
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. What is deforestation?

Or

Who are nomads?

Or

What was common land?

2. What is flora and fauna?

3. Why democratic governments insist on institutions? Give two reasons.

4. What is a Parliament? Name the two houses of the Parliament.

5. How does President give his assent to a bill?

6. Mention any two indicators of poverty.

7. How is food security affected during a calamity?

8. What is food security?

9. Who were Saminist? Mention any two methods used by the Saminists to revolt against the Dutch.

Or

How did pastoralists adapt to new times?

Or

What were the advantages of enclosures?

10. Describe the first written laws of cricket.

Or

Write a short note on Mysore Turban.

11. 'The centre of gravity in cricket has shifted away from the old Anglo- Australian axis.' Justify by giving examples.

Or

In which two ways did the political control of India help British?

12. Describe the altitude zones of vegetation in the mountainous regions.

13. Why does India possess a great variety of flora and fauna?

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14. What do you mean by growth of population? How is it calculated?
 15. (i) What are elections?
(ii) "Elections are considered essential for any representative democracy." Why?
(iii) What is a constituency?
 16. Does the President exercise his powers on the advice of the Council of Ministers?
 17. 'Right to Constitutional Remedies is a very special right'. What is so special about this right?
 18. "One historical reason is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration.' Explain.
 19. How were the British policies responsible for the increase in poverty in India?
 20. Which are the people who are prone to food insecurity in India?
 21. Explain the causes of deforestation in India under the colonial rule.

Or

What do you know about pastoralists communities of Africa?

Or

Explain the Dust Bowl tragedy. What moral lesson we should learn from the tragedy.

22. "The organisation of cricket in England reflected the Nature of English Society" Mention any five suitable facts to justify the statement.

Or

"Changes in women clothing came about as a result of two World Wars". Explain the statement with examples.

23. What is an election? Discuss the importance of elections in a democracy.
24. What are the features of Right to Constitutional Remedies?
25. Explain the causes for the widespread poverty in India.
26. "The proportion of people below poverty line is also not same for all social groups and economic categories in India." Explain.
27. On the given outline Map of Indonesia mark and show the following:
 - A. Malaya States,
 - B. Borneo Island,
 - C. Celebes Island

Indonesia



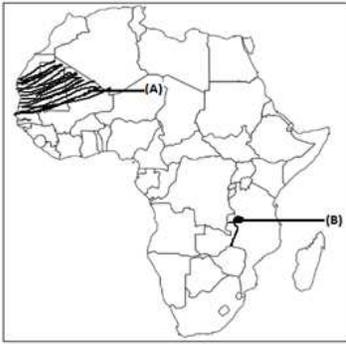
Or

- (a) Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of Africa. 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
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C. A place where Somali African tribe lived



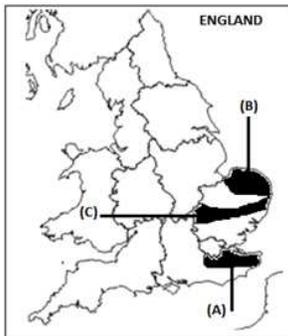
Or

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. On the political map locate and label the following
- A. A state having population density 100 and below
 - B. A state having population density 501 and above
 - C. A state having the lowest sex ratio



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

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1. The disappearance of forest is referred to as deforestation.

Or

Nomads are the people who move from one place to another in search of food and fodder.

Or

It was the land to which all villagers had an access.
2. Flora - Plants of a particular region or period.
Fauna - The species of animals.
3. (i) Institutions involve rules and regulations.
(ii) Institutions bind the hands of the rulers as these involve meetings, committees *and* routines.
4. It is the supreme law making body of India. It has two Houses:
(i) Lok Sabha
(ii) Rajya Sabha.
5. A bill passed by the parliament becomes a law only after the President gives assent to it. If the president wants he/she can delay this for some time and send the bill back to the parliament for reconsideration. But if the parliament passes the bill again, she/he has to sign it.
6. (i) Level of income.
(ii) Level of consumption.
7. Due to a national calamity say, drought, total production of food grain decreases. It creates a shortage of food in the affected areas. Due to shortage of food the prices go up. At the high prices, many people cannot afford to buy food.
8. Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times.
9. (i) The Saminists laid down on their land when the Dutch surveyors came to reclassify communal and salary lands, and used to cry out, "Kangoo".
(ii) They refused to pay taxes, fine to accept wages and to leave rented or communal land when their leases expired.

Or

Pastoralists did adapt to new times.

- (i) They changed the paths of their annual movement, reduced their cattle numbers, pressed for rights to enter new areas, exerted political pressure on the government for relief and subsidy and demanded a right in the management of forests and water resources.
 - (ii) Pastoralists are not relics of the past. They are not people who have no place in the modern world.
 - (iii) Environmentalists and economists increasingly came to recognise that pastoral nomadism was a form of life that was perfectly suited to many hilly and dry regions of the world.
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Or

- (i) Enclosures had become necessary to make long-term investments on land and plan crop rotation to improve the soil.
 - (ii) Enclosures also allowed the richer farmers to expand the land under their control.
 - (iii) They could produce more for the market to earn more profit.
10. The first written laws of cricket were drawn in 1774.
- (i) The principals shall choose from amongst the gentleman present two umpires who shall absolutely decide all disputes.
 - (ii) Stumps must be 22 inches high and the bail across them six inches.
 - (iii) Balls must be between 5 to 6 ounces.

Or

- Turban is very important part of Indian dress code. Mysore Turban is popularly called Peta. It was edged with gold lace. The king of Mysore made it a part of dress. In the 19th century elite class officials teachers etc began to use it as a part of their dress. Nowadays it is widely used in ceremonies and to honour eminent personalities.
11. (i) The cricket headquarters has been shifted from London to tax free Dubai.
- (ii) England and Australia have lost their veto power right.
 - (iii) Innovations like IPL, doosra and reverse swing have mainly come from the subcontinental teams of India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
 - (iv) India has the largest viewership for the game amongst the cricket playing nations and the largest market in the world.

Or

- Political control of India helped British in the following two ways:
- (i) Indian peasants could be forced to grow crops such as indigo, and cheap British manufacture easily replaced coarser Indian cloth.
 - (ii) Large number of Indian weavers and spinners were left without work, and important textile centres such as Murshidabad, Machilipatnam and Surat declined as demand fell.
12. In the Himalayan region of our country, the vegetation differs according to the height.
- (i) In the foothill, (the Shiwalik) are tropical deciduous forests. 'Sal' is the most important species of economic significance.
 - (ii) The zone with altitude 1000 m - 2000 m consists of evergreen forests. Beech, chestnut, oak, ash, etc., are the main trees. These at a higher altitude are replaced by 'chir' and 'chiP'.
 - (iii) The zone between 1500m - 3000 m includes *pine, cedar, silver fir* and *spruce*. They are the famous coniferous trees, typical of the dry temperate region found in the inner Himalayan region.
13. (i) **Different types of soil:** India has almost all major types of soils. It has alluvial soil which is very fertile, black soil, laterite soil, desert and mountain soil. The sandy soils of the desert support cactus and thorny bushes while wet, marshy deltic soils support mangroves and deltic vegetation.
- (ii) **Different climatic conditions:** Different climatic conditions prevail in India. At some places, the temperature is at 55°C and at other, it is about -45°C . So it supports all types of
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plants. Some places receive a rainfall of more than 1000 cm, and some receive only 50 cm.

This also helps in growing different type of plants.

14. Growth of population or population growth refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country during a specific period of time, say during the last ten years.

It can be expressed in two ways:

(i) **Absolute Numbers:** It is obtained by simply subtracting the earlier population from the later population. It is referred to as the 'absolute increase'.

(ii) **Annual Growth Rate:** When the rate or pace of population is studied in per cent per annum. If increase is 2 per cent, i.e., there was an increase of two persons for every 100 persons in the base population. This is referred to as the annual growth rate.

15. (i) It is a mechanism by which people can choose their representatives at regular intervals and change them if they wish to do so.

(ii) (a) In a representative democracy, people rule through their representatives.

(b) It gives an opportunity to the people to decide who will make laws for them.

(iii) For elections, the entire country is divided into fixed electoral areas with a body of registered voters. These areas are called constituencies.

16. (i) The President can ask the Council of Ministers to reconsider his or her advice. But if the same advice is given again, he or she is bound to act according to it.

(ii) A Bill passed by the Parliament becomes a law only after the President gives assent to it. If the President wants, he or she can send back the Bill to the Parliament for reconsideration. But if the Parliament passes the Bill again, he or she has to sign it.

17. (i) It is through this Right that all other Fundamental Rights are safeguarded and arbitrary action on the state is checked.

(ii) Under this Right, a citizen is entitled to move the Supreme Court or any High Court or any other courts so authorised, if his/her Fundamental Right (or Rights) is encroached upon, abridged or snatched away by the State, an individual or a body of persons. The courts are empowered to issue orders, directions and writs to the concerned to protect the rights of the complainant.

18. (i) The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries like textiles.

(ii) The low rate of growth persisted until the nineteen eighties. This resulted in less job opportunities and low growth rate of incomes.

(iii) This was accompanied by a high growth rate of population. The two combined to make the growth rate of per capita income very low. The failure at both the fronts: promotion of economic growth and population control perpetuated the cycle of poverty.

19. One of the historical reasons is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration.

The policies of colonial government ruined traditional handicraft and discouraged developed industries like textile.

The resources of India were very much exploited by the Britishers.

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20. (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.
21. (i) Population increased, the demand for food went up.
- (ii) British encouraged the production of commercial crops.
- (iii) Forest were unproductive.
- (iv) The spread of railways from 1850s.
- (v) By the early 19th century, oak forests in England were disappearing. This created a problem of timber supply for the Royal Navy.
- (vi) Emergence of Plantations.

Or

- (i) In Africa, where over half of the world's pastoral population lives, even today 22 million Africans depend on some forms of pastoral activity for their livelihood.
- (ii) They include communities like Bedouins, Berbers, Maasai, Somali, Boran and Turkana.
- (iii) Most of them now live in the semi-arid grasslands or arid deserts where rainfed agriculture is difficult.
- (iv) They raise cattle, camels, goats, sheep and donkeys; and they sell milk, meat, animal skin and wool.
- (v) Some of them also earn through trade and transport, others combine pastoral activity with agriculture, still others do a variety of odd jobs to supplement their meagre and uncertain earnings from pastoralism.

Or

- (i) The expansion of wheat agriculture and overgrazing of the Prairies were responsible for the Dust Bowl tragedy.
- (ii) In 1930s, terrifying dust storms began to blow over the southern plains.
- (iii) These dust storms had a great impact on the economic and social life of the people.
- (iv) The black blizzards were responsible for natural disaster in which people were blinded, cattle were suffocated to death, and machinery was damaged beyond repair.
- (v) It was a natural as well as man-made disaster because farmers themselves were responsible for the tragedy.
- (vi) The farmers had recklessly uprooted all vegetation, and tractors had turned the soil over, breathing the sod into dust.

Moral Lesson: We should respect ecological conditions of each region and should avoid over utilisation of natural resources.

22. The organisations of cricket reflect the nature of society in England:
- (i) The rich who could afford to play cricket for pleasure were called amateurs
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- (ii) Amateurs were called Gentlemen.
 - (iii) The poor who played for living were called professionals.
 - (iv) The professionals were described as players.
 - (v) Most professionals worked as minors or in other forms of working class employment.

Or

- (i) **Women and work:** Before the First World War most of the women in Europe were not working in factories. But by 1917, more than 7,00,000 women in Britain were employed in ammunition factories. As they were going to work they needed clothes that were comfortable and convenient. They started wearing a working uniform of blouse and trouser. Clothes became plainer and simpler. Skirts became shorter.
 - (ii) **No jewellery:** Most of the working women stopped wearing jewellery and luxurious clothes.
 - (iii) **Change in school dress:** Even schools started emphasising the importance of plain dressing, and discouraged ornamentation. With the introduction of gymnastics and games women started wearing clothes that did not hamper movement.
 - (iv) **Change in colour:** Before the War people used to wear bright coloured clothes but during the War bright colours faded from sight and only sober colours were worn. Thus, clothes became plainer and simpler.
23. An election is a contest between different political parties in order to get people's support. Elections are exceptionally important in a democracy because of the following reasons:
- (i) Without the elections, a democratic government cannot be set up. It has been rightly said, "No election, no democracy."
 - (ii) Through elections alone, the people can get rid of their cruel and unpopular government, and in its place, they can elect a new popular government.
 - (iii) It is through elections alone that an effective control can be maintained on the executive. All the citizens in a modern democracy cannot run the administration. Only their representatives can do it for them. In order to choose such representatives, the elections are a must.
24. A right which seeks the enforcement of other fundamental rights is the Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- This right makes other right effective.
- It possible that some time our rights may be violated by fellow citizens, private bodies or by the government.
- When any of our rights are violated we can seek remedy through courts.
- If it is a Fundamental Right we can directly approach the Supreme Court or the high court of a state.
- That is why Dr. Ambedkar called the Right to Constitution remedies the heart and soul of our constitution.
25. (i) **British Rule:** Britishers ruled India more than 100 years. Prior to the British rule, traditional industries, for instance, textiles, flourished in India. During the British rule, the government adopted policies to discourage such industries. This left millions of weavers poor.
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Even after fifty years of independent India, we can find a major section of the people engaged handicraft industries as downtrodden.

(ii) **Lack of industrialisation:** India is very backward from the industrial point of view. Hardly 3 per cent of the total working population is engaged in the large- scale industry.

(iii) **Over dependence on agriculture:** Even after more than 60 years of independence more than 60 percent of our total population still depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Due to shortage of inputs, our agriculture is backward.

(iv) **Inflationary pressure:** Upward trend in prices adversely affects the poor sections of the society.

(v) **Unemployment:** Due to lack of job opportunities, more than 90 lakhs of our total working force is unemployed.

26. (i) **Social Groups:** The social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households. Although the average for people below poverty line for all groups in India is 30, 48 out of 100 people belonging to scheduled tribes in rural areas are not able to meet their basic needs.

(ii) **Economic groups:** Similarly, among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households.

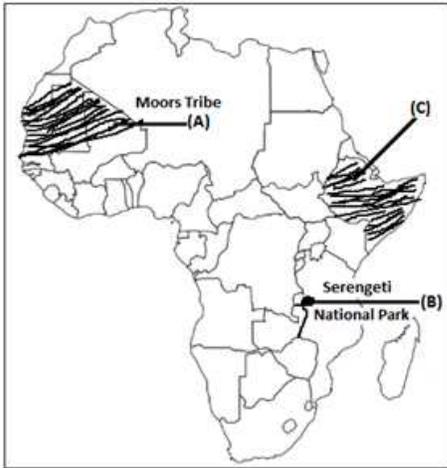
(iii) Inequality with in family: Apart from these social groups, there is also inequality of incomes within a family. In poor families all suffer, but some suffer more than others. Women, elderly people and female infants are systematically denied equal access to resources available to the family.

Therefore, women, children (especially the girl child) and old people are poorest of the poor.

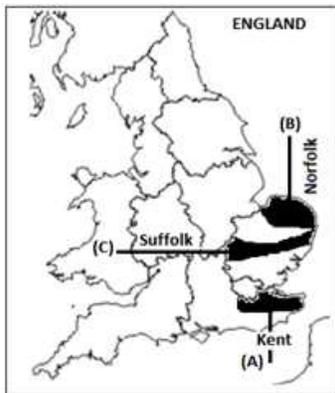
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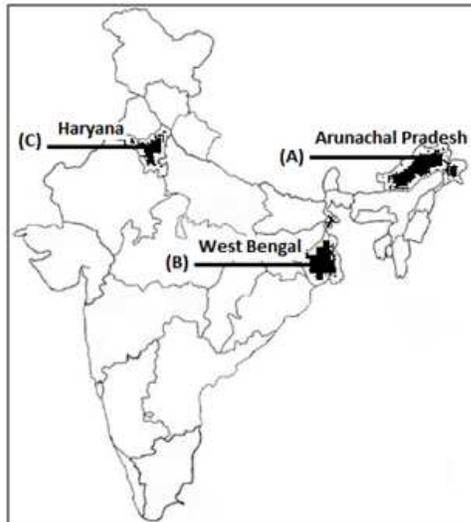
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28.



29. OTBA

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