

CBSE Class 09 Social Science
Sample Paper 08 (2020-21)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. This Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- vii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. Snake biting its tail to form a ring is a symbol of?
 - a. Freedom
 - b. Eternity
 - c. Authority
 - d. Knowledge
2. Which of the following is also known as the council of states?
 - a. The Cabinet
 - b. State Legislative Assembly

- c. State Legislative Council
 - d. The Rajya Sabha
3. Mahatma Gandhi's vision about the Indian Constitution was published in which magazine?
- a. Discovery of India
 - b. Indian Gazette
 - c. Young India
 - d. New India
4. Fill in the blanks:
_____ and _____ are the coldest months in the northern part of the India.

OR

- In West Bengal, the dust storm is known as the _____.
5. The word **Democracy** comes from the Greek word
- a. Demokratia
 - b. Democracia
 - c. Demos
 - d. Kratia
6. Which of the following state has the lowest poverty rate?
- a. Madhya Pradesh
 - b. Jammu and Kashmir
 - c. Goa
 - d. Orissa
7. Does booth capture always take place in the visible form? Are there less visible ways of booth capturing?
8. Which of the following is a Rabi crop?
- a. Wheat
 - b. Cotton
 - c. Jowar
 - d. Rice
9. It is a body which includes all the ministers -
- a. Cabinet
 - b. Joint Parliamentary Committee

- c. Council of Ministers
- d. Government of India

10. In what ways the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe, before 1917?

OR

Mention the most significant result of the February Revolution.

11. What is subsidy?

OR

When was MGNERAGA launched?

12. What capital is needed to set up a jaggery manufacturing unit?

- a. Physical capital
- b. Working capital
- c. Fixed Capital
- d. Recurring capital

13. Read the statement and choose the appropriate word -

Elections are held in all Constituencies at the same time, either on the same day or within a few days.

- a. General elections
- b. By election
- c. Assembly elections
- d. Mid term elections

OR

What is EVM ?

- a. Electric Voting Machine
- b. Electronic Voters Machine
- c. Electric Voters Machine
- d. Electronic Voting Machine

14. A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights is:

- a. Dictatorial
- b. Socialist

- c. Autocratic
 - d. Democratic
15. All laws made in the House come into force only after they receive the assent of the _____.
- a. Parliament
 - b. Rajya Sabha
 - c. Lok Sabha
 - d. President
16. 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.

Section B

17. What were the promises made by Hitler to the people of Germany?
18. India accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world but supports the second largest population of the world. What are its implications? Explain.

OR

"Opening of Suez Canal has benefited India immensely". Give a statement to justify this.

19. What are Kharif crops?
20. 'Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality'. Justify the statement by giving arguments against democracy.

OR

'In a democracy, every citizen must be able to play an equal role in decision-making. For an equal right to vote, every citizen needs to have equal information and a lot of commitment.' Give your opinion about this statement.

21. Why will a firm not like to employ a worker with ill-health? How does it affect the

working environment?

22. Describe the conditions of the workers under the Tsar in Russia.

Section C

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

In the spring of 1945, a little eleven-year-old German boy called Helmuth was lying in bed when he overheard his parents discussing something in serious tones. His father, a prominent physician, deliberated with his wife whether the time had come to kill the entire family, or if he should commit suicide alone. His father spoke about his fear of revenge, saying, 'Now the Allies will do to us what we did to the crippled and Jews.' The next day, he took Helmuth to the woods, where they spent their last happy time together, singing old children's songs. Later, Helmuth's father shot himself in his office. Helmuth remembers that he saw his father's bloody uniform being burnt in the family fireplace. So traumatised was he by what he had overheard and what had happened, that he reacted by refusing to eat at home for the following nine years! He was afraid that his mother might poison him. Although Helmuth may not have realised all that it meant, his father had been a Nazi and a supporter of Adolf Hitler. Hitler's determination was to make Germany into a mighty power and his ambition of conquering all of Europe. He killed Jews. But Nazism was not one or two isolated acts. It was a system, a structure of ideas about the world and politics. In May 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies. Anticipating what was coming, Hitler, Goebbels and his entire family committed suicide collectively in his Berlin bunker in April. At the end of the war, an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was set up to prosecute Nazi war criminals for Crimes against Peace, for War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity. Germany's conduct during the war, especially those actions which came to be called Crimes Against Humanity, raised serious moral and ethical questions and invited worldwide condemnation.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. "Germany surrendered to the Allies." Which of the following is incorrect with respect to allies?
 - a. They were one of the parties in the World Wars
 - b. They fought against the Axis Powers
 - c. Initially it was led by the UK and USSR and later joined by the UK and France
 - d. In May 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies
- ii. Who was Hitler's propaganda minister?

- a. Charles Darwin
- b. Helmuth
- c. Hjalmar Schacht
- d. Goebbels

iii. 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): Helmut's father killed himself in the spring of 1945.

Reason (R): He wanted to die because of the crimes he had committed during Nazi rule.

- 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.

iv. Helmuth's father was a _____ and supporter of _____.

- a. Nazi, Adolf Hitler
- b. Jew, Hjalmar Schacht
- c. Nordic Aryan, Adolf Hitler
- d. Christan, Goebbels

24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Values that inspired and guided the freedom struggle and were in turn nurtured by it, formed the foundation for India's democracy. These values are embedded in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. They guide all the 28 articles of the Indian Constitution. The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. This is called the Preamble to the constitution. Taking inspiration from American model, most countries in the contemporary world have chosen to begin their constitutions with a preamble. The Preamble of the Constitution reads like a poem on democracy. It contains the philosophy on which the entire Constitution has been built. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of government, to find out whether it is good or bad. It is the soul of the Indian Constitution.

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political; **LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; **EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all **FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;**IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY** this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION**

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Here are some of the guiding values of the Constitution and its meaning. Match them correctly:

Column I	Column II
A. Sovereign	1. The government will not favour any religion
B. Republic	2. People have the supreme right to make decisions
C. Fraternity	3. Head of the state is an elected person
D. Secular	4. People should live like brothers and sisters

- a. A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
b. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
c. A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
d. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- ii. In which amendment of the Indian Constitution the terms 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added in Preamble?
a. 43rd
b. 42nd
c. 45th
d. 41st
- iii. As per _____ term, social inequalities have to be reduced.
a. Justice
b. Socialist
c. Liberty
d. Democratic
- iv. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
a. No external power can dictate the government of India.

- b. Citizens cannot be discriminated on the grounds of caste, religion and gender.
- c. A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable.
- d. The constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the Government of India.

25. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Climate refers to the sum total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time (more than thirty years). Weather refers to the state of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time. The elements of weather and climate are the same, i.e. temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity and precipitation. The weather conditions fluctuate very often even within a day. But there is some common pattern over a few weeks or months, i.e. days are cool or hot, windy or calm, cloudy or bright, and wet or dry. On the basis of the generalised monthly atmospheric conditions, the year is divided into seasons such as winter, summer or rainy seasons. The world is divided into a number of climatic regions. The climate of India is described as the 'monsoon' type. In Asia, this type of climate is found mainly in the south and the southeast. Despite an overall unity in the general pattern, there are perceptible regional variations in climatic conditions within the country. The two important elements are – temperature and precipitation which vary from place to place and season to season. In summer, the mercury occasionally touches 50°C in some parts of the Rajasthan desert, whereas it may be around 20°C in Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir. On a winter night, the temperature at Drass in Jammu and Kashmir may be as low as minus 45°C. Thiruvananthapuram, on the other hand, may have a temperature of 22°C. There are variations not only in the form and types of precipitation but also in its amount and seasonal distribution. While precipitation is mostly in the form of snowfall in the upper parts of the Himalayas, it rains over the rest of the country. The annual precipitation varies from over 400 cm in Meghalaya to less than 10 cm in Ladakh and western Rajasthan. Most parts of the country receive rainfall from June to September. But some parts like the Tamil Nadu coast gets a large portion of its rain during October and November.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. _____ refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year.
 - a. Climate
 - b. Monsoon

- c. Weather
- d. Elnino

ii. Read the following table and identify which pair is perfectly correct.

Column I	Column II
(1) Climate	(a) It depends on air temperature, air pressure, humidity, rain, fog, etc.
(2) Weather	(b) It is an average of long term atmospheric conditions.
	(c) It is an average of short term conditions of the atmosphere.

- a. (1-b) (2-c)
- b. (1-a) (2-b, c)
- c. (1-a) (2-b)
- d. (1-b) (2-a, c)

iii. 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): India has a monsoon type climate.

Reason (R): India is strongly influenced by monsoon winds.

- 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.

iv. Analyse the given map and identify which of the marked region receives less than 10 cm rainfall manually?



- a. P
- b. Q

- c. R
- d. S

26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

People have been engaged in various activities. The various activities have been classified into three main sectors i.e., primary, secondary, and tertiary. The primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining, and quarrying. Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector. Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance, etc. are included in the tertiary sector. The activities in this sector result in the production of goods and services. These activities add value to the national income. These activities are called economic activities. Economic activities have two parts — market activities and non-market activities. Market activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. These include the production of goods or services, including government service. Non-market activities are the production for self-consumption. These can be consumption and processing of primary product and own-account production of fixed assets.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the tertiary sector?
 - a. These activities do not produce a good by themselves
 - b. These activities helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors
 - c. These activities add value to the national income
 - d. These activities generate goods rather than services
- ii. Primary sector: Bee keeper, Tertiary Sector: _____.
 - a. Workers in a match factory
 - b. Courier delivering person
 - c. Milk vendor
 - d. Tailor

iii. Complete the following table:

Non - Market Activities	These activities are performed for self-consumption
Market Activities	These activities are performed for (?)

- a. profits
- b. pay
- c. wages

- d. all of the above
- iv. Which of the following is incorrect?
 - a. Manufacturing is included in the tertiary sector.
 - b. People have been engaged in various activities.
 - c. Economic activities comprise of market activities and non-market activities.
 - d. Primary sector includes forestry.

Section D

27. What are the causes of depletion of flora and fauna in India?

OR

What is the importance of biodiversity for development?

28. Why do different countries use different poverty lines?

OR

'Poverty is a curse upon humanity'. Explain.

- 29. Explain any five characteristics of popular participation in the election process of India.
- 30. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.
- 31. Classify Himalayas on the basis of regions from east to west.

OR

What are the features of the Deccan Plateau?

Section E

- 32. 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. (b) Eternity

Explanation: Snake biting its tail to form a ring: Symbol of Eternity.

2. (d) The Rajya Sabha

Explanation: Rajya Sabha is the upper house of Parliament and it consists of the representatives of the States and Union Territories and persons nominated by the President of India. Hence, it is also called the Council of States.

3. (c) Young India

Explanation: Young India was a weekly paper or journal in English published by Mahatma Gandhi from 1919 to 1931.

4. December, January

OR

Kaal Baisakhi

5. (a) Demokratia

Explanation: Demokratia

6. (c) Goa

Explanation: Goa has the lowest poverty rate.

7. Yes, booth capturing often takes place in the visible form. There are less visible ways or booth capturing also. Sometimes, booths are captured by political parties with the help of election officials to officials to cast bogus votes.

8. (a) Wheat

Explanation: Rabi crops or rabi harvest are agricultural crops that are sown in winter and harvested in the spring.

9. (c) Council of Ministers

Explanation: Council of Ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the Ministers. It usually has 60 to 80 Ministers of different ranks.

10. Workers were divided into social groups on the basis of skill. They had strong ties with

villages.

OR

The abdication of Tsar Nicholas II was the most significant result of the February Revolution.

11. A subsidy is a payment that a government makes to a producer to supplement the market price of a commodity. Subsidies can keep consumer prices low while maintaining a higher income for domestic producers.

OR

2005

12. (b) Working capital

Explanation: Working capital is needed to set up a jaggery manufacturing unit.

13. (a) General elections

Explanation: Elections are held in all constituencies at the same time, either on the same day or within a few days. This is called a general election.

OR

(c) Electric Voters Machine

Explanation: Electronic voting machines (EVM) are used to record votes.

14. (d) Democratic

Explanation: Democratic

15. (d) President

Explanation: Any bill which is passed by the Parliament needs the signature of the President to become a law.

16. (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.

Section B

17. A. He promised to build a strong nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of the German people.
B. He promised employment for those looking for work, and a secure future for the

youth.

C. He promised to weed out all foreign influences and resist all foreign conspiracies against Germany.

18. It is true that India accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world, but actually supports the second largest population of the world. There are many implications that are responsible for this situation. These are as follows:
- i. Overcrowding causes the over utilisation of resources.
 - ii. Population density is very high, causing multiple problems of availability of resources.
 - iii. Higher population leads to inadequate per capita income and lower economic development as compared to developed and less populated countries.

OR

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. It has reduced the distance between India and Europe by about 7000 km. Earlier the sea route from Europe to India was via Cape of Good Hope, which is the Southern tip of Africa. This route was very long. Thus, the Suez Canal has reduced the distance between India and Europe- We can say that the opening of the Suez Canal has benefited India immensely.

19. A. Kharif crops are grown in the rainy season.
B. These crops are sown in the month of June and July.
C. These crops are harvested in the months of September and October.
D. Jowar, Bajra and Paddy are the main crops of this season.
20. It is a fact that in a democracy, the majority decides what is to be done, whether it is right or wrong. Thus it is a play of power, whether it is morally right or wrong.

Other arguments against democracy are:

- i. Democracy leads to corruption, as it is based on electoral competition. Elections can be won by money power, muscle power, or both.
- ii. Many elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. This problem leads to many wrong decisions being made.
- iii. Many people at various levels have to be consulted so that decisions are inordinately delayed.

OR

Every citizen will be able to play an equal role in decision-making or governance of the country only if certain rights are given to the citizens which limit the government's powers. This is achieved by having an independent Constitution which defines the rules and regulations of how a government must function. That is why the citizens must have the right to information about the government's functioning and must actively participate in governance by using this right properly.

21. All firms want to maximise their profit. If they come to know about a worker with ill-health, they will not employ the person, as he might not work as efficiently as a healthy worker.

Effect of Ill-Health Working Environment, an unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation because it will affect the working environment of the firm, lowering the morale and efficiency of the other workmen. They may even start questioning the reasons behind the firm hiring an unhealthy person.

22. **The following points state, the conditions of workers under the Tsar in Russia before 1917:**

- i. At the beginning of the 20th century in Russia, most industries were owned by industrialists.
- ii. The government-supervised large factories to ensure minimum wages and working hours.
- iii. In craft units and small workshops, sometimes the working hours were 15 hours, compared with 10 or 12 hours in big factories.
- iv. Workers were divided into different social groups and they were also divided by skill.
- v. Women consisted of 31 percent of the factory labour force. The wages of a female worker were less than a male worker.
- vi. Some workers formed associations to help other workers in times of hardship.

Section C

23. i. (c) Initially it was led by the UK and USSR and later joined by the UK and France. [Explanation: Initially it was led by the UK and France and later joined by the UK and USSR.]
- ii. (d) Goebbels
- iii. (c) A is correct but R is wrong. [Explanation: Helmut's father killed himself in the spring of 1945 because he feared revenge by the Allied Powers]
- iv. (a) Nazi, Adolf Hitler

24. i. (c) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
ii. (b) 42nd
iii. (a) Justice
iv. (d) The constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the Government of India.
25. i. (b) Monsoon
ii. (d) (1-b) (2-a, c)
iii. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
iv. (a) P
26. i. (d) These activities generate goods services rather than services [Explanation: These activities generate services rather than goods]
ii. (b) Courier delivering person
iii. (d) All of the above
iv. (a) Manufacturing is included in the tertiary sector. [Explanation: Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector]

Section D

27. **Causes of depletion of flora and fauna are:**
- i. Hunting of animals by poachers for skin, tusks etc.
 - ii. Commercial exploitation of forest products for wood, medicines, paper etc.
 - iii. Mining activity.
 - iv. Pollution due to chemical industrial waste.
 - v. Reckless cutting of forest to bring land under cultivation and inhabitation.

OR

Biodiversity plays an integral role in supporting many sectors of development:

- Food security depends upon natural resources that form the basis of food production. Biodiversity conservation protects Plant, animal, microbial and genetic resources for food production, agriculture, and ecosystem functions.
- Biodiversity provides functioning ecosystems that supply oxygen, clean air and water, pollination of plants and many ecosystem services.
- Biodiversity conservation is vital for economic growth and poverty reduction. A majority of the worlds' poor live in rural areas and depend upon forests, water, wetlands, fields and pastures for their livelihoods.
- Biodiversity conservation can help address the effects of climate change.

Biodiversity is an essential part of the solution to climate change.

28. A. Different countries use different poverty lines to assess their poverty level.
B. Each country uses different criteria to measure their development and growth.
C. The income and the availability of resources are different in every country.
D. The income level and social norms are different from other countries.
E. Owning a car in US is a necessity but India it is a luxury.

OR

- A. It leads to hunger and lack of hunger. They live in unhygienic conditions and invite host of diseases.
B. They lack in medical facilities and die of diseases in want of timely and proper treatment.
C. Poor people are in a situation in which they are ill-treated at almost all places.
D. They live with the sense of helplessness.
E. Poor parents are not able to send their children to school.
29. A. People's participation in election is usually measured by voter turnout figures.
B. Turnout indicates the percent of eligible voters who actually cast their vote.
C. In India the poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and privileged section.
D. The interest of voters in election-related activities has been increasing over the years.
E. More than half of the people identified themselves as being close to one or other political party.
F. One out of every seven voters is a member of a political party.
30. The circumstances that causes outbreak of revolutionary protest in France were:
- **Social Inequality:** French society in eighteenth century was divided into three estates namely The Clergy, The nobility and third estates which comprises peasants, officials and small business. It was only third estates only pay taxes. Clergy and nobility were exempt from taxes.
 - **Subsistence Crisis:** The population of France also increased from 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. Food grains were now in great demand. Price of bread shot up. Wages did not keep pace with rising prices. This led to subsistence crisis.
 - **Economic Problems:** Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France. To meet its regular expenses, such as the cost of maintaining an army, the court, running

government offices or universities, the state was forced to increase taxes.

- **Strong Middle Class:** The middle class emerged educated and wealthy during eighteenth century. They believed that no group in society should be given privileges by birth. Ideas of equality and freedom were put forward by philosophers. The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee houses and spread among people.

- **Immediate Causes:** On 5 may, 1789, Louis XVI called together an assembly of Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes. Third estates protested against this proposal but as each estate have one vote the king rejected this appeal. They walked out of assembly.

31. A. The part of Himalayas lying between Indus and Sutlej has been traditionally known as Punjab Himalayas. But it is also known regionally as Kashmir and Himachal Himalaya from west to east.
- B. The part of Himalayas lying between Sutlej and Kali River is known as Kumaon Himalayas.
- C. The Kali and the Tista rivers demarcated the Nepal Himalayas.
- D. The part between Tista and Dihang rivers is called Assam Himalayas.
- E. The eastern most boundaries of the Himalayas are demarcated by Brahmaputra. Beyond Dihang gorge the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along eastern boundary of India. They are called Purvanchal.

OR

- A. The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass lying to the south of the Narmada river.
- B. The Mahadev, the Kaimur hills and Maikal range from its eastern extensions while Satpura range flanks its broad base in the north.
- C. The Deccan plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastward.
- D. An extension of the plateau can be seen in the northwest locally known as the Meghalaya and Karbi Anglong Plateau.
- E. It is separated by fault from the Chota Nagpur Plateau.
- F. Three prominent hill ranges are Garo, Khasi and the Jaintia Hills extending from west to east.

Section E

32. i. A. Japan
B. Turkey

India

