

SPECIMEN PAPER 1 (2025-26)

CLASS IX CBSE

SOCIAL SCIENCE

MARKS:80. TIME: 2 HRS

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)

Q1. SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

Q1. When did the French Revolution begin?

- A. 1774
- B. 1789
- C. 1792
- D. 1804

Q2. French society before the revolution was divided into how many Estates?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

Q3 Who was the leader of the Nazi Party?

- A. Kaiser William II
- B. Adolf Hitler
- C. Benito Mussolini

D. Joseph Stalin

Q-4. Which prison was stormed on 14 July 1789?

- A. Versailles
- B. Bastille
- C. Tuileries
- D. Louvre

Q5- What is meant by Nazism? 2 marks

Q6-(a) Explain any three causes of the French Revolution.(3 marks)

OR

(6b)What was Bloody Sunday (1905)? Why was it important?

Q7-(a) Describe the events of the February Revolution of 1917.(5 marks)

OR

(b) What were the changes introduced by the Bolsheviks after the October Revolution?

Q8- After the First World War, Germany faced severe economic and political problems. The Treaty of Versailles imposed heavy penalties on Germany, including huge war reparations and loss of territories. This created anger and humiliation among the German people. The Weimar Republic failed to solve these problems and lost the support of the masses.

During this period of crisis, Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party promised to restore Germany's pride, provide employment, and bring political stability. Hitler used strong propaganda, nationalism, and hatred against certain groups to gain popular support. By 1933, Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany and soon established a dictatorship.

Questions: 4 marks

Q1. Why were the German people unhappy after the First World War?

Q2. What was the Treaty of Versailles, and how did it affect Germany?

Q3. Why did the Weimar Republic lose the support of the people?

Q4. Mention any two methods used by Hitler to gain mass support.

Q9- On the given outline map of the world, mark and label:

(a) An important country of the first world war

(b) An important country belonging to axis power in the Second world war.

SECTION B

GEOGRAPHY (20)

Multiple choice questions (6×1=6)

Q10. Assertion (A) Northern plains and Kerala in South have high to very high density of population.

Reason(R) Hilly desected and rocky nature of the terrain, moderate to low rainfall, shallow and less fertile soils have influenced population density in these areas.

- 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.

Q11. Identify the river on the basis of clues given and choose the correct option:

- It rises in the Amarkantak hills of Madhya Pradesh
- It flows westward in a rift valley.
- The famous dhuandhar falls near Jabalpur lies on this river
- It flows through Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

Options

- A) River Kaveri
- B) River Mahanadi
- C) River Tapi
- D) River Narmada

Q12. Which state shares its boundaries with Punjab Rajasthan Uttarakhand Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh?

- A) Madhya Pradesh
- B) Jammu and Kashmir
- C) Haryana
- D) Maharashtra

Q13. Northern plains receive some rainfall during winters due to :

- A) Western disturbances
- B) South West monsoons
- C) North East monsoon
- D) Retreating monsoon

Q14. Match the columns :

- a)Ganga i) sorrow of Bengal
- b)Damodar ii) Indian desert
- c)Godavari iii) longest river
- d)Luni iv) Dakshin Gangotri

options

- A) a (i) b (ii) c (iii) d (iv)
- B) a (ii) b (iv) c(iii). d. (i)
- C) a (iii) b (i). c (iv). d (ii)
- D) a (iv) b (iii) c (ii) d (i)

Q15. According to the census, the population density of India in the year 2011 is:

- A) 318 persons per sq km
- B) 381 persons per sq km
- C) 382 persons per sq km
- D) 328 persons per sq km

Q16. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why? (2)

Q17. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of Himalayan region with that of the peninsular plateaus. (5)

Q18. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

The unifying influence of the monsoon on the Indian subcontinent is quite perceptible. The seasonal alteration of the wind systems and the associated weather conditions provide a rhythmic cycle of seasons. Even the uncertainties of rain and uneven distribution are very much typical of the monsoons. The Indian landscape, its animal and plant life, its entire agriculture calendar and the life of the people including their festivities revolve around this phenomenon. Year after year people of India from north to south and from east to west eagerly await the arrival of monsoon. These monsoon winds bind the whole country by providing water to set the agriculture activities in motion. The river valleys which carry this water also unite as a single river valley unit.

Q18.A) Mention two characteristic features of Monsoon rainfall. (2)

Q18.B) Why do the people of India wait for the arrival of the monsoon season? How do the monsoons bind the whole country? (2)

Q19. On the given political map of India mark and name any 3 of the following:

- a) Karakoram Range
- b) River Narmada
- c) Coromandel coast
- d) Indian Standard Meridian
- e) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20)

Q20. Which body conducts free and fair elections in India?

- A. Parliament
- B. Supreme Court
- C. Election Commission
- D. Cabinet

Q-21- Which Fundamental Right allows citizens to move the court for enforcement of rights?

- A. Right to Freedom
- B. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- C. Right against Exploitation
- D. Cultural and educational rights

Q-22- Q4. Which right provides freedom of speech and expression?

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right to Freedom
- C. Right against Exploitation
- D. Cultural and Educational Rights

Q-23- Which of the following institutions takes all major policy decisions in India?

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Parliament
- C. Council of Ministers
- D. Election Commission

Q-24- Describe any three freedoms guaranteed under the Right to Freedom.(3)

Q-25- What is the main function of parliament? (3)

Q-26- (a) How do democratic institutions ensure accountability of the government? Give three points. (3)

Or

(b) What are Cultural and Educational Rights? Write any three points.

Q 27- (a) What is a voter's list? Why is it necessary? (3)

Or

(b)What is meant by a political party? State any two roles of political parties in elections.

Q-28- Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Elections are an essential part of a democratic system. In India, elections are held at regular intervals so that people can choose their representatives. Every citizen who is 18 years or above has the right to vote. Political parties nominate their candidates, campaign among voters, and present their policies and programmes. The Election Commission of India conducts elections and ensures that they are free, fair, and peaceful. The use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) has made the voting process easier and more transparent.

Q-1. Why are elections considered essential in a democracy? (1)

Q-2. Who is eligible to vote in Indian elections?(1)

Q-3. Mention any two functions of the Election Commission of India.(1)

Q-4. How do Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) help in conducting fair elections?(1)

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20)

29. Educated unemployment is a special feature in:[1]

- a) Urban Areas.
- b) Rural Areas
- c) Residential area.
- d) Coastal Areas

30. Village Palampur is situated about 10 kilometres west of Surat. In a village, males of families work as labourers while the females are responsible for household jobs. The income of all the families

in the village is meagre. Subsequently, the programme was launched by the government. Under this programme, a collective group was formed by 15 women. Each member of the group deposits Rs. 100 as savings every month. To meet their needs, members can take small loans from the group itself or through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. Based on the above case, name the programme by which government organised women into self-help groups.[1]

- a) Rural Employment Generation Programme
- b) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- c) Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana
- d) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana

31. Fill in the blank:[1]

Type of groups	Most vulnerable to poverty	
Economic groups	Agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households.	
Social groups	?	

- a) Urban Backward class households and Rural Backward class households
- b) Scheduled Caste households and Scheduled Tribe households
- c) Rural poor households and Urban rich households
- d) All of these

32. What is the main function of FCI?[1]

- a) To purchase seeds and provide other inputs to the farmers
- b) To declare MSP
- c) To purchase cash crop from the

farmers

d) To purchase wheat and rice from the farmers.

33. In which year the scheme with differential price policy was adopted? (1)

- a) 2013
- b) 1997
- c) 1992
- d) 1990

34. Identify the scheme with the help of the following hints:

It is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6–14 years. It is a time-bound initiative of the Central government, in partnership with the States,

the local government, and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education. Along with it, bridge courses and back-to-school camps have been initiated to increase enrolment in elementary education.[1]

- a .Saraswati Siksha Yojana
- b.Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- c.Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
- d.Midday Meal

35. "The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state." Justify the statement. [3]

36. Distinguish between chronic and seasonal hunger. [3]

37. How can poverty be reduced in the future in India? Suggest any two points. [3]

38. What are the major factors for unemployment in India? [5]

OR

"The Tenth Plan endeavors to increase the enrolment in higher education". Explain.