



FACULTY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER(2019-20)
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS: IX

SUBJECT: HISTORY

1. The word livre stands for:1
 - a) Unit of currency in France
 - b) A tax to be paid directly to the state
 - c) A tax levied by the church
 - d) None of these
2. The Commune of farmers in Russia is known as:1
 - a) Soviets
 - b) Duma
 - c) Cossacks
 - d) Mir
3. The Great Depression was a period of : 1
 - a) Economic crisis
 - b) Political crisis
 - c) Global crisis
 - d) Social crisis
4. The German Parliament is known as: 1
 - a) National Parliament
 - b) German Legislature
 - c) Reichstag
 - d) German National Congress
5. Draw a list of the democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French revolution?3
6. Differentiate between the ideas of the Liberals and the Radicals in Europe. 5

Or

Mention the features of Socialism? 5

7. What were the reasons of the Great Depression on the US? 5

Or

Explain any five measures adopted by Hitler to establish dictatorship in Germany. 5

8. On a political outline Map of France locate and label the following places:
 - a) Paris
 - b) Marsailles
 - c) Ruffec



SAMPLE ANSWER KEY**1 mark Answer**

Answer to question no.1- Unit of currency in France.

3 mark Answer

Answer to question no. 5 - Some of the rights that we enjoy today originated from the French Revolution. Equality, Liberty and Fraternity which are the basic principles of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen declared by the French National Assembly in 1789.

The following are the democratic rights that we enjoy today which came into existence due to French Revolution: Right to Liberty is the power of doing anything which is not injurious to any other individual. Right to Equality is the birth right of every individual that prohibits any kind of discrimination. For example voting rights are given to all individuals regardless of gender, class, etc.

Fraternity implies peace and brotherhood among all individual living in a society. Freedom of expression one's opinion through speaking, printing or writing, and taking responsibility of the same if such Liberty is abused. Natural and inalienable rights such a right to life, freedom of speech and opinion, equality before law, etc are given to all citizens in Modern Nations.

5 marks answer**Answer to question no. 7-**

Five measures adopted by Hitler to establish a dictatorship in Germany were:

- President Hindenburg gave the highest position to Hitler in the Cabinet of Ministers. When Hitler acquired power he set out to dismantle the structure of democratic rule for example, the German Parliament mysteriously caught fire in February. The Fire Decree of 28th February 1933 indefinitely suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that had been guaranteed by the Weimar Constitution.

Then he turned on his arch enemies, the Communists most of whom were hurriedly packed off to the concentration camps. The repressions of the Communists were severe. However they were only one among the 52 types of victims persecuted by the Nazis.

On 3rd March 1933, the Enabling Act was passed which led to the establishment of the dictatorship in Germany. This made Hitler more powerful so he sidelined Parliament and started ruling on his own way. Except for the Nazi party, he banned all the political parties and trade unions. Hitler was able to completely establish dictatorship when he took complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.

Answer to question no. 8- Map work to be plotted on the map attached with the question paper.

SUBJECT:POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Inthe minority Russians find it difficult to get voting rights. (1)
a) Saudi Arabia b)Estonia c)Fiji d)UK
2. Which party led the freedom struggle in Zimbabwe and formed the government after independence? (1)
3. Which party used the slogan “Garibi Hatao” during its election campaign? (1)
4. The introduction to the Constitution giving insight of its basic principles is called a..... (1)
5. The minimum age of a candidate while filing electoral nomination is..... (1)
a) 22 b)18 c)25 d)35
6. What does EVM stands for? (1)
7. What challenges did the Indian Constitution drafters faced while drafting the constitution of India? (3)
8. “Democracy is best known for accommodating diversity.”Justify. (3)

Or

“Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.” Justify

- 9.What declarations does a candidate needs to make while filing nomination in an election? (3)
10. “Elections in India are free and fair .”Justify with valid arguments. (5)

Or

What are the challenges faced by the Election system in India? Explain.

SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY

1. Place through which the standard meridian passes 1
a. Lucknow. b. Mirzapur. c. Kanpur
2. The southern most latitude of India

a. 8 4'N. b. 6 45'N. c. 6'N

3. Plateau that marks the eastward extension of the Central Highlands

a. Malwa Plateau. b. Chota Nagpur Plateau. c. Karbi Anglong Plateau

4. In what ways are the Himalayas beneficial for India? 3

5. Compare the Ganga river system with that of the Godavari river system.3

6. Discuss the impact of altitude and distance from the sea on India's climate.3

7. How are monsoon winds generated? Discuss in detail .5

8. Discuss the role of rivers in a country's development. Cite suitable examples.5

9. Plot the following on the map.1×3=3

i. Mark two states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.

ii. Identify and name these hill ranges marked P and Q

iii. Draw the rivers:. a. Gandak. b. Mahanadi

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

1.capital gets exhausted in the due course of production.
(1)

a) Fixed b) Human c) Working d) Land as a

2.is the total production of a given piece of land in an agricultural year. (1)

3. What do you mean by educated unemployment?
(1)

4. Production of services is categorized under.....sector.
(1)

a) Tertiary b) Primary c) Secondary d) Quaternary

5. Explain the positive and negative impacts of Green Revolution.
(3)

6. 'Investment in human gives output as investment in fixed capital or land.'Justify (3)

Or

Mention certain steps taken by the government of India to enhance education and skill development of its population.

7. Name and explain some non-farming activities that is performed by the people of rural India. (5)

Or

Define unemployment. Explain in to how many categories it is classified.