

CBSE
Class IX
Social Science
Sample Paper 4

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- a) The question paper is divided into four sections – Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
 - b) The question paper has 26 questions in all.
 - c) All questions are compulsory.
 - d) Marks are indicated against each question.
 - e) Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
 - f) Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
 - g) Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
 - h) Question number 26 is a map question of 5 marks with two parts -26 A from History (2 marks) and 26 B from Geography (3 marks).
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SECTION A

- 1. What is slash and burn method? (1)
- 2. What led Hitler rose to power? (1)
- 3. Which event marked the beginning of the Second World War? (1)
- 4. What do the words “sovereign and republic “in the Preamble to the Constitution signify? (1)
- 5. Define Age composition. (1)
- 6. What do you mean by tertiary sector? (1)
- 7. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner? (1)

SECTION B

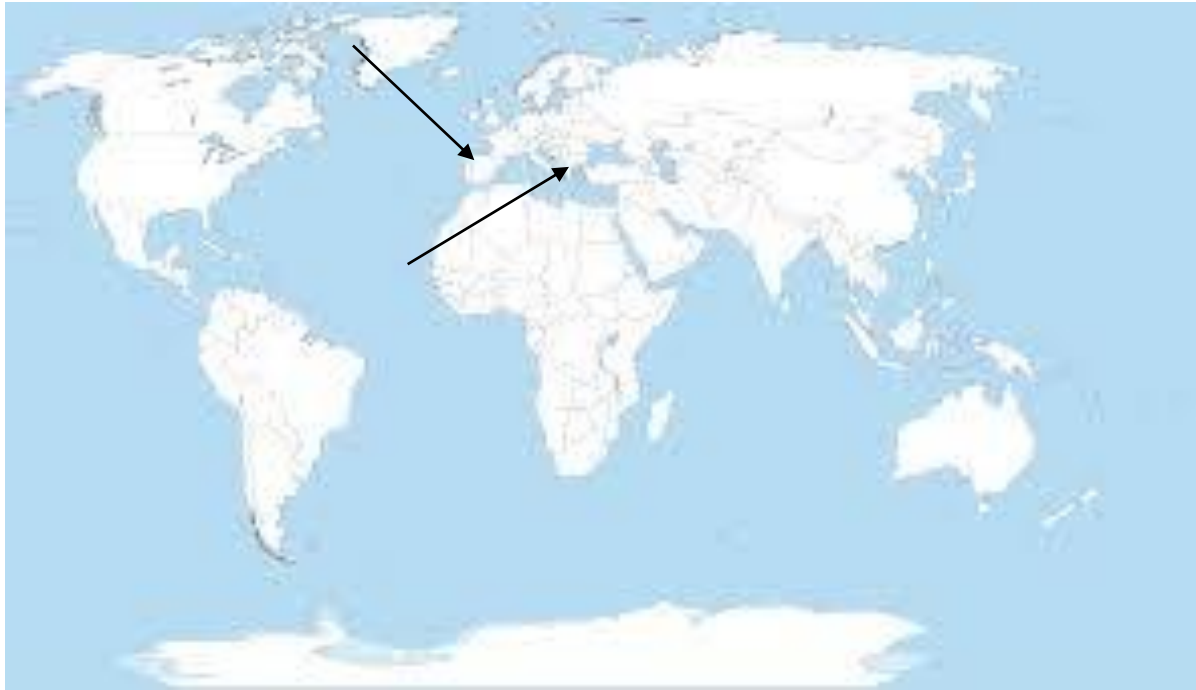
8. Who was Karl Marx? Briefly discuss his thoughts on communism? (3)
- OR**
9. What was triangular slave trade? (3)
10. Discuss three features of tropical rainforest. (3)
11. Explain the power of Lok Sabha in terms of money bill. Elucidate. (3)
12. Do you think that democracy is a better form of governance? Give three arguments to support your answer. (3)
13. In terms of agriculture growth what are the difficulties faced by small farmers in arranging capital in comparison big farmers? (3)
14. Discuss the tropical deciduous forests? (3)
15. Elaborate on the Right to Constitutional Remedies. (3)
16. Explain the concept of social exclusion and social inclusion. (3)
17. 'Land is fixed in Palampur'. Explain. (3)
18. 'The elections in India are undemocratic'. State three arguments to support the statement. (3)

SECTION C

19. Did the British colonial rule change the life of peasants and tribal in India? Give reasons. (5)
20. Discuss in brief the ideology of Nazism. (5)
21. How was the Constitution of India framed? (5)
22. What was the impact of the First World War on the Russian economy? (5)
23. What steps Indian government has taken to alleviate poverty? (5)
24. Saudi Arabia is not a democratic country. Explain. (5)
25. Investment in human capital can bring higher position for the country. (5)

SECTION D

- 26 (A) Two cities A and B related to the peasant revolt are marked on the outline map of France. Identify these cities and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. (2)



- 26 (B) On the given political outline map of India locate the following features with appropriate symbols: (3)

- a. Desert state
- b. Bhopal
- c. River Mahanadi
- d. Chennai

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Solutions

SECTION A

Answer 1

Slash-and-burn agriculture, **method** of cultivation in which forests is **burned** and cleared for planting. **Slash-and-burn** agriculture is often used by tropical-forest root-crop farmers in various parts of the world and by dry-rice cultivators of the forested hill country of Southeast Asia.

Answer 2

Hitler's rise to power can be attributed to a mixture of factors, such as the strengths of the **Nazi** party, which he used to his advantage, culminating in his becoming chancellor in 1933.

Answer 3

The **Invasion of Poland** Wasn't Hitler's First Aggression. Here's Why That Move Marked the Beginning of WWII. The front page of London's Evening Standard newspaper on Sept. 1, 1939, announcing the German **invasion of Poland**.

Answer 4

Sovereign means the independent authority of a State. It **means** that it has the power to legislate on any subject; and that it is not subject to the control of any other State/external power.

Answer 5

Age distribution, also called **Age Composition**, in population studies, the proportionate numbers of persons in successive **age** categories in a given population. A population with persistently high fertility, for instance, has a large proportion of children and a small proportion of **aged** persons.

Answer 6

The **tertiary sector** covers a wide range of activities from commerce to administration, transport, financial and real estate activities, business and personal services, education, health and social work. The non-market **sector** (public administration, education, human health, social work activities).

Answer 7

The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners. They have tenure of six years, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

SECTION B

Answer 8

Marxism is a social, political, and economic theory originated by **Karl Marx**, which focuses on the struggle between capitalists and the working class. He believed that this conflict would ultimately lead to a revolution in which the working class would overthrow the capitalist class and seize control of the economy.

Answer 9

The triangular slave trade was conducted between Europe, Africa and the Americas. Since the 17th century, French merchants travelled from the ports of Bordeaux and Nantes to Africa where they bought slaves from the local chieftains. From there, the slaves were branded, shackled and sent off to the Caribbean to be sold off to the plantation owners there. Such exploitation of the slaves from Africa made it possible for the European markets to flourish with commodities like sugar, indigo and coffee.

Answer 10

Three features of tropical rainforests are:

- The tropical rainforests grow in regions which experience more than 200 cm of rainfall annually with a short dry season.
- Since the region is warm and wet throughout the year, it has a luxuriant vegetation of all kinds – trees, shrubs, and creepers giving it a multi-layered structure.
- The trees in the forests do not shed their leaves at the same time and hence the tropical rainforests always appear green.

Answer 11

The Council of Ministers is responsible only to the Lok Sabha though members of both the Houses can put questions to ministers about the work of their departments. Adjournment Motion, indicating a strong disapproval of the policy of government, is moved only in Lok Sabha. Lok Sabha has greater say in the election of the President or the Vice-President. Both the Houses have equal powers for 'Impeachment'. In case of Lok Sabha is dissolved, it is the Rajya Sabha which shoulders all the responsibilities of the Union Legislature.

Answer 12

Democracy is considered as the **best form of government** because: The rulers for the country are directly elected by people. It's the **government** for the people, by the people. It makes us allow correcting our mistakes.

Answer 13

Small farmers with less capital cannot use latest techniques in their methods of production like tractors, threshers and are dependent on old methods of ploughing.

They do not have enough capital to use HYV of seeds, fertilizers.

They generally have small production and do not get adequate return for their crops.

Most of the farmers lack savings and pressure to bear burden of large families further adds to their plight.

Answer 14

The **tropical deciduous forest** is found in **tropical** areas with a dry season that still has enough moisture for tree growth. **Forests** where a majority of the trees lose their foliage at the end of the typical growing season **are** called **deciduous forests**.

Answer 15

There is a **right** in India which states that a person can move to Supreme Court if he/she wants to get their fundamental **rights** protected. This **right** comes under article 32 for Supreme Court and article 226 for the high court. It is known as the **right to constitutional remedies**.

Answer 16

Social inclusion is **defined** as the process of improving the terms of **participation** in **society**, particularly for people who are disadvantaged, through enhancing opportunities, access to resources, voice and respect for rights.

Answer 17

More than one crop grown on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. People in Palampur are able to grow three different crops because they have electricity and well-developed irrigation system. In the beginning, the tube wells were installed by the government and gradually many private tube wells were also installed. Many of the farmers grew potato as the third crop in their field.

Answer 18

Various limitations and challenges of Indian elections are:

- a. Many candidates with serious criminal records have been able to secure party tickets for themselves. Honest candidates in such situation are pushed to the periphery.
- b. Some parties are dominated by a family or few families. These families distribute tickets to their relatives.
- c. Ideologies of most of the political parties may be identical to each other and hence are not able to offer large choices to the citizens.

SECTION C

Answer 19

- Forests were the abode and the provider of food for the tribals. Tribal communities suffered when the British declared forests as state property.
- Forests were declared as reserved and protected. Problems arose when the tribals were not allowed to practice shifting cultivation and to collect fruits, food and woods.
- The tribal chiefs lost many of their administrative powers and had to follow the rules which were formulated by the British. They also had to pay taxes to the British.
- They were exploited by traders and moneylenders. Traders involved in the silk trade sent their agents to Santhals who reared cocoons. The Santhals were paid Rs 3–4 for a thousand cocoons. These cocoons were sold at much higher prices in Burdwan and Gaya. The middlemen gained huge profits from the trade. Thus, tribals began to see traders as their main enemies.

- The tribal's who travelled to distant places away from their homes in search of work suffered many hardships. They were recruited at extremely low wages and were also prevented from returning to their homes.

Answer 20

Factors that were responsible for the rise of Nazism were:

- Germany faced defeat in the First World War. The war severely affected its economy and prestige. Further, the Great Economic depression of 1929 hit the German economy hard. As industries closed down, number of unemployed people increased. Many young people took to criminal activities in wake of unemployment. Hitler promised the people to work towards improving the German economic recovery once elected to power.
- As the German currency lost its value, the savings of the working class and the pensioners were reduced. All these conditions were exploited by Hitler.
- Hitler was an excellent orator. His speeches moved the people. He promised employment, economic recovery of Germany, to undo the injustices of the Treaty of Versailles and to restore the dignity of the German people.
- These hostile conditions existing in Germany created an ideal platform for the emergence of Hitler. Hitler gave fiery speeches and organised mass rallies with red banners, swastika and the Nazi salute. People were enchanted with these massive rallies. He was projected as a messiah by the Nazi party, who could only save Germany from the effects of economic depression.
- He promised to make Germany a powerful nation and restore the prestige of Germans

Answer 21

The **Constitution of India** was **framed** by a Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. The Constituent Assembly set up 13 committees for **framing** the **constitution** including a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Answer 22

The impact of the First World War on the Russian economy was:

- Russia's armies lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were over 7 million casualties by 1917.
- As they retreated, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able to live off the land. The destruction of crops and buildings led to over 3 million refugees in Russia.
- Industrial equipment disintegrated more rapidly in Russia than elsewhere in Europe.
- Large supplies of grain were sent to feed the army. For the people in the cities, bread and flour became scarce. By the winter of 1916, riots at bread shops were common.

Answer 23

Though the Indian government has taken numerous steps to alleviate poverty, it is still the most compelling challenge. Wide disparities in poverty are visible between rural and urban areas and among different states. Certain social and economic groups are more vulnerable to poverty. There are still millions of people in India who live from hand to mouth. It is expected that poverty will start reducing drastically after fifteen to twenty years. But another aspect to it is that rather than raising 'a minimum subsistence level' it is important

to provide 'a reasonable level of living' to the people. Many scholars advocate that we must broaden the concept into human poverty. An increased number of people may have been able to feed themselves but this is not adequate. They should have job security, education and the freedom from caste discrimination or religion.

Answer 24

Yes, we agree that Saudi Arabia is not a democratic country. It is because of the following reasons:

- Saudi Arabia is a monarchy and the people have no role in electing their rulers.
- The king selects the executive as well as legislature. He appoints the judges and can change or reverse any of their decisions.
- Citizens cannot form political parties or any political organisations. Media cannot publish any news against the wishes of the monarch.
- There is no freedom of religion to people in Saudi Arabia. Non-Muslims can follow their religion in private but not in public.
- Several restrictions have been placed on women in Saudi Arabia. They cannot vote in local elections and the testimony of one man is considered equal to the testimony of two males.

Answer 25

"Investment in human capital can bring higher position for the country". It is because:

- A country which has developed the skills and knowledge of its people can exploit natural resources, build social economic and political organisations and can carry forward national development.
- Human capital is the fundamental source of economic growth. It is a source of both increased productivity and technological advance. **India's Green Revolution is an example** which shows the importance of input of greater knowledge leads to improved production technologies rapidly increases the productivity of scarce land resources.
- India's IT revolution is the major source to acquire high position in an economy.
- In fact the major difference between the developed and developing countries is the rate of progress in human capital.
- For example, **Japan** did not have any natural resource. They made investments in their people especially in the fields of education and health. Ultimately, these people made efficient use of other resources such as land and capital and made their country rich and developed.

SECTION D

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 26 (B)

