SYNERGY SCHOLARS SOCIAL SCIENCE OLYMPIAD IX

SSSO – SYLLABUS & EXAMINATION FRAMEWORK

50 Marks | 60 Minutes | 5 Sections

1. SSSO GRADE IX – EXAMINATION FRAMEWORK

Subject / Area	Syllabus Coverage
HISTORY	The French Revolution; Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution; Nazism and the Rise of Hitler; Forest Society and Pastoralists in the Modern World
GEOGRAPHY	India – Physical Features and Climate; Drainage, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife; Population
POLITICAL SCIENCE	What is Democracy? Why Democracy?; Constitutional Design and Democratic Rights; Elections and Working of Institutions
ECONOMICS	The Story of Village Palampur; People as Resource; Poverty and Food Security in India
SYNERGY CHALLENGE	Integrated History, Geography, Political Science and Economics; reasoning; interpretation; HOTS; cross-disciplinary problem solving

TOTAL: 50 MARKS | DURATION: 60 MINUTES

3. GRADE IX SSSO SYLLABUS

HISTORY

Chapter 1 – The French Revolution
Chapter 2 – Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution
Chapter 3 – Nazism and the Rise of Hitler
Chapter 4 – Forest Society and Pastoralists in the Modern World

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 5 – India – Physical Features and Climate
Chapter 6 – Drainage, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife
Chapter 7 – Population

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter 8 – What is Democracy? Why Democracy?
Chapter 9 – Constitutional Design and Democratic Rights
Chapter 10 – Elections and Working of Institutions

ECONOMICS

Chapter 11 – The Story of Village Palampur
Chapter 12 – People as Resource
Chapter 13 – Poverty and Food Security in India

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GRADE IX – SSSO SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Sample Questions | 50 Marks | 60 Minutes

Questions are based on the Grade IX syllabus provided: History, Geography, Political Science, Economics and Synergy Challenge.

1. Which of the following events directly triggered the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789?

A. The execution of Louis XVI B. The storming of the Bastille

C. The rise of Napoleon Bonaparte D. The signing of the Treaty of Versailles

2. Which idea is most closely associated with socialist thinking in nineteenth-century Europe?

A. Concentration of wealth and property in the hands of a few
B. Greater economic equality and collective ownership of productive resources
C. Rule by hereditary monarchs without change D. Complete rejection of workers' rights

3. Which combination best explains why extremist politics gained support in Germany during the interwar period?

A. Political stability, economic prosperity and social harmony
B. Economic crisis, political instability and public dissatisfaction
C. Complete absence of unemployment and inflation
D. Strong democratic institutions with no political conflict

4. The Northern Plains of India have been formed by the interplay of which three major river systems?

A. Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra B. Godavari, Krishna, and Cauvery

C. Narmada, Tapi, and Mahanadi D. Yamuna, Ghaghara, and Gandak

5. A region receives abundant rainfall and supports dense forests with rich biodiversity. Which factor would most directly influence the type of natural vegetation found there?

A. Temperature and rainfall conditions B. Number of political parties

C. Electoral system D. Industrial ownership alone

6. Which mechanism is responsible for causing winter rainfall in the north-western parts of India?

A. Southwest Monsoon B. Retreating Monsoon

C. Western Disturbances D. Tropical Cyclones

7. A country regularly holds elections, but citizens cannot freely express opinions and opposition parties are not allowed to compete. Which democratic principle is most clearly missing?

A. Free and fair political participation B. Existence of a national boundary
C. Physical diversity D. Economic production

8. A farmer increases production by using better seeds, irrigation and modern farming methods on the same piece of land. Which concept is illustrated?

A. Multiple cropping and modern methods can raise productivity

B. Land becomes unnecessary for farming C. Production is possible without any inputs

D. Agriculture cannot use technology

9. **Statement 1:** The Green Revolution significantly increased wheat and rice production in India.

Statement 2: Continuous over-use of chemical fertilizers and groundwater extraction led to land degradation and falling water tables in farming regions.

Which is the most logical inference from the above statements?

A. Modern farming techniques must be completely abandoned in favor of traditional farming.

B. Agricultural expansion has no impact on environmental resources.

C. High yield productivity must be balanced with sustainable land and water management practices.

D. Chemical fertilizers cause no long-term harm to soil ecology.

Correct Answer: (C)

10. A rapidly growing city needs more jobs, housing and transport. At the same time, it faces pressure on

natural resources and public services. Which approach best applies ideas from Geography, Economics and Political Science together?

A. Focus only on economic growth B. Stop all development permanently

C. Plan development while considering resources, employment, public services, citizens' rights and democratic decision-making

D. Allow development without public participation

SAMPLE ANSWER KEY

1 – B	2 – B	3 – B	4 – A	5 – A	6 – C	7 – A	8 – A	9 – C	10 – C