

CBSE Class 09
Social Science
Sample Paper 13 (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).
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Section A

1. Match the following:

(a) 1755	(i) Enactment of Indian Forest Act
(b) 1770	(ii) British appointed General Dietrich Brandis
(c) 1864	(iii) The Kalanga rose in rebellion against the Dutch
(d) 1865	(iv) The Mataram kingdom of Java split into two kingdoms

2. Which of the following was not the reason of subsistence crisis?

- a. Drought or hail reduced the harvest
- b. The rapid increase in the demand for food grains

- c. Worker's wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices
- d. Occurrence of a great famine

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



Which of the following option is true regarding the above picture?

- a. A camel fair at Pushkar.
 - b. A camel fair at Udaipur.
 - c. A camel fair at Rann of Kutch.
 - d. A camel fair at Balotra.
4. Who was Rousseau?
5. Maldives Islands are situated to the _____ of the Lakshadweep Islands.
- a. West
 - b. East
 - c. South
 - d. North
6. Fill in the blanks:

Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the Brahmaputra River System

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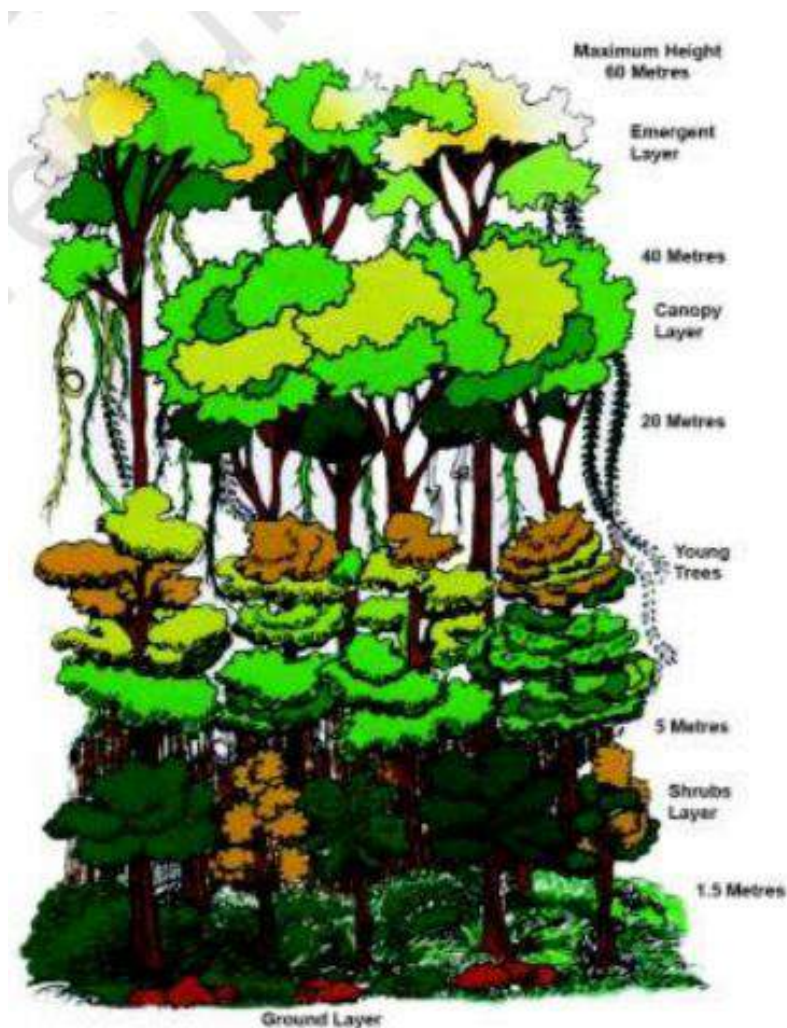
Brahmaputra River	Place where it takes U-turn	Origin	Name of this river in Tibet
	Namcha Barwa	(A)- ?	(B)- ?

7. Almost 50% of India's population lives in five states. Name them.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Robert Mugabe overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the **Chief Executive** of the country.

9.



The given picture shows what kind of vegetation?

- a. Montane Forests
- b. Tropical Evergreen Forests

- c. Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs
- d. Tropical Deciduous Forests

10. Fill in the blanks:

_____ is the real executive of the Indian Union.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

The _____ exercises more powers in money matters.

11. What was 'Constituent Assembly'?

12. What happened after passing legal framework order?

13. 'Directory' means:

- a. An executive made up of five members
- b. Addresses of the Legislative Council
- c. List of names
- d. Formed by the military dictator

14. Fill in the blanks:

Investment in human capital will provide higher _____ and _____.

15. When people appear to be employed, this kind of unemployment is called:

- a. Seasonal unemployment
- b. Disguised unemployment
- c. Educated unemployment
- d. All of these

16. Fill in the blanks:

_____ means growing more than one crop on the same piece of land in a year.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

The amount of crop produced in a given piece of land during a single season is known as _____.

17. Identify incorrect option:

- a. Around 1890, Surontiko Samin began questioning state ownership of the forest.
- b. The Saminists protested by lying down on their land when the Dutch came to survey it.
- c. Surontiko Samin resided in Bastar village.
- d. Samin argued that the state had not created the wind, water, earth and wood, so it could not own it.

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

- i. Germany pulls out of League of Nation
- ii. The situation of Hyperinflation in Germany
- iii. Nazi youth League established
- iv. Hitler joins the German Worker's Party

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

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): Educated parents do not want to invest more in the education of their children.

Reason (R): Educated children can contribute to the economic growth of the country by making greater use of the available natural resources.

- 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. Tejpal Singh works as a peasant in the village. His income from agricultural production is very less. The money is not enough to sustain his family of six-that includes his wife and four children. His wife- Savita is unemployed and wishes to work for earning extra income. Recently, a new scheme has been launched in the village. Under the scheme, one-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. This scheme helped Savita to get the job in the village. Name the scheme which helped Savita to get a job.

- a. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
- b. Antyodaya Anna Yojana
- c. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana
- d. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

Section B

21. Describe the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels about the capitalists.

OR

Write about the impact of Russian Revolution in India.

22. How is multiple cropping practised in Palampur?

OR

Under colonial rule why did the hunting increased to large scale so that various species became almost extinct?

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

Source A: The Revolution and Everyday Life

Freedom of the press also meant that opposing views of events could be expressed.

Each side sought to convince the others of its position through the medium of print. Plays, songs, and festive processions attracted large numbers of people. This was one way they could grasp and identify with ideas such as liberty or justice that political philosophers wrote about at length in texts which only a handful of educated people could read.

Source B: France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic

Although Louis XVI had signed the Constitution, he entered into secret negotiations with the King of Prussia. Rulers of other neighboring 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. It was sung for the first time by volunteers from Marseilles as they marched into Paris and so got its name.

Source C: The Outbreak of the Revolution

While the National Assembly was busy at Versailles drafting a constitution, the rest of France seethed with turmoil. A severe winter had meant a bad harvest; the price of bread rose, often bakers exploited the situation and hoarded supplies. After spending hours in long queues at the bakery, crowds of angry women stormed into the shops. At the same time, the king ordered troops to move into Paris. On 14 July, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille.

Questions:

- i. **Source A:** What was the significance of freedom of the press?
 - ii. **Source B:** Who composed Marseillaise?
 - iii. **Source C:** What was the impact of severe winter?
24. Differentiate between climate and weather.

OR

Why does Mawsynram gets the heaviest rainfall in the world?

25. What compromise was made by black majority in South Africa?

26. Why are rights important?
27. Write a short note on SGSY.

OR

How are food insecure people disproportionately large in some regions of the country?

28. Distinguish between physical and human capital.

Section C

29. Describe the impact of Nazism on the domestic and foreign policy of Germany.

OR

Discuss how the forest Acts have affected the lives of foresters and villagers.

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

The Lakshadweep Islands group lies close to the Malabar coast of Kerala. This group of islands is composed of small coral islands. Earlier they were known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive. In 1973 these were named Lakshadweep. It covers a small area of 32 sq km. Kavaratti Island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep. This island group has a great diversity of flora and fauna. The Pitti island, which is uninhabited, has a bird sanctuary.

Coral polyps are short-lived microscopic organisms, which live in colonies. They flourish in shallow, mud-free and warm waters. They secrete calcium carbonate. The coral secretion and their skeletons form coral deposits in the form of reefs: they are mainly of three kinds: barrier reef, fringing reef and atolls. The Great Barrier Reef of Australia is a good example of the first kind of coral reefs. Atolls are circular or horse-shoe shaped coral reefs.

The elongated chain of islands is located in the Bay of Bengal extending from north to south. These are Andaman and Nicobar islands. They are bigger in size and are more numerous and scattered. The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories – The Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south. It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains. These island groups

are of great strategic importance for the country. There is great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands too. These islands lie close to equator and experience equatorial climate and have thick forest cover.

Questions:

- i. Name the island group of India having a Coral origin?
- ii. In which habitat the Coral polyps flourish? Where is such habitat found?
- iii. Write any two features of an elongated chain of islands.

31. "Every species has a role to play in the ecosystem". Elaborate the statement.

32. Write about Voters List.

33. Compare both the houses of Indian Parliament in five points.

OR

Why do we need institutions for governing a country?

34. Which are the people who are prone to food insecurity in India?

35. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify then and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
- A. The allied power country of the second world war
 - B. The central power country of the first world war
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Chhatta Nagpur Plateau - Plateau
 - b. Konkan - Coastal Plains
 - c. Tropical Evergreen Forest - Vegetation Type
 - d. c- Bird Sanctuaries



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Solution

Section A

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

2. (d) Occurrence of a great famine

Explanation: Occurrence of a great famine was not the reason of subsistence crisis

3. (d) A camel fair at Balotra.

Explanation: The given picture is of a camel fair at Balotra in western Rajasthan.

Camel herders come to the fair to sell and buy camels. The Maru Raikas also display their expertise in training their camels. Horses from Gujarat are also brought for sale at this fair.

4. Rousseau was a French philosopher who carried the idea of Locke forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. He also wrote a book named 'Social Contract'.

5. (c) South

Explanation: Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands.

6. A. In Tibet east of Mansarowar lake

B. Tsang Po

7. Almost 50% of India's population lives in the five states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

8. General Pervez Musharraf overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country.

9. (b) Tropical Evergreen Forests

Explanation: The given picture is of Tropical Evergreen Forests

10. Prime Minister

OR

Lok Sabha

11. The drafting of the Indian constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly. Dr Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly.
12. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and state assemblies. Representatives were elected by people and also exercised some powers.
13. (a) An executive made up of five members **Explanation:** A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society. It provided for two elected legislative councils. These then appointed a Directory, an executive made up of five members.
14. Income, Production
15. (b) Disguised unemployment **Explanation:** In this situation more people are engaged in work than required. They all appear to be employed. It is also called Hidden unemployment.
16. Multiple cropping

OR

Yield

17. (c) Surontiko Samin resided in Bastar village.
Explanation: Surontiko Samin resided in Randublatung village.
18. (a) iv, iii, ii, i
Explanation: iv. 1919, Hitler joins the German Worker's Party

iii. 1922, Nazi youth League established
ii. 1923, Situation of Hyperinflation in Germany
i. 1933, Germany pulls out of League of Nation
19. (d) A is wrong but R is correct.
Explanation: Educated parents want to invest more in the education of the children

because educated children can contribute to the economic growth of the country by making greater use of the available natural resources.

20. (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women.

Section B

21. Karl Marx and Freidrich Engels gave a clear idea about how society should be structured in socialism. They argued that industrial society was capitalist. Capitalist owned that capital invested in factories. They accumulated wealth by the profit produced by the workers. Workers were not getting any profit made by themselves. Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, the workers had to overthrow capitalism. Workers might stop the rule of private property. They had to construct a socialist society where all property was socially controlled. Both Marx and Engels believed that workers would triumph in their conflict with the capitalist.

OR

A. Among those the Russian Revolution inspired were many Indians.

B. Several attended the communist University.

C. By the mid-1920s the Communist Party was formed in India.

D. Important Indian political and cultural figures took an interest in the Soviet experiment and visited Russia, among them Jawaharlal Nehru and Rabindranath Tagore, who wrote about Soviet Socialism.

22. All land is cultivated in Palampur. No land is left vacant. During the rainy season (kharif) farmers grow jowar and bajra. These plants are used as cattle feed. It is followed by cultivation of potato between October and December. In the winter season (rabi) fields are sown with wheat. From the wheat produced, farmers keep enough wheat for family's consumption and sell the surplus wheat in the market at Raiganj. A part of the land area is also devoted to sugarcane which is harvested once every year. Sugarcane in its raw form, or as jaggery, is sold to traders in Shahpur.

OR

- A. The British saw large animals as signs of a wild, primitive and savage society.
- B. They believed that by killing dangerous animals the British would civilize India.
- C. They gave rewards for killing of tigers, the wolves and other dangerous animals on the ground that they posed threat to cultivation.

23. i. **Source A:** Freedom of the press also meant that opposing views of events could be expressed. Each side sought to convince the others of its position through the medium of print.
- ii. **Source B:** Marseillaise was composed by the poet Roget de L'Isle.
- iii. **Source C:** A severe winter had meant a bad harvest; the price of bread rose, often bakers exploited the situation and hoarded supplies.

24.

Climate	Weather
1. It refers to the sum total of the weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time.	1.It refers to the state of atmosphere over an area at any point of time.
2.Example : Monsoon, equatorial desert, cold climate etc	2.Example: Cloudy, windy, dry, wet weather

The elements of weather and climate are the same.i.e. temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity and precipitation.

OR

Mawsynmar is the rainiest place of the world with an average annual rainfall of 1140 cms. A. Mawsynram is located at 25°18' N and 91°35' E in the state of Meghalaya.It is located in the southern slopes of khasi hills (meghalaya) at a height of 1500 metre above the sea level . A.

B. It is 16 km west of Chiraapunji. It gets the heaviest rainfall in the world.

C. The warm moist air coming from the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon is forced to rain here due to the Khasi hills.

D. The Khasi hills forced the rain-bearing winds to rainfall here.

25. A. After long negotiations, the whites and the blacks agreed to a compromise.

B. The whites agreed to the principle of majority rule and that of one person one vote.

C. They also agreed to accept some basic rights for the poor and the workers.

D. The blacks agreed that majority rule would not be absolute.

E. They agreed that the majority would not take away the property of the white minority.

F. This compromise was not easy. But both parties drafted a constitution keeping in mind each others' interests.

26. i. Rights are important because they help individuals live happily, and without fear in a country.
- ii. Rights protect minority against majority section of the society. Rights are guarantees which can be used when things go wrong. Things may go wrong when some citizens may wish to take away the rights of others. This usually happens when those in majority want to dominate those in minority. The government should protect the citizens' rights in such a situation.
- iii. Rights help build and sustain a democracy.
27. A. It stands for Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yozana.
- B. It was launched in 1999.
- C. The program aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

OR

(i) There are some states which are economically backward states with high incidence of poverty.

(ii) These are the tribal and remote areas, and regions more prone to natural disasters, etc.

(iii) In fact, the states of UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, parts of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra account for the largest number of food insecure people in the country.

28. **Physical Capital:** It includes the variety of inputs required at all stages of production

activity. This includes fixed capital in the form of machinery, land, and building, and working capital in the form of raw materials, cash in hand etc.

Human Capital: It is the stock of competencies, knowledge, social and personality attributes, including creativity embodied in the ability to perform labour so as to produce economic value. Here, it refers to the persons performing the economic activity labourers knowledgeable persons and others involved in the activity.

Section C

29. Nazi impact on domestic policies of Germany was-

- i. Hitler indefinitely suspended civil rights like freedom of speech, press, and assembly and ruled by decree without going to the German Parliament, Reichstag.
- ii. All political parties and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi Party and its affiliates. Hitler now had complete control over the economy, media, army, and judiciary.
- iii. Special surveillance and security forces were created to control and order society.

Nazi impact on Germany's foreign policy was-

- i. It pulled Germany pulled out of the League of Nations in 1933.
- ii. They reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936, which was demilitarized by Germany after they were defeated in the First World War. He integrated Austria and Germany (1938) under the slogan, One people, One Empire, and One leader.
- iii. They occupied the Sudetenland province of Czechoslovakia and later took over the whole country.

OR

(i) Various restriction: The Forest Act meant severe hardship for villagers across the country. After the Act, all their houses, grazing their cattle, collecting fruits and roots, hunting and fishing became illegal.

(ii) Impact on cultivation: Shifting cultivation was the most common cultivation practiced by the people. But this was banned because European foresters regarded this harmful for the forests.

(iii) Displacement of the people: To Protect the forests, the Europeans started

displacing villagers without any notice or compensation.

(iv) Various taxes: The Europeans started imposing heavy taxes on the forest people.

(v) Loss of livelihood: The Europeans started giving large European trading firms, the sole right to trade in the forest. Grazing and hunting by local people were restricted.

In the process, many pastoralists and nomadic communities lost their livelihood.

30. i. The Lakshadweep Islands.

ii. Coral polyps flourish in a habitat consisting of shallow water, which does not have mud. This kind of habitat is found in Lakshadweep islands.

iii. Features of an elongated chain of islands are: **(Any two relevant points)**

a. It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains.

b. These island groups are of great strategic importance for the country.

c. There is a great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands too.

d. These islands lie close to the equator and experience equatorial climate and have thick forest cover.

31. An ecosystem comprises of all the plants and animals in an area which are interdependent and interrelated to each other in their physical environment.

Ecosystems have evolved over a period of thousand years.

Some examples of interlinking are:

i. Many insects help in pollination of crops and fruit trees. Some insects exert biological control on such insects which are harmful.

ii. Carnivorous animals kill herbivorous animals for food and herbivorous animals consume plants for food.

iii. Decomposers like fungi and bacteria make the soil fertile with humus by decomposing dead animals and plants thereby enabling the plants to grow properly.

iv. Lichens and earthworms also play an important role in soil formation. Such examples of interlinking show that every species has a specific role to play in the ecosystem.

32. A. Once the constituencies are decided the next step is to decide who can and who cannot vote.

- B. This decision cannot be left to anyone till the last day.
- C. In a democratic election, the list of those who are eligible to vote to prepared much before the election and give to everyone.
- D. This list is officially called Electoral Roll or Voters List.
- E. Voter's list is updated from time to time to include the new voters and delete those who may have left the area or may have died.

33. A. The Rajya Sabha has strength of 250 members; whereas the Lok Sabha has 543 members.
- B. The Rajya Sabha can introduce only ordinary bill, whereas Lok Sabha can introduce both ordinary and money bill.
 - C. Regarding to any bill Rajya Sabha has only recommending power. Its suggestion is not binding on the Lok Sabha.
 - D. The Rajya Sabha has no control over Council of Ministers; whereas the Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers by exercising No-Confidence Motion.
 - E. In case of any joint meeting of both the houses, it is the Chairperson of the Lok Sabha who presides over the meeting.

OR

- A. The institutions are 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 institutions take decision and makes rules and regulations for proper administration.
 - D. If any dispute arises on these decisions or in their implementation, there are institutions who determine what is wrong and what is right.
 - E. Institutions also impart the duties and decide the jurisdiction of different bodies of government.
34. (i) **Food insecure in rural areas:** Although a large section of people suffer from food and nutrition insecurity in India, the worst affected groups are landless people with little or no land to depend upon, traditional artisans, providers of traditional services,

petty self-employed workers and destitute including beggars.

(ii) **Food insecure in urban areas:** In the urban areas, the food-insecure families are those whose working members are generally employed in ill-paid occupations and casual labour market. These workers are largely engaged in seasonal activities and are paid very low wages that just ensure bare survival.

(iii) **Social composition and food insecurity:** The social composition along with the inability to buy food also plays a role in food insecurity. The SCs, STs and some sections of the OBCs (lower castes among them) who have either poor land-based or very low land productivity are prone to food insecurity.

(iv) **Migrants and people affected by natural disasters:** The people affected by natural disasters, who have to migrate to other areas in search of work, are also among the most food-insecure people.

(v) **Food insecurity within a family:** A high incidence of malnutrition prevails among women. This is a matter of serious concern as it puts even the unborn baby at the risk of malnutrition. A large proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers and children under the age of 5 years constitute an important segment of the food insecure population.

35. i. A. USA
B. Turkey
ii.

India

