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**CBSE Sample Paper - 03**  
**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I**  
**Class – IX Social Science**

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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 21-28 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 and 30 are Map Based Questions carrying three marks each.
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- 1. Define Tithe?
- 2. Which sector includes manufacturing?
- 3. How can a large population of India be turned as an asset rather than a liability?
- 4. Which factors modified the relief features of India?
- 5. Whose rule is considered democratic rule?
- 6. Why modern democracies are representative democracies?
- 7. Did all members of the Constituent Assembly of India hold the same views on all provisions of the Constitution?
- 8. Which is the most labour absorbing sector of economy?
- 9. Who was Hitler? How did Hitler reconstruct Germany?

**Or**

Who was M.N. Roy?

- 10. Highlight any three features of the new style of politics devised by Hitler.

**Or**

Discuss the negative aspects of the Bolshevik government on soviet union and its people.

- 11. India accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world, but supports the second largest population of the world. What are its implications?
  - 12. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?
  - 13. According to rules in India, industries can't put their untreated sewage into rivers. Why are such rules not followed? Give any three reasons.
  - 14. Highlight the basic constraint in raising production from a farm.
  - 15. Explain the difficulties faced by the people in a non-democratic country.
  - 16. "The manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the Constitution of India." Justify the statement with three arguments.
  - 17. Is India a democratic country? Write any three arguments in favour of your answer.
  - 18. How do farmers use their earning which they get by selling the surplus produce in the market?
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19. A democracy is incomplete without Universal Adult Franchise'. Explain the values which are associated with Universal Adult Franchise.
  20. What was Guillotine? How was it used?
  21. Explain any five effects of the Russian Revolution of 1917 over Russia.

**Or**

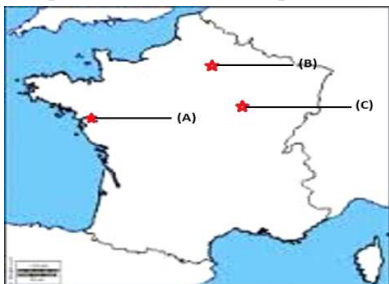
What was the impact of World War I on European society?

22. The central location of India at the head of Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?
23. What types of lakes are found in India? Give suitable examples.
24. What is IMF? How does it work?
25. Highlight the salient features of the Constitution of India.
26. What is the aim of production? State any four requirements needed for production of goods and services.
27. "Human resource is an indispensable factor of production". Justify.
28. In which manner did the insurrection by Parisians revolutionise France?
29. Three items A, B, and C are shown in the given outline map of France. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

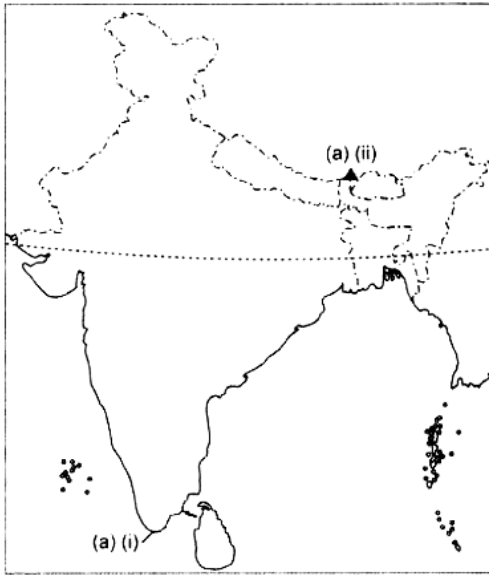
A. Port related to slave trade

B. Epicenters of main panic movement

C. Epicenters of main panic movement



30. (a) Two features are shown on the outline map of India. Identify these features and write their names on the lines marked on the map.
    - (i) The southernmost point on the Indian mainland
    - (ii) The highest peak in the Himalayas in India
  - (b) On the map, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.
    - (i) A region of the Peninsular Plateau which is triangular in shape
    - (ii) Bomdila Pass
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**ANSWERS**

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1. A tax levied by the church, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce.
2. Secondary sector.
3. How can a large population of India be turned as an asset rather than a liability?
4. Besides geological formations, a number of processes such as weathering, erosion and deposition have created and modified the relief to its present form.
5. Rule by representatives elected by the people is considered as democratic rule.
6. Modern democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically impossible for them to sit together and take a collective decision.
7. No, they did not. But the Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner to decide all matters.
8. Primary sector is the most labour absorbing sector of economy.
9. Adolf Hitler was the founder of the Nazi Party, who became the Chancellor of Germany in 1933. He soon became the dictator of Germany.

To reconstruct Germany, Hitler assigned the responsibility of economic recovery to the economist Hjalmar Schacht. In 1933, Hitler pulled out of the League of Nations, reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936 and integrated Austria and Germany in 1938 under the slogan, One people, One empire and One leader.

**Or**

M.N. Roy was an Indian revolutionary.

He was a founder of the Mexican Communist Party and prominent Comintern leader in India.

He was in Central Asia at the time of civil war in the 1920s.

10. (a) Hitler devised a new style of politics. He understood the significance of rituals and spectacles in mass mobilization.
- (b) Nazis held massive rallies and public meetings to demonstrate the support for Hitler and instill a sense of unity among the people.
- (c) The red banners with the 'Swastika', the Nazi Salute, and the ritualized rounds of applause after the speeches were all part of this spectacle of power.

**Or**

The Bolsheviks were totally opposed to private property. This meant that the government took over ownership and management.

Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the nobility.

Russia became one party state. Trade unions were kept under party control.

11. Its implications are:
    - (i) Overcrowding causes over utilisation of resources.
    - (ii) Population density is very high, causing multiple problems of availability of resources.
    - (iii) Higher population leads to inadequate per capita income and lower economic development as compared to developed and less populated countries.
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12. These places do not have the same duration of day and night. The circle of illumination divides the Equator into two equal parts. The days and nights are, therefore, of the same duration at the equator. As Kanyakumari is quite near the equator the day-night difference is hardly one hour there. But as we move away from the equator towards the poles, the variations in the duration of day and night becomes greater. It is because of the unequal division of the parallels of latitude by the circle of illumination. Kashmir is over  $30^{\circ}$  away from the equator and so the difference in duration of day and night is over four hours there.
  13. The reasons why industries may be dumping their untreated sewage into rivers are:
    - (i) The industrialists running such industries are insensitive to flouting the rules and harming the people who consume the river water.
    - (ii) Government officials are corrupt or negligent in allowing the flouting of rules. They may be bribed by the industrialists to overlook such acts.
    - (iii) Sewage treatment costs are high and industrialists want to save money on investment in such a plant, thus increasing their profit.
  14. The basic constraint in raising farm production is the land area under cultivation, as it is practically fixed. There has been no expansion in land area under cultivation after 1960. By then, some of the wastelands in the village had been converted to cultivable land. There exists no further scope to increase farm production by bringing new land under cultivation, as there is no further land available in the village.
  15. Three difficulties faced by the people in a non-democratic country are:
    - (i) In a non-democratic country, all the people are at the mercy of the dictator or the military rulers. They may or may not respond to the people's need.
    - (ii) In non-democratic countries, the people are not allowed to criticise the government. By doing this, people may face imprisonment, harassment etc.
    - (iii) In a non-democratic country, no opposition is tolerated, so the question of opposition party or trade unions does not arise.
  16. The manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the Constitution. This statement is justified because
    - (i) The Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner. These are the values depicted by the Assembly in framing the constitution.
    - (ii) First some basic principles were decided and agreed upon and a draft of the constitution was prepared.
    - (iii) Several rounds of thorough discussion took place clause by clause. More than two thousand amendments were considered.
    - (iv) Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly was recorded and preserved. These 'Constituent Assembly Debates' were printed in 12 volumes.
  17. Yes, India is democratic country. It is largest democracy of the world.
    - (i) In India people have right to criticize the government and express their views freely.
    - (ii) People choose their own government.
    - (iii) The real and final power is in the hands of people.
    - (iv) There are free and fair elections.
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18. Medium and large farmers produce a large surplus of crop.  
By selling this surplus crop in the market they earn income.  
A part of the earnings is saved and kept for buying capital for the next season.  
Some farmers also use the savings to buy cattle, trucks or to set up shops. As we shall see, these constitute the capital for non farming activities.
19. In democratic country, Universal Adult Franchise is an essential aspect. This right is granted universally to all adult men or women, rich or poor, of whatever race or ethnic background. This is called 'Universal Adult Franchise' or 'Universal Suffrage'.  
The values associated with this system are:  
(i) It gives political equality to all adults of a country.  
(ii) It gives confidence to the citizen to select his own government or reject it.  
(iii) It gives the citizen the right to be elected.
20. Guillotine is a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded. It was named after Dr. Guillotine who invented it.  
It was used by Robespierre, who followed a policy of 'reign of terror' of severe control and punishment. Those 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.
21. The Russian revolution put an end to the autocratic Tsarist rule in Russia. The ruling Romanov Dynasty was abolished.  
The new Soviet Government announced its withdrawal from First World War.  
It led to the establishment of world's first socialist government.  
There took place nationalization or acquisition of all industries, private property, banks, mines, telephones, and railways etc. All these declared government property.  
It led to the beginning of planned economic development under the leadership of Stalin.  
Under the leadership of Stalin USSR became one of the Super Power of the World.

**Or**

- The First World War left a deep imprint on European society and polity.
- (i) Soldiers came to be placed above civilians.  
(ii) Politicians and publicists laid great stress on the need for men to be aggressive, strong and masculine.  
(iii) The media glorified trench life but actually soldiers lived miserable lives in these trenches, trapped with rats feeding on corpses.  
(iv) They faced poisonous gas and enemy shelling, and witnessed their ranks reduce rapidly.  
Aggressive war propaganda and national honour occupied centre stage in the public sphere, while popular support grew for conservative dictatorships that had recently come into being.
22. It provides India without abundant extended sea routes to apply her trade and commerce devices/strategies with developed countries (Western European) at her left hand and developing countries at the right.  
It helps India, in flowing her stream of wisdom in physical, mental, emotional and psychological field everywhere in Africa, Asia and Europe continent.  
It includes spiritual, technical, psychological and anatomical and material knowledge also.  
India holds title authority on Indian Ocean.
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In fact, India only has the longest coastline in the Indian Ocean in the world.

23. India has many lakes. They differ in size and other characteristics. Most lakes are permanent, whereas some contain water only during the rainy season. There are lakes which are formed by the action of glaciers and ice sheets, while the others have been formed by human activities.
- (i) **Salt water lakes:** Spit and bars form lagoons or salt water lakes in the coastal areas like the Chilijka lake, Pulicat lake and the Kolleru lake. Sometimes salt water lakes are formed with island drainage like Sambhar lake in Rajasthan. Its water is used for producing salt.
  - (ii) **Freshwater lakes:** Most of these are in the Himalayan region. They are of glacier origin. They are formed when glaciers dug out a basin, which was later filled with snow melt. The Wular lake in Jammu and Kashmir is the largest freshwater lake in India. Other freshwater lakes are the Dal, Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani.
  - (iii) **Man-made lakes:** The damming of the rivers for the generation of hydel power has also led to the formation of lakes. These lakes are formed to drain excessive water of the river during floods and adding water to the rivers during the dry season. Such lakes are the Guru Gobind Sagar (Bhakra Nangal Project), Nizam Sagar, Nagarjuna Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, etc.
24. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is one of the biggest moneylenders for any country in the world. The following examples are given in support of the statement that it is not truly a democratic institution.
- (i) Its 185 members do not have equal voting rights. The vote of each country is weighed by how much money it has contributed to the IMF.
  - (ii) More than 54% of the voting power in the IMF is in the hands of only 10 countries: the US, Japan, Germany, France, UK, China, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Canada and Russia.
  - (iii) The remaining 178 countries have hardly any or very little say in how such an international organisation takes decisions.
25. The salient features of the Constitution of India are:
- (i) Though we have borrowed many features from the constitutions of other countries, we have not accepted them as they are. We have modified those provisions to suit our needs. Hence, altogether new provisions have been created and assimilated in the Indian Constitution.
  - (ii) With the help of Article 368, Parliament can amend the Constitution. Every part of the Constitution can be amended by Parliament except its “basic structure”. Any law which violates the basic structure of the Constitution is declared unconstitutional and invalid by the court.
  - (iii) The Constitution provides certain fundamental rights to the citizens which are legally enforceable by a court of law.
  - (iv) It provides a novel feature called “Directive Principles of State Policy”, which are not legally enforceable by a court of law. These principles promote social and economic democracy and aim to establish India as a welfare state.
  - (v) It provides for universal adult franchise as a basis of elections to the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies. (Those above the age of 18 can vote.)
26. The aim of production is to produce the goods and services we want. This requires four inputs, which are called factors of production. These are:
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- (i) Land and other natural resources like water, minerals, forests etc.
  - (ii) Labour for carrying out the production activities. Some work may be done through manual labour and other work may require highly skilled or educated persons.
  - (iii) Items like machinery, building, tools etc. are called fixed capital, as they can be used repeatedly for a long time, while raw material and money in hand are called working capital. Working capital is used up during the production activity, resulting in finished goods and services whereas fixed capital is used again and again.
  - (iv) Human capital is the knowledge and enterprise required to put together all the above inputs to produce the output, which can either be sold in market or consumed by the person producing the output.

27. Human resource is the term used for people who constitute the workforce for an organisation or country through their existing productive skill and abilities. Human resource is an indispensable factor of every economic activity. Every productive activity needs land, labour, physical capital and human capital as its factors of production.

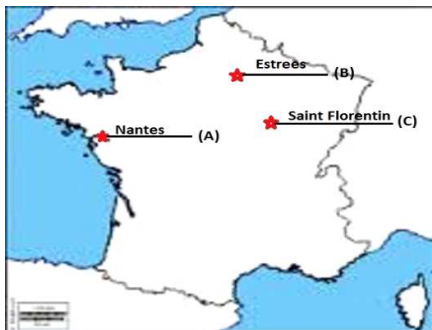
No production activity is possible without human factors. It is humans that turn other resources useful by their wisdom and endeavours. Human resource is not only the essential factor of production, but it also activates other factors of production. It is the human resource that operates every sector of economy whether it is Primary sector like agriculture, Secondary sector like automobile manufacturing or Tertiary sector like financial services. No resource on the Earth can be useful or activated without human endeavour. So, human resource is an indispensable factor of production.

28. The Jacobin Club was the most successful political club in revolutionary France. It was an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action. In the summer of 1792, the Jacobins planned an insurrection of a large number of Parisians who were angered by the short supplies and high prices of food.

On the morning of 10th August, an angry crowd stormed the Palace of the Tuileries. They massacred the king's guards and held the king himself as hostage for several hours.

Later, the National Assembly voted to imprison the royal family. Then elections were held. From now on, all men of 21 years and above, regardless of wealth, got the right to vote. The newly elected assembly was called the Convention. It abolished the monarchy on 21st September, 1792 and declared France a Republic.

29.



30. (a) (i) Kanyakumari  
(ii) Kanchenjunga
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(b) (i) Deccan plateau

(ii) Northern Cirear

