

A.P BOARD (INTERNAL) EXAMINATION 2025-26
SUB:- SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class-IX

Time: 3 hrs

Max Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

1. Question paper comprise of six sections- **A, B, C, D, E, and F.**
2. There are **32** questions in the question paper. All the questions are compulsory.
3. **Section-A-** Question No. **1 to 15** are MCQ type questions of **1** mark each.
4. **Section- B** - Question No. **16 to 19** are very short answer questions of **3** marks each.

Answer of each question should not exceed 40 words.

5. **Section-C.** Question No. **20 to 23** are short answer questions of **3** marks each. Answer of each question should not exceed **60** words.
6. **Section -D-** Question No. **24 to 27** are case based type questions carrying **4** marks.
7. **Section -E-** Question no. **28 to 31** are descriptive type questions carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **100** words.
8. **Section -F-** Question number **32** is Map based questions with two parts, **32 (a)** from History (**2**) marks and **32 (b)** from Geography(**3**) marks.

SECTION-A

- Q1. When was slavery finally abolished in the French Colonies.
a. In 1842 b. In 1800 c. In 1804 d. 1850
- Q2. Arrange the following regional division of the Himalaya Sequences from West to East direction.
I. Kumaon Himalaya II. Nepal Himalaya III. Punjab Himalaya IV. Assam Himalaya
Codes
a) I, II, III, IV B) IV, III, II, I c) III, I, II, IV d) II, III, I, IV
- Q3. Which incident made Hitler furious?
a) German defeat in the first world war. b) The versailles treaty.
c) Great Depression. d) Both (a) & (b)
- Q4. Which of the following features of democracy is /are responsible to improve the quality of decision making.
a) Democracy is based on consultation and discussion making.
b) Democratic decision always involves many persons.
c) Decisions are taken after discussion and meetings.
d) None of the above.

- Q5. Consider the following statements associated with Palampur village and choose the correct option:
- a) In Palampur, about one-third of the 450 families are landless.
 - b) Fishing is the main production activity in Palampur.
 - c) Palampur is not well connected with neighbouring villages and towns.
 - d) In Palampur there is no medical facilities.

- Q6. Identify the forest with the help of the following features.
- a) These forest are found where the annual rainfall is between 200 to 70 cm.
 - b) These forest are more abundant variety of forests in India.
 - c) These forest are also called monsoon forests.
 - d) Trees of these forest shed their leaves for about 6 to 8 weeks in day summer.

Options:

- a) Tropical evergreen forest.
 - b) Tropical Deciduous Forest.
 - c) Moist Deciduous Forest.
 - d) Dry Deciduous Forest.
- Q7. Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is :
- I) To create Self-employment opportunities
 - II) To help educated Unemployed youths in rural areas and small towns.
 - III) To help in setting up small business and industries.
 - IV) To promote higher education.

Codes

- (a) Only I b) III and IV c) I, II, and III, d) Only II

- Q8. In which year did the Baster Rebellion take place?
- a) 1910 b) 1912 c) 1915 d) 1920

- Q9. Which of the following is the largest drainage basin of the world.

- a) Ganga Basin b) Bramaputra basin
- c) Nile Basin c) Amazon basin.

- Q10. Yellow card is issued to which group of people.

- a) Unemployed People b) People below poverty line.
- c) Rural People d) All of these.

- Q11. What does EVM stand for?

- a) Electronic Vending Machine. b) Electronic voting machine.
- c) Electronic voting machine d) Electoral volunteer Mechanism.

- Q12. India has which type of Climate?
a) Monsoon b) Oceanic c) Tundra d) Tropical savans.
- Q13. When did USSR socialism become a global face and world stature?
A. At the time of the outbreak of the second world war.
b. At the time first world war.
c. At the time of civil war.
d. None of the above.
- Q14. Population is an asset for the economy rather than a liability population can be turned into a productive asset by:
I. Investment in health care and well-being.
II. Education and skill development.
III. Economic and political participation.
IV. Social and political participation.
- Codes:**
a) only I, b) III and IV c) I and II d) all the above.
- Q15. Fundamental Rights are guaranteed against the actions of which of the following?
a. Legislatures c. Any government instituted by the government
c. Executives. d. All the above.

SECTION-B

- Q16. Name the various forms of the transport visible on the road from Palampur to Shahpur.
- Q17. How are members of the Council of Ministers appointed?
- Q18. What is the main medicinal use of the Sarpagandha Plant?
- Q19. Who were Mockingly called 'November Criminals' ?

SECTION-C

- Q20. Describe any three functions of Election Commission of India.
- Q21. What are the three dimensions of food Security?
- Q22. What do you mean by 'Census'. After how many years is it prepared in India?
- Q23. Who were the Banjaras and name any two states where they were found?

Case based question SECTION-D

- Q24. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows:

Under the shadow of the second world war, Germany had waged a genocidal war, which resulted in the mass murder of selected group of innocent civilian of Europe. The numbers of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish Civilian, 70,000 Germans who were considered mentally and physically

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MARKINF SCHEME

SECTION -A

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Q1.(c) | Q2. (c) | Q3. (d) | Q4 (d) | Q5. (a) | Q6. (b) |
| Q7.(c) | Q8. (a) | Q9. (b) | Q10. (b) | Q11. (b)(c) | Q12. (a) |
| Q13. (a) | Q14. (d) | Q15. (d) | | | |

SECTION-B

- Q16. Answer: Various forms of transport visible on the road from Palampur to Stanpur are :- Bullock Carts, Tongas, Bogeys, Motocycles, Jeeps, Tractors and Trucks.
- Q17. Ans: The members of council of Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- Q18. Ans: The main medicinal use of the Sarpagandha Plant is to treat high blood pressure.
- Q19. Ans: Those who supported the Weimar Republic mainly socialist, Catholics and Democrats were mockingly called the "November Criminals",

SECTION-C

- Q20. Ans: The three major functions of Election Commission of India are:
- Q21. Election Commission Takes decision on every aspects of conduct and control of elections.
- Q22. It implement the code of conduct and can punish any candidate or party that violates it.
- Q23. It control the government officers who are posted on the election duty.
- Q24. Ans: The three dimensions of food security are:
- i. Availability of food: It means food production within the country, food imports and the previous year's stock in government granaries.
 - ii. Accessibility :- It means food is within reach of every person.
 - iii. Affordability: It means individual have enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutrition food to meet his dietary food.
- Q22. Ans: A census is an official enumeration (numbering) of the population of a country which is done periodically. It provides with the number of people, their distribution, age-sex composition, occupational structure, literacy levels etc. In India it prepared after every 10 years.

Q23. Ans: Banjaras were nomadic people who used to move from one region to another in search of good pasture land for their cattle. They moved over long distances, selling plough cattle and other goods to villages. They were found in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

SECTION-D

Q24. Ans. I) (a) UK and France ii) (b) Nuremberg iii) (b) Goebbels iv) (a) 50,000 Jacobins.

Q25. Ans:

The East Flowing rivers	West Flowing rivers
i) The Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna major and Kaveri are the east following rivers Peninsular India.	i) The Narmada and the Tapi are the of west flowing rivers of the Peninsular India.
ii) These rivers drain in to the Bay of Bengal	ii) These river drain into the Arabian sea.
iii) These rivers form deltas on the east Coast.	iii) These rivers form estuaries on the west coast.
v) These rivers have a developed and large tributary system.	iv) These rivers are devoid of any developed Tributary system.

Q26. Ans: i) (d) The Governor ii) (c) the Parliament
iii) (c) Legislative Assembly, iv) (c) I, III, IV.

Q27. Ans : i) (d) It means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all time.
ii) (c) Accessibility iii) (b) Everyone get access to food iv) (a) Bengal Famine of 1943

SECTION-E

Q28. Ans: Some programme that have been developed for eradication of poverty in India are:

- 1) Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY): This programme was launched in 1993. It is aimed at providing self employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth in the rural and urban areas.
- 2) Rural Employment generation programme (REGP) : This programme was launched in 1995 . Aim of the programme is to create self -employment opportunities in rural and small towns.
- 3) Swabbajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY): This scheme was launched IN 1999. This Programme aims at bringing the rural Poor families above the poverty line.
- 4) Pradhan Mantri Geamodaya Yojana (PMGY): This programme was launched in 2000. Under this programme the central government providing additional assistance to the state governemtn for improving basic services in the villages. The

major basic programme service covered under this programme are primary health, Primary education, Rural shelter, Rural drinking water etc.

- 5) National Food for Work Programme (NFWP): This programme was launched in 2004. This programme is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual unskilled work. Under this scheme, food grains are provided free of cost to the state later this scheme was merged with NREGA.

Q29. Ans: In India, a national assembly of elected representative is called parliament. The major Powers and functions of parliament are:

~ The parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country. In India it makes laws on the subjects of unions list, concurrent list and in certain eases on state list.

~ The parliament can pass a resolution of no-confidence against the ministry and ask it to resign. Those who run the government can take decisions only so long as they enjoy support of the parliament.

~ The parliament controls all the money that government has, the government budget is passed in the parliament.

~ The parliament is the highest forum of decision and debate on the public issue and national policies.

~ The parliament can elect President, Vice President, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Vice Chairman of Rajya Sabha etc. It can also remove President, Vice President Judges of Supreme Court and high courts by passing resolution of impeachment against them.

Q30. Ans: In India apart from monsoon, the other sources of rainfall include:

Tropical cyclone bring heavy rainfall on the eastern coast of India.\

Rainfall might occur for a brief time due to the formation of connective clouds. This is mostly in the interior landmass.

~ Local water bodies create an impact on the pressure and wind system through evaporation causing rain to occur.

~ Dust storm also reduce the temperature, these bring cold breeze and light rainfall in Western India.

~ The Western disturbance coming from the west cause rainfall in the north -West of India during winter.

Q31. Ans: The causes for the empty treasury of France under Louis XVI were:

1. Long years of war: The seven years war (1756-63) and the revolutionary in America had drained the financial resources of France under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their Independence from Britain.

2. Debt Trap: The war ended more than a billion livres to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion livres. Leader who had given the state credit began to charge 10% interest on the existing loans.

3. Extravagant court: The extravagant court of France required huge amount of money for its maintenance.

4. Unfair taxation system: Taxes were levied only on third estate and exempted first and second estates who were rich.

5. Increasing expenditure: As the Lender increased rate of interest the French Government was obliged to spend an increasing percentage of its budget on interest payment alone.

Q32.

SECTION-F

- Ans: A (I) France (II) Russia
B (I) Jammu and Kashmir
(II) Odisha (III) Andhra Pradesh

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