

**CBSE Class 09**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 5 (2019-20)**

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**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

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**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) The disappearance of forests.	(i) Sleepers.
(b) Wooden planks laid across railway tracks.	(ii) Scientific forestry.
(c) The system in which old trees are cut and new ones planted.	(iii) Scorched earth policy.
(d) Destroying sawmills, and burning huge piles of giant teak logs.	(iv) Deforestation.

2. Whom did Louis XVI get married?

- a. Olympe de Gouges

- b. Marie Antoinette
- c. Marie de Medicis
- d. Nanine Vallain

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



Which of the following option best represents the picture?

- a. Maldhari herders moving in search of pastures.
  - b. A Maru Raika genealogist with a group of goats.
  - c. Gaddi sheep being sheared.
  - d. Gaddis waiting for shearing to begin.
4. Who was the leader of Jacobin club?
5. The Standard Meridian of India passes through which state?
- a. Rajasthan
  - b. Maharashtra
  - c. Himachal Pradesh
  - d. Uttar Pradesh
6. Fill in the blanks:

Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the Narmada

Basin

Dal lake	Total Area	Situated in	Maximum depth
	22 km <sup>2</sup>	(A)- ?	(B)- ?

7. Which is the most populated state of India?
8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The President of Zimbabwe is General Pervez Musharraf.

9.



Which of the following option best describes the given picture?

- a. Migratory Birds
  - b. Shifting Birds
  - c. Extinct Birds
  - d. Endangered Birds
10. Fill in the blanks:

A money Bill can be introduced only in \_\_\_\_\_.

**OR**

Fill in the blanks:

The \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest executive authority of India.

11. Why is India considered as a sovereign country?
12. Which Pakistani General led a military coup in October 1999?
13. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to Directory?
  - a. Executive committee consist of two members.
  - b. Two elected legislative councils would appoint an executive committee.
  - c. This system was introduced to check the concentration of power in one man.
  - d. Directory could be dismissed by the majority vote of councils.
14. Fill in the blanks:  
\_\_\_\_\_ of the total land area cultivated by medium and large farmers in India.
15. When people appear to be employed but are actually not employed fully, this kind of unemployment is called:
  - a. Disguised Unemployment
  - b. Educated unemployment
  - c. All of the above
  - d. Seasonal unemployment
16. Fill in the blanks:  
\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of making products or goods from raw material by the use of manual labour or machinery.

**OR**

Fill in the blanks:

The main economic activity in the village of Palampur is \_\_\_\_\_.

17. Identify the incorrect option.

- a. The disappearance of forests is referred to as afforestation.
- b. Deforestation is not a recent problem.
- c. Under colonial rule, deforestation became more systematic and extensive.
- d. The process of deforestation began many centuries ago.

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

- i. Japan bombs Pearl Harbour
- ii. Troops of USSR liberate Auschwitz
- iii. Mass murder of Jews Begins
- iv. Germany surrenders to the Allies

- a. iii, ii, iv, i
- b. i, iv, iii, ii
- c. iv, ii, i, iii
- d. iii, i, ii, 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): The quality of the population improves and becomes a great liability.

Reason (R): The investment is made in the form of education, training and medical care.

- 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. Shyamlal is a farmer and is engaged in the cultivation of potatoes. When the potatoes are harvested all his production of potatoes is transported to Ramlal who is a factory owner. In the factory, the potatoes are processed into potato chips. Packing is done and transported to the market for sale to consumers. Based on the above case, identify the sector in which Shyamlal is engaged.
- a. Secondary sector
  - b. All of these
  - c. Primary sector
  - d. Tertiary sector

### **Section B**

21. What were the causes of the civil war between the Bolsheviks and the Russian army of the Non-Bolshevik socialists?

**OR**

Why were there revolutionary disturbances in Russia in 1905? What were the demands of the revolutionaries?

22. Write a short note on dairy farming a non-farming activity in village Palampur.

**OR**

List out some local names of shifting agriculture in various countries.

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

#### **Source A: A Growing Middle Class Envisages an End to Privileges**

In the past, peasants and workers had participated in revolts against increasing taxes and food scarcity. But they lacked the means and programmes to carry out full-scale measures that would bring about a change in the social and economic order. This was left to those groups within the third estate who had become prosperous and had access to education and new ideas. The eighteenth-century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed the middle class, who earned their wealth through expanding

overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woollen and silk textiles that were either exported or bought by the richer members of society.

### **Source B: France Becomes a Constitutional Monarchy**

The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before law, were established as natural and inalienable rights, that is, they belonged to each human being by birth and could not be taken away. It was the duty of the state to protect each citizen's natural rights.

### **Source C: The Outbreak of the Revolution**

In France of the Old Regime, the monarch did not have the power to impose taxes according to his will alone. Rather he had to call a meeting of the Estates-General which would then pass his proposals for new taxes. The Estates-General was a political body to which the three estates sent their representatives. However, the monarch alone could decide when to call a meeting of this body. The last time it was done was in 1614.

### **Questions:**

- i. **Source A:** Why peasants failed in their attempts of revolts?
  - ii. **Source B:** Which rights were considered as natural and inalienable rights?
  - iii. **Source C:** What is the process of increasing taxes in the Old Regime?
24. Mention the factors which are responsible for the climatic variation in the following:
- A. Jodhpur has annual rainfall of 37.7 cm
  - B. Shillong has annual rainfall of 226.7 cm
  - C. The maximum temperature in during January in Thiruvananthapuram is 27.7 degree C , while in Leh is -8.7 degree C

**OR**

The monsoon is considered a unifying bond in India. What moral values you could inculcate from this statement?

25. What is Apartheid?

26. What are the main features of 'Right to Equality?'
27. What is one of the biggest challenges of independent India?

**OR**

How does social inability to buy food also play a role in food insecurity?

28. How have the various activities been classified into sectors? Give one example from each other?

### **Section C**

29. Highlight the effects of the recession of 1930 on the US economy.

**OR**

'The Forest Acts affected the life of the villagers'. Explain in detail.

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

Our country has practically all major physical features of the earth i.e. mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus and islands. We find different types of rocks; some are very hard like marble which has been used for making the Taj Mahal, and some are very soft like soapstone which is used in making talcum powder. The color of soil varies from one place to the other because the soil is formed out of different types of rocks. India is a large landmass formed during different geological periods which has influenced her relief. Besides geological formations, a number of processes such as weathering, erosion and deposition have created and modified the relief to its present form. Earth scientists have attempted to explain the formation of physical features with the help of some theories based on certain evidence. One such plausible theory is the "Theory of Plate Tectonics". According to this theory, the crust (upper part) of the earth has been formed out of seven major and some minor plates.

The movement of the plates results in the building up of stresses within the plates and the continental rocks above, leading to folding, faulting and volcanic activity. Broadly, these plate movements are classified into three types.

**Questions:**



- i. Give the classification of plate movements.
  - ii. Who tried to explain the formation of physical features? Name one such theory.
  - iii. Give examples of types of rocks found in India.
31. Give the altitudinal distribution of Montane Forests.
32. How political competition helps to force political parties and leaders to serve the people?
33. Who resolved the dispute of the Mandal Commission? How did it materialise later on?

**OR**

Explain any five major power and functions of Parliament.

34. Elaborate the major objectives of Academy of Development Science?
35. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
- A. The Northernmost epicentre of the main plate movement.
  - B. Territories under German expansion.
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Chilika - Lakes
  - b. Simlipal - National Park
  - c. Sariska - Wild Life Sanctuaries
  - d. K2 - Mountain Peaks



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**Solution**

**Section A**

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

2. (b) Marie Antoinette

**Explanation:** In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France. He was 20 years old and married to the Austrian princess Marie Antoinette.

3. (d) Gaddis waiting for shearing to begin.

**Explanation:** Gaddis waiting for shearing to begin. Uhl valley near Palampur in Himachal Pradesh.

4. Maximilian Robespierre.

5. (d) Uttar Pradesh **Explanation:** Indian Standard Meridian passes through the middle of India i. e. Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.

6. A. Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)

B. 6 metres

7. Uttar Pradesh

8. The President of Zimbabwe is Robert Mugabe.

9. (a) Migratory Birds

**Explanation:** The given picture is relating to Migratory Birds

10. Lok Sabha

**OR**

President

11. India is considered as a sovereign country because the guiding value called 'Sovereign' means that people have the Supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters.

12. The Pakistani General who led a military coup in October 1999 was General Pervez Musharraf.

13. (a) Executive committee consist of two members.

**Explanation:** Executive committee consist of five members

14. 64%

15. (a) Disguised Unemployment

**Explanation:** When people appear to be employed but are actually not employed fully, this kind of unemployment is called **disguised unemployment**.

16. Manufacturing

**OR**

Farming

17. (a) The disappearance of forests is referred to as afforestation.

**Explanation:** The disappearance of forests is referred to as deforestation.

18. (d) iii, i, ii, iv

**Explanation:** iii. 23rd June, 1941 - Mass murder of Jews Begins

i. 7th Dec, 1941 - Japan bombs Pearl Harbour

ii. 27th Jan, 1945 - Troops of USSR liberate Auschwitz

iv. May, 1945 - Germany surrenders to the Allies

19. (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

**Explanation:** When investment is made in the form of education, training and medical care, the quality of population improves and becomes a asset. It is known as human capital.

20. (c) Primary sector

**Explanation:** Primary activities are directly dependent on environment as these refer to utilisation of earth's resources such as land, water, vegetation, building materials and minerals. It, thus includes, hunting and gathering, pastoral activities, fishing, forestry, agriculture, and mining and quarrying.

**Section B**

21. When Bolsheviks ordered land distribution, the Russian army began to break up. Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned this. Their leaders moved to South Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks. These troops and Bolsheviks fought a civil war; and looting, banditry and famine became common.

**OR**

**The causes of the revolutionary disturbances in Russia in 1905 were:**

- i. Due to Russia's defeat in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, the prices of essential goods rose dramatically, so that real wages declined by 20 percent.
- ii. At the Putilov Iron Works, the dismissal of some workers caused a strike. During the subsequent events, a procession of workers was attacked by police in which 100 workers died. This was known as 'Bloody Sunday'.
- iii. Subsequently, strikes took place all over the country, resulting in the creation of an elected parliament or Duma.

Revolutionaries demanded a reduction in daily working hours to eight, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.

22. A. Diary is the common activity in many families of Palampur. People feed their buffaloes on various kinds of grass, jowar and bajra that grow during the rainy season.
- B. The milk is sold in Raiganj, the nearby large village.
- C. Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centers at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to faraway towns and cities.

**OR**

- A. There are many local names of shifting agriculture.
- B. It is called lading in South-East Asia.
- C. Milpa in Central America.
- D. Tavi in Africa.
- E. Chena in Sri Lanka.
- F. Penda, Bewar, Jhum, Kumri etc are some local names of shifting agriculture in

India.

23. i. **Source A:** Peasants and workers had participated in revolts against increasing taxes and food scarcity. But they lacked the means and programmes to carry out full-scale measures that would bring about a change in the social and economic order.
- ii. **Source B:** Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before the law, were established as natural and inalienable rights.
- iii. **Source C:** In France of the Old Regime the monarch did not have the power to impose taxes according to his will alone. Rather he had to call a meeting of the Estates-General which would then pass his proposals for new taxes.
24. A. Jodhpur has 37.7 cm of rainfall as the Arabian Sea Branch and winds blow parallel to the Aravalli Hills.
- B. Shillong receives annual rainfall of 226.7 cm approximate, due to its relief feature. It is located on the windward side of the Meghalaya hills and receives heavy rainfall from the Bay of Bengal branch.
- C. Thiruvananthapuram, the maximum temperature is due to its closeness to the equator and situated near the coastal area. The main reason of very low temperature in Leh because it is situated at very high altitude that is 3506 meters above sea level.

**OR**

Following are the moral values that the very unifying nature of the monsoon inculcates in us.

- i. The Himalayas protect the subcontinent from extremely cold winds from central Asia. This enables northern India to have uniformly higher temperatures when compared to other areas on the same latitudes.
- ii. The peninsular plateau, under the influence of the sea from three sides, has moderate temperatures. Despite such moderating influences, there are great variations in the temperature conditions.
- iii. Nevertheless, the unifying influence of the monsoon on the Indian subcontinent is quite perceptible.
- iv. The seasonal alteration of the wind systems and the associated weather conditions provide a rhythmic cycle of seasons. Even the uncertainties of rain and uneven distribution

25. A. Apartheid is the official policy of racial discrimination and ill-treatment of blacks followed by the government of South Africa between the years of 1948 to 1989.
- B. Apartheid divided the people and labelled them on the basis of their skin colour.
- C. The native people of South Africa are black in colour. They made up about three-fourths of the population and were called 'blacks'. Besides these two groups, there were people of mixed races who were called 'coloured' and people who migrated from India.
- D. The white rulers treated all nonwhites as inferiors. The non-whites did not have voting rights.
- E. The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks. They were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit.
26. (i) The Constitution says that the government shall not deny to any person in India equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws. It means that the laws apply in the same manner to all, regardless of a person's status. This is called the rule of law. Rule of law is the foundation of any democracy. It means that no person is above the law. There cannot be any distinction between a political leader, government official and an ordinary citizen. Every citizen, from the Prime Minister to a small farmer in a remote village, is subject to the same laws.
- (ii) No person can legally claim any special treatment or privilege just because he or she happens to be an important person.
- (iii) Under Right to Equality, the government shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion, ethnicity, sex or place of birth.
- (iv) Every citizen shall have access to public places like shops, restaurants, hotels and cinema halls.
- (v) All citizens have equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment or appointment to any position in the government. No citizen shall be discriminated against or made ineligible for employment on any grounds.
- (vi) Equality means giving everyone an equal opportunity to achieve whatever one is

capable of. Sometimes, it is necessary to give special treatment to someone in order to ensure equal opportunity.

27. A. One of the biggest challenges of independent India has been to bring millions of its people out of abject poverty.

B. Mahatma Gandhi always insisted that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering.

**OR**

(i) The SCs, STs and some sections of the OBCs who have low land productivity are prone to food insecurity.

(ii) The people who are affected by natural disasters and have to migrate to other areas in search of work are also amongst the most food-insecure people.

(iii) Malnutrition among women can even put the unborn baby at the risk of malnutrition.

(iv) A large proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers, and children under the age of 5 years are also among the food insecure population.

28. **Various activities classified into three sectors are:**

i. **Primary sector:** These activities harvest or extract natural products from the Earth. It involves the production of raw materials and food products e.g. agriculture, dairy farming, mining etc.

ii. **Secondary sector:** These activities involve the manufacturing of finished goods e.g. construction.

iii. **Tertiary sector:** All activities which support the Primary and Secondary sectors with services belong to this sector e.g. transportation, banking, trade etc.

**Section C**

29. A. Wall Street Exchange crashed in 1929.

B. Fearing in a fall in prices, people made frantic efforts to sell their shares.

C. On single day, 24 October, 13 million shares were sold. This was the start of the great depression.

D. Over the next three years, between 1929 and 1932, the national income of the USA

fell by half.

E. Factories shut down, exports fell, farmers were badly hit and speculators withdraw their money from the market.

F. The effects of this recession in the US economy were felt worldwide.

**OR**

The lives of the villagers were affected by the forest laws:

(i) Now the villagers were deprived of their customary practices like hunting, cutting, grazing their cattle, collecting fruits, etc.

(ii) One of the major impacts was on the practice of shifting cultivations or swidden agriculture.

(iii) People were now forced to steal wood from the forests and if they were caught, they were at the mercy of the forest guards who would take bribes from them.

(iv) Women who collected fuel woods were especially worried.

(v) It was common for police, constables and forest guards to harass people by demanding free food from them.

30. i. The classification of plate movements are:

i. Convergent boundary.

ii. Divergent boundary.

iii. Transform boundary.

ii. Earth scientists have attempted to explain the formation of physical features with the help of some theories based on certain evidence. One such plausible theory is the "Theory of Plate Tectonics".

iii. Different types of rocks are found in India, some are very hard like marble which has been used for making the Taj Mahal, and some are very soft like soapstone which is used in making talcum powder.

31. In mountainous areas, the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude leads to the corresponding change in natural vegetation.

(i) The foothills of the Himalayas-Shiwaliks have tropical moist deciduous flora. Sal and bamboo are important trees upto 1,000 m in height.

(ii) They are followed by the wet hill forests. They lie between about 1,000 to 2,000 mts. Important trees are oak, chestnut, ash, birch, etc.

(iii) Between 1,500 and 3,300 m above sea level, there occur the well-known



coniferous forests. Pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce, etc., are some dominant trees.

(iv) Above the coniferous forests lie the alpine forests at an altitude of about 3,600 m. Important trees are silver fir, pine, birch, etc.

32. 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.
33. (i) Some persons and associations opposed the order and filed a number of cases in the courts.  
(ii) They appealed to the court's to declare the order invalid and stop its implementation.  
(iii) The Supreme Court of India bunched all these cases together. This case was known as 'Indira Sawhney and others Vs Union of India case'.  
(iv) Eleven judges of the Supreme Court heard the arguments of both sides.  
(v) By a majority, the Supreme Court judges in 1992 declared that this order of the Government of India was valid.  
(vi) At the same time, the Supreme Court asked the government to modify its original order.  
(vii) It said that well-to-do persons among the backward classes should be excluded from getting the benefit of reservation.  
(viii) Accordingly, the Department of Personnel and Training issued another Memorandum on September 8, 1993. The dispute thus came to an end and this policy has been followed since then.

**OR**

A. Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country. This task of law making or legislation is so crucial that these assemblies are called legislature.

- B. Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.
- C. Parliaments exercise some control over those who run the government.
- D. Government can make laws only with the support of Parliament.
- E. Parliaments control all the money that governments have.
- F. Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policies.

34. Following are the major objectives of Academy of Development Science

- A. In Maharashtra, Academy of Development of Science has facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different regions.
- B. ADS organize training and capacity building programmes on food security for NGOs. Grain Banks are now slowly taking shapes in different parts of Maharashtra.
- C. ADS efforts to set up Grain Banks. Grain Banks facilitate replication through other NGOs and to influence the Government's policy on food security are thus paying rich dividends.
- D. The ADS Grain Bank Program is acknowledged as a successful and innovative food security intervention.
- E. To facilitate replication through other NGO and to influence the government policy on food security.

35. i. A. Estress

B. Poland

ii.

India

