

**Directorate of Education, NCT of Delhi**  
**Practice Paper (Annual Exam)**  
**Session 2025-26**  
**Class: 9**  
**Subject: Social Science**

**Time 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks 80**

**General Instructions:**

1. There are 38 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has four sections: Section A- History, Section B- Geography, Section C- Political Science and Section D- Economics.
3. Each section is of 20 marks and has Multiple Choice Questions, Very Short Answer, Short Answer, Long Answers and Case Based questions.
4. Very Short Answer type questions carry two marks each. Answers to each questions should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer type questions carry three marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long Answer type questions carry five marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are Case Based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The Map based questions carry five marks with two parts- Section A: History (two Marks) and Section B: Geography (three marks).
9. 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 must be attempted.
10. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, maps etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

	<b>Section-A History</b>	<b>20</b>
1.	Who wrote the book ' Two Treatises of Government ' ? A. John Locke B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau C. Louis XVI D. Karl Marx	1
2.	Read the following statements and select the correct option. 1. On 03 March 1933, dictatorship was established in Germany by the Enabling Act. 2. On 28 February 1933, civil rights in Germany were suspended by the Fire Decree. 3. On 30 January 1933, President Hindenburg appointed Hitler Chancellor. <b>Option:</b> A. 1 and 3 only are correct. B. 2 and 3 only are correct. C. 1 and 2 only are correct. D. 1, 2 and 3 are all correct.	1

3.	<p>Fill in the blanks with the help of appropriate option. The name of the Bolshevik Party was changed to -----</p> <p><b>Option</b></p> <p>A. Duyma B. Social Democratic Party C. Second International D. Communist Party of Russia</p>	1
4.	<p>Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.</p> <p>1. Louis XVI Became the King of France. 2. Abolition of feudalism. 3. Formation of the National Assembly. 4. Constitution of 1791.</p> <p><b>Option</b></p> <p>A. 1,2,3,4 B. 3,2,4,1 C. 3,4,1,2 D. 1,4,3,2</p>	1
5.	<p>A. Analyze the economic condition of France at the time of Louis' XVI accession to the throne. Or B. Review the works of Olympe de Gouges .</p>	2 2
6.	Mention any three provisions of the “April Theses” of Lenin.	3
7.	<p>A. Critically examine the reasons for the rise of Hitler. Or B. Critically examine the Nazi viewpoint.</p>	5 5
8.	<p><b>Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:</b></p> <p>The revolutionary wars brought losses and economic difficulties to the people. While the men were away fighting at the front, women were left to cope with the tasks of earning a living and looking after their families. Large sections of the population were convinced that the revolution had to be carried further, as the Constitution of 1791 gave political rights only to the richer sections of society. Political clubs became an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action. The most successful of these clubs was that of the Jacobins, which got its name from the former convent of St Jacob in Paris. Women too, who had been active throughout this period, formed their own clubs. Section 4 of this chapter will tell you more about their activities and demands.</p> <p><b>Questions</b></p> <p>(8.1) Who was the leader of the Jacobin Club? (8.2) What political rights did the Constitution of 1791 grant to the people? (8.3) How did the role of women increase during the Revolutionary Wars?</p>	4 1 1 2

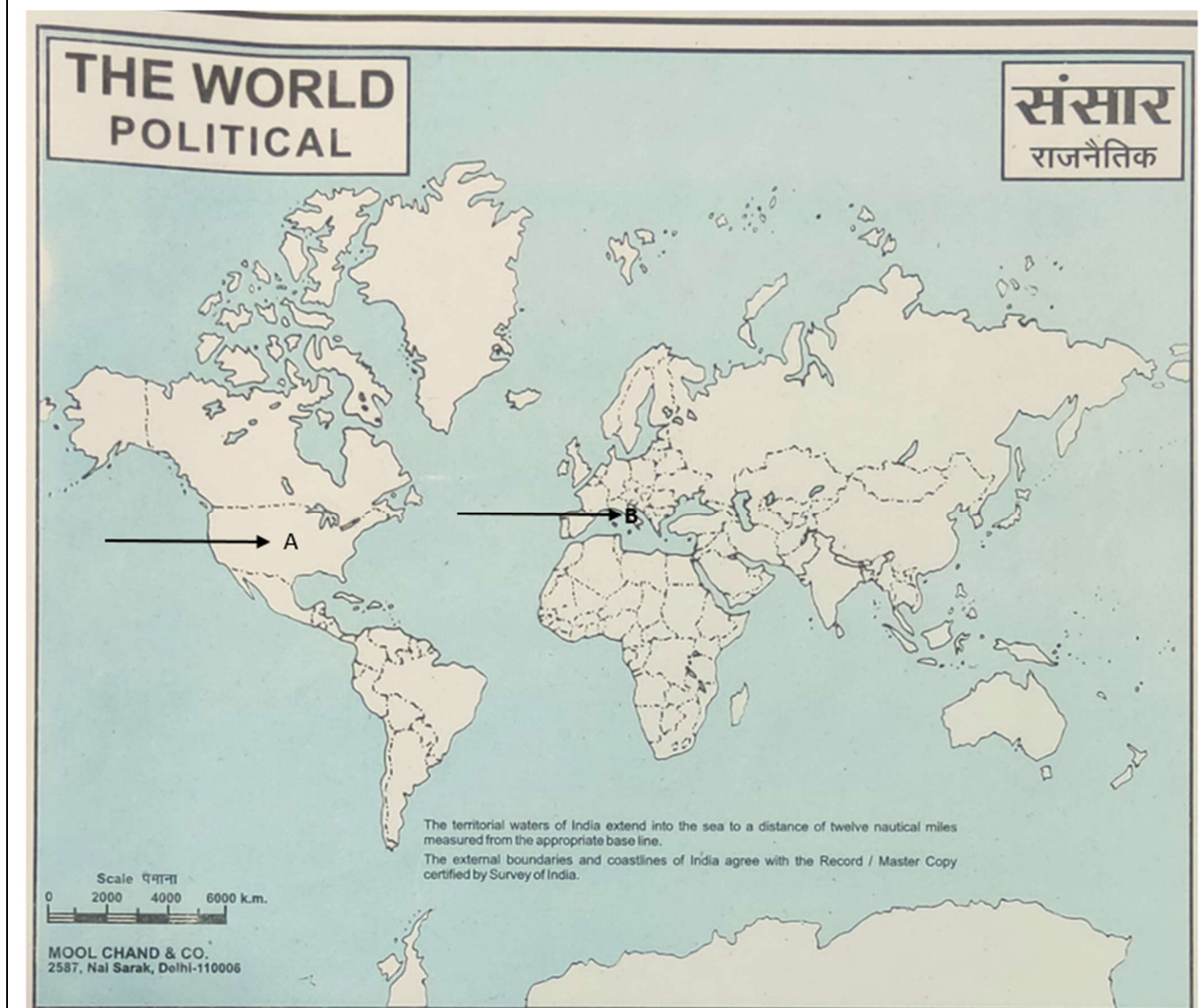
9.	<p align="center"><b>Map Based Questions</b></p> <p>Two places are marked as A and B on the political outline map of world. Identify these places using the information given below and write their names on the lines drawn near them:</p> <p>A. A country related to Allied power in Second World War</p> <p>B. A country related to Axis power in Second World War.</p> <p><b>Following questions are in place of question number 9 for visually impaired candidates only.</b></p> <p>(9.1.) The destruction of which fortress marked the beginning of the French Revolution?</p> <p>(9.2) Which treaty ended World War I?</p>	2x1=2
	<p><b>Section B</b></p> <p><b>Geography</b></p>	20
10.	<p>Which of the following is the highest peak of the Eastern Ghats ?</p> <p>A. Kanchenjunga</p> <p>B. Anaimudi</p> <p>C. Mahendragiri</p> <p>D. Khasi</p>	1
11.	<p>Identify the correct match.</p> <p>A. The extent of India from east to west -2933 km.</p> <p>B. The extent of India from east to west - 3214 km.</p> <p>C. The extent of India from east to west - 4000 km.</p> <p>D. The extent of India from east to west - 3000 km.</p>	1
12.	<p>Which of the following is the longest river of peninsular India ?</p> <p>A. Narmada</p> <p>B. Tungabhadra</p> <p>C. Tapi</p> <p>D. Mahanadi</p>	1
13.	<p>When is the monsoon likely to arrive in India ?</p> <p>A. Early June</p> <p>B. Early May</p> <p>C. Early July</p> <p>D. Early August</p>	1
14.	Mention the main provisions of National Population Policy 2000 .	2
15.	Describe the characteristics of the Indian desert.	3
16.	<p>A. Analyse the factors controlling the climate of India.</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>B. Analyse the climatic features of India.</p>	3
17.	<p>A. Mention the characteristics of the Ganga river system.</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>B. Mention the characteristics of the Indus river system.</p>	5

18.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Map Based Questions</b></p> <p>In the political outline map of India mark <b>any three</b> of the following with appropriate symbols and write their names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Chilka Lake</li><li>ii. Kanchenjunga Peak</li><li>iii. Anaimudi Peak</li><li>iv. Sambar Lake</li></ul> <p><b>Note: The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only, in place of question number 18. (Answer any three questions.)</b></p> <p>18.1 Name the State/Union Territory where Chilka Lake is located.</p> <p>18.2 Name the State/Union Territory where Kanchenjunga Peak is located.</p> <p>18.3 Name the State/Union Territory where Anaimudi Peak is located.</p> <p>18.4 Name the State/UT where Sambar Lake is located.</p>	<p><b>3 x 1 = 3</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p>																				
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section-C</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Political Science</b></p>	<p><b>20</b></p>																				
19.	<p>The policy of apartheid means-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. Economic discrimination</li><li>B. Racial discrimination</li><li>C. Religious discrimination</li><li>D. Non-cooperation</li></ul>	<p><b>1</b></p>																				
20.	<p>In the question given below, two premises are given followed by an assertion (A) And the second reason (R) Read the statements and select the correct option.</p> <p><b>Assertion (A) :</b> Our Constitution gives every citizen the right to elect its representative.</p> <p><b>Reason ( R):</b> Elections in India are free and fair.</p> <p><b>Option:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. Both Assertion (R) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.</li><li>B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.</li><li>C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason ( R) is incorrect.</li><li>D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason ( R) is correct.</li></ul>	<p><b>1</b></p>																				
21.	<p>Match column A with column B and select the correct option.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th></th><th>Column A</th><th></th><th>Column B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>a.</td><td>Total members of Lok Sabha</td><td>I.</td><td>543</td></tr><tr><td>b.</td><td>Reserved seats for scheduled castes</td><td>II.</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>c.</td><td>Reserved seats for Scheduled Tribes</td><td>III.</td><td>84</td></tr><tr><td>d.</td><td>Total members of Delhi Legislative Assembly</td><td>IV.</td><td>70</td></tr></tbody></table>		Column A		Column B	a.	Total members of Lok Sabha	I.	543	b.	Reserved seats for scheduled castes	II.	47	c.	Reserved seats for Scheduled Tribes	III.	84	d.	Total members of Delhi Legislative Assembly	IV.	70	<p><b>1</b></p>
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	<b>Option</b> A. a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV B. a-I, b-II, c-IV, d-III C. a-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II D. a-IV, b-III, c-II, dI	
22.	Identify the correct match. A. South Africa - Nelson Mandela B. South Africa - Donald Trump C. South Africa - Barack Obama D. South Africa - George Bush	1
23.	Given below are two statements, Statement I and Statement II . Read both the statements and choose the correct option. <b>Statement I:</b> The Lok Sabha is called the upper house. <b>Statement II</b> Rajya Sabha is called the lower house.  <b>Option</b> A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct. B. Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect. C. Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct. D. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.	1
24.	Read the following statements in the context of democracy and select the correct option. 1. One person , one vote, one value 2. Rule of law and respect for rights 3. Major decisions are made by elected leaders . <b>Option</b> A. Only 1is correct. B. Only 2 is correct. C. Only 1 and 2 are correct. D. 1, 2 and 3 all are correct.	1
25.	A. Why are rights needed in a democracy ? Or B. Mention the features of your favourite fundamental right.	2 2
26.	Why does democracy require free and fair elections?	3
27.	A. Describe the powers of the Prime Minister. Or B. Describe the powers of the judiciary.	5 5
28.	<b>Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:</b> Prime Minister is the most important political institution in our country. Yet there is no direct election to the post of the Prime Minister. The President appoints the Prime Minister. But the President cannot appoint anyone she likes. The President appoints the leader of the majority party or the coalition of parties that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha, as Prime Minister. In case no single party or alliance gets a majority, the President appoints the person most likely to secure a majority support. The Prime	4

	Minister does not have a fixed tenure. He continues in power so long as he remains the leader of the majority party or coalition.	
	<b>Questions:</b> (28.1) What does political executive mean? (28.2) Who appoints the Prime Minister? (28.3) Describe the process of electing the Prime Minister.	1 1 2
	<b>Section-D</b> <b>Economics</b>	20
29.	Which of the following institutions prepares buffer stock for food security in India ? A. Food Corporation of India B. Reserve Bank of India C. Indian Consumer Rights Institute D. Public Distribution System	1
30.	In which year was the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme launched ? A. 2000 B. 2005 C. 2010 D. 2015	1
31.	In the question below, two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and the Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option. <b>Assertion (A) :</b> Poverty data in India is collected by the National Sample Survey Institute. <b>Reason ( R):</b> The World Bank determines the poverty line based on per capita daily expenditure. <b>Option:</b> A. Assertion (A) Both Assertion (R) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion. B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion. C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.	1
32.	Increased production of wheat was the impact of – A. White revolution B. Blue revolution C. Green revolution D. Pink revolution	1
33.	Which of the following is <b>NOT</b> a cause of poverty in India? A. Low level of economic development B. Growth of large-scale industries C. High growth rate of population D. Unemployment	1
34.	Identify the odd one out. A. Agriculture B. Fishing C. Animal husbandry D. Banking	1

35.	Suggest any two measures to remove poverty.	2
36.	Review the policies of the Government of India for food security.	3
37.	A. Present an alternative action plan to eliminate educated unemployment. Or B. Present an alternative action plan to eliminate seasonal unemployment.	5 5
38.	Read the given paragraph and answer the questions. Due to a natural calamity, say drought, total production of food grains decreases. It creates a shortage of food in the affected areas. Due to shortage of food, the prices goes up. At the high prices, some people cannot afford to buy food. If such calamity happens in a very wide spread area or is stretched over a longer time period, it may cause a situation of starvation. A massive starvation might take a turn of famine. A Famine is characterised by wide spread deaths due to starvation and epidemics.  <b>Questions</b> Q1. What happens to food prices in areas affected by natural calamities? Q2. What is famine characterised by? Q3. How can a natural calamity like drought lead to a famine? Explain.	4 1 1 2





भारत- राजनैतिक  
INDIA-POLITICAL

