

SPECTRA PRACTICE PAPER (2025-26)

CLASS - IX

SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 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 - 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 few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. When did Hitler try to seize control of Bavaria and capture Berlin? [1]

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1932 | b) 1923 |
| c) 1920 | d) 1919 |

2. Read the information given below and select the correct option.

The peasants had to pay one-tenth of the agricultural produce as taxes to the church. Later it was abolished. What was it called? [1]

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| a) Direct Tax | b) Tithe |
| c) Taille | d) Livre |

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3. The Great Depression was a period of [1]

- a) Political Crisis b) Social Crisis
c) Global Crisis d) Economic Crisis

4. A special secret police was formed by Bolsheviks called: [1]

- a) Aurora b) Cheka
c) Duma d) Soviets

5. What was Guillotine? By whom and why was it used? [2]

OR

Who were the Jacobins? Write about it in three points.

6. Highlight the main events of October Revolution. [3]

OR

Highlight the ideology of Liberals?

7. What do you understand by the term Reign of Terror? [5]

OR

Describe the political and economic condition of France during the 18th century.

8. Read the given text and answer the following questions: [4]

'Good German' children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes.

Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine.

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- (i) Why did Hitler focus on controlling the children and youth?
- (ii) Name the organizations formed to infuse 'the spirit of National Socialism' among the German children and youth.
- (iii) What were the peculiar features of the Nazi worldview?

9. 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 [2]

A. The allied power country of the second world war

B. The central power country of the first world war



SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. A lake formed when a meandering river is cut off from the mainstream is known as: [1]

- a) Oxbow lake b) Lagoon Lake
- c) Glacial Lake d) Braided Lake

11. Name the country with the help of given clues:

i. It is one of the neighbouring countries of India.

ii. It lies in the South-east of India.

iii. It is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar. [1]

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- a) Maldives b) Nepal
c) Bhutan d) Srilanka

12. On the given physical map of India, A and B are two important northern ranges of the Himalayas. Identify them from the following options. [1]



- a) The Karakoram and The Zaskar Range b) The Vindhya range and The Satpura Range
c) The Aravalis and The Kailash Range d) The Satpura Range and The Zaskar Range

13. Name the latitude with the help of given information: [1]

- i. It is an imaginary line, at an angle of 23.50 degrees North from the Equator.
ii. It passes through the center of India.
iii. It divides India into almost two equal parts.

- a) Tropic of Cancer b) Arctic circle
c) Tropic of Capricorn d) Equator

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14. India has a land boundary of [1]

- a) 17,500 km b) 16,200 km
c) 15,200 km d) 20,000 km

15. Which one of the following lakes is a salt water lake? [1]

- a) Dal b) Gobind Sagar
c) Sambhar d) Wular

16. Describe Monsoon as an Unifying bond? [2]

17. Describe India's location with reference to her neighbors. [5]

OR

Explain factors affecting India's climate.

18. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]

The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km.

The plain being about 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad, is a densely populated

physiographic division. With a rich soil cover combined with an adequate water supply and

favourable climate it is agriculturally a productive part of India The Northern Plain is broadly

divided into three sections. The Western part of the Northern Plain is referred to as the Punjab Plains. Formed by the Indus and its tributaries, the larger part of this plain lies in Pakistan. The Indus and its tributaries - the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Satluj originate in the Himalaya. This section of the plain is dominated by the doabs. The Ganga plain extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers. It is spread over the states of North India, Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, partly Jharkhand and West Bengal to its East, particularly in Assam lies the

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Brahmaputra plain. The northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in its relief. It is not true. These vast plains also have diverse relief features. According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions. The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as bhabar. All the streams disappear in this bhabar belt. South of this belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as terai. This was a thickly forested region full of wildlife. The forests

have been cleared to create agricultural land and to settle migrants from Pakistan after partition.

- i. Why are the northern plains of India regarded as one of its most productive agricultural regions? (1)
- ii. How many regions exist in the northern plains, based on the different relief features? Name them. (1)
- iii. The interplay of which three major river systems has created the northern plain? (2)

19. On the outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable Symbols. [3]

I Any one of the following:

- i. The Krishna - The Peninsular rivers
- ii. Dachigam - Wildlife Sanctuaries

II Any two of the following:

- i. Kanha - National Park
- ii. The Vindhya - Mountain Range
- iii. K2 - Mountain Peaks

SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Read the statement and choose the correct answer. [1]

A. Lok Sabha is more powerful than the rajya Sabha

B. Both Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have equal power.

- a) Both A and B are false b) A is true but B is false
c) Both A and B are true d) A is false but B is true

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27. Write any five arguments against democracy. [5]

OR

How did Robert Mugabe's party ZANU PF violate the features of a democratically elected government? Mention any three methods adopted by the party.

28. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]

Despite all these difficulties, there was one big advantage for the makers of the Indian Constitution. Unlike South Africa, they did not have to create a consensus about what a

democratic India should look like. Much of this consensus had evolved during the freedom struggle. Our national movement was not merely a struggle against a foreign rule. It was also a struggle to rejuvenate our country and to transform our society and politics. There were sharp differences of opinion within the freedom struggle about the path India should take after

Independence. Such differences exist even today. Yet some basic ideas had come to be accepted by almost everyone. Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India. The resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like. Both these documents were committed to the inclusion of universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality and to protecting the rights of minorities in the constitution of independent India. Thus some basic values were accepted by all leaders much before the Constituent Assembly met to deliberate on the Constitution. The familiarity with political institutions of the colonial rule also helped develop an agreement over

the institutional design. The British rule had given voting rights only to a few. On that basis, the British had introduced very weak legislatures. Elections were held to Provincial Legislatures and Ministries all over British India. These were not fully democratic governments. But the experience gained by Indians in the working of the legislative institutions proved to be very useful for the country in setting up its own institutions and working in them. That is why the Indian constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like the Government of India Act. Years of thinking and deliberation on the framework of the constitution had another

benefit. Our leaders gained the confidence to learn from other countries, but on our own terms. Many of our leaders were inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution, the practice of parliamentary democracy in Britain, and the Bill of Rights in the US. The socialist revolution in Russia had inspired many Indians to think of shaping a system based on social and economic equality. Yet they were not simply imitating what others had done. At each step, they were questioning whether these things suited our country. All these factors contributed to the making of our Constitution.

- i. Mention one feature that was accepted by all the Indian leaders much before they sat down to make the Constitution. (1)
- ii. As per which government act were the 1937 elections of provincial legislatures in India held? (1)
- iii. How did the basic structure of the future Indian Constitution evolve? In which session of INC was it drafted? (2)

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SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Which of the following states achieved the highest growth rate in agriculture during the Green Revolution era? [1]

- a) Punjab and Bihar b) Punjab and Haryana
c) West Bengal and Haryana d) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

30. Find the odd one out from the following options [1]

- a. Rajni is call centre employee, Komal is Content creator, Juhee is Chartered Accountant, Manali is Doctor
b. Preeti is Baker, Ankita is Fashion designer, Prateek is basket weaver, Sunil is Builder
c. Kartik is Bank manager, Kalpana is Astronaut, Karan is Transporter, Kajal is Nurse
d. Deepika is event manager, Gaurav is Teacher, Rohit is Insurance Agent, Mohit is Online Tutor
a) Option (a) b) Option (d)
c) Option (c) d) Option (b)

31. Fill in the blank: [1]

States	Strategy adopted to remove poverty
Punjab	High agricultural growth rates
Kerala	?

- a) Public distribution of food grains b) Human resource development
c) Land reform measures d) Abolition of taxes

32. The household work done by women is not recognised in the . [1]

- a) Household Income b) National Income.
c) Gross Income d) Business Income

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33. Read the given table that shows some important features of PDS in India. Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following.

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

What was the issue price of rice under APS?

- a) 3.00 b) 0.00
c) 2.00 d) 1.00

34. 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 Swarogor Yojana
c) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana d) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana

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35. Which section of the population are prone to the food insecurity? [3]

36. Explain the term 'unemployment' in the context of India. [3]

37. Is it true that educated parents invest more heavily on their children's education and why? [3]

38. How poverty line is estimated in India? Explain. [5]

OR

What is poverty line? What are the calories and rupees fixed for rural and urban areas for measuring the poverty line?

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