

**SPECTRA CLASSES**  
**SAMPLE PAPER (2024-25)**  
**CLASS 09 - SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Time Allowed :** 180 mins

**MM:** 80


**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A - From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Section - E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. 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).
8. 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.


<b>Section A</b>		
1	Which of the following is a Constitutional right? a) Right to Property b) Right to Equality c) Right to Freedom and Religion d) Cultural and Educational Right	<b>[1]</b>
2	Which scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status?	<b>[1]</b>

	<p>a) Aanpurna Ann Yojana</p> <p>b) Vocational streams</p> <p>c) Mid - day meal</p> <p>d) Navodaya Vidhyalay</p>																										
3	<p>Read the given table that shows some important features of PDS in India. Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of Scheme</th> <th>Year of introduction</th> <th>Coverage target group</th> <th>Latest Volume</th> <th>Issue Price (Rs per kg.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PDS</td> <td>Up to 1992</td> <td>Universal</td> <td>-</td> <td>Wheat: 2.34 Rice: 2.89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AAY</td> <td>2002</td> <td>Poorest of the poor</td> <td>35 kg of foodgrains</td> <td>Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>APS</td> <td>2000</td> <td>Indigent senior citizens</td> <td>10 kg of foodgrains</td> <td>Free</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Food Security Act (NFSA)</td> <td>2013</td> <td>Priority households</td> <td>5 kg per person per month</td> <td>Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00 Coarse grains: 1.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>[ <b>Source:</b> Economic Survey]</p> <p>What was the issue price of rice under APS?</p> <p>a) 1.00</p> <p>b) 3.00</p> <p>c) 0.00</p> <p>d) 2.00</p>	Name of Scheme	Year of introduction	Coverage target group	Latest Volume	Issue Price (Rs per kg.)	PDS	Up to 1992	Universal	-	Wheat: 2.34 Rice: 2.89	AAY	2002	Poorest of the poor	35 kg of foodgrains	Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00	APS	2000	Indigent senior citizens	10 kg of foodgrains	Free	National Food Security Act (NFSA)	2013	Priority households	5 kg per person per month	Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00 Coarse grains: 1.00	[1]
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4	<p>Which of the following exercises only nominal powers ?</p> <p>A. He is directly elected by the people.</p> <p>B. He/She is nominal executive.</p> <p>a) A is false but B is true</p> <p>b) Both A and B are true</p>	[1]																									

	<p>c) Both A and B are false</p> <p>d) A is true but B is false</p>	
5	<p>Which of the following was the State Secret Police?</p> <p>a) Gestapo</p> <p>b) Strom Troopers</p> <p>c) Criminal Police</p> <p>d) Security Services</p>	[1]
6	<p>Which one of the following is not a democratic country?</p> <p>a) India</p> <p>b) Mexico</p> <p>c) South Africa</p> <p>d) Sri Lanka</p>	[1]
7	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> In June, the tax - paying citizens of France assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court.</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> They vowed to limit the powers of the monarch.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true.</p>	[1]
8	<p>Tejpal Singh works as a peasant in the village. His income from agricultural production is very less. The money is not enough to sustain his family of six - that includes his wife and four children. His wife - Savita is unemployed and wishes to work for earning extra income. Recently, a new scheme has been launched in the village. Under the scheme, one - third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. This scheme helped Savita to get the job in the village. Name the scheme which helped Savita to get a job.</p> <p>a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.</p> <p>b) Antyodaya Anna Yozana</p> <p>c) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana</p> <p>d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana</p>	[1]

9	<p>They are usually attached to and required to assist Cabinet Ministers -</p> <p>a) Junior Ministers</p> <p>b) Minister of State</p> <p>c) Civil Servants</p> <p>d) Assistant Ministers</p>	[1]
10	<p>On the given map of France, A is marked as one of the port cities that prospered economically due to the flourishing slave trade. Identify it from the following options.</p>  <p>a) Brest</p> <p>b) Nantes</p> <p>c) Marseille</p> <p>d) Bordeaux</p>	[1]
11	<p>Which of the following is/are not function of the Election Commissioner of India ?</p> <p>A. EC takes decision on every aspect of conduct and control of elections.</p> <p>B. It implements the code of conduct.</p> <p>C. It issues election Manifesto.</p> <p>a) Only A</p> <p>b) Only A and B</p> <p>c) Only C</p> <p>d) Only B</p>	[1]
12	<p>Which one of the following is a demerit of democracy?</p>	[1]

	<p>a) Free and fair election</p> <p>b) Democracy leads to delays in decision making</p> <p>c) Equality</p> <p>d) Rule of law</p>	
13	<p>Arrange the following in correct sequence with respect to the period in which the event occurred:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fire Decree declared</li> <li>2. Second World War</li> <li>3. Enabling Act was passed</li> <li>4. Hitler became Chancellor of Germany</li> </ol> <p>a) ii, iv, i, iii</p> <p>b) i, iv, iii, ii</p> <p>c) i, ii, iii, iv</p> <p>d) ii, iv, iii, i</p>	[1]
14	<p><b>Read the information given below and select the correct option</b></p> <p>The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. Rights were established as 'natural and inalienable' rights, that is, they belonged to each human being by birth and could not be taken away. It was the duty of the state to protect each citizen's natural rights. With the help of given information, choose which of the following rights was not established as 'natural and inalienable' rights?</p> <p>a) Right to life</p> <p>b) Freedom of speech</p> <p>c) Freedom of opinion</p> <p>d) Right to constitutional remedies</p>	[1]
15	<p>Mention the article in which the Cultural and Educational Rights of the Indian Constitution are specified.</p> <p>a) Article 25 - 28</p> <p>b) Article 23 - 24</p> <p>c) Article 19 - 22</p>	[1]

	d) Article 29 - 30	
16	<p>On the given outline map of India, A is marked as the capital of one of the Union Territories of India. Identify it from the following options.</p>  <p>a) Pondicherry b) Daman c) Kavaratti d) Port Blair</p>	[1]
17	<p>Which one amongst the following rivers flows through a rift valley?</p> <p>a) Tungabhadra b) Krishna c) Tapi d) Mahanadi</p>	[1]
18	<p>Which group opposed privileges enjoyed by landowners and wealthy society?</p> <p>a) Conservatives b) Radicals c) Kulaks d) Liberals</p>	[1]
19	<p>Market activities involve</p> <p>a) Self - consumption b) Remuneration c) Food consumption</p>	[1]


	d) Government service	
20	In which one of the following state Tropic of Cancer does not pass through? a) Tripura b) Orissa c) Rajasthan d) Chhattisgarh	[1]
	<b>Section B</b>	
21	Classify the Himalayas on the basis of regions from the West to East.	[2]
22	How did countries like Japan become rich?  <b>OR</b> Mention any five characteristics of women workforce of India.	[2]
23	What do understand by political equality?	[2]
24	What is a 'famine'? Which states in India are affected by famines?	[2]
	<b>Section C</b>	
25	Explain the role of Public Distribution System in food security. Or How does PDS ensures food security in India? Or Mention major features of Public Distribution System in India.	[3]
26	Why were socialists active in the countryside? Give three reasons.  <b>OR</b> Explain the main objectives of the Russian Revolutionaries.	[3]
27	'Kerala state is densely populated'. Give reason.	[3]
28	How does electoral competition help the political parties and leaders to win the elections?	[3]
29	Write any three executive powers of The President?	[3]
	<b>Section D</b>	
30	How did the fall of Bastille prison become the immediate cause of French Revolution?	[5]



	<b>OR</b> What was Directory? Why was it removed from France?	
31	Differentiate between South West (S.W.) monsoons and North East (N.E.) monsoons.  <b>OR</b> Describe five characteristics/features of hotweather season in India.	[5]
32	Mention the peculiarities of literacy in India.  <b>OR</b> What is the impact of unemployment?	[5]
33	"Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible", explain.  <b>OR</b> Write a short note on the main features of the Preamble, of the Indian Constitution.	[5]
<b>Section E</b>		
34	<b>Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b>  All other coloured people were placed in between depending upon their external features. Hitler's racism borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection. Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions. We should bear in mind that Darwin never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection. However, his ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples.  1. Which race was at the top of the Nazi racial hierarchy? (1) 2. Who were <b>undesirables</b> for the Nazis? (1) 3. What steps did the Nazis take to establish a racial state after coming into power? (2)	[4]
35	<b>Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b>  The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world. India is the seventh - largest country in the world. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coastline of the mainland, including	[4]



	<p>Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshadweep, is 7,516.6 km. India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north, and northeast. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact, the east - west extent appears to be smaller than the north - south extent. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India passing through Mirzapur is taken as the standard time for the whole country. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the value of the Standard Meridian of India? (1)</li> <li>2. How far does the mainland's coastline extend, including the Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshadweep Islands? (1)</li> <li>3. What is the India's mainland latitudinal and longitudinal extent? (2)</li> </ol>	
36	<p><b>Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p>At the centre of the discussion on poverty is usually the concept of the <b>poverty line</b> . A common method used to measure poverty is based on income or consumption levels. A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given "minimum level" necessary to fulfill the basic needs. What is necessary to satisfy the basic needs is different at different times and in different countries. Therefore, the poverty line may vary with time and place. Each country uses an imaginary line that is considered appropriate for its existing level of development and its accepted minimum social norms. For example, a person not having a car in the United States may be considered poor. In India, owning a car is still considered a luxury. While determining the poverty line in India, a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc., are determined for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees. The present formula for food requirement while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement. Food items, such as cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, oil, sugar, etc., together provide these needed calories. The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas. For the year 2011 - 12, the poverty line for a person was fixed at ₹ 816 per month for rural areas and ₹ 1000 for urban areas. In the year 2011 - 12, a family of five members living in rural areas and earning less than about ₹ 4,080 per month will be below the poverty line. A similar family in the urban areas would need a minimum of ₹ 5,000 per month to meet their basic requirements. The poverty line is estimated periodically by conducting sample surveys. These surveys are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How is the poverty line calculated or estimated periodically? (1)</li> </ol>	[4]

	<p>2. Which factors are used to measure the poverty line? (1)</p> <p>3. What is the accepted average calorie requirement in rural areas? Why do rural areas have a higher calorie requirement than urban areas? (2)</p>	
	<b>Section F</b>	
37	<p>1. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them</p> <p>a. North - Eastern region not affected by the Great Fear.</p> <p>b. An axis power</p> <p>2. On the outline map of India locate and label <b>ANY THREE</b> of the following with suitable Symbols.</p> <p>a. The Vindhya - Mountain Range</p> <p>b. Kanha - National Park</p> <p>c. Dachigam - Wildlife Sanctuaries</p> <p>d. The Krishna - The Peninsular rivers</p> 	[5]