
CBSE Sample Paper-04
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. Who set up the Indian Forest Service in India?

Or

Name any two pastoralist communities of Andhra Pradesh.

Or

What was the Dust Bowl tragedy?

2. Why are the leaves of the Thorn forests small and stems succulent?

3. State any two powers of the Supreme Court of India.

4. What do you know about Mandal Commission?

5. Can the houses be dissolved or is it permanent?

6. What is the concept of social reclusion?

7. How people affected by natural disasters are food insecure?

8. What is issue price?

9. What do you know about Scientific Forestry?

Or

Describe the seasonal movement of Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh.

Or

What were the effects of 'Dust Bowls'?

10. Explain the role played by MCC play in the development of Cricket?

Or

Who were the Shanars?

11. Polo is a bold and grace full sport for military men". Mention any three features of the game Polo.

Or

How did the conservatives react against the movement for the national dress reform in US?

12. Why does India have a rich heritage of flora and fauna?

13. How temperature of an area affects the natural vegetation?

14. What does the National Population Policy indicate?

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15. What is a Model Code of Conduct for election campaigns?
 16. How the rise of coalition politics has imposed certain constraints on the power of the Prime Minister? Explain.
 17. How can citizens exercise their freedom to hold rallies and demonstrations?
 18. How were the income disparities responsible for the increase in poverty in India?
 19. What are the major reasons for the less effectiveness of poverty alleviation programmes?
 20. How are food insecure people disproportionately large in some regions of the country?
 21. How did the British exploit the forests resources of India for their economic development?

Or

Explain the Taxation Policy imposed by colonial government upon the pastoralists to expand their revenue income.

Or

What was the impact of the westward expansion of settlers in USA?

22. What changes were brought by (MCC) Marylebone Cricket Club in cricket laws in the later half of the 18th century?

Or

How would you explain the major changes in the clothing pattern which occurred in Europe from seventeenth century to twentieth century?

23. Explain the role of the Election Commission in free and fair elections.
24. Why do we need Rights in a democracy?
25. What are the criticisms faced by PDS in India?
26. Why does the poverty line vary with time and place?
27. (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

C. Sumatra Island



Or

- (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

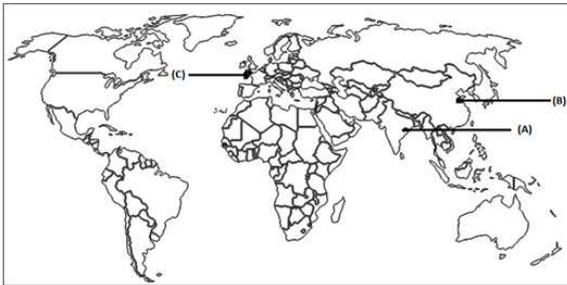
C. Place associated with Massai community



Or

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



28. Two features A, B and C 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. Identify the state with the highest population
- B. Identify the state with the least density of population
- C. Identify the state with the average density of population



29. Question Based on OTBA

30. Question Based on OTBA

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ANSWERS

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1. Dietrich Brandis.

Or

(i) Gollas

(ii) Kurumas

Or

It was a tragedy which occurred in the 1930s in USA. Due to over utilisation of the Prairies black blizzards became a common phenomena.

2. Leaves of the Thorn Forests are mostly small to minimise evaporation, and the stems are succulent to conserve water.

3. (i) The Supreme Court acts as the guardian of fundamental rights.

(ii) It acts as a guardian of the Constitution.

4. Mandal Commission was asked to determine the criteria to identify the socially and educationally backward classes in India and recommend steps to be taken for their advancement.

5. The Lok Sabha can be dissolved if no-confidence motion is passed against it but, Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved as it is a permanent house.

6. According to this concept, poverty must be seen in terms of the poor having to live only in a poor surroundings with other poor people, excluded from enjoying the company of better off people in better surroundings.

7. The people affected by natural disasters, who have to migrate to other areas in search of work, are also among the most food insecure people, since they are not settled in their life.

8. It is a price at which food grains are distributed in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society at a price lower than the market price.

9. (i) In scientific forestry, natural forests which had different types of trees were cut down. In their place, one type of trees were planted in straight rows which is called plantation.

(ii) Forest officials surveyed the forest, estimated the area and made working plans for the forest management.

(iii) They scientifically planned on how much of the plantation areas to cut every year. The areas cut were then to be replanted, so that they were ready to be cut again in some years.

Or

(i) They spent their winter in the low hills of the Shivalik range, grazing their flock in the scrub forests.

(ii) By April, they moved north and spent the summer in Lahul and Spiti.

(iii) When the snow melted and the high passes were clear, many of them moved to higher mountain meadows.

(iv) By September, they began their return movement and descended with their flock to their winter grazing ground, the Shiwalik hills.

Or

(i) Cattle were suffocated to death as their lungs choked with dust and mud.

(ii) Sand buried fences, covered fields and coated the surfaces of rivers till the fish died.

(iii) Dead bodies of birds and animals were seen strewn all over the landscape.

(iv) Machines like tractors and harvesters were clogged with dust and damaged beyond repair.

10. The MCC played a major role in the development of Cricket. The Marylebone Cricket Club was founded in 1787.

It became the guardian of cricket's regulations and published the first revision of cricket laws in 1788.

The weight of the ball was limited to $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.

The width of the bat was limited to four inches.

Or

(i) The Shanars were a community of toddy tappers who migrated to southern Travancore to work under Nair landlords.

(ii) As they were considered a subordinate caste, they were prohibited from using umbrellas and wearing shoes or gold ornaments.

(iii) Men and women were also expected to follow the local custom of never covering their upper bodies before the upper caste.

11. Polo was a game invented colonial officials in India and soon gained great popularity.

Unlike cricket which came to India from Britain, other games like polo were exported from the colonies to Britain, Changing the nature of sport in that country.

Polo was greatly favoured as a game suitable for military and athletic young men.

Or

The reformers did not immediately succeed in changing social values.

They had to face ridicule and hostility. Conservatives everywhere opposed change.

They lamented that women who gave up traditional norms of dressing no longer looked beautiful, and lost their femininity and grace.

Faced with persistence attacks, many women reformers changed back into traditional clothes to conform to conservatives

12. (i) India has a large latitudinal and longitudinal extent. The larger the area, the more is the variety.

(ii) It has a great variety in its relief features. It has mountains, plateaus, valleys, plains, deserts, coastal areas, etc. They all have different types of flora and fauna.

(iii) There is variation in annual range of temperature as well as annual rainfall.

(iv) Climate ranges from equable to hot and wet, hot and dry, cold and dry, etc. Each climatic region has its own vegetation.

13. Temperature makes very important impact on the vegetation.

Very hot areas like desert etc., have thorn type of vegetation.

The cold areas such as the Himalayas have different type of vegetation. In the hilly areas, we may find tropical to sub-tropical and alpine vegetation.

Thus, temperature plays very important role in the growth of vegetation.

14. (i) The NPP 2000 provides a policy framework for imparting free and compulsory school education upto 14 years.
 - (ii) It reduces the infant mortality rate to below 30 per thousand live births.
 - (iii) It helps in achieving universal immunisation of children against all vaccine-preventable diseases.
 - (iv) It has promoted delayed marriage for girls and has made family welfare a people-centred programme.
 15. (i) No party or candidate can use any place of worship for election propaganda.
 - (ii) No party or candidate can use government vehicles, aircraft and officials for elections.
 - (iii) Once elections are announced, ministers shall not lay foundation stones of any projects, take any big policy decision or make any promises of providing public facilities.
 16. In recent years rise of coalition politics has imposed certain constraints on the power of the Prime Minister. The Prime minister of a coalition government cannot take decisions as he likes. He has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as among alliance partners. He also has to heed to the views and positions of the coalition partners and other parties, on whose support the survival of the government depends.
 17. (i) Citizens have the freedom to hold rallies and demonstrations in our country guaranteed by the constitution.
 - (ii) But such meetings have to be peaceful.
 - (iii) They should not lead to public disorder or breach of peace in society.
 - (iv) Those who participate in these activities and meetings should not carry weapons with them.
 - (v) Citizens can also form associations like workers in a factory can form a workers' union to promote their interests.
 18. Another feature of high poverty rates has been the huge income inequalities.

One of the major reasons for this is the unequal distribution of land and other resources. Despite many policies we have not been able to tackle the issue in a meaningful manner. Major policy initiative like land reforms which aimed at redistribution of assets in rural areas has not been implemented properly and effectively by most of the state governments.
 19. (i) It is due to lack of proper implementation and right targeting.
 - (ii) There also has been a lot of overlapping of schemes.
 - (iii) Despite good intentions, the benefits of these schemes have not fully reached the poor.
 20. (i) There are some states which are economically backward states with high incidence of poverty.
 - (ii) These are the tribal and remote areas, and regions more prone to natural disasters, etc.
 - (iii) 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.
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21. The British directly encouraged the production of commercial crops like jute, sugarcane, wheat and cotton.

Railways were essential for colonial trade and for the movement of imperial troops.

Trees were cut to make sleepers that were put into railway tracks.

Large areas of forests were cleared to establish tea, coffee and rubber plantation to meet the needs of European industries.

Trees were cut on a massive scale and vast quantities by the early nineteenth century for ship-building.

Or

To expand its revenue income, the colonial government looked for every possible source of taxation.

Taxes were imposed on land, on canal water, on salt, on trade goods and even on animals.

Pastoralists had to pay tax on every animal they grazed on the pastures. In most pastoral tracts of India, grazing tax was introduced in the mid-nineteenth century.

The tax per head of cattle went up rapidly and the system of collection was made increasingly efficient. In the decades between the 1850s and 1880s the right to collect the tax was auctioned out to contractors.

Or

(i) For the poorer farmers, machinery brought misery. Many of them deserted their farms and looked for jobs elsewhere.

(ii) But jobs were difficult to be found. Mechanisation had reduced the need for labour.

(iii) The boom of the late 19th century seemed to have come to an end by the mid-1920s

(iv) After that, most farmers faced trouble. Production had expanded so rapidly during the war and post-war years that there was a large surplus.

(v) Unsold stocks piled up, structures overflowed with grain and vast amounts of corn and wheat were turned into animal feed.

(vi) Wheat prices fell and export workers collapsed. This created the grounds for the great Agrarian Depression of the 1930s that ruined wheat farmers everywhere.

22. (i) It was decided to pitch the ball in the air instead of rolling it along the ground. It gave the bowlers the options of length, deception through the air and increase in the pace.

(ii) The curved bat was replaced by the straight one.

(iii) The weight of the ball was limited to $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, while the width of the bat was limited to four inches.

(iv) In 1774, the first leg before wicket law was published.

(v) At about the same time, a third stump became common.

(vi) By 1780, three days had become the length of major matches.

Or

Before the 17th century, most ordinary women in Britain possessed very few cloths made of flax, linen or wool which were difficult to wear and clean.

After 1600, trade with India brought cheap, beautiful and easy to maintain Indian chintzes within the reach of many Europeans.

During the Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century, Britain began the mass manufacturing of cotton textiles which becomes more accessible to a wider section of the people.

By early twentieth century, artificial fibers made clothes further cheap and easy to wash.

In the late 1870s, heavy restrictive under-clothes were gradually discarded. Clothes got lighter and simpler

23. Functions of the Election Commission of India:

(i) **Allotment of Election Symbols:** The political parties of national standing are allotted permanent election symbols. These symbols help even an ordinary man to recognise the different parties instantly.

(ii) **Preparation of Electoral Rolls:** Electoral Rolls are prepared in which the name, father's name, age and sex of the voters are clearly mentioned.

(iii) **Delimitation of Constituencies:** The whole area where elections are held, is divided into so many clear-cut constituencies, so that elections are held in an organised way.

(iv) **Fixing the Election Dates:** The Election date is announced so that the voters could easily cast their votes on that particular date.

(v) **Scrutiny (careful examination) of Nomination Papers:** The candidates willing to contest the elections have to file the nominations up to a particular date. Then the Election Commission scrutinizes their papers and accepts or rejects the nomination papers as the case may be.

(vi) **Checking Undue Interference of the Party-in-Power:** Important duty of the Election Commission is to see that the party in power does in no way take an advantage over other parties or individuals.

24. Rights in themselves are very necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy. Without rights, democracy will become meaningless and ineffective.

For democratic elections to take place, it is necessary that citizens should have the right to express their opinions, form political parties and take part in political activities.

There should be some rights because things may go wrong when some citizens may wish to take away the rights from others.

Rights protect minorities from the oppression of majority. They ensure the majority cannot do whatever it wishes.

The government is expected to protect citizen's rights. But sometimes elected government may not protect or may even attack of its own citizens. So, some rights need to be placed than higher than the government so that it cannot violate them.

25. PDS deals are found restoring to malpractices like selling the grains to the open market to get the better margins.

Sometimes they sell poor quality grains at ration shops.

They open their shops irregularly without considering the problems poor people.

Ration shops regularly have unsold stocks of poor quality grains left.

When ration shops are unable to sell, a massive stock of food grain piles up the Food Corporation of India.

FCI go-downs are overflowing with grains, with some rotting away and some being eaten by rats and insects.

There is a very little difference between the prices of goods sold at the ration shops and at the shops of market.

26. A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption levels falls below a given 'minimum level' necessary to fulfill basic needs.

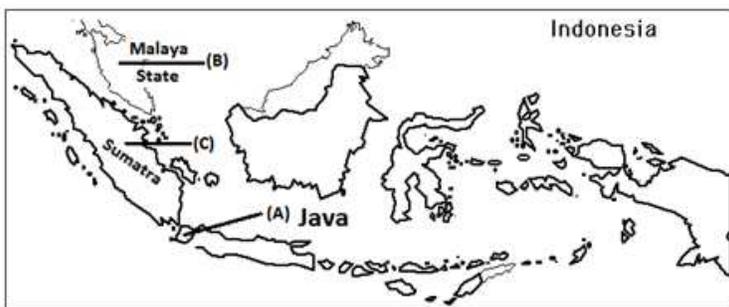
What is necessary to satisfy basic needs is different at different times and in different countries.

That is why; poverty line may vary with time and place. Each country uses an imaginary line that is considered appropriate for its existing level of development and its accepted minimum social norms.

For example, a person not having a car in the USA may be considered poor. But, in India, owning of a car is still considered a luxury.

While determining the poverty line in India, a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc. are determined for subsistence.

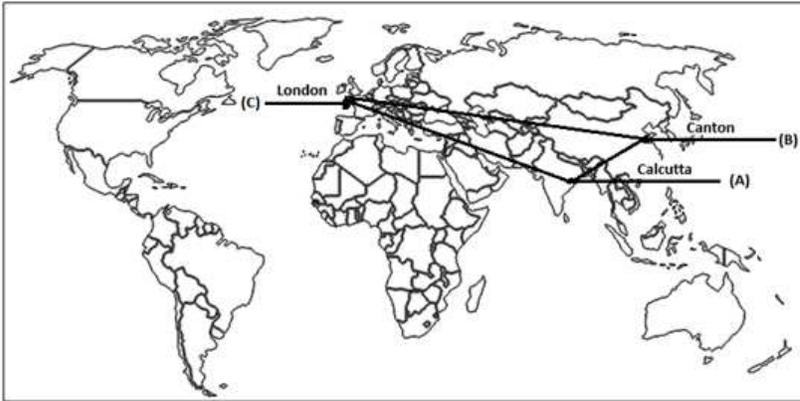
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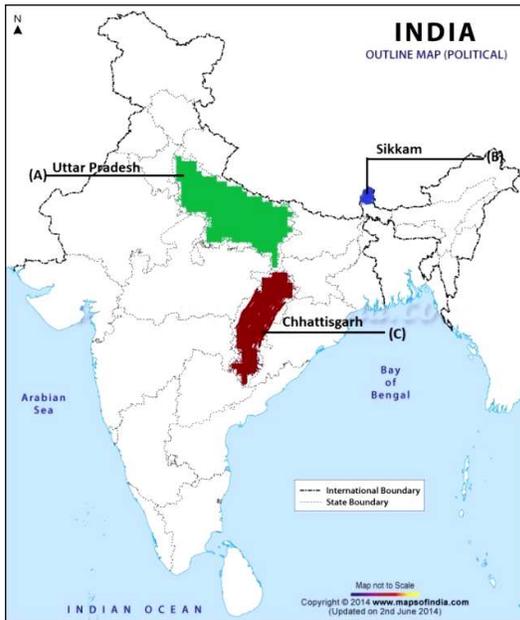
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28.



29. OTBA

30. OTBA
