

**CBSE Class 09**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 6 (2019-20)**

---

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

---

**General Instructions:**

- i. The question paper has 35 questions in all.
  - ii. marks are indicated against each questions.
  - iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries 1 mark. Answer them as instructed.
  - iv. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
  - v. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
  - vi. Questions number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts - 35 a from History (2 marks) and 35b. from geography (4 marks).
- 

**Section A**

1. Match the following:

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| (a) Precedent | (i) The act of resisting authority      |
| (b) Impetus   | (ii) A force that moves something along |
| (c) Defiance  | (iii) A subject mentioned earlier       |
| (d) Heifers   | (iv) Young Cow                          |

2. Which ports owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade?

- a. Kandla and Marmagao
- b. Bordeaux and Nantes

c. Surat and Masullipattnam

d. Le Verdon and Provence

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



The above picture is of Massai community. Which of the following option is true regarding the community?

a. Maa-sai means 'My God'.

b. Maa-sai means 'My Citizen'.

c. Maa-sai means 'My People'.

d. Maa-sai means 'My Mother'.

4. What was a 'Manor'?

5. My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country.

a. Tajikistan

b. Nepal

c. Bhutan

d. Bangladesh

6. Fill in the blanks:

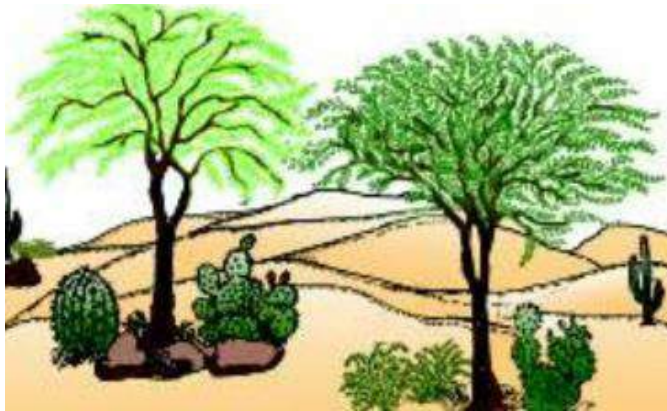
Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the Krishna Basin

| Krishna<br>Basin | Basin Area                                 | Origin | Total length in<br>kms |
|------------------|--|--------|------------------------|
|                  | Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. | (A)- ? | (B)- ?                 |

7. What is the density of population of Arunachal Pradesh?
8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

In Fiji, the electoral system is such that the vote of an Indian-Fijian has more value than that of an indigenous Fiji.

9.



Which of the following is not the feature of the given kind of vegetation?

- a. Trees are scattered and have long roots penetrating deep into the soil in order to get moisture.
  - b. This vegetation is spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm.
  - c. Leaves are mostly thick and small to minimize evaporation.
  - d. The stems are succulent to conserve water.
10. Fill in the blanks:

The normal tenure of Lok Sabha in India is \_\_\_\_\_ years.

**OR**

Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ are responsible for the execution of the policies of the government.

11. On the basis of what did the system of apartheid divide people?
12. From 1930, which country holds elections after every six years and which has never been under a military or dictator's rule?
13. Snake biting its tail to form a ring is a symbol of?
  - a. Freedom
  - b. Eternity
  - c. Authority
  - d. Knowledge
14. Fill in the blanks:

Wheat is grown in \_\_\_\_\_ season.
15. 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is a significant step towards providing education to all children in the age group:
  - a. 6-14 years
  - b. 5-10 years
  - c. 10-15 years
  - d. 5-14 years
16. Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ is a creation of value.

**OR**

Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ is an amount of something left over when requirements have been met. It is an excess of production or supply.

17. Identify the incorrect option:

- a. Brandis realised that a proper system had to be introduced to manage the forests.
- b. The British were worried that the use of forests by local people and the reckless felling of trees by traders would destroy forests.
- c. Britishers made him the first superintendent of Forests in India.
- d. Britishers decided to invite a German expert, Dietrich Brandis for advice.

18. Arrange the following in correct sequence with respect to the period in which the event occurred:

- i. Weimar Republic established
- ii. First World War begins
- iii. Adolf Hitler born in Austria
- iv. Treaty of Versailles

- a. iii, ii, i, iv
- b. ii, iv, i, iii
- c. iii, i, iv, ii
- d. iv, i, ii, iii

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Agriculture sector is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy

Reason (R): Around 60% of people of the nation are employed in the tertiary sector, contributing to 25% in GDP

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is correct but R is wrong
- d. A is wrong but R is correct.

20. Thirty-three year old Ram Saran works as a daily-wage laborer in a wheat flour mill in a rural area of Ranchi in Jharkhand. He manages to earn around Rs 1,500 a month when he finds employment, which is not often. The money is not enough to sustain his family of six- that includes his wife and four children aged between 12 years to six months. Ram Saran is unhealthy and not able to work efficiently as his intake of accepted average calorie requirement is very low. With respect to the above case analyze what is the standard accepted average calorie requirement.
- a. 2100 per month
  - b. 2400 per month
  - c. 2100 per day
  - d. 2400 per day

### **Section B**

21. Examine three reasons for the success of the socialist economy in post-revolution Russia.

**OR**

Mention any three after-effects of the Petrograd Revolution.

22. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming?

**OR**

Why were the Kalangs of Java known as a community of skilled forest cutters?

23. **Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

#### **Source A: France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic**

The situation in France continued to be tense during the following years. Although Louis XVI had signed the Constitution, he entered into secret negotiations with the King of Prussia. Rulers of other neighbouring countries too were worried by the developments in France and made plans to send troops to put down the events that

had been taking place there since the summer of 1789. Before this could happen, the National Assembly voted in April 1792 to declare war against Prussia and Austria. Thousands of volunteers thronged from the provinces to join the army. They saw this as a war of the people against kings and aristocracies all over Europe. Among the patriotic songs they sang was the Marseillaise, composed by the poet Roget de L'Isle. It was sung for the first time by volunteers from Marseilles as they marched into Paris and so got its name.

### **Source B: The Reign of Terror**

The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror. Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being enemies of the republic - ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods - were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. If the court found them guilty they were guillotined. The guillotine is a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded. It was named after Dr Guillotin who invented it.

### **Source C: Did Women have a Revolution?**

Women's struggle for equal political rights continued. During the Reign of Terror, the new government-issued laws ordering the closure of women's clubs and banning their political activities. Many prominent women were arrested and a number of them executed. Women's movements for voting rights and equal wages continued through the next two hundred years in many countries of the world. The fight for the vote was carried out through an international suffrage movement during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The example of the political activities of French women during the revolutionary years was kept alive as an inspiring memory. It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote.

### **Questions:**

- i. **Source A:** Name the national anthem of France.
- ii. **Source B:** Why the period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror?
- iii. **Source C:** How women were treated by Robespierre's Government?

24. How does altitude affect the climate of India?

**OR**

Will you interpret the climatic conditions, as the monsoon retreat?

25. Which basic values were accepted by all leaders before the Constituent Assembly met to form the constitution?

26. What do you know about Guantanamo Bay Prison?

27. Give an account of the inter-state disparities in poverty in India.

**OR**

What buffer norms are to be followed by the government?

28. Satpal is a farmer who owns a land. He is also an educated person. He sent his both children (a daughter and a son) to a city college for higher studies. For this purpose, he invests more heavily on his children's education. Why do educated parents like Satpal invest more heavily on their children's education? Give three reasons.

### **Section C**

29. Describe the reaction of the masses against Nazi barbarity.

**OR**

Explain how was the forest conservation carried out by the Asian and African countries in later phase.

30. **Read the extracts and answer the question that follows:**

The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the Himalayas northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2,400 Km. Their width varies from 400 Km in Kashmir to 150 Km in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern



half than those in the western half. The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northernmost range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

The folds of Great Himalayas are asymmetrical in nature. The core of this part of Himalayas is composed of granite. It is perennially snowing bound, and a number of glaciers descend from this range.

**Questions:**

- i. The Great or Inner Himalayas is also known as?
- ii. Give two features of the folds of Great Himalayas.
- iii. Give two features of the Inner Himalayas.

- 31. Can you assess the significance of forests to enhance the quality of environment? Justify the answer with suitable arguments.
- 32. What makes elections in India democratic? Explain.
- 33. Give any five functions of the Government.

**OR**

Why had the Mandal Commission become a debatable issue in India?

- 34. Explain the major limitations of Public Distribution System.
- 35.
  - i. 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
    - A. The city where the fortress-like prison was stormed.
    - B. Territories under German expansion.
  - ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
    - a. Pulicat - Lake
    - b. Mudumalai - Wildlife Sanctuaries
    - c. The state has the lowest density of population
    - d. Ranganthitto - Bird Sanctuaries



**CBSE Class 09**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 6 (2019-20)**

---

**Solution**

**Section A**

1. (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)

2. (b) Bordeaux and Nantes

**Explanation:** Port cities like Bordeaux and Nantes owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.

3. (c) Maa-sai means 'My People'.

**Explanation:** The title Maasai derives from the word Maa. Maa-sai means 'My People'.

4. Manor was an estate consisting of the lord's lands and his mansion.

5. (a) Tajikistan **Explanation:** Tajikistan doesn't share land boundary with India. So, my friend is hailing from Tajikistan.

6. A. Spring near Mahabaleshwar

B. 1400 km

7. 13 Persons per sq Km.

8. In Fiji, the electoral system is such that the vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian-Fijian.

9. (b) This vegetation is spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm.

**Explanation:**

i. Tropical Deciduous Forests These are the most widespread forests of India and spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm

ii. In regions with less than 70 cm of rainfall, the natural vegetation consists of thorny trees and bushes.

10. 5

**OR**

Political executives

11. On the basis of skin colour, the system of apartheid divided people.
12. From 1930, Mexico holds elections every six years and has never been under a military or dictator's rule.
13. (b) Eternity  
**Explanation:** Snake biting its tail to form a ring: Symbol of Eternity.
14. Winter
15. (a) 6-14 years **Explanation:** It aims to provide compulsory and free elementary education to all children between the age 6-14 years.
16. Production activity

**OR**

Surplus

17. (c) Britishers made him the first superintendent of Forests in India.  
**Explanation:** Britishers made him the first Inspector General of Forests in India.
18. (a) iii, ii, i, iv  
**Explanation:** iii. 1889 - Adolf Hitler born in Austria  
  
ii. 1914 - First World War begins  
i. 1918 - Weimar Republic established  
iv. 1919 - Treaty of Versailles
19. (c) A is correct but R is wrong  
**Explanation:** Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy because around 60% of the people of the nation are employed in primary sector, contributing to 25% in GDP.
20. (d) 2400 per day  
**Explanation:** The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per

person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas. Since, Ram saran lives in rural area hence his average calorie requirement is 2400 per day.

### **Section B**

**21. The reasons for the socialist economy in post-revolution Russia were:**

- i. The Bolsheviks nationalised industries and banks. A process of centralised planning was introduced. Officials assessed the condition of the economy and made the Five Year plans on its basis.
- ii. The government fixed all prices to promote industrial growth during the first two Five Year Plans. It led to economic growth and an increase in industrial production, with new industrial cities coming into being.
- iii. Stalin introduced a collectivisation programme, under which the peasants were forced to cultivate in collective farms (Kolkhoz) and the government fixed the prices of grains sold to it.

### **OR**

A. Army officials, landowners and industrialists were influential in the provincial government.

B. Soviets like Petrograd Soviet were set up everywhere.

C. Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia after exile.

D. Lenin put forward his three demands in April.

**22. A. Medium and large farmers produce a large surplus of crop.**

B. By selling this surplus crop in the market they earn income which can be used for investment.

C. They also have their own savings in the Banks.

### **OR**

The Kalangs of Java used shifting cultivation. They harvested teak. They were also skilled forest cutters. Without their expertise, it was difficult for the king of Java to build their palaces. They were so valuable to the king that in 1755 when the Mataram kingdom of Java split, the 6000 Kallang families were equally divided among the

two kingdoms. Thus, the Kalangs were regarded as the skilled forest cutter community.

23. i. **Source A:** The Marseillaise is the national anthem of France.
- ii. **Source B:** The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror because Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being enemies of the republic were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal.
- iii. **Source C:** During the Reign of Terror, the new government-issued laws ordering the closure of women's clubs and banning their political activities. Many prominent women were arrested and a number of them executed.
24. (i) India has mountains to the north which have an average height of about 6,000 metres. India also has a vast coastal area where the maximum elevation is about 30 metres.
- (ii) The Himalayas prevent the cold winds from Central Asia, from entering the subcontinent.
- (iii) It is due to these mountains that the Indian subcontinent experiences comparatively milder winters as compared to Central Asia.

**OR**

- A. The temperature rises and sky becomes clearer as the monsoon retreat.
- B. The days are warmer while the nights are cooler and pleasant.
- C. The land is still moist.
- D. The weather becomes oppressive during the day owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity. This is commonly known as 'October heat'. In the second half of October, the mercury begins to fall rapidly in northern India.
25. The basic values that were accepted by all leaders before the Constituent Assembly met to form the constitution were -
- a. the inclusion of universal adult franchise
- b. right to freedom and equality
- c. 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.

26. A. Guantanamo Bay is an area near Cuba.  
B. This area is controlled by the United States.  
C. About 600 people were secretly picked up by the US forces from all over the world and put in a prison in Guantanamo Bay, an area near Cuba controlled by American Navy.  
D. In most cases, the governments of their countries were not asked or even informed about their imprisonment.  
E. Families of prisoners, media or even UN representatives were not allowed to meet them.  
F. The US army arrested them, interrogated them and decided whether to keep them there or not.  
G. There was no trial before any magistrate in the US. Nor could these prisoners approach courts in their own country.
27. (i) States with poverty ratio more than the national average: Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh are the most poverty-ridden states of India. The poverty ratio in these states is much higher than the national average. Orissa and Bihar are the poorest states with poverty ratio of 47 and 43 respectively. Most of these states are facing rural as well as urban poverty.  
(ii) States with poverty ratio less than the national average: Recent studies show that in 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average. There has been a significant decline in poverty ratio in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal.  
(iii) States with low poverty ratio: States like Punjab, Haryana, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir have very low percentage of population living below the poverty line.

**OR**

- (i) There is a general consensus that high level of buffer stocks of food grains is very

undesirable and can be wasteful.

(ii) The storage of massive food stocks has been responsible for high carrying cost, in addition to wastage and deterioration in grain quality.

(iii) Freezing of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for a few years should be considered seriously. The rising MSP has raised the maintenance cost of procuring food grains by the government.

**28. Educated parents invest more heavily on their children's education because:**

- i. A child too with the investment made on his/her education can yield a higher return in the future in the form of higher-earning and greater contribution to society.
- ii. Educated parents realize the importance of education.
- iii. They are conscious of proper nutrition and hygiene.

**Section C**

**29. The reaction of the masses against Nazi barbarity were:**

- i. Many organisation and a large number of people actively resisted Nazi barbarity. They bravely faced police repression and death in this resistance.
- ii. Many Germans, who were passive onlookers and apathetic witnesses preferred to stay away as they were too scared to act, differ or protest.
- iii. Some historians observe that the Jewish showed no resistance against this barbaric act of theirs by the Nazis. In her book 'Third Reich of Dreams', Charlotte Beradt describes that the Jews began to believe in the Nazi stereotypes about them. The stereotypical images of Jews publicised in the Nazi press haunted them.
- iv. But there was some armed resistance from the Jews like the Warsaw Ghetto, Uprising of Spring 1943, Vilna Ghetto uprising, etc.

**OR**

(i) Conservation of forests rather than collecting timber became a more important goal.

(ii) The government realised that in order to meet this goal, the people who live near the forests must be involved.



(iii) In many cases, such as from Mizoram to Kerala, dense forests have survived only because villages protected them in 'sacred groves'.

(iv) Some villages have been patrolling their own forests, with each household taking it in turns, instead of leaving it to the forest guards.

(v) Local forest communities and environmentalists are thinking of different forms of forest management. Many movements like the 'Chipko Movement' were started to save trees from the ruthless cutting down for commercial purposes.

30. i. The Great or Inner Himalayas is also known as the 'Himadri'.

ii. **(Any two relevant points)**

a. The folds of Great Himalayas are asymmetrical in nature.

b. The core of this part of Himalayas is composed of granite.

c. It is perennially snowbound, and a number of glaciers descend from this range.

iii. Features of the Inner Himalayas:

a. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres.

b. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

31. A. Forests play a significant role to enhance the quality of environment as they are renewable resources.

B. Forests control soil erosion, modify local climate, regulate stream flow, support a variety of industries, provide livelihood for many communities.

C. Forests offer panoramic or scenic view of recreation.

D. It controls windforce and temperature and causes rainfall.

E. It provides humus to the soil and enhances the fertility of soil.

F. Forests provide shelter to wildlife.

32. (i) **An Independent Election Commission:** In our country, elections are conducted by an independent and a very powerful Election Commission (EC). It enjoys the same kind of independence that the judiciary enjoys. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. But once appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is not answerable to the President or the government. Even if the ruling party or the government does not like what the Commission does, it is virtually impossible for it to remove the CEC.

(ii) **Popular Participation:** In India, the poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and the privileged sections. This is in contrast to western democracies. For example, in the United States of America, poor people, African-Americans and Hispanics vote much less than the rich and the white people.

(iii) **Acceptance of election outcome:** The outcome of India's elections speaks for itself. The ruling parties routinely lose elections in India, both at the national and the state levels. In fact, in every two out of the three, elections held in the last fifteen years, the ruling party lost the power.

33. A. The Government is responsible for ensuring security to the citizens and providing facilities for education and health to all.
- B. It collects taxes and spends money and rose on administration, defense and development programmes.
- C. The Government takes decision and makes rules and regulations for proper administration.
- D. If any dispute arises on these decisions or in their implementation, there is Government who determine what is wrong and what is right.
- E. Government also imparts the duties and decides the jurisdiction of different institutions of the Government.

**OR**

(i) The newspapers and magazines were full of different views and opinions on this issue.

(ii) It led to widespread protests and counter-protests, some of which were violent.

(iii) People reacted strongly because this decision affected thousands of job opportunities.

(iv) Some felt that the existence of inequalities among people of different castes in India necessitated job reservations.

(v) Others were of the view that this was unfair as it would deny equality of opportunity to those who did not belong to a backward community.

(vi) Some felt that this would hamper national unity.

34. (i) **Stock higher than buffer norms:** The actual stock has always remained higher

than the buffer. There is a general consensus that high level of buffer stocks of food-grains is very undesirable and can be wasteful. The storage of massive food stocks has been responsible for high carrying costs, in addition to wastage and deterioration in grain quality.

**(ii) High burden on the economy:** The Minimum Support Price for food grains has risen very sharply in the recent years leading to a very high burden on state exchequer.

**(iii) Threat to sustainability of agriculture:** The intensive utilization of water in the cultivation of rice has also led to environmental degradation and fall in the water level, threatening the sustainability of the agricultural development in many states.

**(iv) Marked ineffectiveness:** Another major area of concern is the marked ineffectiveness of PDS, which is apparent from the fact that the average consumption of PDS grain at the all-India level is only 1 kg per person per month. The average consumption figure is as low as less than 300 gm per person per month in the states of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

**(v) Corrupt dealers:** PDS dealers are sometimes found resorting to malpractices like diverting the grains to open market to get better margin, selling poor quality grains at ration shops, irregular opening of the shops, etc. It is common to find that ration shops regularly have unsold stocks of poor quality grains left.

35. i. A. Paris  
B. Czechoslovakia  
ii.

# India

