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**CBSE Sample Paper - 04**  
**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. Who wrote the book “Two Treaties of the Government”?
2. How has Japan become a developed country?
3. How a vicious cycle is created by illiterate parents for their children?
4. How is transform boundary different from convergent and divergent boundaries?
5. Which system of ruling takes effect when a military authority controls the state?
6. What is the main feature of democracy?
7. Highlight any one similarity between the story of South African struggle for freedom and the Indian National Movement?
8. Name the any one country of the world where there is no democracy.
9. What was the Duma? How far was it successful?

**Or**

How was media used to propagate Nazism?

10. Explain any three reasons why the Weimer republic was not received well by the people of Germany.

**Or**

Highlight the vision of different socialists regarding the future of Russia.

11. Why is Indian Ocean named after our country? Give three reasons.
  12. The central location of India at the head of the Indian ocean is considered of great significance. Why.
  13. Explain what life would be like if fresh water is not available.
  14. Is it important to increase the area under irrigation and why?
  15. Explain the meaning of representative democracy. How is it significant in the contemporary world?
  16. How has the Indian Constitution embodied the basic values into institutional arrangements? Explain.
  17. “Rulers and the rules, both are responsible for making of an ideal democracy”. Explain.
  18. Why is it necessary to emphasis on sustainable use of land?
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19. State three basic values that were accepted by all leaders before the Constituent Assembly began with the deliberations of framing the Constitution.
  20. Who were the Jacobins? Write about it in three points.
  21. What was the impact of industrialization on Tsarist Russia?

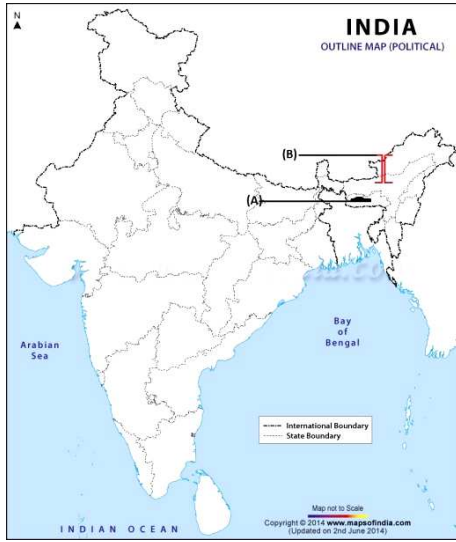
**Or**

Explain any three effects of the First World War on Germany.

22. How have been mountain passes been helpful in India since historic times? Explain.
23. Explain the National River Conservation Plan.
24. What was Gdansk Agreement? Explain briefly.
25. 'Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible', explain.
26. What are the merits and demerits of the Green Revolution?
27. 'Illiterate and unhealthy population are a liability for the economy'. Justify the statement with suitable examples.
28. Which was the important law that came into effect soon after the storming of Bastille in the summer of 1789? How did it change the lives of the common people? Explain.
29. Locate the following place related to French revolution on the outline map of France:
  - A. Paris
  - B. Marseilles
  - C. Lille



30. 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 mountain Range
    - B. A PassOn the same political map locate and label the following
    - C. Mahendragiri
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**ANSWERS**

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1. John Locke.
2. By investing more on the development of Human Resources.
3. A vicious cycle may be created by an illiterate or disadvantaged parents who themselves are uneducated and lack in hygiene, keep their children in a similarly disadvantaged state.
4. In the event of two plates coming together they may either collide and crumble, or one may slide under the other. At times they may also move horizontally past each other and form transform boundary.
5. Martial Law takes effect when a military authority controls the state.
6. One important feature of democracy is that the final decision-making power rests with those elected by the people.
7. Both Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress (ANC) and Mahatma Gandhi were apostles of truth and non-violence.
8. Zimbabwe.
9. Duma was an elected legislative body like the parliament having representatives of the third estate. The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and the re-elected Second Duma within three months. He did not want any restrictions or reductions in his powers. He changed the voting laws and packed the Third Duma with the conservative politicians and liberals and revolutionaries were out.

**Or**

Media was used by Nazis to propagate their ideas world over. Nazi ideas were spread through visual images, films, radio, posters, catchy slogans and leaflets. Socialists and liberals were stereotyped as weak and degenerated. Propaganda films were made to create hatred for the Jews. The most infamous film was 'The Eternal Jew'. Orthodox Jews were shown with flowing beards wearing Kaftans, whereas in reality they looked like any other German. Jews were referred to as vermin, rats and pests.

10. Many Germans held the new Weimer Republic responsible for defeat in the war and disgrace at Versailles.

The peace of treaty was harsh and humiliating for the Germans.

The allied powers demilitarized Germany to weaken its power.

**Or**

Englishman Robert Owen wanted to build a cooperative community.

Frenchman Louis Blanc wanted the government to create cooperatives.

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engel put forward the view that the industrial society was capitalist. They wanted to overthrow capitalism and rule of private property.

They also wanted workers to construct a communist society where all property was socially controlled.

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11. Indian Ocean is named after India because
- (i) India has the longest coastline on the Indian Ocean.
  - (ii) India has a central location between East and West Asia.
  - (iii) India's southernmost extension, the Deccan Peninsula, protrudes into the Indian Ocean, which makes it significant to international trade done through the Indian Ocean.
12. The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia.
- India is a southward extension of the Asian Continent.
- The Trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the west and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India.
- The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean thus helping India establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with southeast and east Asia from the eastern coast
13. For survival, man depends on water. It circulates and goes through our bodies, replenishing nutrients and carrying away waste materials. Without fresh water, no activities of human beings or life would be possible. Sea water is salty and it cannot substitute for fresh water. Life, as we know it, will not be there.
- No trees will be able to grow and no land based animals can survive. It will be a 'dead' world.
14. More area under irrigation would lead to more yield or production to fulfill the needs of the population. More yield would fetch more income to the farmers. It would provide more employment opportunities for them. Their supplement income can provide them more capital for further investment in non-farm activities also.
15. Representative democracy is a form of government founded on the principle of elected individuals representing the people, as opposed to autocracy and direct democracy.
- The representatives form an independent ruling body charged with the responsibility of acting in the people's interest. Today representative democracies are much more common than direct democracies. Representative democracy usually has a Parliament. The members of Parliament are elected through universal adult franchise. This democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. For these reasons, it is the most practised form of democracy.
16. The basic values embodied into institutional arrangements were:
- (i) The value of universal adult franchise was embodied by laying down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country, *i.e.* how elections will be conducted.
  - (ii) The value of right to freedom and equality was embodied by providing fundamental rights to all citizens, which will not be violated.
  - (iii) The value of being in accordance with people's aspiration and changes in society was embodied by provisions to incorporate changes from time to time, which are called constitutional amendments.
17. It depends upon on the citizens that what type of representative they are elected.
- It depends on the awareness and participation of people.
- In a democracy every citizen must be able to play equal role in decision making.
- Both the rulers and the ruled should try to realize the ideals of democratic decisions.
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18. Land is natural resource and modern farming methods have over used the natural resource base.

Due to the use of modern farming methods the fertility of soil decreases.

The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides are also responsible for the land degradation.

Due to over irrigation the ground water level is also decreasing.

There for it is necessary to take care of the environment to ensure sustainable development of agriculture.

19. The three basic values that were accepted by all leaders before the Constituent Assembly began with the deliberations of framing the Constitution were:

(i) The value of universal adult franchise for choosing persons to govern the country, i.e. how elections will be conducted.

(ii) The value of the right to freedom and equality of all citizens irrespective of community, caste, religion or gender.

(iii) The value of protecting the rights of minorities.

20. The following three points state who were the Jacobins:

(i) The Jacobins or the Society of the Friends of the Constitution was the most famous and influential club prior to the French Revolution. The Jacobin club got its name from the former convent of St Jacob in Paris.

(ii) It became an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action.

(iii) The members of the Jacobin club belonged mainly to the less prosperous section of society which included small shopkeepers, artisans like shoemakers, pastry cooks, watch-makers, printers, servants, daily-wage workers etc. Their leader was Maximilian Robespierre.

21. Unemployment was common. The workers and peasants were discriminated and exploited by factory owners and landlord.

Industrialization brought men, women and children to factories. They were exploited by the industrialists. Working hours were too long and working conditions were worst.

Most of the industries were private property of individuals. The government supervised large factories to ensure minimum wages and limited working hours.

It was the time of social and economic changes.

New industrial regions and railways expanded.

**Or**

The effects of the First World War on Germany were:

(i) Financially, Germany suffered because the new Weimar Republic was made to pay compensation to the Allies for the war amounting to £6 billion.

(ii) Germany lost its overseas colonies, as they were annexed and distributed among the Allied Powers.

(iii) Germany was demilitarised to weaken its power.

(iv) Germany lost a tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.

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(v) The Allied armies occupied the resource-rich Rhineland for much of the 1920s. All these measures humiliated the Germans and also Hitler. To take revenge, Hitler annexed power in Germany and waged war against the Allies, thus sowing the seeds of the Second World War.

22. India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and north east.

The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers.

These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

The idea of Upanishads and Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numeral and the decimal system thus could reach parts of the world.

The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries.

23. The central Ganga Authority phase-1 was set up in 1985. It laid down the policies for works to be taken under the Ganga Action Plan.

The steering Committee of the national Conservation Authority reviewed the progress of the GAP and necessary correction on the basis of the lesson learnt and experiences gained from GAP phase-1.

These have been applied to the major polluted rivers of the country under the NRCP.

The Ganga Action Plan phase-2 has been merged with the NRCP. The expanded NRCP now covers 152 towns located along 27 interstate rivers in 16 states.

Under this action plan, pollution abatement works are been taken up in 57 towns.

A total of 215 schemes of pollution abatement have been sanctioned. So far, 69 schemes have been completed under this action plan.

24. On 14 August 1980, the workers of Lenin Shipyard in the city of Gdansk went on strike. The strike began with a demand to take back a crane operator, a women worker, who was unjustly dismissed from service.

The movement became so popular that the government had to give in. The workers led by Walesa signed a 21 point agreement with the government that ended their strike.

The government agreed to recognize the workers right to form independent trade unions and their right to strike.

After the Gdansk agreement was signed, a trade union called Solidarity was formed.

25. Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible, because the procedure of amendment is neither easy nor difficult. The Constitution has provided a federal structure for India. The jurisdictions of the Centre and states have been defined and demarcated. Both the Centre and the states have been authorised to exercise powers independently.

There are provisions which can change the federal structure into a unitary one. Amendments can be made only with the consent of both the Centre and the states. A special majority of the Union Parliament, i.e., a majority of not less than two-third votes is required to amend the Constitution. Thus, Indian Constitution enjoys the advantages of a combination of flexibility and rigidity.

26. (i) **Physical capital:** Physical capital is the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. It includes fixed capital and working capital.

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- (ii) **Fixed capital:** Tools and machines range from a plough to a tractor and sophisticated machines like generators, turbines, computers, etc. The tools, machines, buildings which can be used in production over many years are called fixed capital.
  - (iii) **Working capital:** Production requires a variety of raw materials. It requires money to make payments and buy other necessary items. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. Unlike tools and machines, these are used up in production.  
For example, Yarn required by a weaver; clay used by a potter.
  - (iv) **Human capital:** One needs knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output; either to use it by oneself or to sell in the market. This is known as human capital, which enables better production with human skill and knowledge.

**27. Merits of the Green Revolution:**

Green Revolution introduced a number of modern farming methods in India,

- (i) Higher yield due to the use of HYV seeds.
- (ii) Machines like harvesters, tractors and threshers have made ploughing and harvesting faster and easier.
- (iii) Higher yield enabled farmers to sell the surplus food in the market and earn more.
- (iv) Pesticides and insecticides are able to protect the crops from pests and insects.
- (v) A good irrigation system is able to enhance crop production.

**Demerits of the Green Revolution:**

- (i) Loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilisers.
- (ii) Continuous use of groundwater for tubewell irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground.
- (iii) The chemical fertilisers, easily soluble in water, can dissolve in the groundwater and pollute it.
- (iv) They can kill bacteria and other micro-organisms helpful for the soil.
- (v) Excessive use of fertilisers can also make the soil alkaline and unfit for cultivation.

**28. This statement is justified because:**

- (i) Illiterate and unhealthy people are unable to use land and capital efficiently, thus leading to less earnings.
- (ii) Illiterate people are generally unsuccessful in life because they are dependent on literate people for many activities. Their employment potential is low, as they can only be used for menial jobs, thus earning much less than literate people.
- (iii) An unhealthy person has less productivity than a normal person, thus earning less and becoming a liability for the economy. More has to be spent on his medical care, thus utilising more scarce resources.
- (iv) Such people become a liability by making the country poorer and retard the development of the nation.

**29. Abolition of censorship was the important law that came into effect soon after storming of Bastille in July 1789.**

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Newspaper, pamphlets, books and printed pictures flooded the towns of France from where it reached to countryside.

They all discussed events and changes taking place in France.

Freedom of the press also meant that opposing views of events could be expressed.

Plays, songs and festive processions attracted common people through which they could identify with ideas such as liberty or justice.

30.



31.

