

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

Practice Paper (Session: 2023-24)

Class: IX

Subject: Social Science

Duration: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

S.No.	Section A Multiple Choice Question	Maximum Marks (20X1=20)
1.	Who was the King of France during the outbreak of the French Revolution? A. King Louis XIV B. King Louis XVI C. King Louis XV D. King Charles X	1

2.	Which of the following is NOT a feature of democracy? A. Free and fair elections B. Rule by a single individual C. Respect for the rights of minorities D. Citizens' participation in decision-making	1
3.	Which fundamental right of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality before the law? A. Right to Freedom B. Right to Equality C. Right to Property D. Right to Education	1
4.	Which is the upper house of the Indian Parliament? A. Lok Sabha B. Rajya Sabha C. Vidhan Sabha D. Panchayat	1
5.	What event marked the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789? A. The Tennis Court Oath B. The storming of the Bastille C. The execution of King Louis XVI D. The Reign of Terror	1
6.	What does the term "food security" mean? A. Having an abundance of food resources B. Availability of food to all people at all times C. High prices of food in the market D. Limited access to food for the poor	1
7.	Which fundamental right ensures the right to practice, preach, and propagate any religion in India? A. Right to Equality B. Right to Freedom of Religion C. Right against Exploitation D. Cultural and Educational Rights	1
8.	Which body was responsible for making the Constitution of India? A. The President B. The Prime Minister C. The Constituent Assembly D. The Parliament	1
9.	Which organization in India is responsible for the distribution of food grains to the states? A. Food Corporation of India (FCI) B. Ministry of Finance C. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) D. Ministry of Foreign affairs	1

10.	Article 19 of the Indian Constitution deals with: A. Right to Equality B. Right to Freedom C. Right to Constitutional Remedies D. Right to Property	1
11.	Adolf Hitler was the leader of which political party in Germany? A. National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi Party) B. Communist Party C. Social Democratic Party D. Conservative Party	1
12.	The monsoon winds in India are influenced by which ocean? A. The Atlantic Ocean B. The Indian Ocean C. The Pacific Ocean D. The Arctic Ocean	1
13.	Which organization in India is responsible for conducting elections and ensuring a free and fair electoral process? A. The Election Commission B. The Supreme Court C. The President's Office D. The Parliament	1
14.	The river Ganga originates from: A. Gangotri Glacier B. Kanchenjunga C. Western Ghats D. Nilgiri Hills	1
15.	The concept of human capital includes: A. Financial assets B. Physical health C. Land and natural resources D. Skills, knowledge, and education	1
16.	What is the minimum voting age in India for general elections? A. 16 years B. 18 years C. 12 years D. 10 years	1
17.	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct. Assertion (A): Socialists oppose the private property. Reason(R): Property holders think only about personal gain. Option: A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1

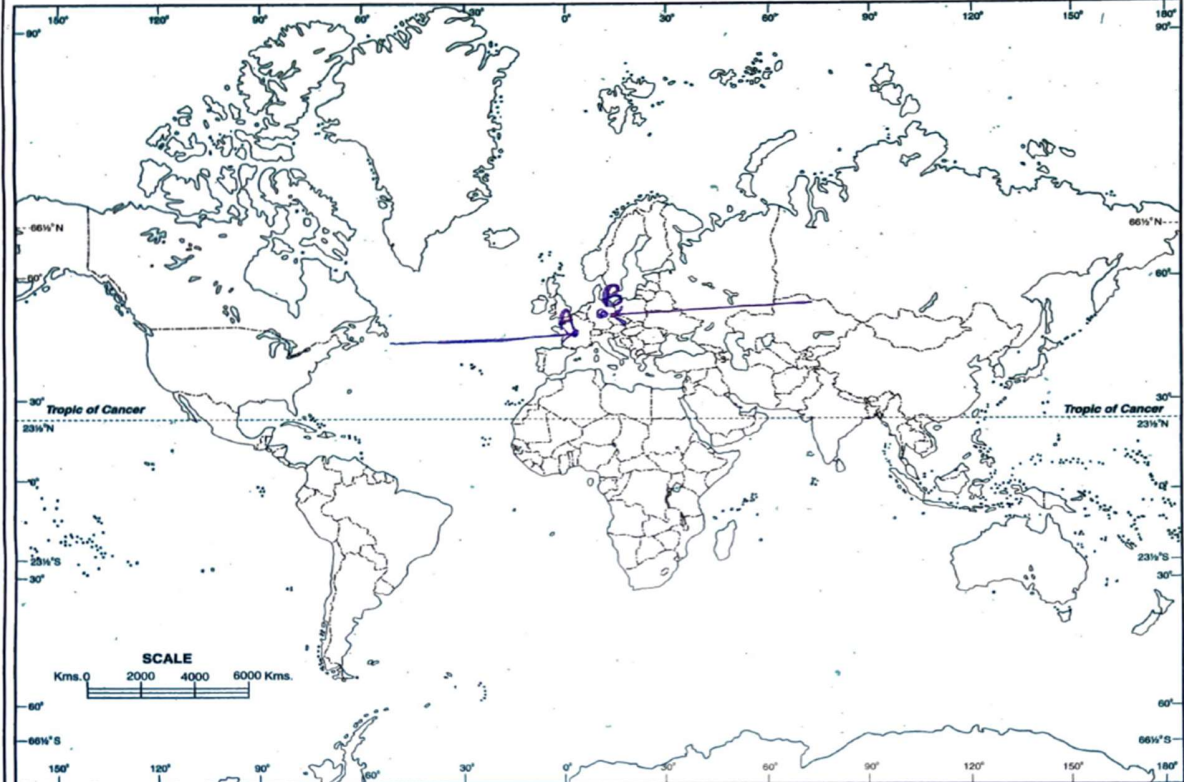
	<p>B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.</p> <p>D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.</p>	
18.	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Nelson Mandela was imprisoned in the Robben island of South Africa for 28 years.</p> <p>Reason(R) : Nelson Mandela opposed apartheid.</p> <p>Option</p> <p>A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.</p> <p>D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.</p>	1
19.	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Tapi is a seasonal river.</p> <p>Reason(R) : Tapi is a himalayan river.</p> <p>Option</p> <p>A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.</p> <p>D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.</p>	1
20.	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Seasonal unemployment is found in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>Reason(R) : Rate of educated unemployment is high in rural areas.</p> <p>Option :</p> <p>A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.</p> <p>D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.</p>	1

Section B		(4X2=8)
Very Short Answer Type Questions		
21.	(a) Describe the key features of Nazi ideology. OR (b) Highlight the role of Hitler in Second World War.	2
22.	Name two factors that influence the climate of India.	2
23.	Define the term "poverty line" and explain its significance in measuring poverty.	2
24.	What is food security, and why is it essential for a country like India?	2
Section C		(5X3=15)
Short Answer Type Questions		
25.	Describe the impacts of Russian revolution.	3
26.	Describe the characteristics of the Ganga-Brahmaputra river system and its role in the agriculture and economy of the region.	3
27.	Why is democracy considered the best form of government?	3
28.	Evaluate the role of government in achieving food security in India with suitable examples.	3
29.	(a) Why is constitution necessary in a democratic country? OR (b) Discuss the principles of equality and justice as enshrined in the Indian Constitution.	3
Section D		(4X5=20)
Long Answer Type Questions		
30.	(a) Analyze the reasons behind the rise of Adolf Hitler to power in Germany. OR (b) Mention the negative effects of Nazism.	5
31.	(a) Describe the functions of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha in the Indian parliamentary system. OR (b) Explain the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy.	5
32.	(a) Describe the features and significance of the Western and Eastern Himalayas in India. OR (b) Explain the features of Northern plains in India.	5
33.	(a) Discuss the measures taken by the Indian government to alleviate poverty. How effective have these measures been in reducing poverty levels? OR (b) Explain the concept of the "vicious circle of poverty." How can breaking this cycle be beneficial for poverty reduction?	5

Section E		(4X3=12)
CASE BASED QUESTIONS		
34.	<p>Read the passage and Answer the following questions.</p> <p>One of the groups which looked to change society were the liberals. Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. We should remember that at this time European states usually discriminated in favour of one religion or another (Britain favoured the Church of England, Austria and Spain favoured the Catholic Church). Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments. They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials. However, they were not ‘democrats’. They did not believe in universal adult franchise, that is, the right of every citizen to vote. They felt men of property mainly should have the vote. They also did not want the vote for women. In contrast, radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country’s population. Many supported women’s suffragette movements. Unlike liberals, they opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners. They were not against the existence of private property but disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few. Conservatives were opposed to radicals and liberals. After the French Revolution, however, even conservatives had opened their minds to the need for change. Earlier, in the eighteenth century, conservatives had been generally opposed to the idea of change. By the nineteenth century, they accepted that some change was inevitable but believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process.</p> <p>34.1 What were the philosophy of Radicals? 34.2 What were the philosophy of Conservative’s? 34.3 In what ways were conservatives opposed to radicals and liberals?</p>	<p>1+1+2=4</p> <p>1 1 2</p>
35.	<p>Read the passage and Answer the following questions.</p> <p>Besides the longitudinal divisions, the Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. For example, the part of Himalayas lying between Indus and Satluj has been traditionally known as Punjab Himalaya but it is also known regionally as Kashmir and Himachal Himalaya from west to east respectively. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas. The Kali and Teesta rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas and the part lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas.</p> <p>35.1 Name the Himalaya present between the Teesta and the Kali river. 35.2 Between which two rivers is the Kumaon Himalaya located? 35.3 Describe the Himalaya present between the river Satluj and the Indus.</p>	<p>1+1+2=4</p> <p>1 1</p>

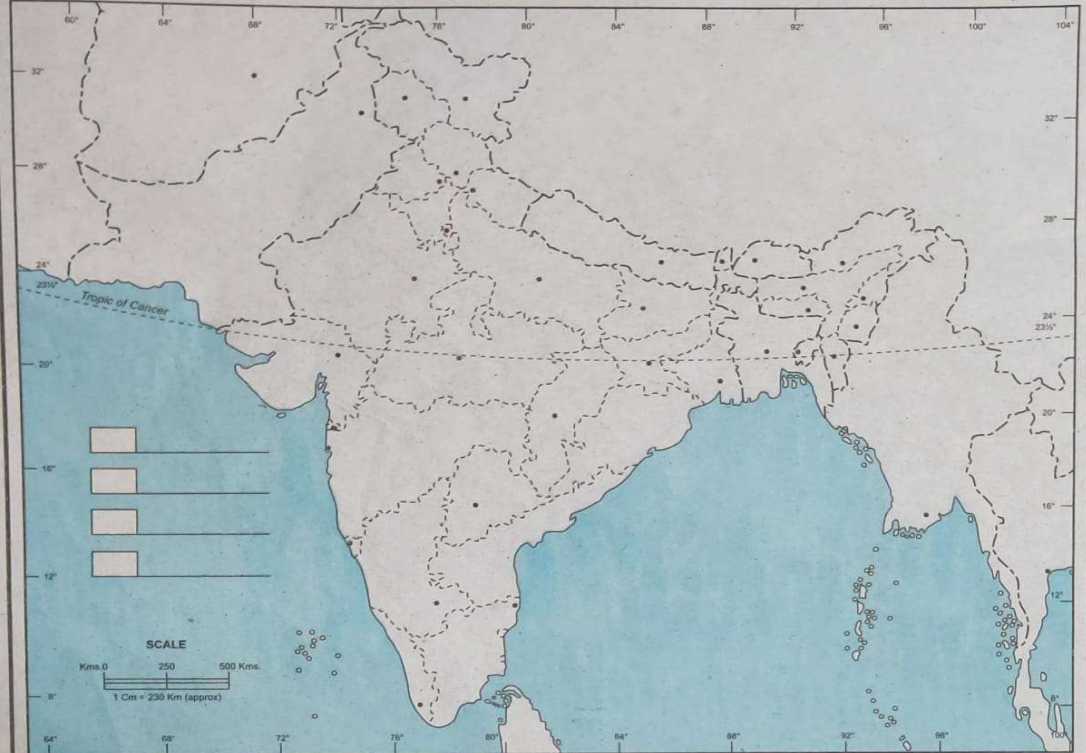
WORLD - POLITICAL

संसार - राजनैतिक



INDIA - POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

भारत - राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश



1. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
 2. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh & Uttaranchal, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Government concerned.
 3. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as-interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.
 4. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record / Master Copy certified by the Survey of India Dehra Dun.
 5. The administrative Headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
 6. The administrative Headquarters of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are at Hyderabad.
- (Vide their letter No. TB. 45362-A-3/A-2 Dated 15-11-2019.)

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