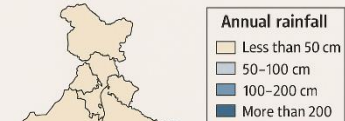
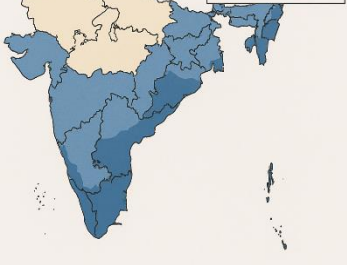


PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.3, BHOPAL (SHIFT-I)
CBT QUESTIONS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER-2025/CLASS-IX

Q.No.	TYPE OF QUESTION (REASONING/MCQ/	QUESTION	OPTION PROVIDED
1	MCQ	<p>"The monsoon is considered a unifying bond. It binds the whole country by providing water to set the agricultural activities in motion. The arrival of the monsoon in different parts of India is highly awaited and it influences the social and economic life of the people."</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Read the given excerpt and answer the following: How does the monsoon act as a unifying bond in India?</p>	a) It causes cyclones across all parts of India.
			b) It brings the same amount of rainfall to all regions at the same time.
			c) It marks the beginning of the agricultural season and impacts people's social and economic life across the country.
			d) It results in snowfall in the Himalayas which is important for rivers.
2	MCQ	<p>"The Indian Monsoon is influenced by various factors like the differential heating and cooling of land and water, the shift of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), the presence of high-pressure areas east of Madagascar, and the Tibetan plateau's role as a high-pressure cell during summer."</p> <p>Which of the following is NOT a factor that influences the Indian monsoon, as mentioned in the paragraph?</p>	a) Differential heating and cooling of land and water
			b) The presence of the ITCZ over India
			c) The high-pressure cell over the Tibetan Plateau
			d) Ocean currents near Antarctica

3	Assertion & Reasoning	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): The Himalayas help in making the Indian climate more tropical.</p> <p>Reason (R): They prevent the cold winds from Central Asia from entering India.</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>										
4	Matrix	<p>Match the columns correctly based on your understanding of Indian climate:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Column A</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Column B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A. South-West Monsoon</td> <td>1. Rainfall in Tamil Nadu (Oct-Dec)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Retreating Monsoon</td> <td>2. Burst of monsoon in Kerala (June)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Loo</td> <td>3. Hot, dry winds in North India</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Western Disturbances</td> <td>4. Winter rainfall in North-West India</td> </tr> </table>	Column A	Column B	A. South-West Monsoon	1. Rainfall in Tamil Nadu (Oct-Dec)	B. Retreating Monsoon	2. Burst of monsoon in Kerala (June)	C. Loo	3. Hot, dry winds in North India	D. Western Disturbances	4. Winter rainfall in North-West India	<p>a) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4</p> <p>b) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3</p> <p>c) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2</p> <p>d) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1</p>
Column A	Column B												
A. South-West Monsoon	1. Rainfall in Tamil Nadu (Oct-Dec)												
B. Retreating Monsoon	2. Burst of monsoon in Kerala (June)												
C. Loo	3. Hot, dry winds in North India												
D. Western Disturbances	4. Winter rainfall in North-West India												
			<p>a) western Rajasthan receives the highest rainfall in India.</p>										

5	Based on Map	 <p>Based on the distribution of the rainfall shown in the map, which of the following statement is correct?</p>	<p>b) Mawsynram is the driest place in India</p> <p>c) The Western Ghats receive the high rainfall due to orographic effect.</p> <p>d) Punjab and Harayana receive more rainfall than North-East India.</p>
6	Reasoning	Which of the following is an important reason for poverty in India?	<p>a) Lack of availability of foreign exchange</p> <p>b) Overdependence on agriculture and lack of employment opportunities</p> <p>c) Excessive government expenditure on subsidies</p> <p>d) Too many banks in rural areas</p>
7	Assertion & Reasoning	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Poverty in India has declined in terms of percentage</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>Assertion (A): Poverty in India has declined in terms of percentage but the number of poor people is still very large. Reason (R): The total population of India has been rising rapidly.</p>	<p>c) A is true, but R is false</p> <p>d) A is false, but R is true</p>																
8	Data Analysis	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">State</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Poverty Ratio(%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Odisha</td> <td style="text-align: right;">32.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bihar</td> <td style="text-align: right;">33.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Uttar Pradesh</td> <td style="text-align: right;">29.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kerala</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Himachal Pradesh</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tamil Nadu</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All India</td> <td style="text-align: right;">21.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: Planning Commission Report (NSSO 68th Round))</p> <p>Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the data provided?</p>	State	Poverty Ratio(%)	Odisha	32.6	Bihar	33.7	Uttar Pradesh	29.4	Kerala	7.1	Himachal Pradesh	11.3	Tamil Nadu	8.1	All India	21.9	<p>a) Southern states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu had significantly lower poverty ratios than the national average in 2011-12</p> <p>b) Odisha and Bihar had the lowest poverty ratios in India.</p> <p>c) Himachal Pradesh had a higher poverty ratio than Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>d) All Indian states had a poverty ratio below 20%.</p>
State	Poverty Ratio(%)																		
Odisha	32.6																		
Bihar	33.7																		
Uttar Pradesh	29.4																		
Kerala	7.1																		
Himachal Pradesh	11.3																		
Tamil Nadu	8.1																		
All India	21.9																		
9	Reasoning	<p>Why is poverty considered a serious challenge in India, even though the poverty ratio has declined over the years?</p>	<p>a) Because the number of rich people has increased rapidly</p> <p>b) Because poverty in India is caused only by laziness</p>																

			<p>c) Because a large number of people still live below the poverty line due to unemployment and unequal distribution of resources</p> <p>d) Because India doesn't receive foreign aid to remove poverty</p>
10	Reasoning	<p>Daniram is a 15-year-old boy living in a rural village. His family owns a small plot of land, has no regular employment, and struggles to afford two meals a day. Based on this scenario, what is the most likely cause of poverty in her household?</p>	<p>a) Increase in exports of agricultural goods</p> <p>b) Lack of access to modern healthcare facilities</p> <p>c) Lack of productive assets and employment opportunities</p> <p>d) Rising cost of internet services.</p>

Name of the Teacher: RAJESH DIXIT

School PM SHRI K V No.3, BHOPAL (S-1)

Working Mobile No. 8818800789

Whatsapp No. 8818800789

E-mail ID rajdixit123@gmail.com

{

CORRECT OPTION	EXPLANATION WITH REFERENCE/NCERT PAGE NO.	% OF STUDENTS ATTEMPTED
c	The monsoon affects the entire country's economy by initiating agricultural activities, replenishing water sources, and shaping daily life — hence it is termed a " UNIFYING BOND"	
d	Passage clearly mentions Land-sea temperature differences, ITCZ and Tibetan Plateau as factors. Ocean currents near Antarctica are not a listed factor affecting the Indian monsoon.	

a	Both are true , and the Himalayas act as a climatic barrier , protecting India from extreme cold.	
a	<p>A. South-West Monsoon → 2. Burst of monsoon in Kerala (June)</p> <p>B. Retreating Monsoon → 1. Rainfall in Tamil Nadu (Oct–Dec)</p> <p>C. Loo → 3. Hot, dry winds in North India (Summer)</p> <p>D. Western Disturbances → 4. Winter rainfall in North-West India</p>	

c	The Western Ghats receive the high rainfall due to orographic effect.	
b	Overdependence on agriculture, lack of productive employment opportunities, and unequal distribution of land and wealth as key causes of rural and urban poverty in India.	
a	While the poverty ratio has declined, India's total population has grown, so the	

a	<p>population has grown, so the absolute number of poor remains high.</p>	
a	<p>Kerala (7.1%) and Tamil Nadu (11.3%) had poverty levels well below the national average of 21.9%. Bihar and Odisha had among the highest poverty ratios. Himachal Pradesh (8.1%) was lower than Uttar Pradesh (29.4%).</p>	
c	<p>While the poverty ratio has declined, India's large population means millions still live in poverty. Causes include unemployment, low education, social discrimination, and unequal access to land and</p>	

	unequal access to land and wealth.	
c	Dhaniram's family shows classic signs of rural poverty due to the lack of assets (like land or capital) and irregular employment, which are key reasons for poverty as explained in the NCERT textbook.	