



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:

Time: 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- 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. 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

Options:

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

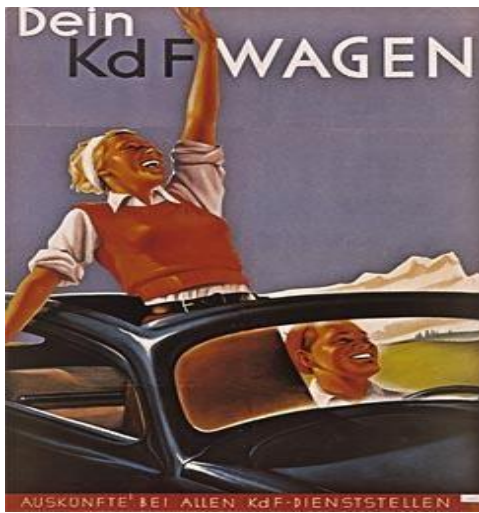
2. How did economic depression contribute to the rise of Nazism?

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

OR

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

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

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

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

OR

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

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

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

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

15. Mention two characteristics of the Northern Plains. 2

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.

16.2 Why are the Northern Plains considered fertile?

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

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

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

I. (a) Kaveri **OR** (b) 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.

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.

25. In a discussion on governance, a few citizens argue that having a constitution is unnecessary 3

because laws can be made and changed by the government as needed. Others disagree, saying that without a constitution, power could be misused.

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

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

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?

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

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

SECTION D
ECONOMICS (20 marks)

28. Which sector provides the largest employment in Palampur? 1
a) Agriculture 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) Use of chemical fertilizer 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.
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. **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.
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
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

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

5

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?

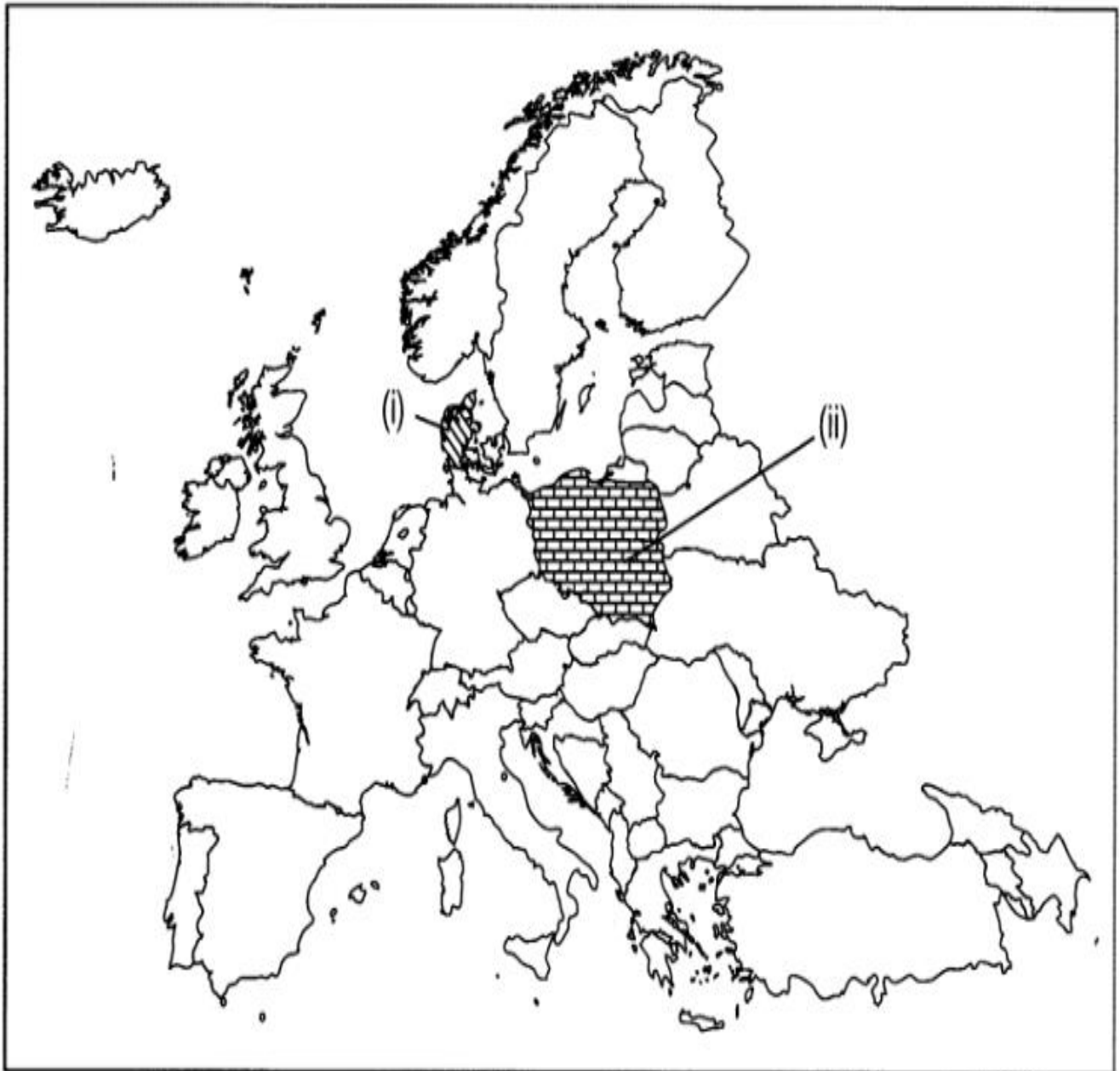
38.2 What are the negative effects of overusing chemical inputs like fertilizers and pesticides?

38.3 What is debt trap?

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

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

Map for Q 9 (SECTION A)



Map for Q 17 (SECTION B)

