SEVEN STAR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL BANI
Term-I Examination (2025-26)
Social Science (087) Class: IX

Time: 3 Hours Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

i. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
ii. The question paper has Four Sections - A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D-Economics.
iii. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
iv. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
v. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
vi. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
vii. 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.
viii. 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)
ix. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided 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.	Jacobins	i.	Fortress prison stormed by revolutionaries
b.	Bastille	ii.	Form of government with no monarchy
c.	Republic	iii.	Radical political group led by Robespierre
d.	Guillotine	iv.	Device used for execution during Reign of Terror

a) 1–iii, 2–i, 3–ii, 4–iv. b) 1–ii, 2–iii, 3–i, 4–iv
c) 1–i, 2–ii, 3–iv, 4–iii. d) 1–iv, 2–i, 3–iii, 4–ii

2. The colors blue, white, and red often appear together in national flags, including that of Fran What do these colors commonly symbolize in the context of the FrenchRevolution? 1

a) Wealth, monarchy, and tradition. b) Peace, loyalty, and empire.
c) Liberty, equality, and fraternity. d) Power, religion, and obedience.

3. Assertion (A): The Estates General was called by Louis XVI in 1789 to pass proposals for taxes.
Reason (R): The king wanted to increase taxes on the First and Second Estates to meet the financial crisis.

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.

4. Amongst the given options, which option best explains the difference between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks? 1

a) The Bolsheviks believed in parliamentary democracy, while the Mensheviks supported armed revolution.
b) The Mensheviks wanted a broad party open to all, while the Bolsheviks believed in a disciplined party of committed revolutionaries.
c) The Bolsheviks supported Tsar Nicholas II, while the Mensheviks opposed socialism.
d) The Mensheviks wanted to abolish private property immediately, while the Bolsheviks wanted to wait for capitalism to develop first.

5. The social system of Estates in France was a matter of concern for many especially those who belonged to the Third Estates. Treated as an unjust system it was not a welcomed system. Elaborate. 2

6. Critically differentiate between the ideological underpinnings of liberalism and radicalism, highlighting the fundamental contrast in their respective approaches to political transformation and conceptions of individual and collective rights. 3

7A. In what ways would you elaborate the main events that led to the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia? Explain how the Bolsheviks succeeded in overthrowing the Provisional Government. 5

OR

7B. Amongst the many events in the world history, the French Revolution of 1789 is one such event whose implications have been both positive as well as negative in view of this statement what have been the major causal factors of its outbreak.

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

The February Revolution of 1917 was a result of deepening discontent in Russian society. Petrog (now St. Petersburg) faced severe food shortages, rising prices, and frequent strikes. On 23 Febr 1917, women workers in many factories walked out in protest, demanding bread, better wo conditions, and equal rights. Over the next few days, thousands of workers joined them. What b as a protest turned into a mass uprising. The army, which had long supported the Tsar, beg mutiny. Soldiers refused to fire on protestors, and many joined the demonstrations. Under imm pressure, Tsar Nicholas II abdicated on 2 March 1917, ending centuries of autocratic monar Russia. A Provisional Government, mainly consisting of liberals and moderate socialists, was f to lead the country. Although it promised democratic reforms and civil liberties, it failed to meet demands: food supply remained poor, land was not redistributed, and it continued to support R involvement in World War I. Meanwhile, Soviets—grassroots councils of workers and soldiers

formed across the country. These Soviets often acted independently and at times opposed the decisions of the Provisional Government, leading to a dual power crisis in Russia.

8.1. Describe the role of women in the February Revolution. How did their actions help trigger a larger movement? 1

8.2. Explain any two reasons why the Provisional Government failed to gain lasting support after the abdication of the Tsar. 1

8.3. What were Soviets, and in what way did they challenge the Provisional Government's authority? 2

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)

9. On an outline political map of the French locate these places ....

1.The capital of France

2.Major port cities that was involved in slave trade.

3.The city from which the France National anthem La merciless got its name.



SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10.Assertion (A): The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and highly irregular in shape. 1

Reason (R): These Ghats are intersected and broken by numerous east-flowing rivers forming wide floodplains as they enter the Bay of Bengal.

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.

OR

11.Assertion (A): the peninsular plateau is a table land composed of old crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Reason (R): it was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana 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.

12. Which one of the following river is a West flowing rivers: 1

a) Krishna b). Mahanadi c). Tungbadra. d) Tapi

13. The Western coastal strip south of Goa is referred to as 1

a) Coromandel (b) Konkan c)Kannad d) Northern Sarkar

14.There are various ranges of the Himalayas. Identify the correctly matched pair from the given option. 1

a) Shiwaliks – Northernmost range of the Himalayas.

b) Himachal – Outer Himalayas formed of unconsolidated sediments.

(c) Himadri – Southernmost range, average height around 6,000 m.

d) Shiwaliks – Comprised of unconsolidated rock debris forming longitudinal valleys or duns.

15. Do the difference between Himalayan rivers and peninsular rivers. 2

16. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. What inference do we do draw from this statement. 2

17. Write a short note on. 2

1.The Indian desert

2. The island groups.

18.Imagine you're telling a group of students why India's location on the world map is so important. You explain how its position in Asia helps in trade, its role in global security, and its influence on nearby countries. Using this information, explain why India holds such an important position on the globe by giving five reasons. 3

OR

A detailed account of the different physiographic units highlights the unique features of each reason of India. Justify the statement.

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

Ravi, a farmer from a village in Uttar Pradesh, lives in the fertile Northern Plains of India, where the Ganges and Yamuna rivers flow. These rivers bring rich alluvial soil, making the region one of most productive agricultural areas in the world. Ravi's family grows rice, wheat, and sugarcane, taking advantage of the fertile land and abundant water for irrigation. The Northern Plains are divided into three regions: the Bhabar, Terai, and the alluvial plains. While the Bhabar region is dry and not suitable for farming, the Terai region is fertile and ideal for crops. Ravi's farm lies in the alluvial plains, where the soil is especially rich and productive due to the annual flooding.

However, these floods, while enriching the soil, also pose challenges. Every year, Ravi faces the risk of crop damage and loss of livelihood when the rivers overflow. Despite this, the floods leave behind fresh, nutrient-rich soil that makes the land even more fertile for the next crop cycle. While flood erosion create obstacles for farmers like Ravi, they also provide an opportunity for a more productive harvest. The Terai region, with its fertile soil and proximity to wildlife sanctuaries, is also important for biodiversity conservation, adding another layer of value to the Northern Plains.

. Describe the features of the Northern Plains and how they influence agriculture.

19.2. In what ways do the Ganges and Yamuna rivers benefit the region, and what challenges do they bring? 2

19.3. Ravi's farming practices and the local economy are both affected by the flood. Give one reason to support your answer. 1

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks) 3

20. On the outline map of India locate and label the following:

a) The southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland in degrees.

b) The eastern and the western-most longitude in degrees.

c) Mountain and hill ranges - The Shiwaliks and The Aravali

d) Eastern Ghat and Western Ghat

SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

21.Assertion (A): Democracy is not only a form of government but also a system that promot active political participation and accountability.

Reason (R): In a democratic system, rulers are not accountable to the people but to the constit alone.

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.

22.During the framing of the Indian Constitution, the Constituent Assembly drew inspiration several global constitutions. In what significant way did the South African Constitution influe India's constitutional design?

a) It introduced the concept of judicial supremacy over parliamentary sovereignty in India.

b) It inspired provisions for a multi-tiered federal structure with equal powers to all states.

c) It demonstrated how a constitution could be framed through extensive public participatic commitment to overcoming past injustices.

d) It was the first to suggest a bicameral legislature for a post-colonial democracy, which adopted.

23. Statement 1: Political competition encourages accountability and better representatic interests.

Statement 2: Political competition often leads to political instability and conflict, harming processes.

Which of the following is correct?

a) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are true, and Statement 2 explains Statement 1.

b) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are true, but Statement 2 does not explainState

c) Statement 1 is true, but Statement 2 is false.

d) Statement 1 is false, but Statement 2 is true.

24. The reason behind making a graduate degree (like B.A., B.Com or B.Sc) compulsory for contesting elections being considered as undemocratic in the Indian context is _____. 1

a) Because most political parties do not support higher education.

b) Because it would violate the Model Code of Conduct.

c) Because it would disqualify more than 90% of citizens, going against the principle of equal political opportunity.

d) Because only members of Parliament are required to have formal educational degrees.

25. In what manner is the principle of universal adult franchise conceptualized, and how does it operate as a mechanism for securing equitable participation of citizens in democratic governance. 2

OR

Do the difference between democratic and non democratic countries with example

26. The white minority government in South Africa very tactfully maintained the dominance over the black majority. Elaborate. 2

27A. Exemplify that in what manner India qualifies as a 'Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic' nation? Explain each term in the context of the Indian Constitution. 3

OR

27B. Exemplify the idea behind the Indian Constitution reflecting the principles of Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity? Explain each principle with reference to the Preamble.

28. Identify and discuss the major features that exemplify a democratic government. How do these features ensure the participation of citizens in governance and protect their rights and freedoms? Explain your answer with the help of a flow chart 5

OR

What are the key powers and functions of the election commission of India that make it an independent body?

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

nita has recently turned 18 and is excited to cast her vote for the very first time in the upcor ections. Living in a small town, she has always been curious about how the election system in orks and wants to understand the process better. She has heard about two important bodies dhan Sabha and the Lok Sabha—but is unsure about how they differ and what roles they p e government. Anita is keen to learn how representatives are elected to these bodies and hc e can influence the decisions made at both the state and national levels.To get a clearer p ta starts exploring the election process in India. She finds out about the "first-past-th tem, where the candidate who gets the most votes wins, and wonders how this system e representation. She also learns that the Vidhan Sabha functions at the state level, while ha represents people at the national level. With many questions in mind, Anita v erstand why participating in both state and national elections is important and how each affects the lives of citizens.

i. What is the election system used in India? 1

ii. Name two differences between the Vidhan Sabha and the Lok Sabha. 2

2.3. State one reason as to why should the voters participate in both Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha elections? 1

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

30. Assertion (A): Farmers in Palampur need working capital to buy seeds, fertilizers, and pay wages before they harvest their crops.
Reason (R): Working capital is the money required to meet the day-to-day expenses during the production process. 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.

31. Disguised unemployment is best described in which of the following way? 1

a) When workers are unemployed but do not want a job.
b) When people are employed but their contribution to total output is negligible or zero.
c) When people lose jobs during an economic slowdown.
d) When workers are unemployed during off-season periods.

32. The modern farming method that helps increase the productivity of the same piece of land is known as _____. 1

a) Shifting cultivation.
b) Multiple cropping.
c) Slash and burn agriculture.
d) Nomadic herding.

33. Out of the given statements, which statement best explains the interdependence among the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of the economy? 1

a) The secondary sector depends on raw materials from the primary sector, while the tertiary sec provides services to both sectors.
b) The primary sector produces finished goods, which are sold directly by the tertiary sector.
c) The tertiary sector works independently without relying on goods from the primary or second sectors.
d) The primary sector provides services, the secondary sector produces raw materials, and th tertiary sector processes these materials.

34. In the story of the village Palampur, which change best represents the impact of the Gre Revolution on farming? 1

a) Farmers started using traditional seeds and natural fertilizers only.
b) Farmers adopted high-yield variety seeds, chemical fertilizers, and tube wells for irrigati
c) Farmers stopped using any irrigation and relied solely on rainfall.
d) Farmers abandoned agriculture and moved to cities for jobs.

35. Assertion (A): Investment in education and healthcare increases the productive capacity of human resources in an economy. 1

Reason (R): A healthy and educated workforce tends to have higher levels of skill, efficiency, and innovation, which boosts economic growth.

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.

36. Besides farming, what other non-farming activities do the people of Palampur engage in to earn their livelihood? Explain with examples. 3

37. "Unemployment can occur due to various reasons such as seasonal changes, lack of skills, and economic downturns." Based on this statement, identify and briefly explain thedifferent types of unemployment that arise from these causes. 3

38. Explain the concept of human capital. Discuss the various ways in which human capital can bedeveloped and improved in a country. Why is investing in human capital important for economic growth? 3

39. Raju runs a small bakery in his village. He buys raw materials like flour and sugar, uses an oven and other tools, hires workers to help, and manages the entire business himself. Explain, with examples from Raju's bakery, the different factors of production involved in his business with the help of a flow chart. 5

OR

What is an economic activity? What are the different types of economic activities. Explain the difference between different type of economic activities with examples. (1+1+3)