
CBSE Sample Paper-02
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 map questions of three marks each.
 - f) Question numbers 29-30 are based on OPEN TEXT ASSESSMENT BASED.
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1. Name the seeds from whom we get oil for chocolates.

OR

Name two pastoral communities of Eastern Himalayas.

OR

How many Acts were passed by British parliament to legalizing the enclosures?

- 2. Which type of forests cinchona belongs?
- 3. Name the movement led by Devi Lal in Haryana against congress rule during 1987.
- 4. Who signed the Office Memorandum issued on August 13, 1990?
- 5. Name the non democratic ruler of Chile?
- 6. Economics Food Security In which year National Food for Work Programme was launched and in how many districts?
- 7. What was the production of rice in the province of Bengal in year 1940?
- 8. Which was the most devastating famine to have accrued in India?
- 9. Explain any three reasons for the rapid expansion of cultivation during colonial rule.

OR

How did the reserves affect the Movement of Massai Community?

OR

How the common land was essential for the survival of the poor?

10. How the television broadened cricket's social base?

OR

What were the ideals to be believed by the women in Europe?

11. Polo is a bold and grace full sport for military men". Mention any three features of the game Polo.

OR

Why could Khadi not become the dress of the nation?

12. Which is the most remarkable feature of the cold weather season over northern plains?
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13. Distinguish between reforestation and afforestation.
 14. Can you identify the different problems faced by the Adolescent population of India?
 15. "Conducting elections is very expensive". Explain.
 16. How the rise of coalition politics has imposed certain constraints on the power of the Prime Minister? Explain.
 17. The Constitution of South Africa guarantees its citizens several kinds of new rights'. Highlight any three new rights included in the constitution of South Africa?
 18. Which regions of India are prone to the food insecurity?
 19. Can you explain the components of security system started by the government of India?
 20. Which section of the population is are prone to the food insecurity?
 21. The Forest Acts meant severe hardship for villager across the country". Elaborate the statement with suitable reasons.

OR

Which measures were introduced by colonial government to break down the traditional authority system of both Elders and Warriors of Massia pastoralists? How these measures strengthen the position of Chiefs

OR

What tactics were adopted by British to compel the unwilling cultivators of Bengal and Bihar to produce opium?

22. Mention the contribution of Kerry packer to make cricket more attractive to television audiences.

OR

How would you explain the rise of Movements against the Traditional clothes, in US?

23. What ideas justify that how temperature varies from place to place and season to season in our country?
24. Describe the factors responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India.
25. How political competition helps to force political parties and leaders to serve the people?
26. What was the report of Amnesty International regarding the prisoners of Guantanamo Bay? What was US's response to orders of UN Secretary General?
- 27.1 (a) on the given out line Map of Indonesia mark and show the following

- A. Malaya States
- B. Borneo Island
- C. Celebes Island



OR

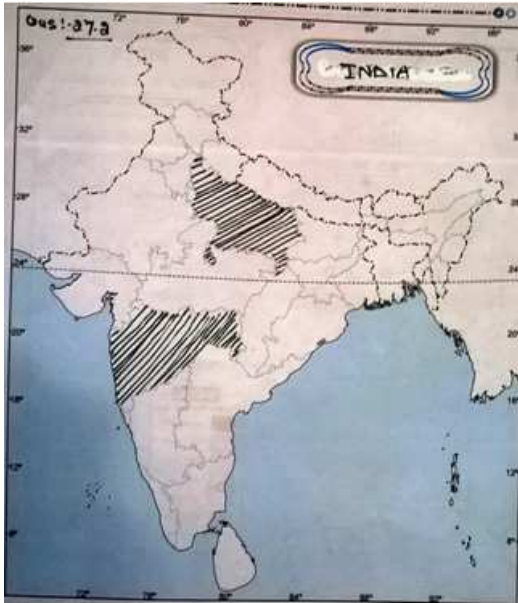
27.2 (a) Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map

A. Write the name of shepherded community of Uttar Pradesh

B. A pastoral community of Maharashtra

(b) On the same political map locate and label the following

C. A state to which Monpas belong



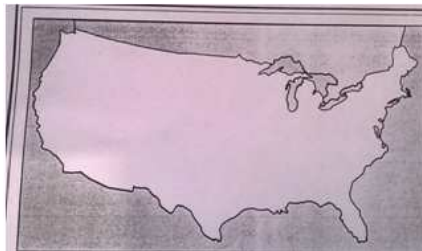
OR

27.3 (a) on the given outline map of United States of America locate and mark the following

A. The cotton belt

B. The wheat area

C. Pasture region



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 state having lowest density of population with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.



29. Question Based on OTBA

30. Question Based on OTBA

CBSE Sample Paper-02
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –II
Class – X Social Science

Time allowed: 3 hours

ANSWERS

Maximum Marks: 90

1. **Answer:** Sal Seed

OR

Answer: Bhotiya and Sherpas.

OR

Answer: 4000 Acts

2. **Answer:** Tropical Evergreen Forests

3. **Answer:** Nyaya Yudh-struggle for Justice.

4. **Answer:** The Joint Secretary, an officer in the Department of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, signed the order.

5. **Answer:** Pinochet.

6. **Answer:** November 14, 2004 and launched in 150 District.

7. **Answer:** 82 Lakh tonnes

8. **Answer:** The famine of Bengal 1943.

9. **Answer:**

- A. The British directly encouraged the production of commercial crops like Jute, sugar, wheat and cotton.
- B. The demand for these crops increased in nineteenth century.
- C. Europe where food grains were needed to feed the growing population.
- D. Raw materials were required for industries

OR

Answer:

- A. Massai groups were forced to live in the confines of special reserves.
- B. The boundaries of these reserves became the limits with which they could now move.
- C. They were not allowed to move out with their stock without special passes.
- D. It was very difficult to get permits without trouble and harassment.
- E. Those who found guilty of disobeying the rules were severely punished

OR

Answer:

All the villagers had access to common land. Here they pastured their cows and grazed their sheep, collected fuel wood for fire and berries and fruit for food. They fished in the river and ponds, and hunted rabbits in common forests. So in this way, for the poor, the common land was essential for survival. It supplemented their meager income, sustained their cattle, and helped them tide over bad times when crops failed.

10. **Answer:**

- A. Television coverage changed cricket.
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- B. It expanded the audience for the game by beaming cricket into small towns and villages.
 - C. It also broadened cricket's social base. Children who had never previously had the chance to watch international cricket because they lived outside the big cities, where top-level cricket was played, could now watch and learn by imitating their heroes

OR

Answer: Following were the ideals to be believed by the women in Europe:

- A. Many women believed in the ideals of womanhood. The ideals were in the air they breathed, the literature they read, the education they had received at school and at home.
- B. From childhood they grew up to believe that having a small waist was a womanly duty.
- C. Suffering pain was essential to being a woman. To be seen as attractive, to be womanly, they had to wear the corset.
- D. The torture and pain this inflicted on the body was to be accepted as normal.

11. Answer:

- A. Polo was a game invented colonial officials in India and soon gained great popularity.
- B. Unlike cricket which came to India from Britain, other games like polo were exported from the colonies to Britain, Changing the nature of sport in that country.
- C. Polo was greatly favoured as a game suitable for military and athletic young men.

OR

Answer: In spite of Swadeshi and boycott movement Khadi could not become a National Dress. There were many reasons.

- A. The British goods were machine made goods and they are cheap and of good quality.
- B. Many Indian classes refused to give up western style.
- C. Khadi clothes were costly as compared to British manufactured clothes.
- D. Western style clothes were also especially attractive to groups of Dalits.

12. Answer:

- A. The most remarkable feature of the cold weather season over the northern plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and northwest.
- B. The low pressure systems originate over the Mediterranean Sea and western Asia moving in India along with the westerly flow.
- C. They cause the much needed winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains.
- D. Though the total amount of winter rainfall is known as 'mahawat, it is very helpful for the cultivation of Rabi crops.

13. Answer:

Reforestation	Afforestation
1. It is practiced in areas where forests have been destroyed.	1. New forests are planted in the new areas.

2. Two saplings are planted to replace every fallen tree.	2. One sapling is planted to get one tree.
3. It is practiced to avoid the evils of shifting agriculture.	3. It is practiced to bring more area under forests.

14. Answer: Following are the problems:

- A. The adolescents require more nutrition than normal child or adult. Poor nutrition can lead to deficiency and stunted growth.
- B. The diet available for Indian adolescents is not sufficient in all nutrients.
- C. Anemia is common in most of the adolescent girls in India.
- D. Their problems have so far not received adequate attention in the process of development. They have to be sensitized to the problems they confront.

15. Answer: A large number of money is spent in conduction elections in India. Some critics say that elections are burden on the citizens of a country. Citizens cannot afford to hold elections once every five years. For Instance, the government spent about Rs.1300 crores in conducting Lok Sabha elections in 2004. That works out to about Rs 20 per person on the voters' list. The amount spent by parties and candidates was more than that government spent. Roughly speaking, the expenditure made by government, parties and candidates was Rs. 3000 Crore or Rs 50 per voter.

16. Answer: In recent years rise of coalition politics has imposed certain constraints on the power of the Prime Minister. The Prime minister of a coalition government cannot take decisions as he likes. He has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as among alliance partners. He also has to heed to the views and positions of the coalition partners and other parties, on whose support the survival of the government depends.

17. Answer: Following are the rights;

- A. Right to privacy, so that citizens or their home cannot be searched, heir phones cannot be tapped, their communication cannot be opened.
- B. Right to have access to health care services, sufficient food and water, no one may be refused emergency medical treatment.
- C. Right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being.

18. Answer: The food insecure people are disproportionately large in some regions of the country, such as economically backward states with high incidence of poverty, tribal and remote areas, regions more prone to natural disasters and food insecurity.

In fact, the states of Uttar Pradesh (Eastern and south-eastern parts), Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, parts of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra account for largest number of food insecure people in the country

19. Answer: The availability of food grains at the country level has further been ensured with a carefully designed food security system by the government. This system has two components:

- A. Buffer Stock: Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice procured by the government through Food Corporation of India. The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there id surplus production. The purchased food grains are stored in granaries.
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- B. Public Distribution System: The food procured by the FCI is distributed through government regulated through government regulated ration shops among the poorer section of the society. This is called Public Distribution system

20. Answer: Following are the sections of population which are prone to food security:

- A. The SCs and STs and some sections of the OBCs, who have either poor land base or very low land productivity are prone to food insecurity.
- B. 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.
- C. A high incidence of malnutrition prevails among women.
- D. This is a matter of serious concern as it puts even the unborn baby at the risk of malnutrition. E. 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.

21. Answer:

- A. After the forest act all their everyday practices like cutting wood for houses become illegal.
- B. After that they are not allowed to collect fruits and roots from the forests.
- C. Hunting and fishing become illegal.
- D. People were now forced to steal wood from the forests, if they were caught; they were at the mercy of the forest guards who would take bribes from them.
- E. Women who collected fuel wood were especially worried.
- F. It was also common for police constable and forest guards to harass people by demanding free food from them

OR

Answer:

- A. To administer the affairs of the Massai, the British introduced a series of measures that had important implications.
- B. They appointed chiefs of different sub groups of Massai, who were made responsible for the affairs of the tribe.
- C. The colonial government imposed various restrictions in riding and warfare.

The chiefs appointed by the colonial government often accumulated wealth over time. They had a regular income with which they could buy animals, goods and land. They lent money to the poor neighbors who needed cash to pay taxes. Many of them began living in towns, and became involved in trade. These chiefs managed to survive the devastations of war and drought. They had both pastoral and non-pastoral income, and could buy animals when their stock was depleted.

OR

Answer:

- A. Unwilling cultivators were made to produce opium through a system of advances.
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- B. In the rural areas of Bengal and Bihar there were large numbers of poor peasants they never had enough to survive.
 - C. It was difficult for them to pay rent to the landlords or to buy food and clothing.
 - D. From the 1780s, such peasants found their village headman giving them money advances to produce opium.
 - E. When offer a loan, the cultivators were tempted to accept, hoping to meet their immediate needs and pay back the loan at a later stage. But the loan tied the peasants to the head man and through him to the government.
 - F. It was the government opium agents who were advancing the loan to the head man, who in turn gave it to the cultivators.
 - G. By taking the loan the cultivators was forced to grow opium on a specified area of land and hand over the produce to the agents.

22. Answer:

- A. Kerry Packer, an Australian television tycoon who saw the money-making potential of cricket as a television sport.
- B. He signed up fifty-one of the world's leading cricketers against the wishes of the international cricket board.
- C. About two years staged unofficial Tests and one day international matches under the name of World Cricket Series.
- D. While packer's circus as it was then described folded up after two years.
- E. The innovation he introduced during this time to make cricket more attractive to television audience and changed the nature of game.
- F. Packer drove home the lesson that cricket was a marketable game, which could generate huge revenues

OR

Answer: Development of Movement against the Traditional clothes of US.

- A. The white settlers in USA started a movement against the traditional women dress.
- B. Traditional women dress code was criticized. Such as long skirts swept the ground and collected the filth and dirt.
- C. The skirts were difficult to handle and hampered the movement at working place.
- D. In 1870s, the National Women Suffrage Association and the American Women Suffrage Association campaigned for dress reform.
- E. The reforms were opposed by conservatives and faced continuous attacks. But by the end of 19th century, ideals of beauty and styles of clothing were transformed. People began to accept the changes brought by the reformers.

23. Answer:

- A. The variation of temperature occasionally touches 50°C in some part of Rajasthan Desert.
 - B. It reaches around 20°C in Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir.
 - C. On winter night's temperature at Drass in Jammu and Kashmir may be as low as -45°C.
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- D. On the other hand, Trivavathapuram may touch the temperature of 22°C.
 - E. The coastal areas experiences less contrasts in temperature conditions. There are many seasonal contrasts existing in the interior of the country.

24. Answer:

- A. Land: The nature of land influences the type of vegetation. The fertile land is generally devoted to agriculture. The undulating and rough terrains are the areas where grassland and woodlands develops and give shelter to a variety of wildlife.
- B. Soil: different types of soils provide basis for different types of vegetation. The sandy soils the desert support cactus and thorny bushes while wet, marshy, deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation. The hill slopes with some depth of soil have conical trees.
- C. Temperature: on the slopes of the Himalayas and the hills of the peninsula above the height of 915 meters, the fall in temperature affects the types of vegetation and its growth and it changes it from tropical to sub-tropical temperate and alpine vegetations.
- D. Photoperiod: The variation in duration of sunlight at different places is due to differences in latitude, altitude, season and duration of the day. Due to longer duration of sunlight, trees grow faster in summer.
- E. Precipitation: Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to other areas of less rainfall.

25. Answer: The regular electoral competition provides incentives to political parties and leaders. They know that if they raise issues that people want to be raised, their popularity and chances of victory will increase in the next elections. But if they fail to satisfy the voters with their work they will not be able to win again. So if a political party is motivated only by desire to be in power, even then it will be forced to serve the people. This is a bit like the way market works. Even if a shopkeeper is interested only in his profit, he is forced to give good service to the customers. If he does not, the customer will go to some other shop. Similarly, political competition may cause division and some ugliness, but it finally helps to force political parties and leaders to serve the people.

26. Answer:

Report of Amnesty International: According to the report of Amnesty International prisoners were being tortured in what ways that violated the US laws. They were being denied the treatment that even prisoners of war must get as per international law. Many prisoners had tried protests against these conditions by going on hunger strikes. Prisoners were not released even after they were officially declared not guilty.

US Response: The United States of America refused to obey the orders of United Nations' Secretary General. An independent inquiry by the UN supported these findings. The UN Secretary General said the prison in Guantanamo Bay should be closed down. The US Government refused to accept these pleas.

27.1 Answer:



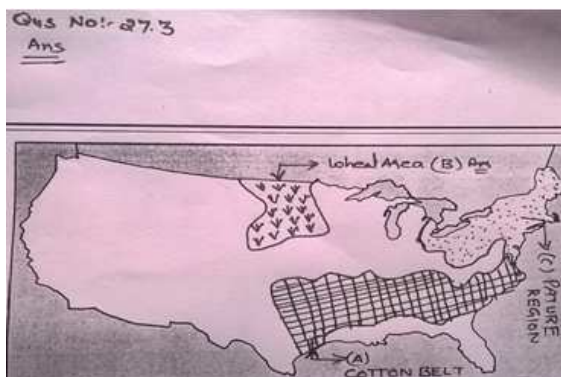
OR

27.2 Answer:



OR

27.3 Answer



28.1 And 28.2 Answer:



29. Answers Based on OTBA

30. Answers Based on OTBA
