

CBSE Class 09
Social Science
Sample Paper 4 (2019-20)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

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 Dutch first imposed rents on land cultivation and then exempted some villages from these rents if they worked collectively	(i) Scientific forestry
(b) A system in which local farmers were allowed to cultivate temporarily within a plantation	(ii) Blandongdiensten system
(c) A system where clearing is made in the forest, usually on the slopes of hills. After the trees have been cut, they are burnt to provide ashes	(iii) Taungya cultivation

(d) A system of cutting trees controlled by the forest department, in which old trees are cut and new ones planted

(iv) Shifting cultivation

2. Give one word for: An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered.

- a. Political crisis
- b. Subsistence crisis
- c. Financial crisis
- d. Economic crisis

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



Which of the following options describes the given picture?

- a. Gaddis waiting for shearing to begin.
 - b. Gaddi sheep being sheared.
 - c. A Maru Raika genealogist with a group of sheep.
 - d. Maldhari herders moving in search of pastures.
4. Why was Bastille Prison attacked?
5. Which of the following neighbouring countries share the longest land boundary with India?

- a. China
- b. Bangladesh
- c. Nepal
- d. Pakistan

6. Fill in the blanks:

Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the Mahanadi Basin

Mahanadi Basin	Basin Area	Origin	Total length in kms
	Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha.	(A)- ?	(B)- ?

- 7. What kind of migration leads to changes in the distribution of population within the nation?
- 8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The army rulers of Myanmar are elected by the people.

9.



Which of the following is not the characteristic of the given type of vegetation?

- a. The deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Krishana, the Godavari and the Kaveri are covered by such vegetation.
- b. Dense mangroves are the common varieties with roots of the plants submerged underwater
- c. These forests are found in the arid areas of deserts.
- d. Mud and silt get accumulated on such coasts.

10. Fill in the blanks:

The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal in _____ and _____.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

The _____, the _____ and the _____ are the decision maker.

11. Name the Founder President of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

12. Why modern democracies are representatives democracies?

13. 1st estate comprised of which group?

- a. Monarchs
- b. Big businessmen
- c. Nobility
- d. Clergy

14. Fill in the blanks:

A _____ is a substance applied to soils to provide nutrients, optimal for their growth and development.

15. What is the situation called when there is surplus of manpower in certain categories

and shortage of manpower in other categories.

- a. Non-market activity
- b. Paradoxical manpower situation
- c. Market activity
- d. Seasonal unemployment

16. Fill in the blanks:

A _____ is a person who lends money which has to be paid back at a high rate of interest.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

_____ is the process of making products or goods from raw material by the use of manual labour or machinery.

17. Identify the incorrect option form given below:

- a. Brandis helped formulate the Indian Forest Act of 1865.
- b. The system taught in the Institute was called agro forestry.
- c. Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service in 1864.
- d. The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun in 1906.

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

- i. Fire Decree declared
 - ii. Second World War
 - iii. Enabling Act was passed
 - iv. Hitler became Chancellor of Germany
- a. ii, iv, i, iii

b. i, iv, iii, ii

c. i, ii, iii, iv

d. ii, iv, iii, i

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): Socially, India had widespread poverty.

Reason (R): In order to fulfill social obligation and observe the religious ceremony, most people in India including the poor use to spend lots of money.

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. Sivaraman a cobbler by caste works as an agricultural labourer for Rs 50 per day. But that's only for five to six months in a year. At other times, he does odd jobs in the town. His son- Karan has completed his graduation but he is still unemployed. Recently, a scheme has been launched in the village. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. Karan took advantage of this scheme and is self-employed now. Name the scheme.

a. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

b. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana

c. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

d. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana

Section B

21. Who were the socialists in 19th century Europe? What kind of society did they

envisage?

OR

Highlight the main events of February Revolution.

22. State the main reasons why farmers are able to grow three different crops in a year in Palampur.

OR

Mention the uses of forests in our day-to-day life.

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

Source A: Did Women have a Revolution?

From the very beginning, women were active participants in the events which brought about so many important changes in French society. In order to discuss and voice their interests, women started their own political clubs and newspapers. About sixty women's clubs came up in different French cities. The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women was the most famous of them. One of their main demands was that women enjoy the same political rights as men. Women were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to passive citizens. They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office. Only then, they felt, would their interests be represented in the new government.

Source B: France Becomes a Constitutional Monarchy

The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791. Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch. These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person were now separated and assigned to different institutions - the legislature, executive and judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy.

Source C: The Reign of Terror

The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror. Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being enemies of the republic - ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods - were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. If the court found them guilty they were guillotined.

Questions:

- i. **Source A:** What measures were taken by women to raise their demands?
- ii. **Source B:** How were the powers divided into the constitution?
- iii. **Source C:** What was guillotine?

24. Define 'Kaal Baisakhi', 'Loo' and 'Mango Shower', in which parts of India are they experienced?

OR

Differentiate between the cold weather season and the hot weather season in India by explaining features of each.

25. "Democracy is the only peaceful solution to the problems in a socially diverse country like India". Explain.
26. Why is it said that rights acquire meaning only in a society?
27. What are the major objectives of the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana?

OR

What does 'Seasonal Hunger' mean?

28. Explain the virtuous cycle of human development.

Section C

29. Explain any five features of Hitler's foreign policy.

OR

Highlight the main causes of the revolt of Bastar.

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

The Ganga plain extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers. It is spread over the states of North India, Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, partly Jharkhand and West Bengal to East, particularly in Assam lies the Brahmaputra plain. The northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in its relief. It is not true. These

vast plains also have diverse relief features. According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions. The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as Bhabar. All the streams disappear in this Bhabar belt. South of this belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as terai. This was a thickly forested region full of wildlife. The largest part of the northern plain is formed of older alluvium. They lie above the flood plains of the rivers and present a terrace like a feature. This part is known as Bhangar. The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits locally known as Kankar. The newer, younger deposits of the flood plains are called khadar. They are renewed almost every year and so are fertile, thus, ideal for intensive agriculture.

Questions:

- i. Do the northern plains have no variations in its relief? True or False
 - ii. Which type of deposits are perfect for agriculture and why?
 - iii. Give the major difference between Khadar and Bhangar.
31. Write down the features of mangrove forests.
32. What are reserved constituencies? Explain the concept of reservation of seats.
33. Give three differences between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

OR

Explain any five major power and functions of Parliament.

34. What are the criticisms faced by PDS in India?
35. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify then and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
- A. Name a country which faced the Nuclear bomb.
 - B. The national anthem of France got its name from the name of this place.
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Dachigam - Wild Life Sanctuaries

- b. The Satluj - The Himalayan River Systems
- c. Malwa Plateau - Plateau
- d. Wular - Lakes



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Solution

Section A

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

2. (b) Subsistence crisis

Explanation: Subsistence crisis is an extreme situation where basic means of livelihood are endangered.

3. (d) Maldhari herders moving in search of pastures.

Explanation: Maldhari herders moving in search of pastures. Their villages are in the Rann of Kutch.

4. The revolutionaries stormed the Bastille prison with a hope to find hoarded ammunition for the revolution.

5. (b) Bangladesh

Explanation: Bangladesh

6. A. In the highlands of Chhattisgarh

B. 860 km

7. Intrastate migration of internal migration leads to changes in the distribution of population within the nation.

8. The army rulers of Myanmar are not elected by the people.

9. (c) These forests are found in the arid areas of deserts.

Explanation: These forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides.

10. Civil, Criminal cases

OR

President, Prime Minister, Parliament

11. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was the Founder President of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

12. Modern democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically impossible for them to sit together and take a collective decision.

13. (d) Clergy

Explanation: 1st estate comprised of Clergy

14. Chemical fertiliser

15. (b) Paradoxical manpower situation

16. Moneylender

OR

Manufacturing

17. (b) The system taught in the Institute was called agro forestry.

Explanation: The system taught in the Institute was called scientific forestry.

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

Explanation:

ii. 1st September 1929 - Second World War

iv. 30th January 1933 - Hitler became Chancellor of Germany

i. 28th February 1933 - Fire Decree declared

iii. 3rd March 1933 - Enabling Act was passed

19. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: India has still widespread poverty because in order to fulfill social obligations and observe religious ceremony, most people in India including the poor used to spend lot of money. This takes them back to poverty.

20. (d) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana

Explanation: Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) is another scheme which was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.

Section B

21. Socialists were against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills. They believed in the idea of cooperatives. In cooperatives, people made associations and

produced goods together. The profits of the business were divided among all members of the association. However, different socialists had different views regarding how the cooperatives were to be made. Robert Owen, one of the founders of socialism, suggested that cooperatives should be built on individual initiative. Other socialists like Louis Blanc wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises.

OR

- A. On 22nd February 1917 a lockout took place at a factory on the right bank.
- B. Next day workers of fifty factories called a strike in sympathy. In many factories, women led the way to strike.
- C. On 25th February government suspended Duma.
- D. On the 26th and 27th February a general strike of workers which was soon joined by soldiers.
- E. On 2nd march-Tsar abdicated. Soviet leader of Duma leaders formed a provincial government.

22. The Main reasons are:

- (i) A well-developed system of irrigation.
- (ii) Electricity came early to Palampur. It was perceived to help in transforming the system of irrigation as the earlier Persian wheels, till then, were used to draw water from wells to irrigate small fields.
- (iii) People noticed that electric-run tubewells could irrigate much large areas of land more effectively.

OR

- (i) Paper is used for making books, wood is used for desks and tables, doors and windows, dyes are used for colouring our clothes, we get spices to add to our food, the cellophane wrapper of toffees, tendu leaf in bidis, gum, honey and coffee, tea and rubber.
- (ii) Oil in chocolates comes from sal seeds, the tannin used to convert skins and hides into leather or the herbs used for medical purposes are all derived from forests.
- (iii) Forests also provide bamboo, wood for fuel, grass charcoal, packaging, fruits,

flowers, animals, birds, etc.

23. i. **Source A:** In order to discuss and voice their interests women started their own political clubs and newspapers.
- ii. **Source B:** The powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to different institutions - the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- iii. **Source C:** The guillotine is a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded. It was named after Dr. Guillotine who invented it.
24. **Kaal Baisakhi:** These are the local thunderstorms associated with violent winds, torrential downpours, often accompanied by hail. They occur in West Bengal.
- Loo:** These are strong, gusty, hot, dry winds blowing during the day over the North and North-Western India.
- Mango Showers:** The pre-monsoon showers, which help in the ripening of mangoes in coastal Kerala and Karnataka are known as Mango Showers.

OR

Differences between the cold weather season and the hot weather season are as follows:

Cold Weather Season	Hot Weather Season
It begins from mid-November and lasts till February.	It begins in March and lasts until June.
Northern India becomes a high-pressure region, causing winds blowing outward.	Northern India becomes a low-pressure region, causing air circulation around it.
The days are short and warm, the nights are cold and long.	Days are hot and long, and nights are warm and short.

25. A. In a diverse country like India, democracy keeps our country together.
- B. In our country, people belong to different regions, languages, religious and castes.
- C. Equal dignity and respect is given to every citizen without any discrimination.

D. They have different preferences. The preferences of one group can clash with those of other groups which can be resolved in a better way.

E. In a democracy, no one is a permanent winner and no one is a permanent loser. Different groups can live with one another peacefully.

F. In any society, people have differences of opinion and interests. These differences are particularly sharp in a country like ours where there is a wide social diversity. Democracy helps citizens coexist peacefully and resolve conflicts.

G. No other form of government other than democracy can help a socially diverse country like India thrive.

26. A. Just because we claim something, it does not become a right.

B. It has to be recognized by the society we live in.

C. Every society makes certain rules to regulate our conduct. They tell us what is right and what is wrong.

D. What is recognised by the society as rightful becomes the basis of rights. That is why the notion of rights changes from time to time and society to society.

27. (i) The Yojana was launched in 1993.

(ii) The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.

(iii) Under this unemployed are helped in setting up small business and industries.

OR

(i) Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting.

(ii) This is prevalent in rural areas because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas because of the casual labour. e.g., there is less work for casual construction labour during the rainy season.

(iii) This type of hunger exists when a person is unable to get work for the entire year.

28. A. Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their children.

B. This because they have realized the importance of education for themselves.

- C. They are also conscious of proper nutrition and hygiene.
- D. They accordingly look after their children's needs for education at school and good health.
- E. A virtuous cycle is thus created in this case.

Section C

29. A. In foreign policy Hitler acquired quick success.
- B. He pulled out of the League of Nations in 1933, reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936, and integrates Austria and Germany in 1938 under the slogan, one people, one empire, and one leader.
- C. He then went on to wrest German-speaking Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia, and gobbled up the entire country.
- D. In all of this he had the unspoken support of England, which had considered the Versailles verdict too harsh.
- E. These quick successes at home and abroad seemed to reverse the destiny of the country.

OR

- (i) In 1905, the British put a stop on shifting cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce, which affected the people of Bastar.
 - (ii) Some of the villagers were allowed to stay in the Reserved forests on the condition that they would cut and transport trees and protect the forests from fire for forest department for free.
 - (iii) People of other villages were displaced without any notice or compensation.
 - (iv) Villagers had been suffering from increased land rents and demand for free labour by British officials.
 - (v) The problems were added by the terrible famines of 1899-1900 and 1907-08. These conditions thus led to a revolt by the people of Bastar.
30. i. Fazole. The northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in its relief. It is not true. These vast plains also have diverse relief features.
- ii. Khaddar deposits are perfect for agriculture because they are renewed almost

every year and so are fertile.

iii. Bhangar is the Old alluvial soil and less fertile whereas Khadar is a new alluvial soil and very fertile.

31. A. The mangrove tidal forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides. Mud and silt get accumulated on such coasts.
B. Dense mangroves are the common varieties with roots of the plant submerged under water.
C. The deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Krishna, the Godavari and the Kaveri are covered by such vegetation.
D. In the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta, sundari trees are found, which provide durable hard timber.
E. Palm, coconut, krora, agar, also grow in some parts of the delta.
F. Royal Bengal Tiger is a famous animal in these forests. Turtles, crocodiles, gharials and snakes are also found in these forests.
32. A. When a constituency is reserved for people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes-such constituency is known as reserved constituency.
B. The constitution-makers were worried that certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.
C. The weaker sections may not have sufficient resources to win elections against the resourceful and influential persons.
D. In such situation if the reservation is not given, our Parliament and Assemblies would become deprived of the voice of a significant section of our population.
E. If such downtrodden categories of the society do not contest and win election, our democracy will become less representative and less democratic.
33. In our country, the Parliament consists of the President and two houses, i.e. the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha).
The difference between these two are:

Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people.	The members of the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by the members of the Legislative Assemblies.

The strength of Lok Sabha is 552 out of which 2 members are nominated by the President.	The Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of 250 members, out of which 12 are nominated by the President.
The tenure of Lok Sabha is 5 years. The House can be dissolved before the expiry of the tenure.	The tenure of Rajya Sabha members is 6 years but one-third of members retire after every 2 years. It cannot be dissolved, it is a permanent House.

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. A. PDS dealers are found restoring to malpractices like selling the grains to the open market to get the better margins.
- B. Sometimes they sell poor quality grains at ration shops.
- C. They open their shops irregularly without considering the problems poor people.
- D. Ration shops regularly have unsold stocks of poor quality grains left.
- E. When ration shops are unable to sell, a massive stock of food grain piles up the Food Corporation of India.
- F. FCI go-downs are over flowing with grains, with some rotting away and some being eaten by rats and insects.
- G. There is a very little difference between the prices of goods sold at the ration shops and at the shops of market.

35. i. A. Japan
B. Turkey

ii.

