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**CBSE Sample Paper-04**  
**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –II**  
**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 21-26 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. Name the places where we can easily find as many as 500 different plants of species on one forest patch?

**OR**

Name the group of Raikas who herded camels?

**OR**

How much land was covered by forests and grassland at the end of the eighteenth century in the USA?

- 2. What is Heterotrophic Organism?
- 3. How many seats were won by congress in State assembly elections of Haryana in 1987?
- 4. Why was Mandal Commission appointed?
- 5. Why was Anas Jmil's father put in the jail at Guantanamo bay?
- 6. What was the production of rice in the province of Bengal in year 1941?
- 7. Economics Food Security Name the states which provide the evidences of starvation deaths during recent years?
- 8. How much money was allocated for NFWP during 2004-2005?
- 9. Why the vast quantities of timber were being exported from India to England?

**OR**

What do you know about the camel fair of Balotra in Rajasthan?

Answer:

**OR**

How did the war with France encourage the landowners to enclose more and more land?

10. Which three factors are responsible for the commercialization action of the game of cricket?

**OR**

Can you explain the differences in dress code among various social classes of France before French Revolution?

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11. Name the country that has pioneered the great advances in bowling? Mention the two innovations in the field of bowling?

**OR**

How would you elaborate the ill effects of the tight dresses and corsets to the body of women?

12. Will you interpret the climatic conditions, as the monsoon retreat?
13. How far it is correct to say that Rann of kachchh is one of the extraordinary sights of India? Explain.
14. Which process of population is responsible for distribution and composition population? Explain its types also.
15. How would you explain the different forms of political competition?
16. What is executive? Explain the composition of the Executive?
17. How would you explain the three qualities of Right?
18. Explain the different malpractices done by PDS dealers?
19. How are food insecure people disproportionally large in some regions of the country?
20. Cite evidences which explain that India is self-sufficient in food grain production.
21. Can you illustrate the contribution of Dietrich Brandies for the conservation of forests of India?

**OR**

Can you write a brief outline on the Criminal Tribes Act passed by British Government? And clarify the reasons due to which this act was introduced?

**OR**

Mention in five points the west word expansion of white settlers in America between 1775 an 1920.

22. What kind of changes was introduced by MCC in the second half of 18<sup>th</sup> century?

**OR**

How had the clothing sense of Indians created the sense of nationalism among the Indians against the British rule?

23. Which parts of India receive heavy rainfall, moderate rainfall, low rainfall and scanty rainfall?
24. Can you name the forest which is found in the areas of Western Ghats and Island Groups of India? And write their any four features.
25. Can you explain why is there no educational qualification required for contesting elections in India?
26. Do you believe that the ethnic differences were the main reasons for the massacre in Kosovo? Explain.
- 27.1 (a) two features A and B are marked in the given political map of Indonesia. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map

A. A place where Dutch started Scientific Forestry

B. The island under British Control

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

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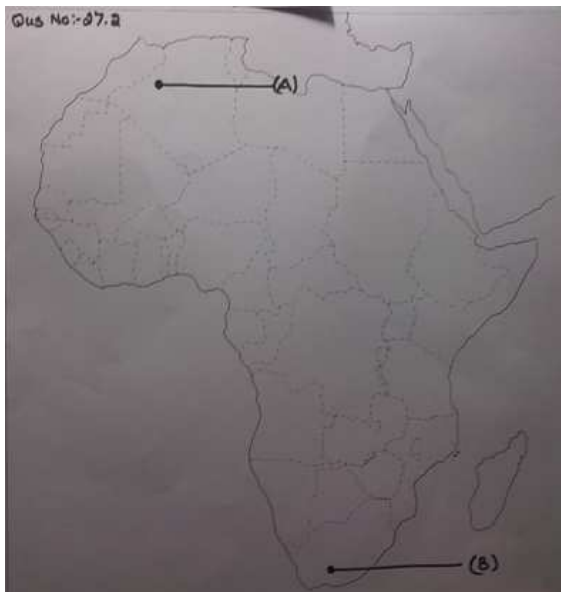
C. Sumatra Island



**OR**

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

- A. A famous tribe that lived in this area of North-west Africa.
  - B. The pastoral community that lived at the southern tip of Africa
- (b) On the same political map locate and label the following
- C. Place associated with Massai community



**OR**

27.3 (a) three feature A, B and C is marked in the given political map of world. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map

- A. A centre of triangular trade in India
  - B. A centre of triangular trade in China
  - C. A centre of triangular trade in United Kingdom
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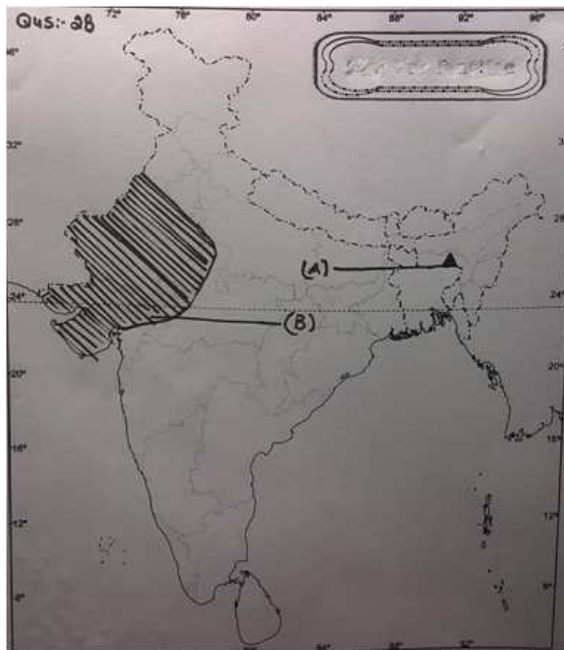


28.1. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

A. Metrological stations in Meghalaya

B. A type of vegetation

28.2. Locate and Label bird sanctuary-Ranganathitto with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.



29. Question Based on OTBA

30. Question Based on OTBA

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**CBSE Sample Paper-04**  
**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –II**  
**Class – X Social Science**

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Time allowed: 3 hours

**ANSWERS**

Maximum Marks: 90

**1. Answer:** Amazon forest and Western Ghats of India

**OR**

**Answer:** Maru Group

**OR**

**Answer:** Forest covered over 800 million acres and grasslands 600 million acres.

**2. Answer:** The organisms able to produce their food from the environment. For example: plants.

**3. Answer:** 5 seats

**4. Answer:** It was appointed to determine the criteria to identify the socially and educationally backward classes in India and to recommend steps to be taken for their development.

**5. Answer:** American Government said that he was enemy of the US and linked to the attack of New York on 11 September 2001

**6. Answer:** 68 Lakhs tonnes.

**7. Answer:** Odisha and Jammu Kashmir.

**8. Answer:** For 2004-2005, Rs 2020 crore have been allocated for the programme in addition to 20 Lakhs tones of food grains.

**9. Answer:**

A. By the early nineteenth century, oak forests in England were disappearing in England.

B. This created a problem of timber supply for the Royal Navy.

C. How could English ships be built without regular supply of strong and durable Timber? How could imperial power be protected and maintained without ships? By the 1820s, search parties were sent to explore the forest resources of India.

D. Within a decade, trees were being felled on a massive scale and vast quantities of timber were being exported from India.

**OR**

**Answer:**

A. It takes place at the Balotra in Western Rajasthan.

B. Camel herders come to the fair to sell and buy camels.

C. The Maru Raikas also display their expertise in training their camels.

D. Horses from Gujarat are also brought for sale at this fair.

**OR**

**Answer:**

A. By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, France was at war with England.

B. This disrupted trade and the import of food grains from Europe.

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- C. Prices of food grains in England sky rocketed, encouraging landowners to enclose lands and enlarge the area under grain cultivation.
  - D. Profits flowed in and landowners pressurized the parliament to pass the Enclosure Act.

**10. Answer:**

- A. Huge audience and popularity of the game in a larger area of the world made it a marketable.
- B. Satellite television technology helped the live transmission of the game. Television channels had business opportunities by buying television rights for live transmission.
- C. The channels had sponsors in form of companies who were happy to pay large sums of money to air commercials for their products to cricket's captive audience.

**OR**

**Answer:**

- A. The laws tried to control the behavior of those considered social inferiors, preventing them from wearing certain clothes.
- B. In medieval France, the items of clothing a person could purchase per year were regulated, not only by income but by social rank.
- C. The material to be used for clothing was also legally prescribed.
- D. Only royalty could wear expensive material like ermine and fur, or silk, velvet and brocade.
- E. Other classes were barred from clothing themselves with materials that were associated with the aristocracy.

**11. Answer:** Pakistan has pioneered the great advances in the bowling.

- A. The 'doosra' was invented in response to aggressive batsmen with heavy modern bats,
- B. The reverse swing was invented to move the ball in on dusty unresponsive wickets under clear skies.
- C. Both these inventions were greeted suspiciously by England and Australia

**OR**

**Answer:**

- A. Tight dresses and corsets caused deformities and illness among young women.
- B. Such restricted body growth and hampered blood circulation.
- C. Muscles remained underdeveloped and spines got bent.
- D. Doctors reported that many women were regularly complaining of acute weakness, felt languid, and fainted frequently.
- E. Corsets then become necessary to hold up the weakened spine.

**12. Answer:**

- A. The temperature rises and sky becomes clearer as the monsoon retreat.
  - B. The days are warmer while the nights are cooler and pleasant.
  - C. The land is still moist.
  - D. The weather becomes oppressive during the day owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity.
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**13. Answer:** Some of the wetlands of India are popular with migratory birds, during winter, birds, such as Siberian Crane come in large number. One such place favourable with birds is the Rann of Kachchh. At this place where the desert merges with the sea, flamingo with their brilliant, pink plumage, come in thousands to built nest mounds from the salty mud and raise their young ones. Due to this reason environmentalists consider this place an extraordinary sight in the country. It is also a rich natural heritage of our country.

**14. Answer:** Migration is the process of population growth which is responsible for the composition and distribution of population.

Migration is the third component of population growth and change. Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. It can be internal and International.

Internal migration is the movement of people with in the country and the international migration is the movement of the people between the countries.

Internal migration influences the distribution of population within the nation, but it does not change the size of the population. Change in the composition and distribution of population takes place due to migration.

**15. Answer:**

- A. The most obvious form is the competition among political parties. At the constituency level, it takes the form of competition among several candidates. If there is no competition, elections will become pointless.
- B. It creates the sense of disunity and factionalism in every locality.
- C. It creates party politics among political parties.

**16. Answer:** At different levels of any government we find functionaries who take day to day decisions but do not exercise supreme power on behalf of the people. All those functionaries are collectively known as the executives. They are called executive because they are in-charge of the execution of the policies of the Government.

- A. The executive is the combination of Political executives and Non-permanent executives. Political executives are elected by the people.
- B. They are Ministers. Political leaders who take big decisions fall in this category.
- C. Non political executives are the civil servants appointed on the long-term basis. Persons working in civil services are called civil servants.

**17. Answer:** Following are the three qualities of the Right:

- A. Rights are reasonable claims: Rights are claims of a person over other fellow being over the society and government. All claims are not rights. It should be such that can be made available to others in equal measures. Thus a right comes with an obligation to respect other rights.
  - B. Rights are recognized by the society: Rights has to be recognized by the society we live in. Rights acquire meanings only in society. What is recognized by society as rightful becomes the basis of rights.
  - C. Rights are sanctioned by the law: When the socially recognized claims are written into the constitution, they become law and acquire real force. Otherwise they remain merely as natural or moral rights.
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**18. Answer:** PDS dealers are sometimes found resorting to malpractices like:

- A. PDS deals sells the grains to open market to get better margin,
- B. Selling poor quality grains at ration shops.
- C. It is common to find the ration shops regularly have unsold stocks of poor quality grains left.

**19. Answer:**

- A. There are some states which are economically backward states with high incidence of poverty.
- B. These are the tribal and remote areas and regions more prone to natural disasters, etc.
- C. In fact the states of UP, Bihar, Jharkhand , Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, parts of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra account for the largest number of food insecure people in the country.

**20. Answer:** India has become self-sufficient in food grain production during the last thirty years.

- A. This is because of a variety of crops grown all over the country.
- B. The availability of food grains even in adverse weather conditions or otherwise, has further been ensured with a carefully designed food security system by the government.
- C. Green Revolution makes self-sufficient.
- D. This system of Buffer stock and public distribution system proves very helpful in ensuring self-sufficiency in food security.

**21. Answer:**

- A. The British were worried that the use of forests by local people and the reckless felling of trees by traders would destroy forests.
- B. So they decided to invite a German expert, Dietrich Brandis, for advice and made him the first Inspector General of Forest in India.
- C. He gave some suggestion to conserve the forests. Brandis felt that a proper system had to be introduced to manage the forests of India and people had to manage. This system would need legal sanction.
- D. Rules about the use of forest resources had to be framed. So Brandis set up the Indian Forest Services in 1864 and helped formulate the Indian Forest Act of 1865.
- E. The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up in Dehradun in 1906. The system they thought here was called scientific forestry.

**OR**

**Answer:** In 1871 the colonial in India passed the criminal Tribes Act. By this act many communities of craftsmen, traders and pastoralists were classified as criminal tribes. They were stated to be criminal by nature and birth. Once this act came into force, these communities were expected to live only in notified village settlements. They were not allowed to move out without a permit. The village police kept a continuous watch on them.

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British officials were suspicious of nomadic people. They distrusted mobile craftsmen and traders who hawked their goods in villages, and pastoralists who changed their places of residence every season, moving in search of good pastures for their herds. The colonial government wanted a rule over a settled population. They wanted the rural people to live in villages, in fixed places. Such population was easy to identify and control.

**OR**

**Answer:**

- A. After the war of Independence from 1775 to 1883 and the formation of the United States of America, the white Americans began to move westward.
- B. By the time Thomas Jefferson became president of USA in 1800, over 700000 white settlers had moved on to the Appalachian plateau through the passes.
- C. Seen from the east coast, America seemed to be a land of promise. Its wilderness could be turned into cultivated fields. Forest timber could be cut for export, animals hunted for skin, mountains mined for gold and minerals.
- D. In the decade after 1800 the US Government committed itself to a policy of driving the American Indians westward, first beyond the river Mississippi, and then further west.
- E. It was however only after the 1860s that settlers swept into the Great Plains across the river Mississippi. In subsequent decades this region became major wheat-producing areas of America.

**22. Answer:**

- A. It became common to pitch the ball through the air, rather than roll it along the ground.
- B. This gave the bowler the option to length, deception through the air and increased pace.
- C. It also opened new possibilities for spin and swing.
- D. In response, batsmen had to master timing and shot selection. One immediate result was the replacement of carved bat with the straight one.
- E. The weight of the ball was limited between  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  ounces, and the width of the bat to four inches.
- F. In 1774, the first leg before wicket law was introduced.

**OR**

**Answer:**

- A. The search for a national dress was part of this movement to define the cultural identity of the nation in symbolic way.
- B. Self conscious experiments with dress engaged men and women of upper classes in many parts of India.
- C. Jnanada Nandini Devi, wife of Satyendranath Tagore adopted the Parsi style of wearing sari.
- D. The use of khadi was made a patriotic duty.
- E. There were also attempts to develop a dress style that would draw on the tradition of different regions.

**23. Answer:**

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- A. Areas of Heavy Rainfall: Assam, the Ganga Delta, the Western Ghats, Western Coastal areas and Mountainous regions of Himachal etc receives high rainfall.
  - B. Areas of Moderate Rainfall: Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Chhotanagpur Plateau, West Bengal, Bihar, Eastern UP, North-eastern Punjab, eastern parts of Tamil Nadu and Eastern slopes of Western Ghats.
  - C. Areas of low rainfall: The Deccan Plateau, western UP, South-eastern parts of Punjab, Eastern Rajasthan and some part of Kashmir.
  - D. Areas of Scanty Rainfall: Western Rajasthan, Kachchh, South-eastern parts Haryana and north-eastern Kashmir.

**24. Answer:** Tropical Rain Forests are found in the Western Ghats and the Island Groups of India. These are also found in the upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu. Following are the feature of these forests.

- A. The areas having more than 200cm of rainfall with a short dry season are the most suitable for such forests.
- B. The trees reach great height up to 60 meters or even above. The areas has luxuriant vegetation including trees of all kinds of shrubs and creepers giving it a multilayered structure as the region remains warm and wet throughout the year.
- C. These trees appear green all the year round as there is no definite time to shed their leaves.
- D. Ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona are important commercial trees in this forest.

**25. Answer:** There is no educational qualification is required for contesting elections in India. Educational qualifications are not required to all kinds of Jobs. The relevant qualification for selection to the Indian cricket team, for example is not the attainment of educational degrees but the ability to play cricket well. Similarly the relevant qualification for being an MLA and MP is the ability to understand people's concerns, problems and to represent their interests. Whether they can do so or not is examined by lakhs of examiners-their voters-after every five years. Even if education was relevant, it should be left to the people to decide how much importance they give to educational qualification. In our country putting an educational qualification would go against the spirit of democracy for yet another reason. It would mean depriving a majority of the country's population the right to contest elections.

**26. Answer:** Yes, the ethnic differences were the main reasons for the massacre in Kosovo.

- A. Kosovo was a province of Yugoslavia before its split. In this province the population was overwhelmingly ethnic Albanian.
  - B. But in the entire country, Serbs were in majority. A narrow minded Serb nationalist Milosevic had won the elections.
  - C. His Government was very hostile to the Kosovo Albanians. He wanted the Serbs to dominant the country.
  - D. Many Serb leaders thought that Ethnic minorities like Albanians should leave the country or accept the dominance of the Serbs.
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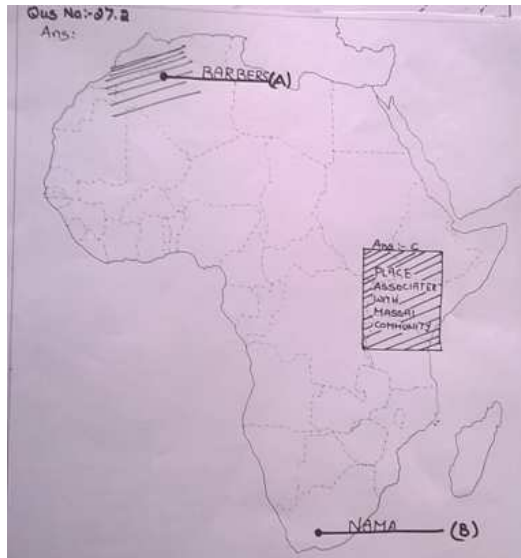
- E. In this way the prejudice between Majority group Serbs and minority group Albanians was a major cause of massacres and disintegration of the country.
- F. These massacres were being carried out by the army of their own country, working under the directions of their leader.

27.1 Answer:



OR

27.2 Answer:

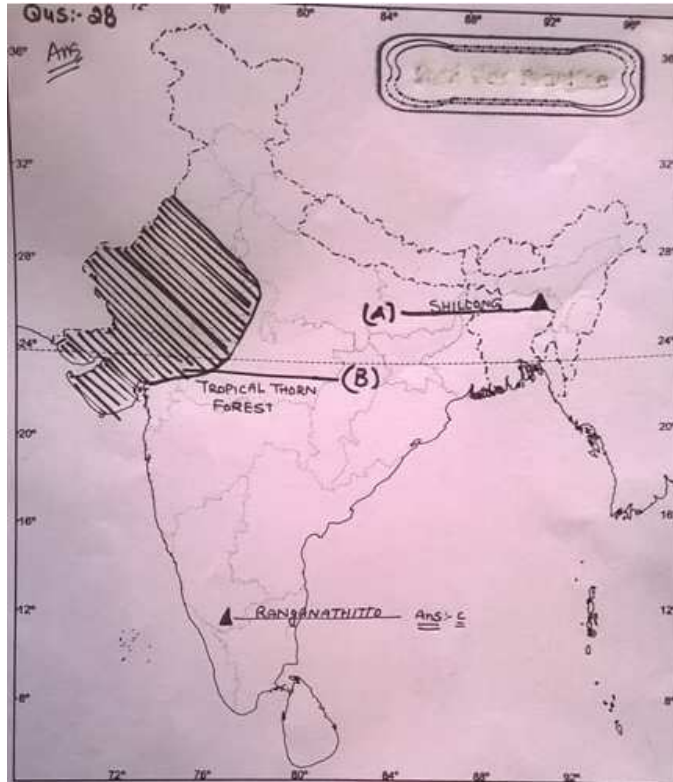


OR

27.3 Answer:



28.1. AND 28.2. Answer:



29. Answers Based on OTBA

30. Answers Based on OTBA