

**CBSE Class 09**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 10 (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).
- 

**Section A**

1. Match the following:

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| (a) A community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators. | (i) Muria Gonds |
| (b) A community recruited by Britisher to work on tea plantations.  | (ii) Yerukula   |
| (c) A community which was called criminal tribe                     | (iii) Santhals  |
| (d) A community residing in Bastar                                  | (iv) Kalangs    |

2. The speech of Robespierre was printed in which newspaper?

- a. Le Monde
- b. Le Moniteur Universal

c. Le Figaro

d. La Croix

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



Which of the following best describes the given picture?

a. The Gollas camels grazing on the Thar desert.

b. The Gollas camels grazing on the Sahara desert.

c. The Raika camels grazing on the Sahara desert.

d. The Raika camels grazing on the Thar desert.

4. When did the French Revolution begin?

5. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with:

a. Myanmar

b. Bhutan

c. China

d. Nepal

6. Fill in the blanks:

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

|                   | Length | Origin | Basin Area |
|-------------------|--------|--------|------------|
| <b>Tapi Basin</b> |        |        |            |

|  |        |         |        |
|--|--------|---------|--------|
|  | 724 Km | (A) - ? | (B)- ? |
|--|--------|---------|--------|

7. India comprises how much population of the world?

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Zimbabwe attained independence from the White minority rule in 1950.

9.



What type of vegetation is shown in the given picture?

- a. Tropical Deciduous Forests
- b. Montane Forests
- c. Mangrove Forests
- d. Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs

10. Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ is a permanent House.

**OR**

Fill in the blanks:

The disputes between two or more State Governments are finally settled by \_\_\_\_\_.

11. What are By Elections?

12. What is the most common form of democracy in today's world?

13. **Strength lies in unity** is portrayed by which political symbols?

- a. The broken chain
- b. The bundle of rods or fasces
- c. Sceptre
- d. The Law tablet

14. Fill in the blanks:

HYV stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

15. What is the aim of the mid day meal in schools?

- a. Encourage children retention
- b. Encourage attendance
- c. Improve nutritional status
- d. All of these

16. Fill in the blanks:

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

**OR**

Fill in the blanks:

A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who lends money which has to be paid back at a high rate of interest.

17. Identify incorrect option:-

- a. The Japanese exploited the forests recklessly for their own war industries.

- b. The Japanese destroyed sawmills, and burnt huge piles of giant teak logs so that they would not fall into Dutch hands.
- c. In Java, the Dutch followed “a scorched earth” policy.
- d. The First World War and the Second World War had a major impact on forests.

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

- i. Wall Street Exchange crashed.
- ii. Political radicalisation was heightened by the economic crisis.
- iii. Industrial production was reduced to 40 percent.
- iv. Hitler joined a small group called the German Workers’ Party.

- a. iv, iii, ii, i
- b. i, ii, iii, iv
- c. iv, ii, i, iii
- d. ii, i, 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): Human capital is superior to other resources.

Reason (R): Other resources can be developed only by human beings with their skills and knowledge.

- 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. Devilal and his family live in a slum area. It has very poor surroundings with no basic facilities. No rich family resides in such an area. Devilal is bound to live only in a poor

surrounding with other poor people and denied from enjoying social equality of better-off people in better surroundings. Find out what situation they are facing there?

- a. Vulnerable exclusion
- b. Political exclusion
- c. Vulnerability
- d. Social exclusion

### **Section B**

21. Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?

**OR**

Who was father Gapon? Narrate the events leading to the **Bloody Sunday** incident and the 1905 Revolution.

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

**OR**

The forests were cleared to expand the railway network in India in the early 19th century. Give reasons.

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

#### **Source A: 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. They hoped that their involvement would pressurize the revolutionary government to introduce measures to improve their lives. 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. Their wages were lower than those of men.

### **Source B: 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 colonies in the Caribbean were important suppliers of commodities such as tobacco, indigo, sugar, and coffee. But the reluctance of Europeans to go and work in distant and unfamiliar lands meant a shortage of labour on the plantations. So this was met by a triangular slave trade between Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

### **Source C: The Revolution and Everyday Life The Revolution and Everyday Life**

One important law that came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille in the summer of 1789 was the abolition of censorship. In the Old Regime all written material and cultural activities ñ books, newspapers, plays - could be published or performed only after they had been approved by the censors of the king. Now the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen proclaimed freedom of speech and expression to be a natural right. Newspapers, pamphlets, books and printed pictures flooded the towns of France from where they traveled rapidly into the countryside.

### **Questions:**

- i. **Source A:** What functions were performed by women for sustenance?
  - ii. **Source B:** Give some names of the colonies in the Caribbean.
  - iii. **Source C:** What was the important result of the storming of the Bastille?
24. What are the factors which affect the climate of an area?

**OR**

Write three features of Retreating Monsoon.

25. Explain Gandhiji's dream of India.
26. How does a person exercise his Right to Freedom of Religion?
27. Give full form of SGSY. What were the targets of SGSY?

**OR**

How do PDS dealers resort to malpractices?

28. Explain the vicious cycle of human development.

### Section C

29. In what ways did the Nazi state seek to establish total control over its people?

**OR**

Explain the impact of various forest laws and policies which were adopted by the colonial ruler over the people.

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

The oldest landmass was a part of the Gondwana land. The Gondwana land included India, Australia, South Africa, South America and Antarctica as one single land-mass. The convectional currents split the crust into a number of pieces, thus leading to the drifting of the Indo-Australian plate after being separated from the Gondwana land, towards the north. The northward drift resulted in the collision of the plate with the much larger Eurasian Plate. Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were accumulated in the geosyncline known as the Tethys were folded to form the mountain system of western Asia and Himalaya.

The Himalayan uplift out of the Tethys Sea and subsidence of the northern flank of the peninsular plateau resulted in the formation of a large basin. In due course of time, this depression gradually got filled with deposition of sediments by the rivers flowing from the mountains in the north and the peninsular plateau in the south. Flat-land of extensive alluvial deposits led to the formation of the northern plains of India. The land of India displays great physical variation.

#### **Questions:**

- i. Which part of Gondwana land was called as the oldest landmass?
- ii. Which continents of today were the part of Gondwana land?
- iii. What was the impact of convectional currents?

31. Write down the features of Montane forests of India.

32. How was the system of 'reserved constituencies' introduced for the SCs and STs?

33. How are the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts appointed and how can a judge be removed?

**OR**



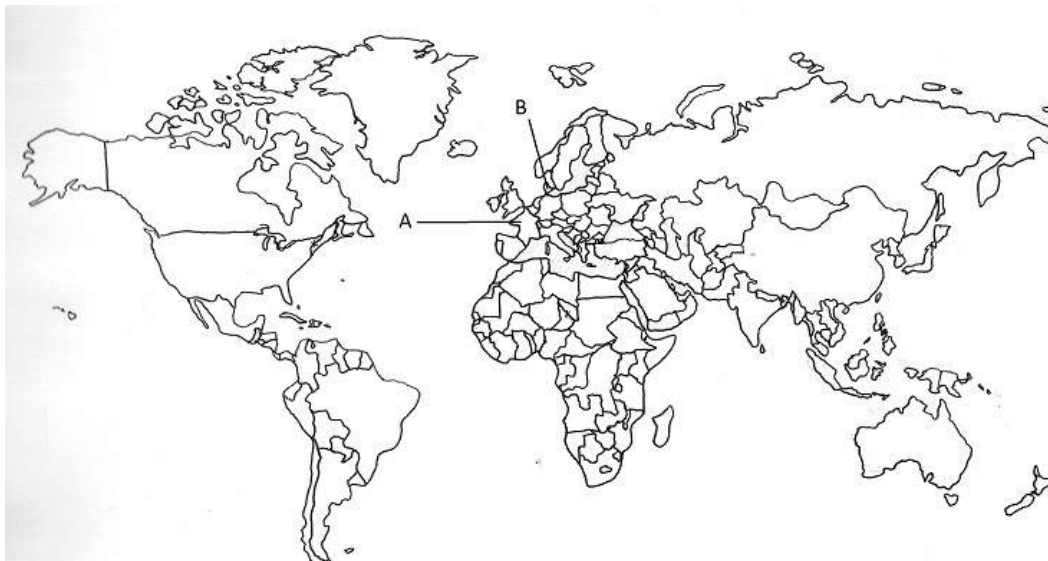
What is the role of the Cabinet Ministers in a democracy?

34. Explain any three major reasons for a widespread poverty in India.

Or

Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.

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. The place where they gave economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.
  - B. The place where Territories under German expansion.
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Rajaji - Wild Life Sanctuaries
  - b. Corbett - National Parks
  - c. Anai Mudi - Mountain Peaks
  - d. The Narmada - The Peninsular rivers



**CBSE Class 09**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 10 (2019-20)**

---

**Solution**

**Section A**

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

2. (b) Le Moniteur Universal

**Explanation:** On 7 February 1794, Robespierre made a speech at the Convention, which was then carried by the newspaper Le Moniteur Universel.

3. (d) The Raika camels grazing on the Thar desert.

**Explanation:** The given picture is of Raika camels grazing on the Thar desert in western Rajasthan. Only camels can survive on the dry and thorny bushes that can be found here, but to get enough feed they have to graze over a very extensive area.

4. The French Revolution began on 14th July 1789 in the city of Paris. Subsequently, the fortress-prison, the Bastille was attacked.

5. (d) Nepal **Explanation:** Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with Nepal.

6. A. Satpura range

B. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat

7. 16.7%

8. Zimbabwe attained independence from the White minority rule in 1980.

9. (c) Mangrove Forests

**Explanation:** The given picture is of Mangrove Forests

10. Rajya Sabha

**OR**

Supreme Court

11. By-elections, also spelled bye-elections (known as special elections in the United

States, and bypolls in India), are used to fill elected offices that have become vacant between general elections. These are usually held for one constituency in case of the death or resignation of a member.

12. The most common form of democracy in today's world is a representative democracy.

13. (b) The bundle of rods or fasces

**Explanation:** The bundle of rods or fasces: One rod can be easily broken, but not an entire bundle. Strength lies in unity.

14. High Yielding Variety

15. (d) of these

**Explanation:** Aim of mid-day meal is to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status.

16. Chemical fertiliser

**OR**

Moneylender

17. (b) The Japanese destroyed sawmills, and burnt huge piles of giant teak logs so that they would not fall into Dutch hands.

**Explanation:** The Dutch destroyed sawmills, and burnt huge piles of giant teak logs so that they would not fall into Japanese hands.

18. (c) iv, ii, i, iii

**Explanation:** iv. In 1919, Hitler joined a small group called the German Workers' Party.

ii. Political radicalisation was heightened by the economic crisis of 1923.

i. Wall Street Exchange crashed in 1929.

iii. By 1932, industrial production was reduced to 40 per cent

19. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:** Human capital is superior to other resources because other resources can be developed only by human beings with the skills and knowledge they cannot be developed and become useful on their own.

20. (d) Social exclusion

**Explanation:** According to this concept, poverty must be seen in terms of the poor having to live only in poor surroundings with other poor people, excluded from enjoying social equality of better-off people in better surroundings.

**Section B**

21. The Tsar first dismissed the initial two Dumas and then packed the parliament with the conservatives. During the First World War, the Tsar took decision without consulting the Duma. Large scale casualties of Russian soldiers in the war further alienated the people from the Tsar. Burning of crops and buildings by the retreating Russian armies created huge shortage of food in Russia. All of these led to the collapse of the Tsarist autocracy in 1917.

**OR**

Father Gapon was the leader of the procession of workers who marched towards the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg.

Events:

- i. When this procession of workers reached the Winter Palace, it was attacked by the police.
  - ii. Over a hundred workers were killed and about three hundred wounded.
  - iii. This incident known as the 'Bloody Sunday' started a series of events leading to the 1905 Revolution.
  - iv. Strikes took place, universities closed down and student bodies staged walkouts.
  - v. Lawyers, doctors and engineers and other middle-class workers formed unions and demanded a constituent assembly.
22. A. There are varieties of vehicles on the road connecting Palampur to Raiganj.  
B. Rickshawallahs, tonga wallahs, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and people driving the traditional bullock cart and bogey are [people are people in the transport services.  
C. They ferry people and goods from one place to another, and in return get paid for it.  
D. The number of people involved in transport has grown over the last several years.

**OR**

(I) The spread of the railways from the 1850s created a new demand for timber.

(II) Railway was needed for the spread of trade in India. To run locomotives, wood was needed as fuel and to lay railway lines, sleepers were required to hold the tracks together.

(III) As the railway tracks spread, a large number of trees were felled. The government gave contracts to individuals to supply timber.

These contractors began cutting trees indiscriminately.

23. i. **Source A:** Women 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.
- ii. **Source B:** Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo
- iii. **Source C:** One important law that came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille in the summer of 1789 was the abolition of censorship.
24. A. Latitude  
B. Altitude  
C. Pressure and wind system  
D. Distance from the sea  
E. Ocean currents  
F. Relief features.

**OR**

A. The monsoon trough or the low-pressure trough becomes weaker over the northern plains with the apparent movement of the sun towards the south during October-November.

B. This is replaced slowly by a high-pressure system. The south-west monsoon winds begin withdrawing slowly and steady.

C. The monsoon withdraws from the northern plains in the beginning of October. The October-November months form a transition period from hot rainy season to dry winter season.

25. A. Gandhiji strived for a Constitution which will release India from all prejudices and patronage.
- B. India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice.

- C. He dreamt of an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people.
- D. He dreamt of an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony and prosper.
- E. He dreamt of an India free from social inequality, untouchability, and violence.

26. A. Every person has a right to profess, practice and propagate the religion he or she believes in.

B. Every religious group or sect is free to manage its religious affairs. A right to propagate one's religion, however, does not mean that a person has right to compel another person to convert into his religion by means of force, fraud, inducement or allurements.

C. Of course, a person is free to change religion on his or her own will. Freedom to practice religion does not mean that a person can do whatever he wants in the name of religion.

D. A secular state is one that does not confer any privilege or favour on any particular religion. Nor does it punish or discriminate against people on the basis of religion they follow. Thus the government cannot compel any person to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious institution.

E. There shall be no religious instruction in the government educational institutions. In educational institutions managed by private bodies no person shall be compelled to take part in any religious instruction or to attend any religious worship.

27. A. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

B. It was launched in 1999. It aims at bringing up the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

**OR**

- i. The PDS dealers are diverting the grains to the open market to get better margins.
- ii. They are selling poor quality grains at ration shops.
- iii. Opening the shops irregularly, which is inconvenient for the poor.

iv. It is common to find that ration shops regularly have unsold stocks of poor quality grains left.

28. i) A vicious cycle may be created by disadvantaged parents.

ii) These parents are uneducated and lacking in hygiene. They keep their children in a similarly disadvantaged state.

iii) These parents are unable to invest in the education and health of their children.

### **Section C**

29. The Nazis established control over its people by various means:

- They used different propaganda through posters or films to glorify their behaviour.
- Media was carefully used to win support for the regime and popularise it.
- Nazism worked on the minds of the people, tapped their emotions and turned their hatred and anger against those marked as 'undesirable'.
- Special surveillance and security forces to control and order society in ways that the Nazis wanted, was created.
- The police forces had powers to rule with impunity. Genocide also created an atmosphere of fear and repression which helped them to establish total control over its people.

### **OR**

(i) Various restrictions: The forest Act meant severe hardship for villagers across the country. After the Act, all their houses, grazing their cattle, collecting fruits and roots, hunting and fishing became illegal.

(ii) Impact on cultivators: Shifting cultivation was the most common cultivation practiced by the people. But this was banned because European foresters regarded this harmful for the forests.

(iii) Displacement of the people: To protect the forests, the Europeans started displacing villagers without any notice or compensation.

(iv) Various taxes: The Europeans started imposing heavy taxes on the forest people.

(v) Loss of livelihood: The Europeans started giving large heavy taxes on the forest giving large European trading firms, the sole right to trade in the forest. Grazing and hunting by local people were restricted. In the process, many pastoralists and

nomadic communities lost their livelihood.

30. i. The Peninsula part of Gondwana land was called as the oldest landmass.  
ii. The Gondwana land included India, Australia, South Africa, South America, and Antarctica.  
iii. The convectional currents split the crust into a number of pieces, thus leading to the drifting of the Indo-Australian plate after being separated from the Gondwana land, towards the north.
31. A. The decreasing temperature with increasing attitude leads to the corresponding change in the natural vegetation in mountainous areas.  
B. Such type of natural vegetation belt can be found in tropical tundra region.  
C. The wet temperature type of forests is found in between height of 1000 and 2000 meters.  
D. Oaks and chestnuts trees predominant here.  
E. Trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar are found in temperate forests between 1500 and 3000 meters.  
F. These forests cover mostly the southern slopes of Himalayas.  
G. Temperate grasslands are common at higher elevation.  
  
H. At high altitudes, generally more than 3,600 metres above sea-level, temperate forests and grasslands give way to the Alpine vegetation. Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are the common trees of these forests
32. (i) Some constituencies are reserved for the people who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.  
(ii) In an SC-reserved constituency, only someone who belongs to the scheduled caste can stand for elections.  
(iii) Similarly, only those belonging to a scheduled tribe can contest elections from a constituency reserved for STs.  
(iv) Currently, 79 seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 41 for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha.  
(v) This number is in proportion to their share in the total population; thus the reserved seats for SCs and STs do not take away the legitimate share of any other social group.



**33. Appointment:**

- (i) The judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- (ii) The senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is usually appointed by the Chief Justice.

**Removal:**

- (i) Once a person is appointed as judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court, it is nearly impossible to remove him or her from that position. It is as difficult as removing the President of India.
- (ii) A judge can be removed only by an impeachment motion passed separately by two-third members of the two Houses of the Parliament.

**OR**

- (i) Parliamentary democracy in most countries is often known as the Cabinet form of government.
- (ii) The Cabinet works as a team.
- (iii) The ministers may have different views and opinions, but everyone has to own up to every decision of the Cabinet.
- (iv) No minister can openly criticise any decision of the government even if it is about another ministry or department.
- (v) Every ministry has secretaries who are civil servants. The secretaries provide the necessary background information to the ministers to take decisions.
- (vi) The Cabinet as a team is assisted by the Cabinet Secretariat. This includes many senior civil servants who try to coordinate the working of different ministries.

- 34. (i) British Rule:** Britishers ruled India more than 100 years. Prior to the British rule, traditional industries, for instance, textiles, flourished in India. During the British rule, the government adopted policies to discourage such industries. This left millions of weavers poor. Even after fifty years of independent India, we can find a major section of the people engaged handicraft industries as downtrodden.

**(ii) Lack of industrialization:** India is very backward from the industrial point of view. Hardly 3 per cent of the total working population is engaged in the large- scale

industry.

**(iii) Over-dependence on agriculture:** Even after more than 60 years of independence more than 60 per cent of our total population still depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Due to shortage of inputs, our agriculture is backward.

**(iv) Inflationary pressure:** Upward trend in prices adversely affects the poor sections of the society.

**(v) Unemployment:** Due to lack of job opportunities, more than 90 lakhs of our total working force is unemployed.

35. i. A. Nantes  
B. Denmark
- ii.

