
CBSE Sample Paper-01
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –II
Class – IX Social Science

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 90

General Instructions:

- a) The question paper has 30 questions. All Questions are compulsory.
 - b) Question numbers 1-8 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries one each.
 - c) Question numbers 9-20 are three marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
 - d) Question numbers 21-26 are five marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words.
 - e) Question number 27 and 28 are based on map questions of three marks each.
 - f) Question numbers 29-30 are OPEN TEXT ASSESSMENT BASED.
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1. Name the plants whose leaves are used for making Bidies?

OR

Name the area where the Gaddi shepherded of Himachal Pradesh spend their summers?

OR

In which region of England a threshing machine was destroyed by labourers on the night of 28 August 1830?

- 2. In which regions the mangrove forests found?
- 3. Name the political party to which Devi Lal belongs.
- 4. By which name the legislature of America is called?
- 5. Name the non democratic ruler of Poland?
- 6. What does the food security imply?
- 7. What was the production of rice in the province of Bengal in year 1939?
- 8. Who released a special stamp entitled 'wheat Revolution' in July 1968?
- 9. Elaborate the main features of Lakota Tribe of North America?

OR

Which conditions are responsible for the death of pastoral animals in the semi-arid regions of South Africa?

OR

How the Government of England reacted against the Captain Swing Movement?

- 10. What were the reasons behind the shape of the cricket bat, in the shape of hockey stick till the eighteenth century?

OR

State any three reasons why khadi was important to Mahatma Gandhi?

- 11. 'Cricket's connections with rural past can be seen in the length of a test match'. Justify the statement.

OR

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- Who was Jnanadanandini Devi? How did the Brahmika sari come into being?
12. India lies in which climatic region? Explain.
 13. Can you list out the range of animals survive in extreme cold of the Himalayan Harbour?
 14. How would you summarize the problems faced by the poor population of India?
 15. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India? What powers are exercised by Election Commission of India?
 16. How the president of United States of America gets elected and what is his position in his country?
 17. Explain any three different Rights recognized by International Covenant.
 18. What was the declaration of World Earth Summit of 1995?
 19. How is food security affected during a calamity?
 20. Explain the adverse impact upon supply of food grains during disaster. Write any three points.
 21. How forest products are useful for Tribal people? Explain with examples?

OR

Explain the traditional authorities of the Elders and Warriors of the Massai Society?

OR

"To some war brings devastation and to some war provides opportunities." In the light of above statement, what do you think how did the war between France and England affected people in England in 18th century?

Answer:

22. How the packer's circus was given the idea to the whole world to earn money through Television?

OR

How the caste system of India played the similar role to sumptuary Laws of Europe? Explain.

23. How far it is correct to say that both the pressure and the wind conditions over India are unique? What information would you use to support your answer?
24. Can you assess the significance of forests to enhance the quality of environment? Justify the answer with suitable arguments.
25. How the system of declaration is made the Election process more sound and informative?
26. How the US Government violated the rights of prisoners at Guantanamo Bay?
- 27.1 on the given political map locate and label the following with appropriate symbol.

- A. Jagdalpur
- B. Konta
- C. Bailadiala Hills



OR

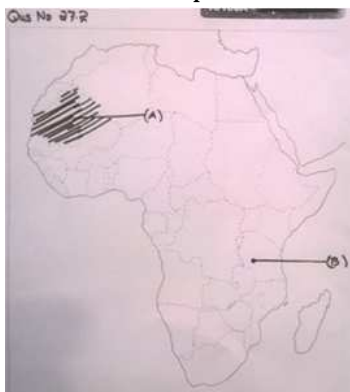
27.2 (a) two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map

A. A famous tribes that lived in this area of North-west Africa

B. A national Park

(b) On the same political map shade the appropriate area

C. A place where Somali African tribe lived



OR

27.3 (a) three feature A, B and C is marked in the given physical map of United Kingdom. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map

A. Name the place where 49 machines were broken

B. Write the name of the place where 50% enclosures of common field witnessed

C. Write the name of place where least number of machines was broken



28.1. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

A. A type of Vegetation

B. Meteorological station

28.2. Locate and Label the most scarcely populated state of India with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.



29. Question Based on OTBA
30. Question Based on OTBA
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ANSWERS

Maximum Marks: 90

1. **Answer:** Tendu

OR

Answer: Lahul and Spiti

OR

Answer: East Kent

2. **Answer:** Mangrove forests are found in the delta region of Ganga, the Mahanadi, and the Krishna.

3. **Answer:** Lok Dal

4. **Answer:** Congress

5. **Answer:** Jaruzelsky.

6. **Answer:** The food security implies availability, accessibility and affordability of food for all.

7. **Answer:** 79 Lakh tonnes

8. **Answer:** Indra Gandhi

9. **Answer:**

- A. Native Americans like the Lakota Tribe who lived in the Great North American Plains had a diversified economy.
- B. They cultivated maize, foraged for wild plants and hunted bison.
- C. Keeping vast areas open for bison to range in was seen by the English settlers as wasteful.
- D. After the 1860s the bison were killed in large number

OR

Answer:

- A. High temperature combines with low rainfall.
- B. It creates conditions which are dry and extremely hot.
- C. Drought conditions are common in this semi arid land of equatorial heat.
- D. During such times pastoral animals die in large numbers.

OR

Answer:

- A. Government of England reacted very severely against the actions of participants of the movement.
- B. Those suspected of the rioting were rounded up.
- C. 1976 prisoners were tried up, nine men were hanged, 505 transported-over 450 of them to Australia.
- D. 644 put behind bars

10. **Answer:**

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- A. Till the middle of the eighteenth century, bats were roughly the same shape as hockey sticks, curving outward at the bottom.
 - B. There was a simple reason for this; the ball was bowled underarm along the ground.
 - C. The curve at the end of the bat gave the batsman the best chance of making contact.

OR

Answer:

- A. The most important image of Mahatma Gandhi is of him seated bare chested in a short dhoti at the spinning on the charkha and the daily use of khadi or coarse cloth very powerful symbol.
- B. Gandhi believed that wearing of khadi, was a sign of purity, simplicity and poverty. These were also a symbol of self reliance and resistance.
- C. Use of khadi also becomes a symbol of nationalism and a rejection of western mill made cloths.

11. Answer:

- A. Originally the cricket matches had no time limit. The game went on for as long as it took to bowl out a side twice.
- B. The rhythm of village life was slower and cricket rules were made before the Industrial Revolution.
- C. Modern factory work meant that people were paid by the hour or the day or the week, games that were codified after Industrial Revolution like football and hockey were strictly time limited to fit the routine of industrial city life.

OR

Answer:

- A. Jnanadanandini Devi, wife of Satyendranath Tagore, the first Indian member of the ICS, returned from Bombay to Calcutta.
- B. Brahminika sari came into being when Jnanadanandini Devi's Parsi style of wearing the sari pinned to the left shoulder with brooch and worn with a blouse.
- C. Shoes were quickly adapted by the Brahmo samaj.
- D. This style of sari worn by Brahmo Samaji Women came to be known as the Brahminika Sari.

12. Answer:

- A. There are many climatic regions in the world.
- B. India's climate has characterized of Tropical as well as subtropical climates due to the tropic of cancer.
- C. This passes through the middle of the country from the Rann of Kachchh in the west to Mizoram in the east.
- D. Almost half of the country, lying south of the Tropic of Cancer belongs to the tropical area. All the remaining area lying north of the tropic of cancer belongs to the sub tropical area.

13. Answer: A hardy range of animals survive in extreme cold of the Himalayan harbour:

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- A. The freezing high altitudes of Ladakh are a home to Yak, the shaggy horned wild ox weighing around tones.
 - B. The Tibetan antelope, the pharal (blue sheep), wild sheep are found here.
 - C. The kiang-the Tibetan wild ass is also found in this region.
 - D. The ibex, bear, snow-leopard and very rare red Panda are found in certain pockets.

14. Answer:

- A. In spite of much considerable achievements, the health situation is a matter of major concern for India.
- B. The consumption of calories per capita is much below the recommended levels/
- C. A large percentage of our population is afflicted by malnutrition.
- D. The availability of safe drinking water and basic sanitation amenities are to be availed to only one third of the rural population.

15. Answer: The Chief Election Commissioner of India is appointed by President of India. Following are the powers of the Election Commission of India.

- A. Election Commission takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results.
- B. It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates.
- C. On election duty, government officers work under the control of the Election Commission and not under government.

16. Answer: In many countries of the world, the President is both the head of the states and the head of the government. The President of US is the most well known example of this kind of President. The US President is directly elected by the people. He personally chooses and appoints the Ministers. The law making is still done by the legislature but the President can veto any law. Most importantly the President does not need the support of the majority of members in the congress and neither he is answerable to them. He has affixed tenure of four years.

17. Answer: Following are the rights:

- A. Right to Work: Opportunity to everyone to earn livelihood by working.
- B. Right to safeguard healthy working conditions, fair wages that can provide decent standard of living for the workers and their families.
- C. Right to adequate standard of living including adequate food, clothing and housing.

18. Answer: The 1995 World Food Summit declared, "Food security at the individual, household, regional, national and global levels exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". The declaration further recognized that 'poverty eradication is essential to improve access to food.

19. Answer: Calamity means disasters like earthquake, drought, flood, tsunami, widespread failure of crops causing famines. Due to natural calamity, say drought, total production of food grains decrease. It creates a shortage of food in the affected areas. Due to shortage of, the prices goes up. At the high prices, some people cannot afford to buy food. If such calamity

happens in a very longer time period, it may cause a situation of starvation. A massive starvation might take a turn of famine.

20. Answer:

- A. Due to natural calamity, say drought, total production of food grains decrease. It creates a shortage of food in the affected areas.
- B. Due to shortage of, the prices goes up. At the high prices, some people cannot afford to buy food.
- C. If such calamity happens in a very longer time period, it may cause a situation of starvation. A massive starvation might take a turn of famine.

21. Answer:

- A. In forest areas people use forest products- roots, leaves, fruits and tubers-for many things.
- B. Fruits and tubers are nutritious to eat, especially during the monsoons before the harvest has come in.
- C. Herbs are used for medicine, wood for agricultural implements like yokes and plough, bamboo makes excellent fences and is also used to make baskets and umbrellas.
- D. A dried scooped –out gourd can be used as a portable water bottle. Almost everything is available in the forest-leaves can be stitched together to make disposable plates and cups.
- E. Creepers can be used to make ropes, and the thorny bark of the silk cotton tree is used to grate vegetables. Oil for cooking and to light lamps can be pressed from the fruit of the mahua tree

OR

Answer: In pre colonial times Massai society was divided into two social categories- elders and worriers. The elders formed the ruling group and met in periodic councils to decide on the affairs of the community and settle disputes.

The worriers consisted of younger people, mainly responsible for the protection of the tribes. They defended the community and organized cattle raids. Raiding was important in a society where cattle were wealth. It is through raids that the power of different pastoral groups asserted. Young men came to be recognized as members of warrior class when their manliness by raiding the cattle of other pastoral groups and participating in wars. They, however, were subjected to the authority of the elders.

OR

Answer:

- A. Due to war supply of food grains t England from rest of Europe was almost closed.
- B. The rise in price of food grains provided opportunity to big landowners to increase production.
- C. They started enclosing fields for grains cultivation.
- D. This grabbing of land made the life of poor and small farmers miserable.
- E. The big landlords made huge profits while the poor farmers become helpless

22. Answer:

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- A. Packer drove home the lesson that cricket was a marketable game, which could generate huge revenues.
 - B. Cricket boards became rich by selling television rights to television companies.
 - C. Televisions channels made money by selling television sports to companies who were happy to pay large sums of money to air commercials for their products to crickets' captive television audience.
 - D. Continuous television coverage made cricketers celebrities who besides being paid better by their cricket boards now made even large sums of money by making commercial for a wide range of products, from tyres to colas, on television.

OR

Answer: Caste system of India played the similar role to sumptuary Laws of Europe. The Indian Caste System defined what the subordinate and dominant caste Hindu should wear and eat. On the other side, in Europe dress codes were imposed upon the members of different layers of society through actual laws. In India the man and women of the Shanar caste were forbidden from covering their upper bodies before the upper castes. On the other side in Europe the sumptuary laws were meant to emphasis social hierarchy. In India, under the influence of the Christian missionaries, the Shanar women began to wear tailored blouses and cloths to cover themselves. In 1822, these women were attacked by the Nairs who tore of their upper clothes. In 1859, riots broke out as the Shanar women were attacked in the market places and stripped of their upper clothes. Finally the government issued proclamation permitting Shanar women of all kinds to cover their upper bodies. On the other side in Europe the sumptuary laws tried to control the behavior of those considered social inferiors preventing them from wearing certain clothes, consuming certain foods and beverages and hunting game in certain areas.

23. Answer:

- A. Both the pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. The North of Himalayas has high pressure during winter season. Cold dry winds blow towards the low pressure areas over the oceans to the south.
- B. The low pressure area develops over interior Asia as well as over northwestern India in summer season.
- C. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer.
- D. Air blows from the high-pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean which crosses the equator in the south-easterly direction.
- E. It turns right towards the low pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. These winds are called the southern monsoon winds. These winds blow over the warm oceans gathering moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India.

24. Answer:

- 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.
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- C. Forests offer panoramic or scenic view of recreation.
 - D. It controls temperature and causes rainfall.
 - E. It provides humus to the soil and enhances the fertility of soil.
 - F. Forests provide shelter to wild life.

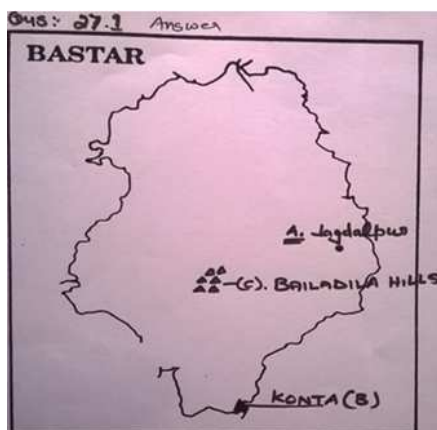
25. **Answer:** Recently, a new system of declaration has been introduced on the direction from the Supreme Court. Every candidate has to make a legal declaration, giving full details.

- A. It has been made mandatory by the Supreme Court that every candidate who is contesting election, has to file an affidavit.
- B. Serious criminal cases pending against the candidate.
- C. Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family.
- D. Education qualification of the candidate.
- E. This information has to be made public. This provides an opportunity to the voters to make their decision on the basis of the information provided by the candidate.

26. **Answer:**

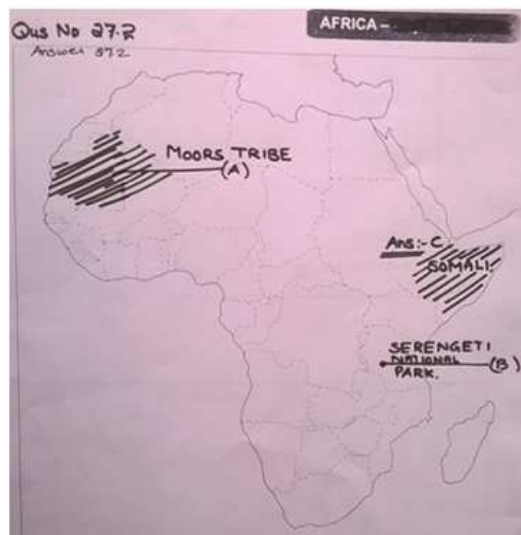
- A. About 600 people secretly picked up by US forces from all over the world and put in a prison in Guantanamo Bay.
- B. Government of their countries were not asked or informed about their imprisonment.
- C. Families of the prisoners, media or even UN representatives were not allowed to meet them.
- D. The US army arrested them, interrogated them and decided whether to keep them there or not.
- E. There was no trial before any magistrate in the US.
- F. Nor could these prisoners approach courts in their own countries.

27.1 **Answer:**



OR

27.2 **Answer:**

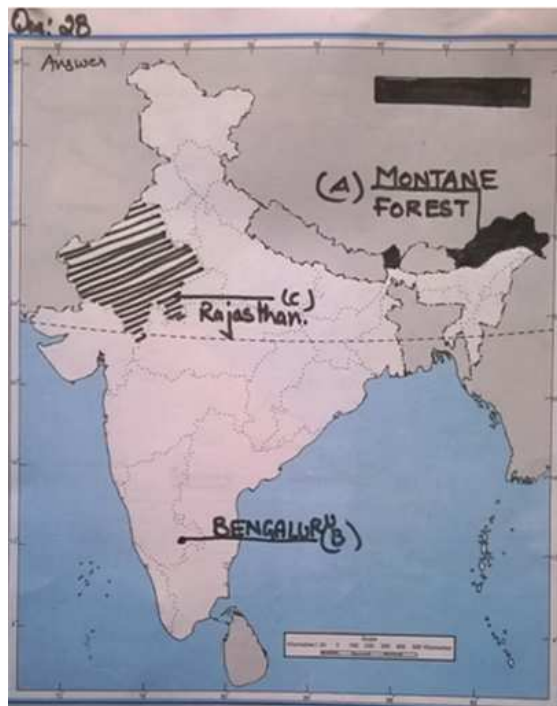


OR

27.3 Answer:



28.1 And 28.2: Answer:



29. Answers Based on OTBA
30. Answers Based on OTBA
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