



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2025-26
SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

Class: IX
Date: 16.02.2026
Admission no:

SET-B

Time: 3 Hrs.
Max Marks: 80
Roll no:

General Instructions:

1. There are 37 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- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. 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.

SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. **Assertion (A):** The Tennis Court Oath was an important step towards the French Revolution. **Reason (R):** Members of the Third Estate vowed not to disperse until a constitution was framed. **1**
 - 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
2. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order: **1**
 1. Enabling Act passed
 2. Hitler became Chancellor
 3. Treaty of Versailles signed
 4. Reichstag FireOptions:
 - a) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4
 - b) 2 → 1 → 3 → 4
 - c) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4
 - d) 2 → 3 → 1 → 4
3. Which of the following was the immediate result of the storming of the Bastille? **1**
 - a) End of monarchy
 - b) Execution of the king
 - c) Symbolic beginning of the Revolution
 - d) Formation of National Assembly
4. Pastoral communities moved seasonally mainly to: **1**
 - a) Establish permanent villages
 - b) Follow trade routes
 - c) Ensure availability of pasture and water
 - d) Avoid taxes

5A. Who were the Dhangars? 2

OR

5B. Name any two pastoral communities of Rajasthan.

6. Distinguish between liberals and conservatives in Europe. 3

7. Explain any five causes of the Russian Revolution. 5

8. Read the passage given below and answer the following. 1+2+1=4

After the First World War, Germany was forced to accept the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty imposed heavy war reparations, reduced Germany's military power and took away many of its territories. The Weimar Republic faced severe economic problems. Hyperinflation made the German currency worthless and unemployment increased rapidly. Many people lost faith in democratic institutions and began to support extremist political parties.

8.1 Name the treaty mentioned in the passage.

8.2 Mention any two economic problems faced by Germany.

8.3 How did these conditions help extremist political parties?

9. Locate and label the following on the map of India :

[a] Gaddis

[b] Raikas

2

SECTION B
GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Match Column A with Column B

1

Column A	Column B
A. Bay of Bengal	1. East of India
B. Arabian Sea	2. West of India
C. Indian Ocean	3. South of India
D. Himalayas	4. Natural barrier

Options:

a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

c) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

b) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4

d) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

11. **Assertion (A):** The Tropic of Cancer divides India into two almost equal halves. 1

Reason (R): The Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 states of India.

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

12. Which river flows eastwards and forms a delta?

1

a) Narmada

c) Godavari

b) Tapi

d) Luni

13. The Narmada River drains into which of the following water bodies?

1

a) Bay of Bengal

c) Indian Ocean

b) Arabian Sea

d) Gulf of Mannar

14. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of the Northern Plains of India?

1

a) Volcanic origin

c) Depositional landform formed by rivers

b) Rocky plateau region

d) Desert landscape

15. Population density refers to: 1
a) Increase in population per year c) Total population of a country
b) Number of persons per square kilometre d) Distribution of population

16. Write any two features of the Himadri range. 2

17. Give the characteristics and effects of the monsoon rainfall in India. 5

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)

Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a genocidal war, which resulted in the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. The number of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish civilians, 70,000 Germans who were considered mentally and physically disabled, besides innumerable political opponents. Nazis devised an unprecedented means of killing people, that is, by gassing them in various killing centres like Auschwitz. The Nuremberg Tribunal sentenced only eleven leading Nazis to death. Many others were imprisoned for life. The retribution did come, yet the punishment of the Nazis was far short of the brutality and extent of their crimes. The Allies did not want to be as harsh on defeated Germany as they had been after the First World War.

18.1 Name any one group that was targeted and killed by the Nazis.

18.2. Name one killing centre used by the Nazis.

18.3 Why did the Allies choose not to punish Germany as harshly after the Second World War as they had after the First World War?

19. Locate and label the following on the map of India: 3

(i) Thar Desert (ii) River Godavari (iii) Pulicat Lake

SECTION C
POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. What makes a constitution “supreme”? 1

- a) It can be easily changed by the government
b) No government can ignore or change it easily
c) It is the most complex document in the country
d) It grants absolute power to the ruling party

21. What is it called when elections are held in all constituencies at the same time? 1

- a. By-election c. General election
b. Mid-term election d. Local election

22. What are the electoral areas called into which the country is divided for elections? 1

- a. Sectors c. Districts
b. Constituencies d. Regions

23. What is the minimum age to contest an election? 1

- a. 25 years c. 18 years
b. 21 years d. 30 years

24. Pakistan under the General Pervez Musharraf is not called a democracy. Why? 2

25. How does democracy allow us to correct our own mistakes? 2

26. What are the various functions of a Constitution? 3

27A. What powers rest with the Prime Minister of India?

5

OR

27B. In a parliamentary democracy, an important national decision related to economic reform is taken by the government. Although some ministers initially have different opinions, once the decision is approved by the Cabinet, all ministers publicly support it. Civil servants provide reports and data to help in decision-making, and the Cabinet Secretariat coordinates the work of various ministries.

Based on the above situation, explain the role of the Cabinet Ministers in a democracy.

28. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

(1+1+2=4)

Why do we need rights in a democracy?

Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a 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 express their opinion, form political parties and take part in political activities. Rights also perform a very special role in a democracy. Rights protect minorities from the oppression of 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 majority want to dominate those in minority. The government should protect the citizens' rights in such a situation. But sometimes elected governments may not protect or may even attack the rights of their own citizens. That is why some rights need to be placed higher than the government, so that the government cannot violate them. In most democracies the basic rights of the citizen are written down in the constitution

28.1 Name any one political right that is essential for democracy.

28.2 Why are some rights written in the Constitution?

28.3 In a democracy, an elected government passes a law that limits the freedom of a minority group. How do rights protect citizens in such a situation? Explain.

SECTION D

ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Poverty line is fixed on the basis of:

1

(a) Income

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(b) Consumption

(d) None of the above

30. Which one of the following aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household in rural areas?

1

(a) PMGY

(c) AAY

(b) MNREGA

(d) PMRY

31. **Assertion:** Food security is needed in a country to ensure food at all times.

1

Reason: Food security is seen in the social composition of Indian society.

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

32. Which of the following groups is considered most food insecure in rural areas?

1

a) Large farmers

c) Government employees

b) Plantation owners

d) Landless labourers

33. What do you mean by food security?

2

34. How can you say that the use of modern farming methods is beneficial for Indian farmers?

2

35. What is the importance of education.

3

36A. A government task force is preparing a long-term plan to reduce poverty in India over the next twenty years. The report highlights issues such as poor access to education, gender inequality, rapid population growth, lack of healthcare facilities, unemployment, and unequal distribution of wealth.

Based on this situation, explain how poverty can be reduced in India in the future.

5

OR

36B. A developing country is experiencing a rapid increase in population, while its resources, employment opportunities, and infrastructure are growing at a much slower pace. As a result, the government finds it difficult to provide adequate jobs, housing, education, and healthcare to its citizens.

Based on this situation, explain how a rapid growth rate of population can increase poverty in a country.

37. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

(1+1+2=4)

What is food security?

Food is as essential for living as air is for breathing. But food security means something more than getting two square meals. Food security has following dimensions (a) availability of food means food production within the country, food imports and the previous years stock stored in government granaries. (b) accessibility means food is within reach of every person. (c) affordability implies that an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs. Thus, food security is ensured in a country only if (1) enough food is available for all the persons (2) all persons have the capacity to buy food of acceptable quality and (3) there is no barrier on access to food.

37.1 What does *availability of food* mean?

37.2 What is meant by *affordability* of food?

37.3 A country has sufficient food stocks in government granaries, but a large section of people is unable to purchase food. Which dimension of food security is lacking? Explain.

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

Map for Q 9 and 19

