



Name: _____ Class: 9 Sec: _____ Roll No. _____

I. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France in 1804. Which of the following principles of the French Revolution did his rule primarily compromise?
 - a) Abolition of feudalism
 - b) Introduction of uniform laws
 - c) Sovereignty of the people
 - d) Protection of private property
2. The term 'subsistence crisis' refers to an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered. In the context of 18th-century France, which pair of factors best explains the cause of a subsistence crisis?
 - a) High taxes and a rising middle class
 - b) Poor harvest and rising bread prices
 - c) A strong monarchy and the influence of philosophers
 - d) Women's struggle for political rights and new laws
3. A student argues that the Treaty of Versailles was indirectly responsible for the rise of Nazism. Which of the following is the most compelling piece of evidence to support this claim?
 - a) Germany was forced to adopt a democratic constitution.
 - b) The establishment of the League of Nations failed to prevent conflict.
 - c) The War Guilt Clause and hefty reparations led to economic and national humiliation.
 - d) The US entered a period of economic depression.
4. The Nazi ideology was built on the concept of 'racial hierarchy' where they considered Nordic German Aryans to be at the top. This concept directly challenges which universal democratic principle?
 - a) Freedom of the Press
 - b) Equality before the law
 - c) Separation of Powers
 - d) Right to work
5. Assuming Palampur is a typical Indian village. If the government announces a new scheme providing low-interest loans for purchasing advanced machinery (like tractors) to increase production, which factor of production is primarily being boosted?
 - a) Land
 - b) Labour
 - c) Physical Capital
 - d) Human Capital
6. Modern farming methods use High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds which require irrigation and chemical fertilizers. What is the long-term ecological consequence of excessive use of chemical fertilizers?
 - a) Increase in soil productivity
 - b) Rise in the underground water table

- c) Loss of soil fertility and water pollution
 - d) Reduction in the number of farm laborers
7. The quality of a country's population is often determined by its literacy rate and health. An increase in the average education level of a population is most likely to lead to:
- a) A decrease in unemployment, as everyone gets a degree.
 - b) An immediate reduction in the population size.
 - c) An increase in human capital and a higher national income.
 - d) A shift of all labour from the primary to the tertiary sector.
8. India's location at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered strategically significant. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for this significance?
- a) It prevents other countries from using the ocean.
 - b) It has led to India's isolation from European trade routes.
 - c) It facilitates close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe, as well as East Asia.
 - d) It ensures that the Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country.
9. The Deccan Trap region is formed of black soil. This unique characteristic is primarily a result of:
- a) Continuous river deposition
 - b) Volcanic activity (lava flows) in the past
 - c) The folding process that created the Himalayas
 - d) Wind erosion in the desert area
10. The term 'Monsoon' is derived from the Arabic word 'Mausim'. The most fundamental characteristic of the monsoon is:
- a) Uniform high temperature throughout the year.
 - b) Consistent rainfall from June to September.
 - c) The seasonal reversal in the wind direction.
 - d) The influence of the jet stream over the Himalayas.
11. A key feature of a democratic decision-making process is that the final decision-making power must rest with:
- a) The military commanders
 - b) The highest educated people
 - c) The wealthiest citizens
 - d) Those elected by the people
12. The South African Constitution aimed to transition from a policy of apartheid (racial segregation) to a democracy. Which of the following was a key feature that helped build trust between the Black majority and the White minority?
- a) Allowing only the majority to write the constitution.
 - b) Agreeing to grant equal rights and not to take away the property of the whites.
 - c) Granting the White minority perpetual veto power.
 - d) Excluding all historical references from the constitution.
13. In India, for a democracy to be considered genuinely fair, the Universal Adult Franchise is essential. What does this mean?
- a) Only educated adults can vote.
 - b) Only property owners can vote.
 - c) Every citizen aged 18 and above has the right to vote, irrespective of caste, religion, or gender.

- d) Only those who pay taxes can vote.
14. The executive body is responsible for implementing the laws made by the legislature. Which of the following is an example of the political executive in India?
- a) The District Collector
 - b) The Police Commissioner
 - c) The Council of Ministers (Cabinet)
 - d) The Chief Justice of India
15. If a person believes their Fundamental Right to Equality has been violated by a government action, which right allows them to approach the Supreme Court for justice?
- a) Right to Freedom
 - b) Right against Exploitation
 - c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - d) Cultural and Educational Rights

II. Assertion-Reason Questions

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:

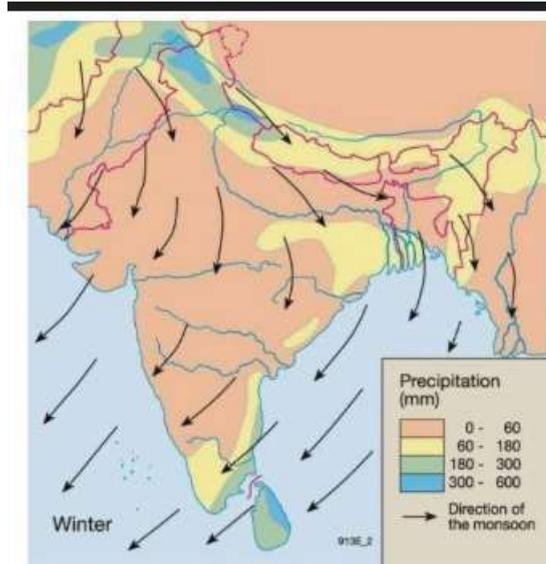
- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true, but R is false.
 - d) A is false, but R is true.
1. Assertion (A): The Himalayan rivers are perennial, meaning they have water throughout the year.
Reason (R): These rivers are fed by both rainfall and melting snow/glaciers.
2. Assertion (A): China's famine of 1958-1961 was the worst recorded famine in world history.
Reason (R): A multi-party, democratic government is often more responsive to public needs, like food security, due to the fear of electoral defeat.
3. Assertion (A): The current anti-poverty strategies in India primarily focus on two main planks: promotion of economic growth and targeted anti-poverty programmes.
Reason (R): Economic growth alone is insufficient to bring about a significant reduction in poverty in India due to high-income inequality.
4. Assertion (A): After the Bolshevik seizure of power in October 1917, Russia became a one-party state.
Reason (R): The Bolsheviks nationalised banks and industries, distributed land to the peasants, and made the city of Petrograd the capital.
5. Assertion (A): The Public Distribution System (PDS) is a system that distributes food grains and other essential items at subsidised prices in rural and urban areas.
Reason (R): PDS is a key government measure to ensure the availability and accessibility of food to the poor, thus guaranteeing food security.



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PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS

1. Observe the below picture and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Identify the season and the pressure conditions prevalent over the North-Western part of India as shown in the given picture.
 - (ii) How do the atmospheric conditions shown in the picture affect the weather over the southern peninsular region of India during this period?
 - (iii) Briefly explain the role of a completely different factor, altitude, in influencing the temperature variation across India during the same season.
2. Observe the below given picture and answer the questions that follow:

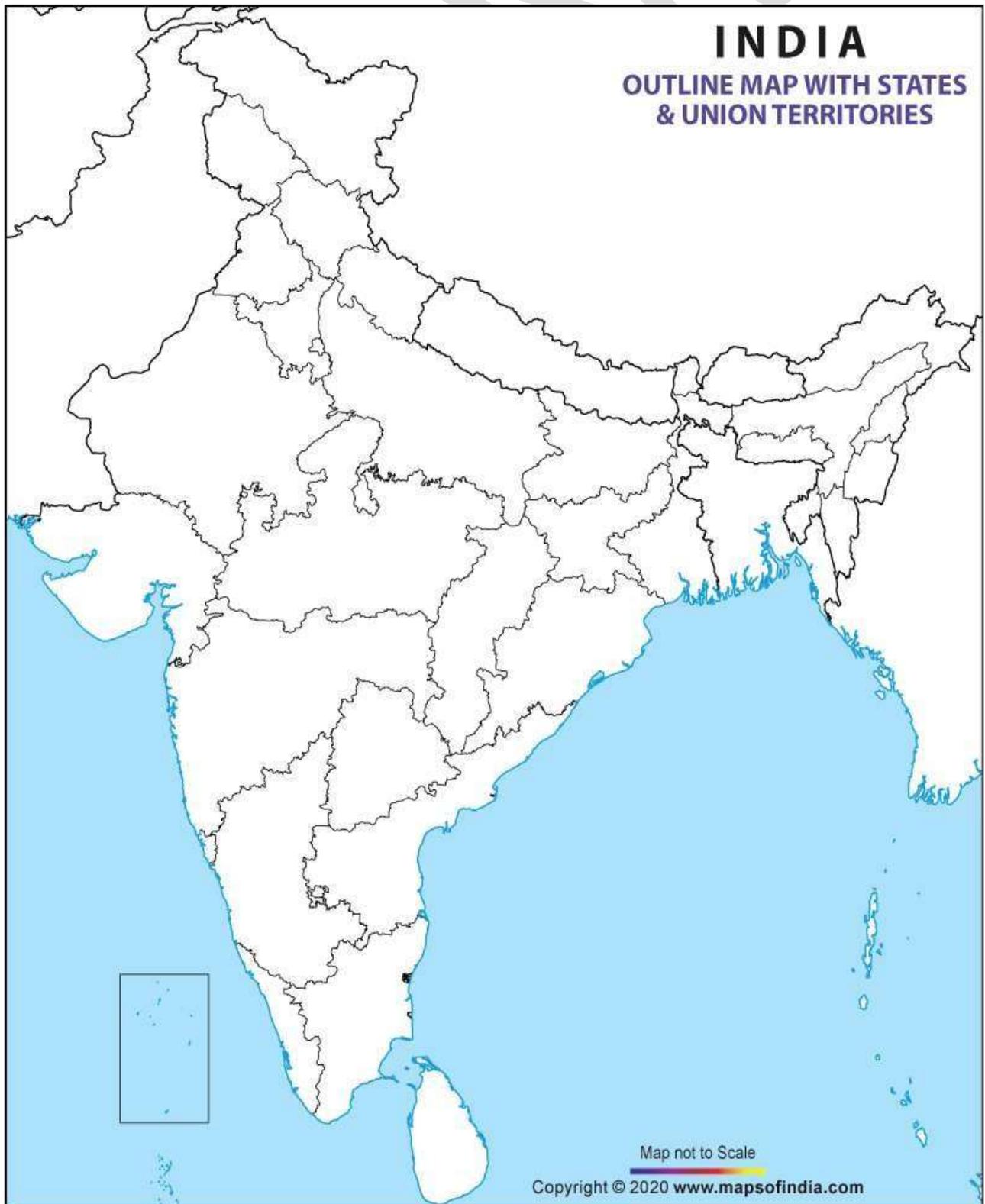


- (i) Which core feature of a democratic government is being illustrated by the people lining up to vote?
- (ii) Explain the principle of ‘One person, one vote, one value’ and how the image serves as a visual representation of this principle.
- (iii) Mention two key arguments in favour of democracy as a form of government.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

On the political map of India, locate the following minerals:

- (i) Areas of Evergreen Forests
- (ii) Areas of Dry Deciduous Forests
- (iii) Bandipur, Rajaji, Dachigam, Sanjay Gandhi, Gir and Kaziranga National Park



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1. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. The colonies in the Caribbean-Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo-were important suppliers of commodities such as tobacco, indigo, sugar and coffee. But the reluctance of Europeans to go and work in distant and unfamiliar lands means a shortage of labour on the plantations.

- (i) How did the abolition of slavery by the Jacobin government in the French colonies reflect the revolutionary ideals of liberty and equality, and what difficulties did plantation owners face because of this decision?
- (ii) Europeans were unwilling to work in distant French colonies, leading to a shortage of labour. In this situation, why was the continuation of slavery against the principles of the French Revolution?
- (iii) The Caribbean colonies were major suppliers of commodities like sugar, coffee, and tobacco. How did the abolition of slavery affect colonial production and the French economy in the short term?

2. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

About 600 people were secretly picked up by the US forces from all over the world and put in a prison in Guantanamo Bay, an area near Cuba controlled by American Navy. Anas's father, Jamil El-Banna was among them. The American government said that they were enemies of the US and linked to the attack on New York on 11 September 2001.

- (i) How does this situation raise questions about human rights and legal protection for individuals during times of conflict?
- (ii) How should evidence and due process be ensured before labeling someone an enemy of the state?
- (iii) What challenges arise when a country detains people outside its own territory, and how does it affect international law and relations?

3. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

During cold weather season, the northeast trade winds prevail over the country. They blow from land to sea and hence, for most part of the country, it is a dry season. Some amount of rainfall occurs on the Tamil Nadu coast from these winds as, here they blow from sea to land.

A characteristic feature of the cold weather season over the northern plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and the northwest. These low-pressure systems, originate over the Mediterranean Sea and western Asia and move into India, along with the westerly flow. They cause the much needed winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains. Although the total amount of winter rainfall locally known as 'mahawat' is small, they are of immense importance for the cultivation of 'rabi' crops.

- (i) Why does Tamil Nadu receive some rainfall during this period, and how does this exception occur?
- (ii) Explain how these low-pressure systems originate and why they are important for agriculture, particularly the cultivation of rabi crops.
- (iii) The winter rainfall, locally known as 'mahawat', is relatively small in quantity. Despite this, why is it considered crucial for the cultivation of rabi crops, and what could be the impact if these rains fail?

Social Science Project Work



Title: Exploring Forest Societies, Colonialism, and Pastoralism

Topics:

- Colonial impact on forest societies
- Deforestation consequences
- Forest laws and policies
- Modernization and globalization impact on pastoralism
- Changes in pastoral livelihoods and migration
- Challenges faced by pastoral communities

Project Ideas:

- Map India's dense forest cover and colonial impact
- Case study on a forest community (e.g., Santhals, Baigas)
- Poster on deforestation effects and sustainable management
- Map major pastoral communities and migration routes
- Short story from a pastoralist's perspective
- Presentation on adaptations to modernization and globalization

Map Work

- Create a map of India showing:
 - Dense forest cover
 - Forest types and reserves
 - Pastoral communities and migration routes
 - Label and annotate key features and trends

Submission Guidelines:

1. The project should be handwritten, use your creativity in showcasing your work
2. The project must include the following sections:

- ✦ Cover Page
- ✦ Introduction
- ✦ Main Content (with suitable subheadings for both chapters)
- ✦ Conclusion
- ✦ Acknowledgement
- ✦ Bibliography
- ✓ Use proper headings and subheadings for clarity.
- ✓ Include information from both chapters in an organized manner.
- ✓ Maintain proper margins and neat handwriting.
- ✓ Use blue or black pen only.
- ✓ Do not copy directly from the textbook; write in your own words.
- ✓ The project should be 15–20 pages long (excluding cover page).
- ✓ Draw or paste a map neatly
- ✓ Add Concept Maps or diagrams related to the topics

Date of Submission: 13.01.2026