
CBSE Sample Paper-05
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. When was the Imperial Forest Research Institute set up in Dehradun?

Or

Name any two nomadic communities of Africa.

Or

Name any two machines which were responsible for the dramatic wheat production in USA.

2. How are the habitats of camels and those of one Horned rhinoceros diametrically opposite to each other?
3. Which House has more power regarding the money bill? Give reason.
4. Why do democratic governments insist on Institutions?
5. What is the role of Parliament in law making?
6. What is the vulnerability of poverty?
7. Is it true that a high incidence of malnutrition prevails among women?
8. Name three dimensions of food security?
9. What is scientific forestry? Why was it introduced?

Or

What do you know about the Banjaras of North India?

Or

What was the open field system meant for a peasant woman?

10. What are the peculiarities of Test cricket?

Or

What were the effects of world wars on clothing?

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

Or

Explain the impact of World Wars on the clothing pattern of women.

12. What is an ecosystem? How do human beings influence the ecology of a region?
13. How has the soil influence the vegetation cover of India?
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14. What is occupational structure? How are occupations generally classified?
 15. What do you know about voter's ID card?
 16. A teacher has to organise a mock parliament. She can either hold a mock parliament of Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha. Which one should the teacher choose and why?
 17. How or why is the 'Right to Freedom' called a cluster of several rights?
 18. 'Poverty is increasing in some parts of the world'. Explain
 19. Suggest any four ways to reduce poverty in India.
 20. How is food security affected during a calamity?
 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

What role was played by the mechanical reaper in the harvest?

22. How far is it correct to say that the history of Gymkhana Cricket led to first class cricket being organized on communal and racial lines?

Or

Analyse the sense of clothing of the French after the French Revolution.

23. Which section of our country's population is eligible to vote?
24. How are the scope of rights expanded?
25. "The Cooperatives are also playing an important role in food security in the South-Western part of India". Explain.
26. 'Poverty is a curse upon humanity'. Explain.
27. (a) Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of Bastar. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

A. The kingdom in which the Bastar kingdom was merged in 1947.

B. Name of the Hill

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

C. The southernmost Tahsil of Bastar-Konta



Or

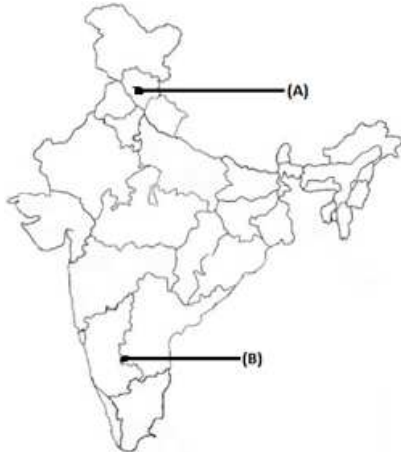
- (a) Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

A. A shepherd community

B. The pastoral community who herded cattle

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

C. A state to which Dhangars belong



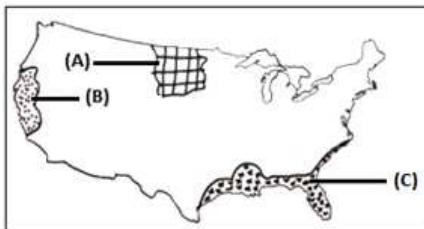
Or

Three features A, B and C are marked in the given physical map of USA. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

A. The food crop grown here

B. The type of vegetation

C. Name the tribe that lived in this area before expansion of white settlement.



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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CBSE Sample Paper-05
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –II
Class – X Social Science

Time allowed: 3 hours

ANSWERS

Maximum Marks: 90

1. In 1906.

Or

(i) Bedouins

(ii) Maasai

Or

Reaper and walking plough.

2. Camels are found in Rajasthan where as the one-horned rhinoceros are found in Assam and North-West Bengal.

3. The Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept these changes.

4. Institutions make it difficult to have a good decisions taken very quickly. But they also make it equally difficult to rush through a bad decisions. That is why democratic governments insist on institutions.

5. Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country. Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.

6. Vulnerability of poverty is a measure, which describes the greater probability of certain communities or individuals of becoming or remaining poor in the coming years.

7. This is a matter of serious concern as it is true. It puts even the unborn baby at the risk of malnutrition. A large proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers and children under the age of 5 years constitute an important segment of food insecure population.

8. Availability, Accessibility and affordability.

9. The scientific forestry is a system in which natural forests are cut and replaced by one type of trees which are planted in straight rows.

Forest official surveys and plan show much area is to be cut then to be planted. The British introduced the scientific forestry to manage the forest and to conserve the forests.

Or

(i) They move in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(ii) In search of good pastureland for their catde, they moved over long distances.

(iii) They sold plough cattle and other goods to the villagers in exchange for grain and fodder.

Or

She could no longer collect fuel wood for fire and barriers and fruits for her children to eat.

It became difficult for her to graze her sheep, goats and cows and supplement her income and food requirements.

The life became worst than a hell for her and her family.

10. (i) A match can go on for five days and still ends in a draw.
(ii) No other modern team sport takes even half as much time to complete.
(iii) The length of the pitch is specified to be 22 yards but the size or shape of the ground is not. Most team sports such as hockey and football lay down the dimensions of the playing area but cricket does not. So, a cricket ground can be oval, circular, etc.

Or

Women stopped wearing jewelry and luxurious clothes.

Social barriers were eroded and women of all classes began to dress in same manner.

Clothes become shorter during the First World War.

Trousers became an essential part of feminine dressing and short hair became a trend for convenience.

11. Originally the cricket matches had no time limit. The game went on for as long as it took to bowl out a side twice.

The rhythm of village life was slower and cricket rules were made before the Industrial Revolution.

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

(i) **Women and work:** Before the First World War most of the women in Europe were not working in factories.

(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.

12. All plants and animals in an area are interdependent and interrelated to each other and their dependence on the environment is called an ecosystem. Human beings influence the ecology of a region in the following ways:

(i) They utilise the vegetation and wildlife.

(ii) The greed of human beings leads to over utilisation of these resources.

(iii) They cut trees and kill animals, thereby creating an ecological imbalance.

13. The soils also vary over spaces.

Different types of soils provide basis for different types of vegetation.

The sandy soil of the desert support cactus and thorny bushes.

While wet, marshy, deltaic soil supports mangroves and deltaic vegetation.

The hill slopes with some depth of soil have conical tree.

14. The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as Occupational Structure.
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Occupations are generally classified as:

- (i) **Primary activities:** These include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying, etc.
- (ii) **Secondary activities:** These include the manufacturing industry, building and construction work, etc.
- (iii) **Tertiary activities:** These include transport, communication, commerce, administration and other services.

15. (i) In the last few years, a new system of Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) has been introduced.

(ii) The government has made efforts to give this card to every person on the voters' list.

(iii) The voters are required to carry this card when they go out to cast their vote, so that no one can vote for someone else.

(iv) But the card is not yet compulsory for voting. The voters can show many other proofs of identity like the ration card, driving licence or the passport, etc.

16. The teacher should choose to hold a session of Lok Sabha as it is the House of People. It represents people's interests directly. The government enjoys majority in Lok Sabha and is responsible to it. The government can be removed by passing a no-confidence motion or rejecting a budget. These are rational grounds for conducting a mock session of Lok Sabha instead of Rajya Sabha.

17. Under the Indian Constitution, all citizens exercise a number of freedoms which are all covered in the right to freedom. So every citizen has the right to all of the following freedoms: to all of the following freedoms:

(i) Freedom of speech and expression

(ii) Freedom of assembly in a peaceful manner

(iii) Freedom to form associations and unions

(iv) Freedom to move freely throughout the country

(v) Freedom to reside in any part of the country

(v) Freedom to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

18. Yes, we agree with this statement that the poverty is increasing in some parts of the world.

In Sub Saharan Africa, poverty in fact rose from 51% in 1981 to 47% in 2008.

Poverty has also resurfaced in some of the former Socialist countries like Russia, where officially it was non-existent earlier.

19. (i) There is need to invest in agriculture and industrial sector. The investment in both these sectors will lead to higher economic growth. The higher economic growth rate is expected to provide to more economic opportunities.

(ii) Increasing stress on universal free elementary education will help in the formation of human capital.

(iii) There is need to check high birth rate. The high birth rate leads to a mismatch between resources and population.

(iv) There is need for to empower women and economically weaker sections of society.

20. (i) Due to a natural calamity, total production of food grains decreases.

(ii) It creates a shortage of food in the affected area.

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- (iii) Due to shortage of food, the prices go up.
 - (iv) At higher prices, some people cannot afford to buy food.
 - (v) If such a calamity occurs in a widespread area, it may cause a situation of starvation.
 - (vi) A massive situation of starvation might turn into a famine.

21. In forest areas people use forest products- roots, leaves, fruits and tubers-for many things.

Fruits and tubers are nutritious to eat, especially during the monsoons before the harvest has come in.

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.

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.

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

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

(i) Once the crop had ripened, it had to be harvested. Before the 1830s, the grain used to be harvested with a cradle or sickle.

(ii) At harvest time, hundreds of men and women could be seen in the fields cutting the crop.

(iii) In 1831, Cyrus McCormick invented the first mechanical reaper which could cut in one day as much as five men could cut with cradles and 16 men with sickles.

(iv) By the early 20th century most farmers were using combined harvesters to cut the crop.

(v) With one of these machines, 500 acres of wheat could be harvested in two weeks.

22. The establishment of Parsi Gymkhana led to the establishment of other Indian clubs based on religious lines.

The team that played colonial India's Greatest and most famous first class cricket tournaments represented religious communities.

The tournament was initially called the Quadrangular as it was played by four teams-the Europeans, The Parsis, The Hindu and The Muslims.

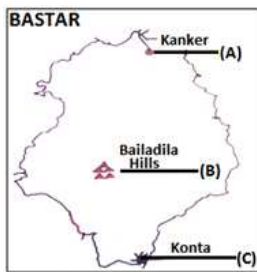
It later became Pentangular when a fifth team was added namely, 'The Rest'. It comprised of all the remaining communities.

Journalists, Cricketers and leaders criticized the racial and communal foundations of the Pentangular Tournaments.

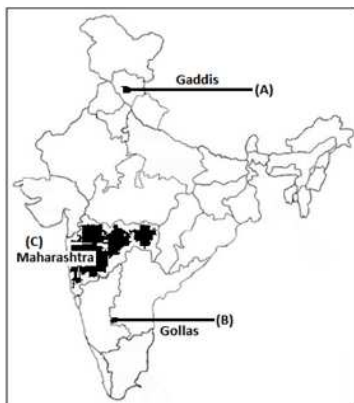
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(i) Members of the Jacobin clubs called themselves the 'sans culottes' to distinguish themselves from the aristocracy who wore the fashionable 'knee breeches'.

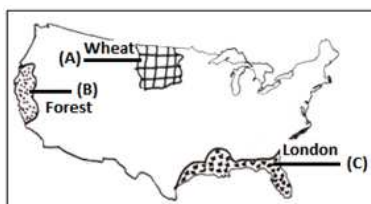
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- (ii) Sans culottes literally meant those 'without knee breeches'.
 - (iii) From now on, both men and women began wearing clothing that were loose and comfortable.
 - (iv) The colours used in their clothes were-blue, white and red-the colours of patriotism.
 - (v) Other political symbols also became a part of their dress: the red cap of liberty, long trousers and the revolutionary cap, cockade.
 - (vi) The simplicity of clothing was meant to express the idea of equality.
23. (i) In our country, all the citizens aged 18 years and above can vote in an election.
- (ii) Every citizen has the right to vote, regardless of his or her caste, religion or gender.
 - (iii) Some criminals and persons with unsound mind can be denied the right to vote, but only in rare situations.
 - (iv) It is the responsibility of the government to get the names of all the eligible voters put on voters' list.
 - (v) Names of those who move out of a place or those who are dead are deleted.
 - (vi) A complete revision of the list takes place every five years. This is done to ensure that it remains up-to-date.
24. (i) Certain rights like right to freedom of press, right to information, and right to education are derived from the Fundamental Rights.
- (ii) Now school education has become a right for Indian citizens. The governments are responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years.
 - (iii) Parliament has enacted a law giving the right to information to the citizens. This Act was made under the Fundamental Right to freedom of thought and expression.
 - (iv) Constitution provides many more rights, which may not be Fundamental Rights. For example, the right to property is not a Fundamental Right, but it is a constitutional right.
 - (v) Sometimes, the expansion takes place in what is called human rights. There are universal moral claims that may or may not have been recognised by law.
25. Cooperatives are playing very important role in food security in India especially in the southern and western parts of the country.
- The cooperatives societies set up shops to sell low priced goods to poor people.
- For example, out of all fair price shops running in Tamil Nadu, around 94 per cent are being run by cooperatives.
- Amul is another success story of cooperatives in milk and milk products from Gujarat. It has brought about the White Revolution in the country.
- Sugar Cooperative mills are also running successfully in the Southern part of India
26. It leads to hunger and lack of hunger. They live in unhygienic conditions and invite host of diseases.
- They lack in medical facilities and die of diseases in want of timely and proper treatment.
- Poor people are in a situation in which they are ill-treated at almost all places.
- They live with the sense of helplessness.
- Poor parents are not able to send their children to school.
- 27.
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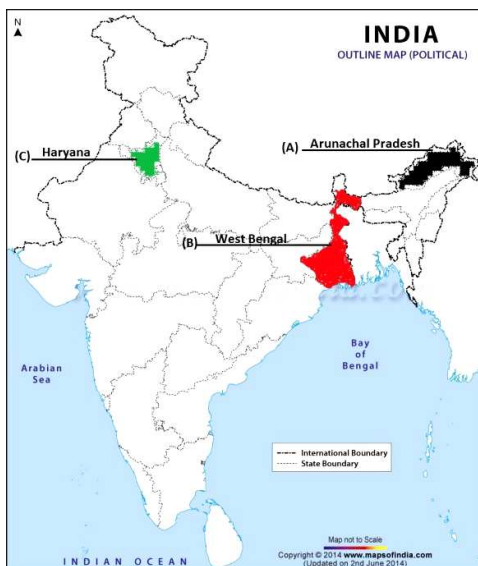
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28.



29. OTBA

30. OTBA