



# B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS  
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL  
TERM-1 EXAMINATION, 2025-26  
SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

Class: IX  
Date: 15.09.2025  
Admission no:

MARKING SCHEME

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

Sr.No SECTION A Marks  
HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Match the following and choose the correct option: 1

	COLUMN I		COLUMN II
A	Mein Kampf	1	Laws excluding Jews from citizenship in 1935
B	Nuremberg Laws	2	Hitler's autobiographical book outlining Nazi ideology
C	Volkswagen	3	Event that brought USA into World War II
D	Pearl Harbor attack	4	"People's car" introduced under Nazi economic policy

1.A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

**2.A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3**

3.A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

4.A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

2. How did economic depression contribute to the rise of Nazism? 1

- a) People turned to traditional rulers
- b) People found hope in Nazi promises amidst unemployment and poverty**
- c) Germans left Europe
- d) The army was disbanded

3. The Nazi poster titled "Your Volkswagen" was primarily designed to: 1



- a) Encourage citizens to migrate abroad.
- b) Show that Hitler's rule promised progress and pride.**
- c) Sell luxury cars to foreign buyers.
- d) Criticize industrial development in Germany.

4A. What was the Enabling Act of 1933? 2

**A: It allowed Hitler to rule by decree, bypassing the Parliament and establishing a legal dictatorship.**

OR

4A. How did Hitler gain support among Germans during the Great Depression?

**A: He promised jobs, restored national pride, and blamed Jews and communists for Germany's problems, appealing to the masses.**

5. Why did the women of Paris march to Versailles on 5 October 1789? 2

**A: They demanded affordable bread and forced the king to return to Paris, showing their protest against rising prices and food scarcity.**

6. Was Robespierre's Reign of Terror necessary for the success of the revolution? Support your opinion with reasons. 3

**A: No, because it led to unnecessary violence and fear. Thousands were executed without fair trials. It created instability and ended in Robespierre's downfall.**

7A. List three terms of the Treaty of Versailles that humiliated Germany. 3

**A:**

- **Germany had to accept full responsibility for World War I.**
- **It had to pay heavy reparations and lose territories.**
- **Its army was limited to 100,000 men, and it lost its colonies.**

OR

7B. How did Hitler gain mass support in Germany after the Great Depression?

**A:**

- **Promised employment and national revival.**
- **Blamed Jews and communists for Germany's downfall.**
- **Used propaganda and charismatic speeches to appeal to the people.**

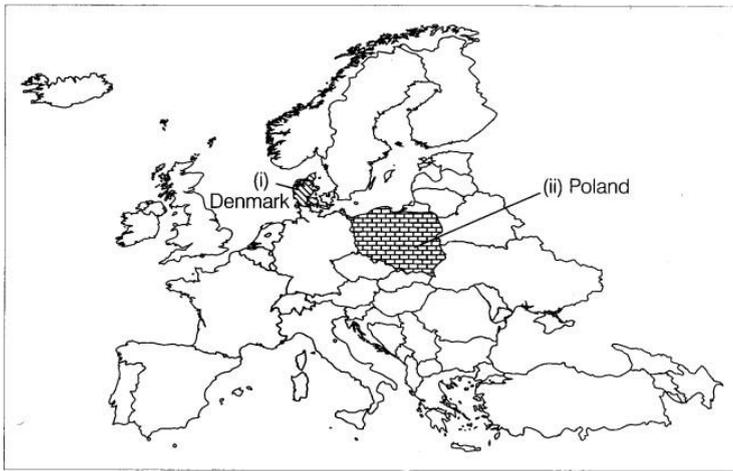
8. Describe the social conditions in France before the French Revolution. 5

**Answer:**

- **The French king drove France into useless wars bringing the country on the verge of bankruptcy.**
- **French society was divided into three main classes called 'estates'. The first estate constituted the clergy, the second estate constituted the nobility and the rest of the population constituted the third estate. The first two estates were the privileged ones exempted from all the taxes. The third estate shouldered the burden of taxation and had few privileges.**
- **France was a centralised monarchy and the people had no share in decision making. Administration was disorganised, corrupt and inefficient. The defective system of tax collection and oppression created discontentment.**
- **Peasants made up of 10 per cent of the population. However, only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated about 60 per cent of the land was owned by nobles, the church and other richer members of the third estate.**
- **Peasants were obliged to render services to the lord. They had to work in the lord's house and fields or to serve in the army or to participate in building roads.**

9. On the outline map of Europe, certain features are marked. These are the countries that were once territories under German expansion. Identify and label them. 2

Answer:



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

10. Why does Kanyakumari have almost the same length of day and night throughout the year, while in Kashmir the difference is significant? 1

- a) **Kanyakumari lies near the Equator, Kashmir is far north**
- b) Kashmir is surrounded by mountains, Kanyakumari is not
- c) Kashmir is closer to the Tropic of Cancer
- d) Kanyakumari gets more rainfall

11. **Assertion (A):** The Tropic of Cancer passes almost through the middle of India. 1

**Reason (R):** This divides India into two equal halves — the tropical zone in the north and the temperate zone in the south.

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

12. Which of the following rivers is a tributary of the Ganga? 1

- a) Godavari
- b) **Yamuna**
- c) Krishna
- d) Mahanadi

13. The Sundarbans delta is formed by the confluence of which two rivers? 1

- a) Godavari and Krishna
- b) **Ganga and Brahmaputra**
- c) Brahmaputra and Indus
- d) Ganga and Yamuna

14. A shipping company is planning a trade route from Mumbai to East Africa. Explain why Mumbai is a suitable port. 2

**A: Located on the west coast near Arabian Sea, directly connected to East African sea routes.**

15. Mention two characteristics of the Northern Plains. 2

**Answer:**

- **Formed by alluvial deposits brought by the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra rivers.**
- **Very fertile, suitable for intensive agriculture.**

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

The land of India displays great physical variations. Geologically, the Peninsular Plateau constitutes one of the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface. It was part of the Gondwana land, composed of old crystalline, igneous, and metamorphic rocks. In contrast, the Himalayas and the Northern Plains are the most recent landforms. They were formed due to the collision of the Indo-Australian Plate with the Eurasian Plate, leading to the upliftment of the Himalayas and the subsidence of the northern part, which created the fertile Northern Plains. The Northern Plains have been formed by the alluvial deposits of the Indus, the Ganga, and the Brahmaputra river systems. These plains are flat and suitable for cultivation. The rivers, along with their tributaries, bring large quantities of alluvium from the mountains and deposit it in the plains, making the soil highly fertile. This has enabled the region to sustain dense population and intensive agriculture.

16.1 Name the type of rocks that make up the Peninsular Plateau.

**Answer: Old crystalline, igneous, and metamorphic rocks.**

16.2. Why are the Northern Plains considered fertile?

**Answer:** Because they are formed by nutrient-rich alluvial deposits from rivers.

16.3 Do you think the physical features of India influence its population distribution? Give a reason.

**Answer: Yes, fertile and flat regions like the Northern Plains attract dense population due to their suitability for agriculture and settlement.**

17. "Rivers constitute the most useful natural resources." Support the statement with five suitable examples. 5

Answer: Rivers are the most important natural resources because

- Rivers provide water for survival and growth of all organisms.
- Rivers provided ideal conditions for the early man to lead a settled life.
- Rivers have built flood plains, deltas and provide fertile soil for agriculture.
- Water from rivers is used for drinking, irrigation and for generating hydro- electricity.
- Man is able to supplement his food supply with the fish in the rivers. Rivers also serve as natural waterways.
- World's earliest civilization developed in the river valleys, e.g., Nile Valley civilization, Indus Valley civilization etc. River Valleys are the world's best agricultural lands, and are densely populated regions.

18. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: 3

I.(p) Kaveri                      OR                      (q) Narmada

II. Any two of the following;

- (i) Western Ghats
- (ii) A mountain range lying mostly in Rajasthan.
- (iii) A plateau lying mostly in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

Ans- Self Expression

**SECTION C**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)**

19. What is the main difference between a democracy and a dictatorship? 1

- a) In democracy, people elect their leaders; in dictatorship, leaders are not elected
- b) Democracy allows free speech, but dictatorship does not
- c) Democracy supports human rights, but dictatorship does not
- d) All of the mentioned**

20. In a democratic election, everyone above 18 years of age can vote, and each vote has equal value. Which principle does this reflect? **1**
- a) **Universal adult franchise**
  - b) Reservation for weaker sections
  - c) Open political competition
  - d) Free and fair elections
21. Who conducts elections in India? **1**
- a) Parliament of India
  - b) Prime Minister's Office
  - c) **Election Commission of India**
  - d) Supreme Court of India
22. Which of the following best describes the term 'constituency'? **1**
- a) A group of ministers in a government
  - b) A list of political parties
  - c) **A defined area whose voters elect one representative**
  - d) A group of voters supporting one party
23. The number of Lok Sabha constituencies in India is: **1**
- a) 520
  - b) 530
  - c) **543**
  - d) 550

**24. During a classroom debate on democracy, a student argues: **3****  
*"Democracy is all about political competition and powerplay. There is no scope for morality. "Using your knowledge of political processes, justify this statement by giving arguments **against democracy.***

**Answer:**

- In many elections, political parties and candidates use unfair or manipulative methods to gain votes, such as spreading misinformation or making false promises.
- Money and muscle power are often used during campaigns to influence or intimidate voters.
- Votes are sometimes solicited based on caste, religion, or community divisions, undermining the democratic ideal of equality.

25. In a discussion on governance, a few citizens argue that having a constitution is unnecessary because laws can be made and changed by the government as needed. Others disagree, saying that without a constitution, power could be misused. **3**

**Question:**

Analyse this situation and explain **why having a constitution is essential** by highlighting its core functions.

**Answer:**

- A constitution builds trust and coordination among people of different communities, which laws alone may not ensure.
- It defines how the government will be formed and who will hold decision-making powers, preventing power concentration.
- It sets limits on government authority and safeguards citizens' rights, protecting them from misuse of power.
- It expresses the people's vision for a just and fair society, guiding the spirit of all future laws and policies.

26. Who led the struggle against apartheid? State any four practices following in the system of apartheid in South Africa. 5

**Answer:** African National Congress (ANC) led the struggle against apartheid. Many sensitive whites also joined the ANC to oppose apartheid and played a leading role in the struggle movement. Apartheid was the name of a system or policy of racial discrimination unique to South Africa. (i) The white Europeans imposed this system on non-white people of South Africa. (ii) The blacks were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in these areas only if they had a permit. (iii) There were separate schools, colleges, hotels, hospitals, trains, buses, cinema halls, theatres, shopping areas and public toilets, swimming pools and beaches, etc for the whites and blacks. (iv) The blacks could not even visit the churches where the whites worshipped. (v) The non-whites were denied the voting rights and even the basic human right.

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

**Assembly Election in Haryana, 1987**

In 1987, Haryana was ruled by the Congress party since 1982. Chaudhary Devi Lal, then an opposition leader, led a movement called *Nyaya Yudh* (Struggle for Justice) and formed a new party, Lok Dal. His party joined with other opposition parties to challenge the Congress in the elections. During the campaign, Devi Lal promised that if his party won, the first action of his government would be to waive loans of farmers and small businessmen.

The people, unhappy with the existing government and attracted to this promise, voted overwhelmingly for Lok Dal and its allies. Lok Dal won 60 out of 90 seats in the State Assembly, securing a clear majority. The Congress could win only 5 seats. The sitting Chief Minister resigned, and Devi Lal became the new Chief Minister. Soon after taking office, his government issued orders waiving the outstanding loans of small farmers, agricultural labourers, and small businessmen.

However, in the next elections in 1991, his party lost popular support, and the Congress party returned to power in the state.

27.1 What was the first action of Devi Lal's government after winning in 1987?

**Answer:** Waiving loans of small farmers, agricultural labourers, and small businessmen.

27.2 Who led the *Nyaya Yudh* movement in Haryana?

**Answer:** Chaudhary Devi Lal.

27.3 What does this case study show about the role of elections in changing government policies?

**Answer:** Elections allow people to change their government, which can lead to changes in policies—such as loan waivers—based on public demands.

**SECTION D**

**ECONOMICS (20 marks)**

28. Which sector provides the largest employment in Palampur? 1

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a) <b>Agriculture</b> | b) Manufacturing |
| c) Services           | d) Education     |

29. Which of the following is a modern farming practice adopted in Palampur? 1

- |                                      |                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Traditional ploughing             | b) Manual sowing         |
| c) <b>Use of chemical fertilizer</b> | d) Non-irrigated farming |

30. **Assertion:** The use of modern farming methods has increased the productivity of crops in Palampur. 1

**Reason:** The farmers in Palampur have adopted multiple cropping to increase productivity.

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

31. **Assertion (A):** Farming is the only production activity in Palampur. 1

**Reason (R):** Other production activities in Palampur include small manufacturing, transport, and shop-keeping.

- 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. **Assertion (A):** Most of the upper caste families in Palampur live in large houses. 1

**Reason (R):** Upper caste families in Palampur own the majority of land.

- 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

33. Finance raised to operate a business is called- 1

- a. land    b. labour    c. enterprise    **d. capital**

34. Which of the following statements is true regarding the relationship between human capital and productivity? 1

- a) Human capital has no impact on productivity.
- b) Only physical capital contributes to productivity.
- c) **Investment in human capital can enhance productivity.**
- d) Investment in physical capital reduces productivity.

35. What was one key difference between Sakal and Vilas? 1

- a) Sakal's father was a fisherman, while Vilas's father was a farmer.
- b) **Sakal was interested in studies and went to school, while Vilas did not attend school.**
- c) Vilas was physically stronger and healthier than Sakal.
- d) Sakal's family was wealthier than Vilas's family.

36. How are working conditions for women in unorganised sector different from those in the organised sector? Explain. 3

**Answer –Working conditions for women in the unorganized sector are significantly different and often harsher than those in the organized sector, primarily due to the lack of regulation and formal employment structures. Women in the unorganized sector often face low wages, long working hours, lack of job security, and limited access to benefits and social security.**

37. How do economic activities differ from non-economic activities? 5

**Answer-**

**Economic activity refers to a human activity related to production and consumption of goods and services for economic gain. Non-economic activity is an activity performed with the aim of providing services to others without any regard to monetary gain. ( Example to be explained by the student)**

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

In Palampur, the use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds has led to an increase in agricultural production, especially during the Green Revolution. Farmers who could afford these seeds, along with irrigation, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides, reaped greater benefits. However, overuse of these

inputs led to soil degradation and falling groundwater levels. Additionally, small farmers often had to borrow money from local moneylenders at high interest rates, which trapped them in a cycle of debt.

Non-farm activities are slowly increasing, but they still make up only about 25% of employment in Palampur. Most of these jobs require some initial investment, and many villagers are unable to afford it.

38.1 What is Green Revolution?

**Ans- The Green Revolution means a large increase in agricultural production due to the use of high-yielding varieties of seeds and other inputs such as manure, fertilizers, etc.**

38.2 What are the negative effects of overusing chemical inputs like fertilizers and pesticides?

**Ans- led to soil degradation and falling groundwater levels.**

38.3 What is debt trap?

**Ans- Small farmers often had to borrow money from local moneylenders at high interest rates, which trapped them in a cycle of debt.**

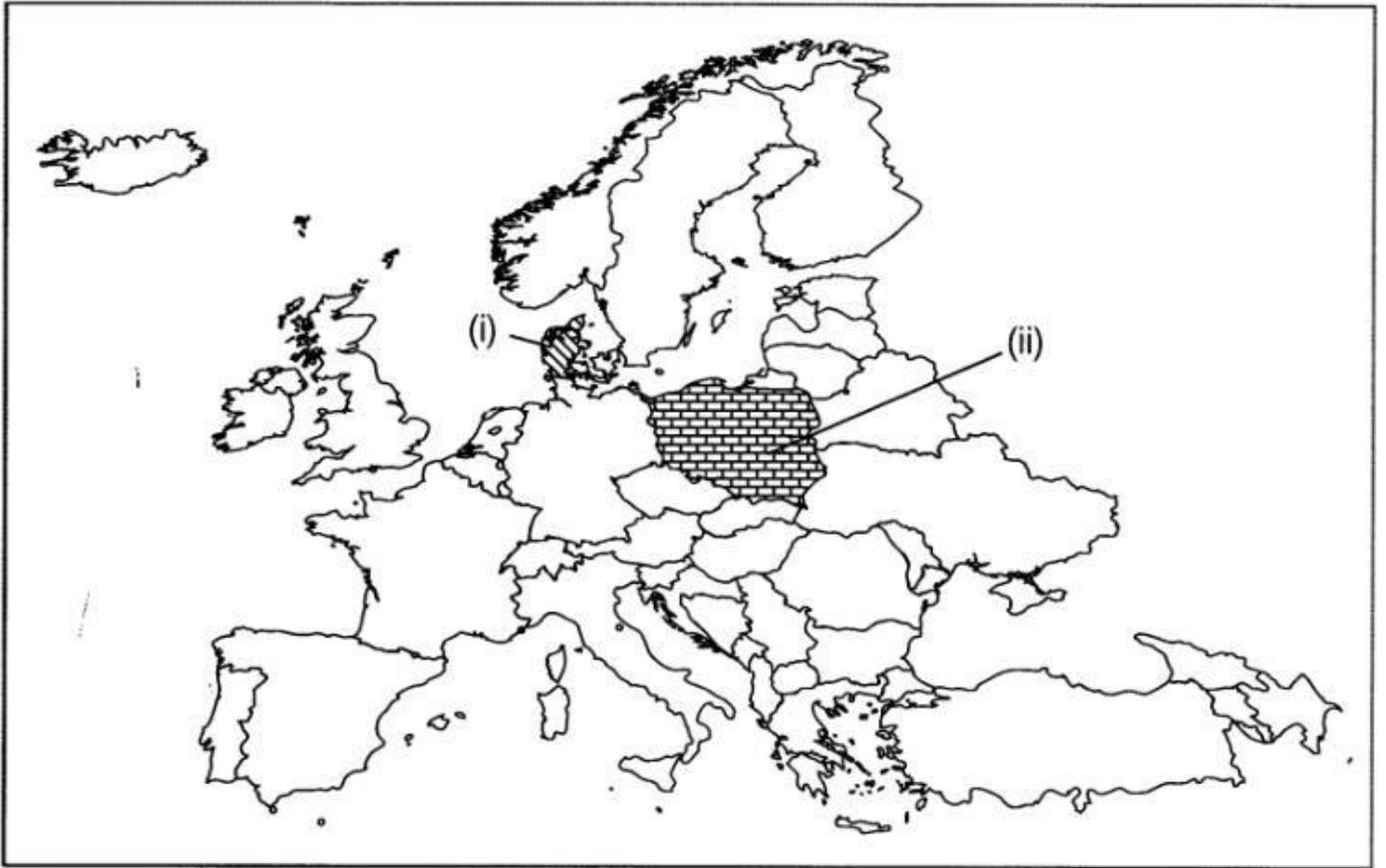
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38.4. Suggest one measure that can help small farmers avoid falling into debt.

1

Ans- The Government should provide loan, bank must help. ( As per student)

Map for Q 9 (SECTION A)



**Map for Q 17 (SECTION B)**

