: 1
(a) Water divides (b) Estuary (c) River Valley (d) Catchment area

Q15. Give any two distinct features of the Himalayan rivers compared to Peninsular rivers. 2

OR

Explain how lakes are of immense value to human beings.

Q16. Why is the central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean considered to be of great strategic significance? 3

Q17. Contrast the prominent relief features of the Western Ghats with those of the Eastern Ghats. 3

Q18. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

"India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere, the main land extends between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E. The Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively."

i. What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extension of India's mainland? 1

ii. Name the line that divides India into almost two equal geographic halves. 1

iii. Mention the physical location and name of India's two island groups. 2

Q19. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

"The main water divide in Peninsular India is formed by the Western Ghats, which runs from north to south close to the western coast. Most of the major rivers of the Peninsula, such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths. There are numerous small streams flowing west of the Western Ghats."

i. Which geographical feature acts as the primary water divide in Peninsular India? 1

ii. Why do rivers like the Narmada and Tapi flow westward unlike other major peninsular rivers? 1

iii. Highlight the primary differences between the mouths of east-flowing and west-flowing peninsular rivers. 2

Q20. (A) Geography Map Work 3

On the outline political map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

The mountain range: The Karakoram Range OR the Zaskar Range.

The mountain peak: K2 OR Anamudi.

The river system: The Tapi River OR the Mahanadi River.

SECTION-C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (19 marks)

Q21. A democratic government is better than a non-democratic government because: 1

(a) It allows quick decision-making without consultations.

(b) It is a more accountable form of government.

(c) It guarantees economic equality to all.

(d) It is always free from corruption.

Q22. Which country does not allow its women the right to vote until recently, or requires specific conditions for minorities? 1

(a) Estonia

(b) Fiji

(c) Saudi Arabia

(d) All of the above

Q23. Assertion (A): The Constituent Assembly of India took nearly three years to draft the Indian Constitution. 1

Reason (R): The assembly debated every clause and sentence in detail to ensure a well-balanced framework for a vast and diverse nation.

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

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.

Q24. Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution is a static document that cannot be changed once enacted.

Reason (R): The framers of the Constitution felt that it needed to reflect changes in society and aspirations of the people, so they made provisions for amendments. 1

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

- 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.

Q25. What is the minimum age required for a citizen to vote in India's general elections? 1
(a) 25 years (b) 21 years (c) 18 years (d) 30 years

Q26. Assertion (A): Political competition is often considered good for a healthy democracy. Reason 1
Reason (R): It provides incentives to political parties and leaders to serve the people in order to stay in power.

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

- 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.

Q27. "Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens." Justify this statement with three arguments. 3

Q28. Why do we need a Constitution for a democratic nation? Give three valid reasons. 3

Q29. What makes an election in India democratic? Explain the role of the Independent Election Commission. 3

OR

What is a model code of conduct for election campaigns in India? State any two rules under it.

Q30. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

"The Indian Constitution was written under very difficult circumstances. The partition of the country on religious basis was a traumatic experience for the people of India and Pakistan. At least 10 lakh people were killed on both sides of the border in partition-related violence. Another problem was that the British had left it to the rulers of the princely states to decide whether they wanted to merge with India or Pakistan or remain independent."

- i. Why was the making of the Indian Constitution a difficult task? 1
ii. What choice was given to the princely states by the British? 1
iii. Explain how our constitution-makers overcame these challenges to create an enduring document. 2

SECTION-D

ECONOMICS (18 marks)

Q31. Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced Indian farmers to the cultivation of: 1
(a) Wheat and Rice (b) Cotton and Jute (c) Sugarcane and Oilseeds (d) Maize and Pulses

Q32. What is the main non-farm production activity in village Palampur? 1
(a) Transport (b) Dairy farming (c) Small-scale manufacturing (d) Shop keeping

Q33. Investment in human capital through education and medical care yields a return just like investment in: 1
(a) Land (b) Physical capital (c) Domestic assets (d) Currency

Q34. Which sector includes activities like agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishing? 1
(a) Secondary Sector (b) Tertiary Sector (c) Primary Sector (d) Quaternary Sector

Q35. Differentiate between Multiple Cropping and Modern Farming Methods. 2

Q36. How do economic and non-economic activities differentiate? Give one example of each. 2

Q37. "Land is a fixed natural resource, yet its intensive utilization has put severe stress on its sustainability." Discuss this statement with reference to the village of Palampur. 5

OR

What is physical capital? Distinguish between 'Fixed Capital' and 'Working Capital' using appropriate examples from rural production systems.

Q38. How does investment in education and health transform a simple human being into a productive human asset? Elaborate with examples. 5

OR

Explain the nature of unemployment in rural areas (seasonal and disguised) and contrast it with the unemployment seen in urban India.

*******ALL THE BEST*******

NAME:

CLASS:



