

CBSE Class 09
Social Science
Sample Paper 12 (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:

Country	The local name of Shifting Cultivation
(a) South-East Asia	(i) Lading
(b) Central America	(ii) Chitemene
(c) Africa	(iii) Milpa
(d) Sri Lanka	(iv) Chena

2. 'Two Treatises of Government' was written by:
- a. Rousseau
 - b. Montesquieu
 - c. None of these

d. John Locke

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



Which of the following option is true with respect to the above picture?

- a. It is a view of Sahara Desert.
 - b. It is a view of Maasai land with Mount Fuji in the background.
 - c. It is a view of Thar desert in western Rajasthan.
 - d. It is a view of Maasai land with Kilimanjaro in the background.
4. What does 'subsistence crisis' mean?
5. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea called:
- a. Palk Strait
 - b. Gulf of Khambhat
 - c. Colombo Gulf
 - d. Gulf of Kachchh
6. Fill in the blanks:

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

Godavari Basin	Also known as	Drains into (Name of sea)	Total length in kms
	Dakshin Ganga	(B)- ?	(B)- ?

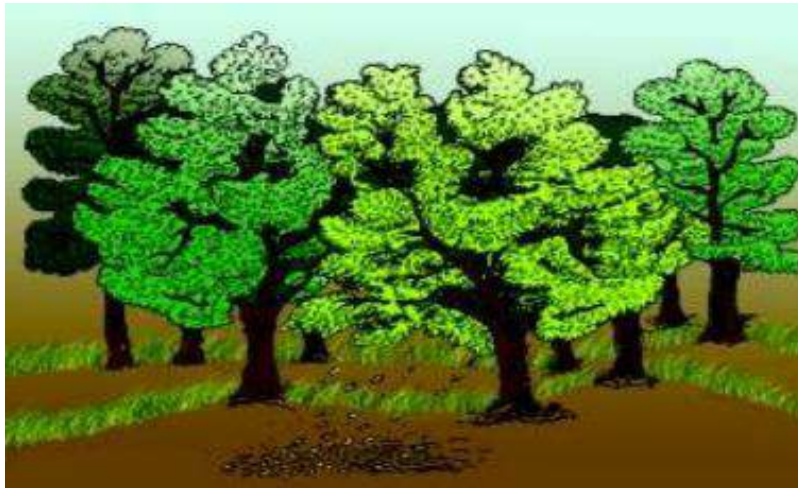
7. How proportion of people working in different activities varies in developed and

developing countries?

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The kings of Mexico rule not because the people have chosen them to do so but because they happen to be born into the royal family.

9.



Which is the following option is incorrect with respect to the given picture?

- a. These are the most widespread forests of India.
- b. Trees of this forest-type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer.
- c. They are also called the evergreen forests.
- d. The region receives rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm.

10. Fill in the blanks:

SEBC stands for _____.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

_____ is the Lower House of the Indian Parliament.

11. Did the ideals of the Quit India Movement contribute to the making of the Indian Constitution?

12. Is there any scope of morality in democracy?
13. The most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was?
- a. The abolition of slavery in the French colonies
 - b. New Constitution was formed
 - c. Women got right to vote
 - d. Meats and bread were rationed

14. Fill in the blanks:

During _____ season, wheat is grown in Palampur village.

15. Quarrying and mining are included in the:
- a. Government sector
 - b. Secondary sector
 - c. Tertiary sector
 - d. Primary sector

16. Fill in the blanks:

_____ crushing undertaken in the village is a manufacturing activity because it is the first step in the manufacturing of jaggery.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

The area cultivated by small farmers in India was _____ of total cultivated area.

17. Identify incorrect option

- a. The river Indrawati winds across Bastar east to west.
- b. The central part of Bastar is on a plateau.

c. Bastar borders Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra.

d. Bastar is located in the western most part of Chhattisgarh.

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

i. Adolf Hitler born in Austria

ii. Troops of USSR liberate Auschwitz

iii. Mass murder of Jews Begins

iv. Weimar Republic established

a. ii, iv, i, iii

b. i, iii, ii, iv

c. i, iv, iii, ii

d. iii, iv, i, ii

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): There has been a significant increase in rural poverty in West Bengal.

Reason (R): Proper implementation of land reform has been done in West Bengal.

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. Village Palampur is situated about 10 kilometres west of Surat. In a village, males of families work as labourers while the females are responsible for household jobs. The income of all the families in the village is meagre. Subsequently, the programme was launched by the government. Under this programme, a collective group was formed by 15 women. Each member of the group deposits Rs. 100 as savings every month. To meet their needs, members can take small loans from the group itself or through a

mix of bank credit and government subsidy. Based on the above case, name the programme by which government organised women into self-help groups.

- a. Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana
- b. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- c. Rural Employment Generation Programme
- d. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana

Section B

21. What do you mean by the reds, greens, and whites in the context of Russia?

OR

Why were socialists active in the countryside? Give three reasons.

22. What are the features of HYV seeds?

OR

Mention any four factors which prompted the Samins to revolt against the Dutch.

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

Source A: The Abolition of Slavery

The Abolition of Slavery

One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. The slave trade began in the seventeenth century. French merchants sailed from the ports of Bordeaux or Nantes to the African coast, where they bought slaves from local chieftains. Branded and shackled, the slaves were packed tightly into ships for the three-month-long voyage across the Atlantic to the Caribbean. There they were sold to plantation owners. The exploitation of slave labor made it possible to meet the growing demand in European markets for sugar, coffee, and indigo. Port cities like Bordeaux and Nantes owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.

Source B: Did Women have a Revolution?

From the very beginning, women were active participants in the events which

brought about so many important changes in French society. Most women of the third estate had to work for a living. They worked as seamstresses or laundresses, sold flowers, fruits and vegetables at the market, or were employed as domestic servants in the houses of prosperous people. Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent, after which their families arranged a marriage for them. Working women had also to care for their families, that is, cook, fetch water, queue up for bread and look after the children. Their wages were lower than those of men.

Source C: A Directory Rules France

The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the wealthier middle classes to seize power. A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society. It provided for two elected legislative councils. These then appointed a Directory. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins. However, the Directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them. The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.

Questions:

- i. **Source A:** Which ports gained from the slave trade?
- ii. **Source B:** What kind of discrimination was faced by women?
- iii. **Source C:** What is Directory?

24. Why does Mumbai receive more rainfall in rainy season?

OR

Write a short note on leeward side.

25. "The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner". Mention any three values that are depicted by the Constituent Assembly.
26. a. When was National Human Rights Commission established?
b. Who appoints the Commission?
c. What are the main objectives of Commission?

27. Which of the main factor is responsible for the reduction of poverty in the following states:

(i) Punjab

(ii) Kerala

(iii) West Bengal

(iv) Tamil Nadu

OR

Distinguish between chronic and seasonal hunger.

28. On what factors does the quality of population depend on?

Section C

29. How were Darwin and Herbert Spencer's ideas adopted by Hitler or Nazis?

OR

Describe the sequence of events that led to the revolt of Bastar against the British.

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

The Indian Desert:

The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes. This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year. It has an arid climate with low vegetation cover. Streams appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea. Luni is the only large river in this region. Barchans cover larger areas but longitudinal dunes become more prominent near the Indo-Pakistan boundary.

The Coastal Plains:

The Peninsular plateau is flanked by a stretch of narrow coastal strips, running along the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the east. The western coast, sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, is a narrow plain. It consists of three sections. The northern part of the coast is called the Konkan

(Mumbai – Goa), the central stretch is called the Kannad Plain while the southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar coast.

Questions:

- i. Where is the western coast located?
 - ii. What are crescent-shaped dunes called? Where are they found?
 - iii. List out the division of western coastal plains.
31. "The main reason for the dwindling wildlife resources in India is hunting by greedy hunters." Support the statement and suggest some steps to overcome this threat.
 32. Describe any five unfair means practices which are adopted during elections.
 33. Why do the political executives have more powers than the permanent executives?

OR

Who appoints the Council of Ministers and who can be included in it?

34. What is 'buffer stock'? Why was it created 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. Epicentres of main panic movement
 - B. Allied country of first world war
 - ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
 - a. The state has the highest density of population
 - b. Tropical Deciduous Forest - Vegetation Type
 - c. Manas - National Park
 - d. Eastern Ghats - Mountain Ranges



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Solution

Section A

1. (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)
2. (d) John Locke **Explanation:** Two Treatises of Government by John Locke. In this he has sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right monarch.
3. (d) It is a view of Maasai land with Kilimanjaro in the background.
Explanation: It is a view of Maasai land with Kilimanjaro in the background. Forced by changing conditions, the Maasai have grown dependent on food produced in other areas such as maize meal, rice, potatoes, cabbage.
4. It is an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood were endangered.
5. (a) Palk Strait **Explanation:** Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea called Palk Strait.
6. A. Bay of Bengal
B. 1500 km
7. Developed nations have a high proportion of people in secondary and tertiary activities, whereas developing countries tend to have a higher proportion of their workforce engaged in primary activities.
8. The kings of Nepal rule not because the people have chosen them to do so but because they happen to be born into the royal family.
9. (c) They are also called the evergreen forests.
Explanation: They are also called the monsoon forests.
10. Socially and Educationally Backward Classes

OR

Lok Sabha

11. No, they did not. However, the Socialist Revolution in Russia, the Bill of the Rights of the US and the ideals of the French Revolution were the contributing factors.
12. No, democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no place for morality in democracy.
13. (a) The abolition of slavery in the French colonies
Explanation: One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies.
14. Winter
15. (d) Primary sector
Explanation: Quarrying and mining are included in the primary sector.
16. Sugarcane

OR

36%

17. (d) Bastar is located in the western most part of Chhattisgarh.
Explanation: Bastar is located in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh.
18. (c) i, iv, iii, ii
Explanation: i. 1889 - Adolf Hitler born in Austria

iv. 1918 - Weimar Republic established
iii. 1941 - Mass murder of Jews Begins
ii. 1945 - Troops of USSR liberate Auschwitz
19. (d) A is wrong but R is correct.
Explanation: Proper implementation of Land reforms have to reduce rural poverty in West Bengal.
20. (b) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
Explanation: Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999. The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

Section B

21. In Russia, the reds meant Bolsheviks, the greens meant Socialist-Revolutionaries and the whites meant pro-Tsarists. The Bolsheviks were the majority group of workers under the leadership of Lenin. During 1918 and 1919, the greens (Socialist Revolutionaries) and the whites (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire. They were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops who were opposed to the growth of socialism in Russia.

OR

In Russia, socialists were active in the countryside through the late 19th century. They formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900, which struggled for peasants' rights.

Due to the following reasons, they were active in the countryside:

- i. The party demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants.
 - ii. Russian peasants were different from other European peasants. Periodically, they pooled their land together and their commune (mir) divided it according to the needs of individual families.
 - iii. Social democrats believed that peasants, not workers, would be the main force of revolution. With them, Russia could become socialist more quickly than others. Then, land committees were formed for the redistribution of lands. Encouraged by this, peasants seized land in 1917.
22. A. HYV seeds are High Yielding varieties.
B. These are prepared after a great research by the agricultural scientists.
C. The HYV seeds give high yield.
D. They need plenty of water and fertilizers.

OR

- (i) The Saminists laid down on their land when the Dutch surveyors came to reclassify communal and salary lands, and used to cry out, "Kanggo"(I own it).
- (ii) They cut teak despite Dutch efforts to guard the forest.
- (iii) They refused to pay taxes, fines to accept wages, and to leave rented or communal land when their leases expired.
- (iv) Some piled stones on the roads which they had been ordered to build.

23. i. **Source A:** Port cities like Bordeaux and Nantes owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.
- ii. **Source B:** Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent, after which their families arranged a marriage for them. Their wages were lower than those of men.
- iii. **Source C:** An executive made up of five members.
24. A. Mumbai receives more rainfall in rainy season from Arabian Sea branch from June-September.
- B. Mumbai is located on the western coast which comes in the way Arabian Sea branch at its earliest.
- C. It is located on the windward side of the Western Ghats which receives very heavy rainfall, more than 250 cm.

OR

- A. The sloped side of a mountain which is dry and gets less rain is called the leeward side.
- B. It is dryer because when the clouds climb the mountains, they lose most of its water, so this part remains dry.
- C. Pune is on the leeward side, so gets the less rainfall.
25. The manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the Constitution.
- This statement is justified because:**
- i. The Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner These are the values depicted by the Assembly in framing the Constitution.
- ii. First, some basic principles were decided and agreed upon and a draft of the Constitution was prepared.
- iii. Several rounds of thorough discussion took place clause by clause. More than two thousand amendments were considered.
- iv. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly was recorded and preserved. These ‘Constituent recorded and preserved. These

‘Constituent Assembly Debates’ were printed in 12 volumes.

26. a. National Human Rights Commission was established in 1993.
b. The Commission is appointed by the President.
c. The Commission focuses on:
i. Helping the victims to secure their human rights. These include all the rights granted to the citizens by the Constitution.
ii. The Commission also considers the Human Rights mentioned in the UN-sponsored international treaties that India has signed.
iii. The Commission makes the independent and credible inquiry into any case of violation of human rights.
iv. The Commission presents its findings and recommendations to the government.
27. (i) Punjab: Poverty has been reduced due to high agricultural growth rate.
(ii) Kerala: Poverty has been reduced through human resource development.
(iii) West Bengal: Poverty has been reduced through land reform measures.
(iv) Tamil Nadu: Poverty has been reduced through proper public distribution system.

OR

Chronic Hunger	Seasonal Hunger
(i) Chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and quality. (ii) Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income and in turn inability to buy food even for survival.	(i) Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting. (ii) This is prevalent in rural areas because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas because of the casual labour, e.g., there is less work for casual construction labour during the rainy season.

28. i. The literacy rate.
ii. Health of a person indicated by life expectancy and skill formation acquired by the people of a country.

- iii. The quality of population ultimately decides the growth rate of the country.
- iv. An illiterate and unhealthy population is a liability for the economy, whereas a literate and healthy population is an asset.

Section C

29. A. Hitler borrowed racism from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer.
- B. Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection.
- C. Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions.
- D. Darwin never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection. However, his ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered people.
- E. The Nazi argument was simple: the strongest race would survive and the weak ones would perish. The Aryan race was the finest. It had to retain its purity, become stronger and dominate the world.

OR

- (i) People began to discuss their issues in their village councils or bazars, wherever the headmen of several villages assembled.
- (ii) Although there was no single leader but Gunda Dhur from village Nethanar became an important figure.
- (iii) In 1910, mango boughs, a lump of Earth, chillies and arrows began circulating between villages. They were actually messages inviting villagers to rebel against the British.
- (iv) Every village contributed something to the rebellion expenses.
- (v) Bazars were looted, the houses of officials and traders, schools and police stations were burnt and robbed, and grain redistributed.
- (vi) Most of those who were attacked were associated with the British and their oppressive laws.

30. i. The western coast is a narrow plain sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
- ii. Crescent-shaped dunes are called Barchans. They are found in Indian desert prominently near the Indo-Pakistan boundary.
- iii. The northern part of the coast is called the Konkan (Mumbai-Goa), the central stretch is called the Kannad Plain while the southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar coast.

31. India has a rich and diverse heritage in terms of its flora and fauna. But this biodiversity is under threat due to its excessive exploitation by human beings. Due to this ecological disturbance, some 1,300 species of plants have become endangered and some 20 species extinct. Quite a few animal species are also endangered and some have become extinct.

The major reasons for this is hunting by greedy hunters. They kill animals like Rhinoceros, Tigers, etc. for the high demands of their products.

Steps were taken to stop these threats are:

- i. Making people aware of the protection and conservation of wildlife. This can be done by making them realise the importance of wildlife.
- ii. Strict enforcement of laws and harsher punishment for violating laws.
- iii. Inclusion of wildlife conservation in the school curriculum.
- iv. Involving the community to conserve the environment through community or social forestry.
- v. Providing employment to local youth as a tourist guide, forest guide, etc.
- vi. Providing shares of forest products to those local community which helps in protection and conservation of wildlife.

32. A. Sometimes political parties and candidates are involved in fraud and malpractices to stay ahead of the others.

B. During the elections, a party or candidates distribute money to voters.

C. They also distribute wine and gifts to obtain the favour of voters.

D. The candidates appeal the voters in the name of caste and religion.

E. The political party that is in power uses government machinery to won the elections.

F. Sometimes political parties hired musclemen and tried to capture the booth.

33. A. Political executives are elected by the people. Therefore, they are more empowered.
- B. Political executives are answerable to the people.
- C. Permanent executives work under the political executives and assist them in carrying out the day to day administration.
- D. All policy decisions are taken by the political executives.
- E. Permanent executives implement the decisions taken by political executives.
- F. Permanent executives are expert in their field, they are qualified and educated.

OR

Appointment of Council of Ministers: After the appointment of the Prime Minister, the President appoints the Ministers of the Council of Ministers on usually from the party or the coalition that has the majority in the Lok Sabha. In other words, the President appoints the council of ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Composition: The 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. The council of ministers has a collective responsibility to the Lok Sabha, it includes three types of ministers:

- i. **Cabinet Ministers:** They are usually top leaders of the ruling party or parties who are incharge of the major ministries. They meet to take decisions in the name of the council of ministers. The cabinet is the inner ring of the council of ministers.
 - ii. **Ministers of State with Independent Charge:** They are usually incharge of smaller ministries. They participate in the Cabinet meetings only when specially invited.
 - iii. **Ministers of State:** They are attached to and required to assist Cabinet members.
34. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice procured by the government through Food Corporation of India (FCI).
- (i) The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production.
 - (ii) The farmers are paid a pre-announced price for their crops. This price is called Minimum Support Price (MSP).

- (iii) The MSP is declared by the government every year, before the sowing season to provide incentives to the farmers for raising the production of these crops.
- (iv) The purchased food grains are stored in granaries by the government.
- (v) This is done to distribute food grains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society, at a price lower than the market price also known as Issue Price.
- (vi) This also helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity.

35. i. A. Saint Florentin
B. France
- ii.

