

CBSE Class 09
Social Science
Sample Paper 8 (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) Sacred groves	(i) Dhya, Penda, Bewar, Nevad, Jhum, Podu, Khandad and Kumri
(b) Tribes of Bastar	(ii) Korava, Karacha and Yerukula of the Madras Presidency
(c) Criminal tribes	(iii) Maria and Muria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras and Halbas.
(d) Local names of Shifting cultivation in India	(iv) Sarnas, Devarakudu, kan, rai

2. Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated in:

- a. Battle of Paris
- b. Battle of Ecuador
- c. Battle of Plassey
- d. Battle of Waterloo

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



Which of the following option best describes the given picture?

- a. Maldhari herders moving in search of pastures.
 - b. Gaddis waiting for shearing to begin.
 - c. A Maru Raika genealogist with a group of sheep and goats.
 - d. Gaddi sheep being sheared.
4. Name the newspaper on which the speech of Robespierre was printed.
5. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through:
- a. Chhattisgarh
 - b. Uttarakhand
 - c. Odisha
 - d. Rajasthan
6. Fill in the blanks:

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

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Godavari Basin	Total length in kms	Also known as	Drains into (Name of sea)
	1500 km	(A)- ?	(B)- ?

7. What does 'Age Composition' mean?
8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Democracy comes from which Latin word - **Demokrati**.



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

- a. The Gir Forest is the last remaining habitat of the Asiatic lion.
 - b. The Kanha Forest is the last remaining habitat of the Asiatic lion.
 - c. The Corbett sanctuary is the last remaining habitat of the Asiatic lion.
 - d. The Kaziranga sanctuary is the last remaining habitat of the Asiatic lion.
10. Fill in the blanks:

_____ controls the judicial administration in the country.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

The _____ and the _____ are institutions that take all important policy decisions.

11. When were the elections for the Constituent Assembly held in India?
12. Name a country which has a multi-party system.
13. In India, who were inspired by the ideals for which the French fought?
 - a. Gandhiji and Nehruji

- b. B. R. Ambedkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c. Tipu Sultan and Ram Mohan Roy
- d. C. R. Das and Gandhiji

14. Fill in the blanks:

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

15. The full form of GNP is:

- a. Gross National Performance
- b. Green National Project
- c. Gross National Product
- d. Green Nation People

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 among the given options:

- a. Java is famous as a wheat-producing island.
- b. The colonial power in Indonesia was the Dutch.
- c. Java is an island situated in Indonesia.
- d. Java in Indonesia is where the Dutch started forest management.

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

- i. The Allies, strengthened by the US entry.
- ii. Germany surrendered to the Allies.
- iii. Allies were joined by the USSR and the USA.
- iv. The Allies defeated Germany and the Central Powers.

- a. i, iii, iv, ii
- b. ii, i, iv, iii
- 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): A firm will not like to employ an ill healthy worker.

Reason (R): An Unhealthy worker is a liability rather than an asset for an organisation.

- 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. Consider a case of a small village near Karur town in Tamil Nadu. The village is facing a very poor condition. There are unmetalled roads in the village. Along with this, the village has no access to pure drinking water. There is no clinic or a school in the village. Even people have to live without electricity. Subsequently, in order to curb such conditions, the central government assisted the state government and launched a scheme. After the implementation of the scheme, villagers have access to basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water, and rural electrification. Give the name of the scheme that lead the village to prosperity.

- a. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

- b. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- c. Antyodaya Anna Yojana
- d. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

Section B

21. Write briefly about Bloody Sunday?

OR

List two differences between the capitalist and socialist ideas of private property.

22. How surplus farm products is sold by the farmers?

OR

Elaborate the main features of Lakota Tribe of North America.

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

Source A: 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 B: 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.

Source C: 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 lives to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion lives. Lenders who gave the state credit now began to charge 10 percent interest on loans.

Questions:

- i. **Source A:** Enlist any one factor leading to a subsistence crisis.
- ii. **Source B:** How the new middle class earned wealth?
- iii. **Source C:** What is livre?

24. Why most of the world's deserts are located in the Western margins of continents in the subtropics?

OR

Why is it that the houses in the Tarai region and in Goa and Mangalore have sloping roofs?

25. Here are some of the guiding values of the Constitution and their meaning. Rewrite them by matching them correctly.

a. Sovereign	i. Government will not favour any religion.
b. Republic	ii. People have the supreme right to make decisions.
c. Fraternity	iii. Head of the state is a person elected by the people.
d. Secular	iv. People should coexist like brothers and sisters.

26. Why do some rights need to be placed higher than the government?
27. Explain colonial rule and income inequalities as causes of poverty.

OR

Why is agriculture a seasonal activity?

28. What kind of unemployment exists in urban areas?

Section C

29. "Politically, the Weimer Republic was fragile". Explain.

OR

Explain any five ways in which the lives of the villagers were affected by the various Forest Acts.

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

The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northern-most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the 'Himadri'. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya. The ranges are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks. The altitude varies between 3,700 and 4,500 metres and the average width is of 50 Km. While the Pir Panjal range forms the longest and the most important range, the Dhauladhar and the Mahabharat ranges are also prominent ones. This range consists of the famous valley of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu Valley in Himachal Pradesh. This region is well known for its hill stations.

The outer most range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks. They extend over a width of 10-50 Km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 metres. These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges located farther north. These valleys are covered with thick gravel and alluvium. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns. Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun and Patli Dun are some of the well-known Duns.

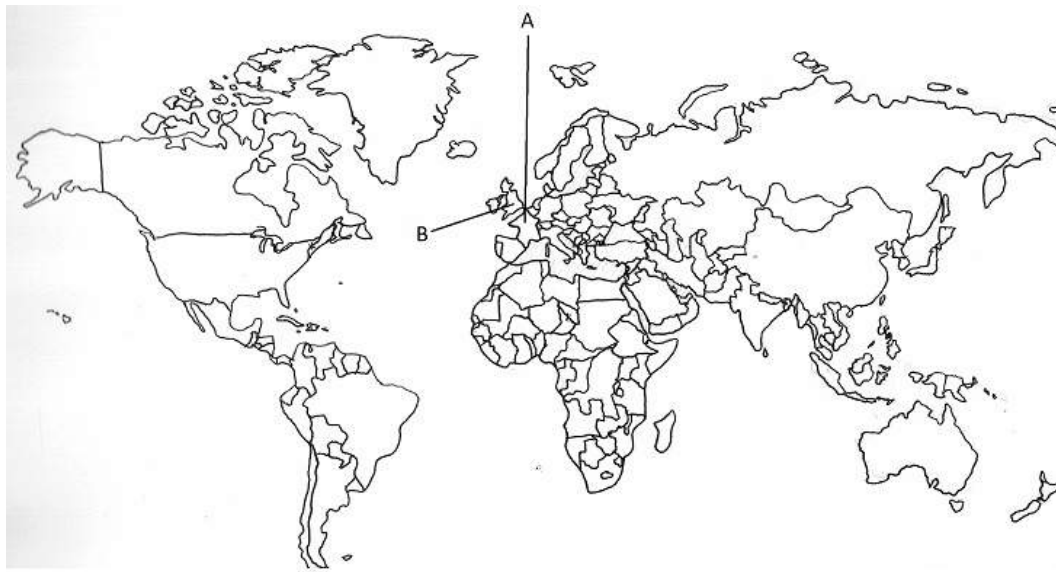
Questions:

- i. What are Shivalik ranges made of?
 - ii. Which range of Himalayas is the most continuous range? Also, name the famous valley located in this range?
 - iii. Name three longitudinal divisions of the Himalayas.
31. Why has India a rich heritage of flora and fauna?
32. How are constituencies for Lok Sabha decided by the Election Commission?
33. What was Mandal Commission? Why was it appointed? What did it recommend to the government?

OR

Differentiate between the two types of executive political executive and permanent Executive.

34. Cite evidences which explain that India is self-sufficient in food grain production.
35. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
- A. North-Eastern region not affected by the Great Fear.
 - B. An axis power
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. The Vindhya - Mountain Range
 - b. Kanha - National Park
 - c. Dachigam - Wildlife Sanctuaries
 - d. The Krishna - The Peninsular rivers



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Solution

Section A

1. (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
2. (d) Battle of Waterloo **Explanation:** Napoleon Bonaparte was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815.
3. (d) Gaddi sheep being sheared.
Explanation: Gaddi sheep being sheared. By September the Gaddi shepherds come down from the high meadows (Dhars). On the way down they halt for a while to have their sheep sheared. The sheep are bathed and cleaned before the wool is cut.
4. *Le Moniteur Universal*
5. (c) Odisha **Explanation:** The Tropic of Cancer doesn't pass through Odisha.
6. A. Dakshin Ganga
B. Bay of Bengal
7. The age composition of the population refers to the number of people in different age groups in a country.
8. Democracy comes from which Greek word -**Demokrati**.
9. (a) The Gir Forest is the last remaining habitat of the Asiatic lion.
Explanation: The Gir Forest is the last remaining habitat of the Asiatic lion.
10. Supreme Court

OR

Prime Minister, Cabinet

11. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946.
12. India.

13. (c) Tipu Sultan and Ram Mohan Roy

Explanation: In India, Tipu Sultan and Ram Mohan Roy were inspired by the ideals for which the French fought.

14. Chemical fertiliser

15. (c) Gross National Product **Explanation:** Full form of GNP is Gross National Product. Gross national product is the market value of all the products and services produced in one year by labor and property supplied by the citizens of a country.

16. Moneylender

OR

Manufacturing

17. (a) Java is famous as a wheat-producing island.

Explanation: Java is famous as a rice-producing island.

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

Explanation:

i. The Allies, strengthened by the US entry in 1917

iv. The Allies defeated Germany and the Central Powers in November 1918.

iii. In 1941, Allies were joined by the USSR and USA.

ii. May 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies.

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

Explanation: A firm will not like to employ an ill healthy worker because an unhealthy worker is a liability rather than an asset for an organisation.

20. (d) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

Explanation: Under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) launched in 2000, additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water, and rural electrification.

Section B

21. A. Over 1, 10,000 workers under the leadership of father Gapon reached the winter Palace for their demands.

- B. The police and the Cossacks attacked them.
- C. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded.
- D. This incident is known as Bloody Sunday.

OR

Capitalist Ideas	Socialist Ideas
Capitalists were owners of the industries in which they have invested capital. They believe in private property and class-based society.	Socialists think that all property and means of production should be socially controlled. They believe in a classless society.
Capitalists believe that have profit should be enjoyed by the owner of the industry.	Socialists believe that the profits are the result of the workers' labour so that workers deserve to share it.

22. Let us assume that farmers have produced wheat on their land. They retain a part of the wheat for the family consumption and sell the surplus wheat. Small farmers like Savita have little surplus wheat because their total production is small and from this a substantial share is kept for their own family needs. The medium and large farmers supply wheat to the market which the traders buy and sell it further to shopkeepers in the towns and cities.

OR

- A. Native Americans like the Lakota Tribe who lived in the Great North American Plains had a diversified economy.
- B. They cultivated maize, foraged for wild plants and hunted bison.
- C. Keeping vast areas open for bison to range in was seen by the English settlers as wasteful.
- D. After the 1860s the bison were killed in large number.

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

The following factors led to subsistence crisis in France:

- a. The population of France rose from 23 million to 28 million in 1789. This led to a rapid increase in the demand for food grains.

- b. Production of grains was less because drought or hail reduced the harvest.
- c. Most workers were employed as labourers in workshops. Owners of the workshops did not increase the wages of workers.
- ii. **Source B:** The new middle class 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.
- iii. **Source C:** Livre was a unit of currency in France, discontinued in 1794.

24. Most of the world's deserts are located in the Western margins of continents in the subtropics because the prevailing winds in the Tropics are tropical easterly winds. These winds become dry by the time they reach the Western margins of the continents and so they bring no rainfall. Thus, the region becomes devoid of moisture which causes dry conditions leading to the formation of deserts.

OR

The houses in the Tarai region and in Goa and Mangalore have sloping roofs because they get heavy rain during the monsoon. When there are sloping roofs, the rainwater can easily flow off towards the ground or to a receptive unit where water is collected instead of collecting on the rooftop.

25.

(a) Sovereign	(ii) People have the supreme right to make decisions.
(b) Republic	(iii) Head of the state is a person elected by the people.
(c) Fraternity	(iv) People should coexist like brothers and sisters.
(d) Secular	(i) Government will not favour any religion.

26. A. Things may go wrong when some citizens may wish to take away the rights of others. This usually happens when those in majority want to dominate in the majority.
- B. The government should protect the citizen's rights in such a situation. But sometimes elected governments may not protect or may even attack the rights of their own citizens.
- C. That is why, some rights need to be placed higher than the government, so that the

government cannot violate them.

D. In most democracies, the basic rights of the citizen are written down in the constitution.

27. One of the historical reasons for poverty is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged the development of industries like textiles. Income inequalities have resulted from the non-availability of land to rural landless labourers. Thus, they are forced to work for low wages for the large farmers, causing poverty to them, as they are not able to meet their daily needs with their meagre earnings.

OR

A. A farmer remains busy at the time of sowing, harvesting and weeding. Rest of the seasons he does not have any work in the fields. Thus, he remains without work for around four months in a year.

B. Thus agriculture is a seasonal activity as it depends on the seasons, agriculture can only be practiced in that part of the year which is favourable for growth, this is the reason why it is called a seasonal activity.

28. Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment.

Educated Unemployment:

A. In urban areas, educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon. Many youth with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are not able to find jobs.

B. A study showed that unemployment of graduates and postgraduates has increased faster than among matriculates.

C. A paradoxical manpower situation is witnessed as surplus of manpower in certain categories coexist with shortage of manpower in others. C. There is unemployment among technically qualified persons on one hand, while there is a dearth of technical skills required for economic growth.

D. Unemployment also exists in one particular job, when there is a race of a particular technical training like computer's literacy.

E. Sometimes, it also leads to unemployment as the number of people looking for jobs are much more than the existing job available.

Section C

29. A. Politically, too the Weimer republic was Fragile. The Weimer Constitution had some inherent defects, which made it unstable and vulnerable to dictatorship.
- B. One was proportional representation. This made achieving a majority by any one party a near-impossible task, leading to a rule by coalition.
- C. Another defect was Article 48, which gave the President the powers to impose emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree.
- D. Within its short life the Weimar Republic saw twenty different cabinets lasting on an average 239 days, and a liberal use Article 48.
- E. Yet the crises could not manage. People lost confidence in the democratic parliamentary system, which seemed to offer no solutions.

OR

- A. People were forced to steal wood from the forests, if they were caught; they were at the mercy of the forest guards who would take bribes from them.
- B. Women who collected fuelwood were especially worried.
- C. It was also common for police constables and forest guards to harass people by demand free wood from them.
- D. The Forest Act brought severe hardships for villagers across the country. After the Act their everyday practices- cutting wood for their houses, grazing their cattle, collecting fruits and roots, hunting and fishing became illegal.
30. i. Shivaliks are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges.
- ii. The northernmost range which is also known as Himadri or the inner Himalayas, is the most continuous range of Himalaya. This range consists of the famous valley of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu Valley in Himachal Pradesh.
- iii. The three longitudinal divisions of the Himalayas is:

- a. Great or Inner Himalayas or the 'Himadri'.
- b. Himachal or lesser Himalaya.
- c. Shiwaliks.

31. India has a rich heritage of flora and fauna due to following reasons:

- India is a diverse country with different relief features (i.e. mountains, plateaus, plains, etc.) Different types of vegetations are found in these regions and the vegetations support different type of animals.
- Availability of different types of soil providing base for different type of vegetations.
- Variation in the climatic conditions (Temperature, humidity, etc.). Climate of India differs from north to south and east to west. Thus, supporting large variety of flora and fauna.
- India has a monsoon type of climate where rainfall varies from 20 cms to 300 cms distributed through out the year supporting large amount of flora and fauna.
- Variation in the duration of sunlight at different places due to difference in the latitude and altitude.

32. (i) For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into 543 constituencies,

(ii) The representative elected from each constituency is called a Member of Parliament or an MP.

(iii) One of the features of a democratic election is that every vote should have equal value.

That is why, our constitution requires that each constituency should have a roughly equal population living within it.

33. A. The government of India had appointed the Second Backward commissions in 1979. It was headed by B.P. Mandal. Hence it was popularly called the Mandal Commission.

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

C. The Commission gave its Report in 1980 and made many recommendations.

D. One of these was that 27% of government jobs be reserved for the socially and educationally backward classes.

E. The Report and recommendations were discussed in the Parliament. For several years, many parliamentarians and parties kept demanding the implementations of

the Commission's recommendations.

OR

Political Executive	Permanent Executive
1. In a democratic country, executives elected by the people for a specific period are called political executives.	1. The executives appointed on a long term basis are called permanent executives.
2. Political leaders who take big decisions are example of political executives.	2. Civil servants are example of permanent executives.
3. Political executives are answerable to the people.	3. Permanent Executive are answerable to the government.
4. All the policy decisions are taken by the political executives.	4. Permanent executives work under political executives and assist them in carrying out the day-to-day administration.
5. Political executives work till the House is dissolved or their five year term is over.	5. Permanent executives remain in the office even if government changes.

34. India has become self-sufficient in food grain production during the last thirty years.
- A. This is because of a variety of crops grown all over the country.
 - B. The availability of food grains even in adverse weather conditions or otherwise, has further been ensured with a carefully designed food security system by the government.
 - C. Green Revolution makes self-sufficient.
 - D. This system of Buffer stock and public distribution system proves very helpful in ensuring self-sufficiency in food security.
 - E. The government has also initiated other food intervention programmes like Integrated Child Development Services, Food for Work Program, Rural Wage Employment Programs.
35. i. A. France
B. England
- ii.

India

