

Social Science

Final Exam 2023

Sample Paper No. 1

Class 9th

Time: 3 h

Marks: 80

Section	A	B	C	D	E	F
Q. No.	1 – 20	21 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 33	34 – 36	37
Marks	1	2	3	5	4	5
Type	MCQ	V. S. A. Type	S. A. Type	L. A. Type	Case Study Based	Map Based

Section A

- In the year _____ Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo.
(a) 1814 (b) 1813 (c) 1815 (d) 1816
- The labour party in Britain was formed by socialist and _____.
(a) Trade unionists (b) Peasants (c) Industrialists (d) Young students
- When did the Second World War come to an end?
(a) January 1944 (b) May 1945 (c) June 1946 (d) August 1947
- The Gond Forest Community belongs to which of the following?
(a) Chhattisgarh (b) Jharkhand (c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Gujarat
- In pre-colonial period, the African society was divided into
(a) elders and warriors (b) priests and warriors
(c) agriculturists and industrialists (d) none of the above
- India's total area accounts for what percentage of the geographical area of the world?
(a) 2.9% (b) 3.2% (c) 2.4% (d) 4.2%
- A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____.
(a) Coast (b) Island (c) Peninsula (d) None of these
- In which of the following states is Sambhar Lake situated?
(a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Bihar (d) Jammu and Kashmir
- Latitude and altitude of a place determine which of the following climatic elements of a place?
(a) Pressure and wind system (b) Temperature
(c) Rainfall pattern (d) All the above
- 'One person, one vote' means
(a) One person is to be voted by all
(b) A person can vote only once in his life
(c) One person has one vote and each vote has one value
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) Abul Kalam Azad
- What is the tenure of the Lok Sabha?
(a) 9 years (b) 4 years (c) 5 years (d) 6 years

13. President of India is:
- (a) Head of the Government (b) Head of the State
(c) Head of the parliament (d) None of the above
14. How many Fundamental Rights does the Indian constitution provide?
(a) 7 (b) 6 (c) 5 (d) 8
15. Which of the following is grown in the rainy season?
(a) Jowar and Bajra (b) Wheat (c) Soybean (d) All of these
16. Secondary sector includes:
(a) Manufacturing (b) Forestry (c) Trade (d) Quarrying
17. Which organisation carries out a survey for determining the poverty line?
(a) NSSO (b) PMRY (c) PMGY (d) None
18. Which of the following is not a dimension of food security?
(a) Availability (b) Accessibility (c) Affordability (d) Costly
19. Who wrote the influential pamphlet - 'What is the Third Estate'?"
(a) Mirabeau (b) Jean Paul Marat (c) Abbe Sieyes (d) Georges Denton
20. Which river has the world's largest drainage basin?
(a) Ganga (b) Indus (c) Thames (d) Amazon

Section B

21. Distinguish between weather and Climate
22. What is shifting agriculture? Why was it regarded as harmful by the British?
23. Why has Public Distribution System been criticized? Explain any three reasons.
24. Why is Democracy considered the best form of government? Give reasons.

Section C

25. Distinguish between flora and fauna
26. Describe the main provisions of Treaty of Versailles.
27. Explain any three modern farming methods of Agriculture.
28. Why were socialists against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills?
29. Which house of the parliament is more powerful in India and why? Give any three reasons.

Section D

30. Explain how the geographical location has helped India in attaining an important place in the world market.
31. State the laws enforced by Napoleon to modernise France.
32. Give an account of National Health Policy. Mention any five points.
33. Describe any five demerits of electoral competition.

Section E

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

The war had a devastating impact on the entire continent both psychologically and financially. From a continent of creditors, Europe turned into one of the debtors. Unfortunately, the infant

Weimar Republic was being made to pay for the sins of the old empire. The republic carried the burden of war guilt and national humiliation and was financially crippled by being forced to pay compensation. Those who supported the Weimar Republic, mainly Socialists, Catholics and Democrats, became easy targets of attack in the conservative nationalist circles. They were mockingly called the 'November Criminals'. This mindset had a major impact on the political developments of the early 1930s, as we will soon see. The First World War left a deep imprint on European society and polity. Soldiers came to be placed above civilians. Politicians and publicists laid great stress on the need for men to be aggressive, strong and masculine. The media glorified trench life. The truth, however, was that soldiers lived miserable lives in these trenches, trapped with rats feeding on corpses. They faced poisonous gas and enemy shelling and witnessed their ranks reduce rapidly. Aggressive war propaganda and national honor occupied center stage in the public sphere, while popular support grew for conservative dictatorships that had recently come into being. Democracy was indeed a young and fragile idea, which could not survive the instabilities of interwar Europe.

- i. What had a devastating impact on the entire continent, both psychologically and financially? (1 mark)
- ii. Why was the Weimar Republic unstable? (1 mark)
- iii. Why did democracy become a fragile idea after the First World War? (2 marks)

35. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:

These forests are restricted to heavy rainfall areas of the Western Ghats and the island groups of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu coast. They are at their best in areas having more than 200 cm of rainfall with a short dry season. The trees reach great heights up to 60 metres or even above. Since the region is warm and wet throughout the year, it has a luxuriant vegetation of all kinds – trees, shrubs and creepers giving it a multilayered structure. There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves. As such, these forests appear green all the year round.

Some of the commercially important trees of this forest are ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona. The common animals found in these forests are elephant, monkey, lemur and deer. One horned rhinoceros are found in the jungles of Assam and West Bengal. Besides these animals, plenty of birds, bats, sloth, scorpions and snails are also found in these jungles.

- i. Why do trees reach great height (upto 60m or above) in Tropical Evergreen forests? (1 mark)
- ii. Why the forests mentioned in the case are not found in semi-arid region? (1 mark)
- iii. State any two features of commercial trees? (2 marks)

36. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:

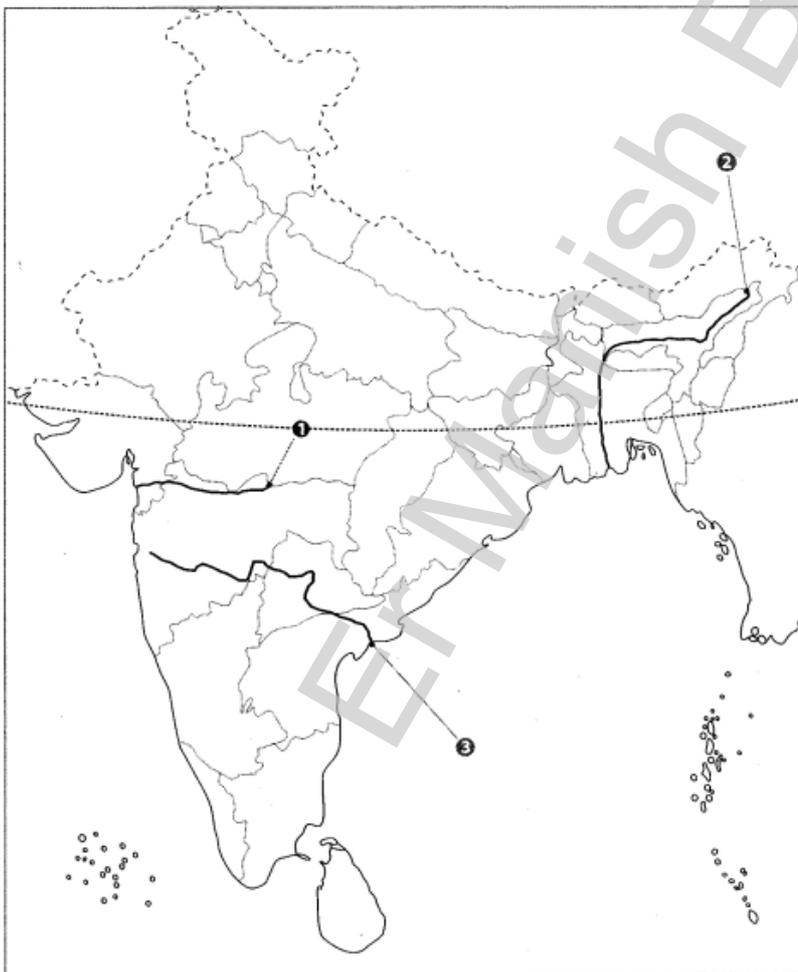
The government is responsible for ensuring security to the citizens and providing facilities for education and health to all. It collects taxes and spends the money thus raised on administration, defense, and development programs. It formulates and implements several welfare schemes. Some persons have to make decisions on how to go about these activities. Others have to implement these decisions. If disputes arise on these decisions or in their implementation, there should be someone to determine what is right. and what is wrong. It is important that everyone should know who is responsible for doing what. It is also important that these activities keep taking place even if the persons in key positions change. So, to attend to all these tasks, several arrangements are made in all modern democracies. Such arrangements are called institutions.

Democracy works well when these institutions perform functions assigned to them. The Constitution of any country lays down basic rules on the powers and functions of each institution. We see several such institutions at work. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are institutions that take all important policy decisions. The Civil Servants, working together, are responsible for taking steps to implement the ministers' decisions. Supreme Court is an institution where disputes between citizens and the government are finally settled.

- i. What are regarded as institutions in democracy? (1 mark)
- ii. What is considered as a reason for delay in the decision-making procedure of democracy? (1 mark)
- iii. State the main activities of a government? (2 marks)

Section F

37. (a) State the names of major countries that were part of Allied Powers and Axis Powers during the Second World War. (2 marks)
- (b) Features are marked by numbers in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names. (3 marks)
- i. A river that rises in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh
 - ii. The river also known as Tsangpo/ The largest river of North-East India
 - iii. The largest river of South India



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