

CBSE Class 09
Social Science
Sample Paper 7 (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) Name of sacred groves.	(i) Semur.
(b) The cluster of villages.	(ii) Sarnas.
(c) A small fee.	(iii) Pargana.
(d) Silk-cotton.	(iv) Dand.

2. Which group were obliged to render service to in the army or to participate in building roads?

- a. Cattle Herders

- b. Nomads
- c. Peasants
- d. All of these

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



The above picture depicts a Maru Raika genealogist with a group of Raikas. Which of the following is true regarding Maru Raika genealogist?

- a. The genealogist recounts the census of the community.
 - b. The genealogist recounts the history of the community.
 - c. The genealogist recounts the cattle of the community.
 - d. The genealogist recounts the number of girls of the community.
4. Who wrote the 'Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen'?
5. The easternmost longitude of India is:
- a. 97° 25' E
 - b. 77° 6' E

c. 82° 32' E

d. 68° 7' E

6. Fill in the blanks:

Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the Indus River System.

Indus River	Tributaries	Origin	Total length in kms
	The Zaskar, the Nubra, the Shyok and the Hunza	(A)- ?	(B)- ?

7. What is the relationship between age composition and dependency ratio? Explain.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The coalition is the direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal.

9.



What kind of vegetation is shown in the picture?

a. Tropical Deciduous Forests

b. Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs

c. Mangrove Forests

d. Montane Forests

10. Fill in the blanks:

The _____ is known as the apex court of India.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

There are _____ members in Rajya Sabha presently.

11. How do you define a country where citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion?

12. China is democratic or non-democratic country?

13. What was the immediate outcome of the storming of Bastille?

a. Fortress demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets as a souvenir.

b. French society was divided into I, II and III estate.

c. New constitution of France was framed.

d. A meeting of the Estates-General was called.

14. Fill in the blanks:

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

15. An activity performed for profit or for services provided can be termed as:

a. Formal activity

b. Market activity

c. Professional activity

d. Non-market activity

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 from the given options:

- a. In Scientific forestry, natural forests which had a variety of trees were cut down and, instead, one type of tree was planted.
- b. Scientific forestry was taught at the Imperial Forest Research Institute.
- c. Dietrich Brandis suggested that a proper system had to be followed.
- d. Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service in 1865.

18. Arrange the following in correct sequence:

- i. Adolf Hitler born in Austria
- ii. First World War begins
- iii. Weimar Republic established
- iv. Treaty of Versailles

- a. iii, i, iv, ii
- b. iii, ii, i, iv
- c. i, iv, iii, ii
- d. i, ii, iii, iv

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): The World Bank compares the country by presenting a uniform standard for poverty line which is acceptable by all countries.

Reason (R): Different countries have different poverty line as per their existing level of development.

- 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. Shyamlal is a farmer and is engaged in the cultivation of sugarcane. When the sugarcane is harvested all his production of sugarcane is transported to Ramlal who is a factory owner. In the factory, the sugarcane is converted into jaggery and transported to market for the sale to consumers. Based on the above case, identify the sector in which Ramlal is engaged.
- a. All of these
 - b. Primary sector
 - c. Secondary sector
 - d. Tertiary sector

Section B

21. Explain the main objectives of the Russian Revolutionaries.

OR

Describe the visions of Robert Owen and Louis Blanc.

22. Write a short note on manufacturing a non-farming activity in village Palampur.

OR

'The ship industry of England was also responsible for deforestation in India'.

Justify the statement with valid reasons.

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

Source A: French Society During the Late Eighteenth Century

In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France. He was 20 years old and married to the Austrian princess Marie Antoinette. Upon his accession, the new king found an empty treasury. Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France. Added to this was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles. Under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from the common enemy, Britain. The war added more than a billion livres to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion livres. Lenders who gave the state credit now began to charge 10 per cent interest on loans.

Source B: The Struggle to Survive

The population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. This led to a rapid increase in the demand for foodgrains. Production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. So the price of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly. Most workers were employed as labourers in workshops whose owner fixed their wages. But wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices. So the gap between the poor and the rich widened. Things became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This led to a subsistence crisis.

Source C: A Growing Middle Class Envisages an End to Privileges

The eighteenth-century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed the middle class, who earned their wealth through expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woollen and silk textiles that were either exported or bought by the richer members of society. In addition to merchants and manufacturers, the third estate included professions such as lawyers or administrative officials. All of these were educated and believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. Rather, a person's social position must depend on his merit.

Questions:

- i. **Source A:** What was the cause behind empty treasure? Give one reason
- ii. **Source B:** What do you mean by the subsistence crisis?

iii. **Source C:** What were the ideas of the new middle class?

24. How does the altitude affect the climate of an area?

OR

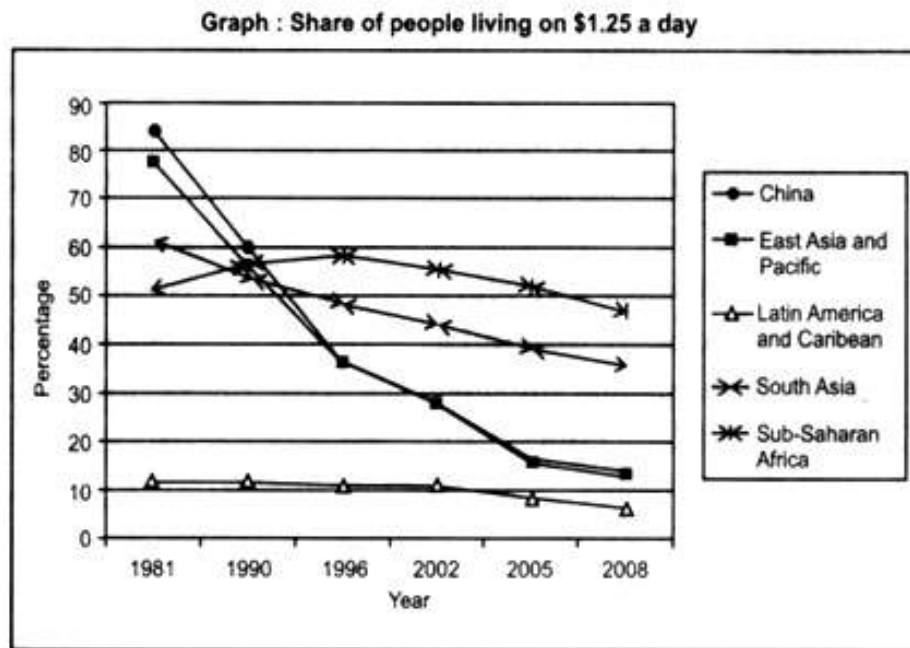
Give an account of the climatic conditions of the cold-weather season in India.

25. Match the following leaders with their roles in making of the Constitution:

a. Motilal Nehru	i. President of the Constituent Assembly
b. B.R. Ambedkar	ii. Member of the Constituent Assembly
c. Rajendra Prasad	iii. Chairman of the Drafting Committee
d. Sarojini Naidu	iv. Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928

26. How far is it correct to say that all claims cannot become rights?

27. Study the given figure carefully, and answer the following questions:



Source : World Development indicators 2012, The World Bank

- Which area/country of the world had the largest concentration of poor in 1981?
- Name the regions/countries where poverty has decreased (any two).
- Whether the poverty in South Asia is increasing or decreasing. Give reason.

OR

Which are the people more prone to food insecurity?

28. Is it true that educated parents invest more heavily on their children's education and why?

Section C

29. Hitler considered men and women two different worlds. Explain

OR

Explain the reasons for the rebellion of people of Bastar against the British.

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

The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalayas over millions of years formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The plain being about 2400 Km long and 240 to 320 Km broad, is a densely populated physiographic division. With a rich soil cover combined with an adequate water supply and favourable climate, it is agriculturally a very productive part of India.

The rivers coming from the northern mountains are involved in depositional work. In the lower course, due to gentle slope, the velocity of the river decreases which results in the formation of riverine islands. The rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels due to the deposition of silt. These channels are known as distributaries. The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections. The Western part of the Northern Plain is referred to as the Punjab Plains. Formed by the Indus and its tributaries, the larger part of this plain lies in Pakistan. The Indus and its tributaries—the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Satluj originate in the Himalaya. This section of the plain is dominated by the doabs.

Questions:

- i. What do you mean by Doabs?
- ii. Why agriculture is more preferred in the northern plain?

iii. The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems. With respect to this name its three major river systems.

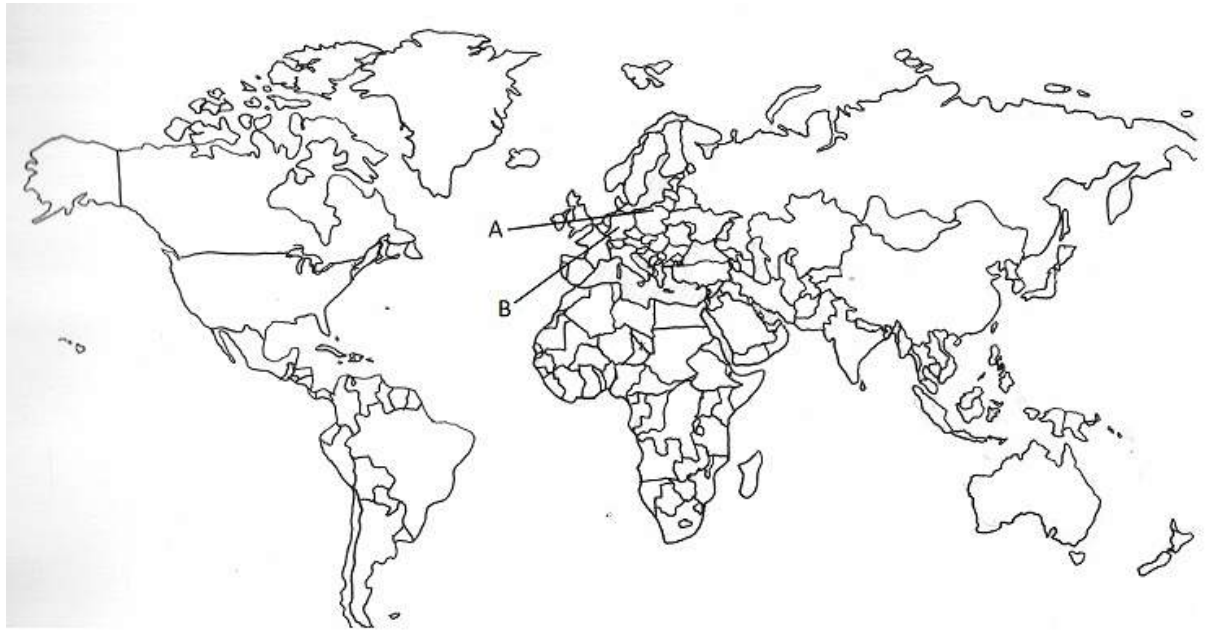
31. Describe the factors responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India.
32. Why were 'reserved constituencies' devised for the weaker sections by the makers of the Indian constitution?
33. Match the ministry with the news that the ministry may have released:

(a) A new policy is being made to increase the jute exports from the country.	(i) Ministry of Defence
(b) Telephone services will be made more accessible to rural areas.	(ii) Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Public Distribution
(c) The price of rice and wheat sold under the Public Distribution System will go down.	(iii) Ministry of Health
(d) A pulse polio campaign will be launched.	(iv) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(e) The allowances of the soldiers posted on high altitudes will be increased.	(v) Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

OR

Describe the significance of 'Collective Responsibility'.

34. What has our government done to provide food security to the poor? Discuss any two schemes launched by the government?
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. Central power
 - B. Louis XVI ascended the throne in 1774
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Largest state according to area
 - b. Sariska - Wildlife Sanctuaries
 - c. Western Ghats
 - d. Wular - Lake



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Solution

Section A

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

2. (c) Peasants

Explanation: Peasants were obliged to render services to the lord - to work in his house and fields - to serve in the army or to participate in building roads

3. (b) The genealogist recounts the history of the community.

Explanation: The genealogist recounts the history of the community. Such oral traditions give pastoral groups their own sense of identity. These oral traditions can tell us about how a group looks at its own past.

4. Olympe de Gouges wrote a 'Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen' in 1791.

5. (a) 97° 25' E

Explanation: The Easternmost longitude of India is 97° 25' E.

6. A. In Tibet, near Lake Mansarovar

B. 2900 km

7. **The relationship between age composition and dependency ratio:**

i. Children below 15 years of age are economically unproductive and aged above 59 years do not get employment through recruitment.

ii. The percentage of children and the aged affect the dependency ratio because these groups are not produced but are consumers.

8. The referendum is the direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal.

9. (d) Montane Forests

Explanation: The given picture is of Montane vegetation

10. Supreme Court

OR

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11. A country where citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion is known as a 'Secular State' and this freedom is called 'Secularism'.
12. China is a non-democratic country.
13. (a) Fortress demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets as a souvenir.
Explanation: The Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction.
14. Chemical fertiliser
15. (b) Market activity **Explanation:** Activity performed for pay or profit is called Market activity. These include production of goods or services including government service.
16. Moneylender

OR

Manufacturing

17. (d) Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service in 1865.
Explanation: Brandis set up in 1864 the Indian Forest Service
18. (d) i, ii, iii, iv
Explanation:
i. 20th April, 1889 - Adolf Hitler born in Austria
ii. 1st August, 1914 - First World War begins
iii. 9th November, 1918 - Weimar Republic established
iv. 28th June, 1919 - Treaty of Versailles
19. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation: The World Bank compares country by presenting a uniform standard of poverty line which is acceptable by all countries because different countries have different poverty line as per existing level of development.

20. (c) Secondary sector

Explanation: Processing of this sugar cane in factories to produce sugar is a secondary sector activity.

Section B

21. A. Revolutionaries demanded that Russia should withdraw from the World War.
B. The demanded that land should go to the tiller.
C. The want to establish government farms.
D. The demanded that banks and industries should be nationalized.
E. The demanded an improvement in the working conditions of workers and wages also.
F. The demanded that non-Russian should be given equal status so that they could work for the development of Russia.

OR

(i) Robert Owen: He wanted to form a cooperative community called 'New Harmony', in Indiana. He felt that the government should also support such cooperatives and encourage them.

(ii) Louis Blanc: He wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises. He believed that cooperatives should be formed with the cooperation of the people and its profit should be divided according to the work done by members.

22. A. Less than fifty people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur.
B. Manufacturing in Palampur involves very simple production methods and are done on a small scale.
C. They are carried out mostly at home or in the fields with the help of family labour. Labourers are rarely hired.

OR

- i. Due to the high demand, oak forests in England were disappearing.
- ii. This created a problem of timber supply for the Royal Navy which required to build ships.
- iii. To get the supply of oak for the ship industry, Britishers started exploring Indian

forests on a massive scale.

23. i. **Source A: (Any-one relevant reason)**

- a. Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France. So the French treasury was empty.
- b. Louis XVI helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from the common enemy, Britain.
- c. France had taken 3 billion Livers loans from moneylenders who began to charge 10% interest.

ii. **Source B:** Subsistence crisis is an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered

iii. **Source C:** The new middle class believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. Rather, a person's social position must depend on his merit.

24. A. There is about 6000 meters average height of the mountain of India, which lies to the north.

B. The coastal area of India has a maximum elevation about 30 meters. Himalayas prevent the cold winds from central Asia from entering the subcontinent.

C. Due to these mountains the sub-continent experiences milder winters as compared to central Asia.

OR

Climatic conditions of the cold-weather season in Indian are stated below:

- i. Cold weather season prevails from November to February.
- ii. The temperature decreases from the South to the North.
- iii. Days are warm and nights are cold.
- iv. The North-East trade winds prevail over the country. These winds cause some amount of rainfall on the Tamil Nadu coast.
- v. The weather is marked by clear sky, low temperatures and low humidity and feeble. variable winds.
- vi. Low-pressure systems originate over the Mediterranean sea and move into India, along with the Westerly flow. They cause the much-needed snowfall in the mountains.

25.

(a) Motilal Nehru	(iv) Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928
(b) B.R. Ambedkar	(iii) Chairman of the Drafting Committee
(c) Rajendra Prasad	(i) President of the Constituent Assembly
(d) Sarojini Naidu	(ii) Member of the Constituent Assembly

(a) As far back as in 1928, Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India.

(b) A Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar prepared a draft constitution for discussion.

(c) Later Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the president of the Constituent Assembly.

(d) Sarojini Naidu was one of the members of the Constituent Assembly.

26. A. While Fundamental Rights are the source of all rights, our Constitution and law offers a wider range of rights. Over the years the scope of rights has expanded

B. Sometimes, the expansion takes place in what is called human rights. These are universal moral claims that may or may not have been recognised by law. In that sense these claims are not rights going by the definition that we presented earlier. With the expansion of democracy all over the world, there is greater pressure on governments to accept these claims

C. All of us want to live happily, without fear and without being subjected to degraded treatment. For this we except similar treatment from others.

D. We cannot have rights that harm others. The claim we make should be responsible.

E. They should be such that they can be made available to others to an equal measure.

27. i. China.

ii. China, East Asia and the Pacific.

iii. Poverty in South Asia is decreasing. In 1981 more than 50 per cent of the population was living below the poverty line, but in 2001, it was approximately 30 per cent.

OR

- A. The SCs and STs and some sections of the OBCs who have either poor land base or very low land productivity are prone to food insecurity.
- B. The people affected by natural disaster, who have to migrate to other areas in search of work, are also among the most food-insecure people.
- C. A large proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers and children under the age of five years constitute an important segment of the food insecure population.

28. This is because they have realised the importance of education for themselves and their children. They are also conscious of the proper nutrition and hygiene one needs. They accordingly look after their children's needs for education at school, and good health.

Section C

29. **Hitler believed that the fight for equal rights for men and women was wrong, as it would destroy society. His belief was implemented in the following measures:**
- i. Boys were taught to be aggressive, masculine and iron-hearted, girls were told to become good mothers and rear pure-blooded Aryan children.
 - ii. Girls had to maintain the purity of the race, distance themselves from Jews, look after the home and teach their children Nazi values. They had to be the bearers of the Aryan culture and race.
 - iii. In 1933 Hitler said, "In my state, the mother is the most important citizen". But in Nazi Germany, all mothers were not treated equally. Women who bore racially undesirable children were punished and those who produced racially desirable children were awarded.
 - iv. The women who maintained contact with the Jews, Poles or Russians were severely punished.

OR

(1) Reason for rebellion:

- (i) In 1905, the British Government proposed to reserve two-thirds of the forests.
- (ii) To ban shifting cultivation.

(iii) To ban hunting, and collection of forest produce. All these steps forced the locals to revolts against the British.

(2) Course of rebellion:

(i) People began to discuss all these issues in their village council, in bazaars, markets and at festivals. The initiative was taken by the Dhur of the Kanger Forest, where reservation first took place.

(ii) In 1910, mango bough, a lump of earth, chillies' and arrows, began circulating between village. These were actually messages inviting villagers to rebel against the British. Every village contributed something to the rebel expenses.

(iii) Bazaars were looted, the houses of officials and traders, school and police station were burnt and robbed, and grain redistributed. Most of those, who were attacked were in some way associated with the colonial state, and its oppressive laws.

(3) Leaders: Although there was no single leader, many people speak of Gunda Dhur, from village Nethanar, as an important figure in the movement.

(4) suppressions of the revolt: The British sent troops to suppress the rebellion. The Adivasi leaders tried to negotiate, But the British surrounded their camps, and fired upon them. After that. They marched through the villager flogging and punishing those who had taken part in the rebellion. Most village were deserted as people fled into the jungle forests. It took three months (February-May) for the British to regain control. However, they never managed to capture Gunda Dhur.

(5) Consequences of the rebellion: In a major victory for the rebels, work on reservation was temporarily dependent on nature for their livelihood, but now they started getting regular jobs. Many of them joined the forest department as workers and watchmen.

30. i. 'Doabs' is made up of two words- 'do' meaning two and 'ab' meaning water.
ii. Agriculture is more preferred in northern plain because it has rich soil cover combined with an adequate water supply and favourable climate it is agriculturally a very productive part of India.
iii. The Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries.
31. There is a huge diversity in flora and fauna kingdom. The following are the factors which affect the diversity of Flora and Fauna:

Relief:

A. **Land:** The nature of land influences the type of vegetation. The fertile land is generally devoted to agriculture. The undulating and rough terrains are the areas where grassland and woodlands develop and give shelter to a variety of wildlife.

B. **Soil:** different types of soils provide basis for different types of vegetation. The sandy soils the desert support cactus and thorny bushes while wet, marshy, deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation. The hill slopes with some depth of soil have conical trees.

Climate:

A. **Temperature:** on the slopes of the Himalayas and the hills of the peninsula above the height of 915 meters, the fall in temperature affects the types of vegetation and its growth and it changes it from tropical to sub-tropical temperate and alpine vegetations.

B. **Photoperiod(Sunlight):** The variation in duration of sunlight at different places is due to differences in latitude, altitude, season and duration of the day. Due to longer duration of sunlight, trees grow faster in summer.

C. **Precipitation:** Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to other areas of less rainfall.

32. (i) The constitution-makers were worried that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and to the State Legislative Assemblies.
- (ii) They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others.
- (iii) Those who are influential and resourceful may prevent them from winning the elections.
- (iv) If that happens, our Parliament and Assemblies will be deprived of the voice of a significant section of the population.

33.

(a) A new policy is being made to increase the jute exports from the country.	(iv) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(b) Telephone services will be made more	(v) Ministry of Communications

accessible to rural areas.	and Information Technology
(c) The price of rice and wheat sold under the public distribution system will go down.	(ii) Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Public Distribution
(d) A pulse polio campaign will be launched	(iii) Ministry of Health
(e) The allowances of soldiers posted on high altitudes will be increased	(i) Ministry of Defence

OR

The council of ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament. It means that when the cabinet or council of ministers have reached a decision, all the ministers must defend it inside the Parliament. If any law or policy is rejected by the Lok Sabha or decision or budget proposal made by the ministry, it is taken to be a no-confidence against the entire council of ministers. The passing no-confidence leads to the resignation of the entire council of minister. Apart from this, if the no-confidence is passed against the Prime Minister, then also it leads to the removal of the entire council of ministers. The reason behind this is the Prime Minister is the leader of the council of minister. Hence, the collective responsibility has its own importance.

34. The food security is ensured in India by the Government by carefully designed food security system. This system is composed of two components:

- (a) Maintaining a Buffer Stock of food grains,
- (b) Through the distribution of these food grains among the poorer sections of the society with the help of a Public Distribution System (PDS).

In addition to the above, the Government has launched several Poverty Alleviation Programmes (PAP) that comprise a component of food security. Some of these programmes are - Mid-Day Meals, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), and Food-For-Work (FFW) etc.

Two schemes launched by the government to provide food security to the poor are:

→ Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY): This scheme was launched in December 2000.

Under this scheme one crore of the poorer among the BPL families, covered by the Public Distribution System (PDS) were identified. Twenty-five kilograms of food grains were made available to each of the eligible family at a highly subsidized rate. After about two years, the quantity was enhanced from 25 kg to 35 kg. In June 2003,

and August 2004, additional 50 lakh families were added to this scheme twice. In this way about 2 crore families have been brought under the AAY.

→ Food for Work (FFW): This programme was launched in November 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country. The main objective of this scheme is to intensify the generation of supplementary wage employment. This scheme is open to all rural poor who are willing to do unskilled labour. In return of the work, the workers are supplied foodgrains or money as they like.

35. i. A. Ottoman empire
B. France
ii.

