
CBSE Sample Paper-05
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT -II
Class – IX Social Science

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 90

General Instructions:

- a) The question paper has 30 questions. All Questions are compulsory.
- b) Question numbers 1-8 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries one each.
- c) Question numbers 9-20 are three marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
- d) Question numbers 21-26 are five marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words.
- e) Question number 27 and 28 are map questions of three marks each.
- f) Question numbers 29-30 are based on OPEN TEXT ASSESSMENT BASED.

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1. How much square km of forests of total land were cleared between 1700 and 1995 for industrial uses, cultivation, pastures and fuel wood?

OR

In which states of India the Banjaras were found? Write any two states.

OR

Who became president of USA in 1800?

- 2. What is the full form of ITCZ?
- 3. How many seats were won by Lok Dal only in State assembly elections of Haryana in 1987?
- 4. Who is the head of Municipal Corporation?
- 5. Name the country where women are not allowed to take part in public activities and no freedom for religion for minorities?
- 6. What is subsidy?
- 7. What is the objective of ADS?
- 8. What was the production of rice in the province of Bengal in year 1938?
- 9. Why was the German Expert Dietrich Brandis invited to India by the British Government?

OR

Can you explain the social life of Gollas of Mysore According to Buchanan?

OR

Mention the dramatic fact which makes the period after the 1780s different from any earlier period of English history?

10. Who was A.F.S. Talyarkhan? Mention the reasons due to which he condemns the pentangular Tournament?

OR

Mention the misunderstandings created by the culture of Turban among the Indians and the Britishers.

11. "Polo is a bold and grace full sport for military men". Mention any three features of the game Polo.
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OR

How did the French Revolution end all distinctions imposed by the sumptuary laws?

12. Mention the factors which are responsible for the climatic variation in the following:
- A. Jodhpur has annual rainfall of 37.7cm
 - B. Shilang has annual rainfall of 226.7 cm
 - C. The maximum temperature in during January in Triuvananthapuram is 27.7degree C. while in leh is -8.7 degree C.
13. What are biosphere reserves? And what are their uses?
14. Name the areas where moderate densities of population are found and elaborate the reasons of their moderate densities of population.
15. Who cannot vote in democracies?
16. Can you explain three political institution of the Indian Parliamentary system?
17. Which three evils are declared illegal by Indian constitution, according to the Right against Exploitation?
18. Can you explain the three important food intervention programmes which were introduced due to the report given by NSSO?
19. How would you explain the different grounds on which the Public Distribution System has faced severe criticism?
20. The Cooperatives are also playing an important role in food security in the South-Western part of India". Explain.
21. How the construction of Indus valley Railway network was causes a heavy destruction to the forests of Sindh and Punjab?

OR

Explain the Taxation Policy imposed by colonial government upon the pastoralists to expand their revenue income?

OR

Can you illustrate the reasons and affect of recurrent dust storms in the Great Plains in America?

22. Mention the different ways by which we can say that Test cricket is a unique game.

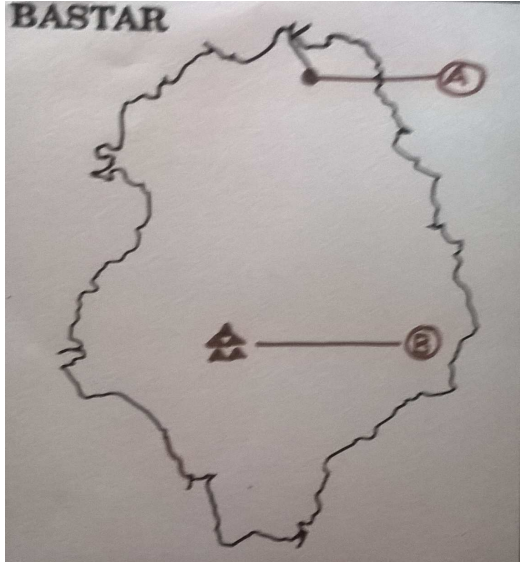
OR

Explain the different experiments done by Gandhiji with his clothing pattern from his boyhood?

23. Describe the major reasons of decrease of rainfall from the East to West in Northern India?
24. Describe any five steps taken by government to conserve the flora and fauna of our country?
25. Highlight any five reasons for which the elections are considered essential for any representative democracy?
26. Do you believe that Rights also require some power to enforce them democratically? Explain

27.1 (a) two features A and B are marked in the given political map of Bastar. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map

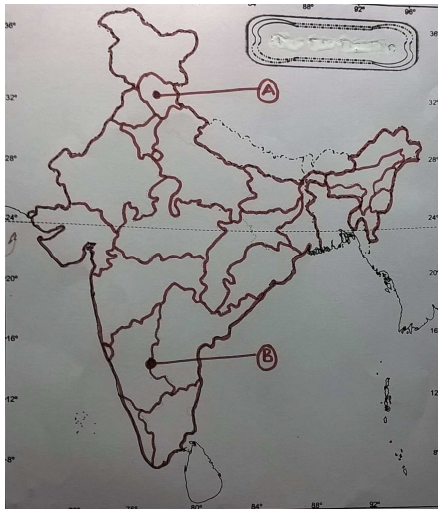
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- A. The kingdom in which the Bastar kingdom was merged in 1947.
B. Name of the Hill
(b) On the same political map locate and label the following.
C. The southernmost Tahsil of Bastar- Konta



OR

27.2 (a) Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map

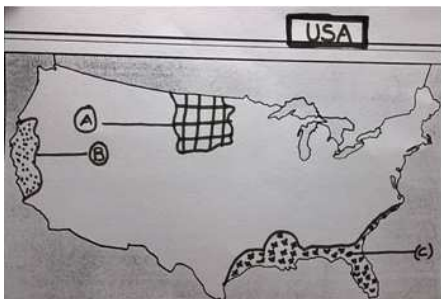
- A. A shepherded community
B. The pastoral community who herded cattle
(b) On the same political map locate and label the following
C. A state to which Dhangars belong



OR

27.3 (a) Three features A, B and C are marked in the given physical map of USA. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map

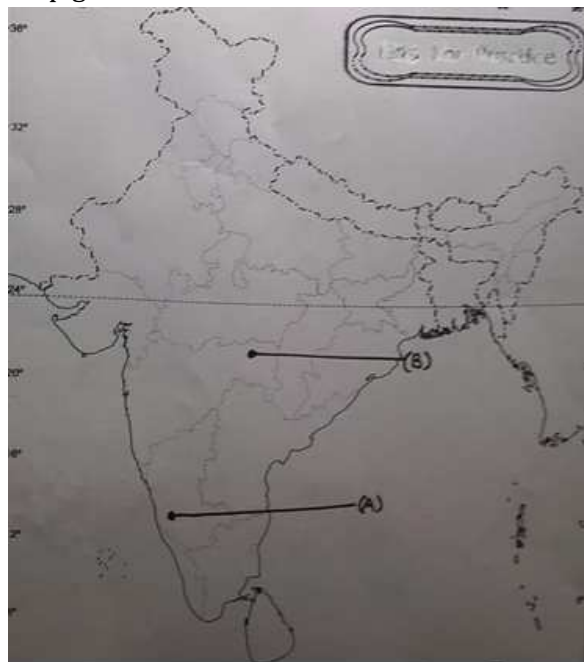
- A. The food crop grown here
- B. The type of vegetation
- C. Name the tribe that lived in this area before expansion of white settlement



28.1. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

- A. National Park
- B. Meteorological station

28.2. Locate and Label the state having lowest sex ratio with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification.



29. Question Based on OTBA

30. Question Based on OTBA

CBSE Sample Paper-01
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT -II
Class – X Social Science

Time allowed: 3 hours

ANSWERS

Maximum Marks: 90

1. **Answer:** 13.9 sq km.

OR

Answer: Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

OR

Answer: Thomas Jefferson.

2. **Answer:** Inter Tropical Convergent Zone.

3. **Answer:** 60

4. **Answer:** Mayor

5. **Answer:** Saudi Arabia

6. **Answer:** Subsidy is a payment that a government makes to a producer to supply the market price of a commodity. Subsidies can keep consumer price low while maintaining a higher income of the producers.

7. **Answer:** ADS stands for Academy of Development science which facilitates a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different regions.

8. **Answer:** 85 Lakh tonnes.

9. **Answer:**

- A. British needed forests in order to build ships and railways.
- B. The British were worried that the use of forests by local people and the reckless felling of trees by traders would destroy forests.
- C. So they decided to invite a German expert, Dietrich Brandis, for advice and made him the first Inspector General of Forest in India.

OR

Answer: Buchanan a traveler, travel through Mysore and wrote about Gollas:

- A. Their families live in small villages near the skirt of the woods, where they cultivate a little ground, and keep some of their cattle selling in the towns the produce of dairy.
- B. Their families are very numerous, seven to eight young men in each being common.
- C. Two or three of these attend the flocks in the woods, while the remainder cultivate their fields, and supply the towns with firewood, and with straw for thatch.

OR

Answer: There is one dramatic fact which makes the period after the 1780s different from any earlier period of English history. In earlier times, rapid population growth was most often followed by a period of food shortages. Food grain production in the past had not expanded as rapidly as the population. In the nineteenth century this did not happen in England. Grain production grew as quickly as population. Even though the population increased rapidly, in 1868 England was produced about 80per cent of the food it consumed. The rest was imported.

10. Answer: A.F.S. Talyarkhan was the famous radio commentator. Due to the following reasons he condemns the pentangular Tournament.

- A. The Pentangular Tournament was organized on communal and racial lines.
- B. According to him such type of tournaments was communally divisive competition that was out of place in a time when nationalists were trying to unite India's diverse population.

OR

Answer: When Europeans traders first began frequenting India, they were distinguished from the Indian Turban bearers as the hat wearers. These two head gears not only looked different, they also signified different things. The turban in India was not just for the protection from the heat but was a sign of respectability and could not be removed before social superior as a sign of respect. This culture differences created misunderstanding. The British are often offended if Indians did not take off their turban when they met colonial officials. Many Indians on the other hand wore the turban consciously assert their regional or national identity.

11. Answer:

- A. Polo was a game invented colonial officials in India and soon gained great popularity.
- B. Unlike cricket which came to India from Britain, other games like polo were exported from the colonies to Britain, Changing the nature of sport in that country.
- C. Polo was greatly favoured as a game suitable for military and athletic young men.

OR

Answer:

- A. The French revolution ended to all the distinctions. Members of Jacobin Club even called themselves the 'sans culottes' to distinguish themselves from the aristocracy who wore the fashionable knee breeches.
- B. From now on both men and women began wearing clothing that was loose and comfortable.
- C. The colours of France-blue, white and red-became popular as they were a sign of the patriotic citizen.
- D. Other political symbols too become a part of dress: the red cap of liberty, long trousers and the revolutionary cockade pinned on a hat

12. Answer:

- A. Jodhpur has 37.7 cm of rainfall as the Arabian Sea Branch and winds blow parallel to the Aravalli Hills.
- B. Shilong receives annual rainfall of 226.7 cm approximate, due to its relief feature. It is located on the windward side of the Meghalaya hills and receives heavy rainfall from the Bay of Bengal branch.
- C. Thirunanthapuram, the maximum temperature is due to its closeness to the equator and situated near the coastal area. The main reason of very low temperature in Leh because it is situated at very high altitude that is 3506 meters above sea level.

13. Answer: A protected areas reserved for the conservation of endangered species of flora and fauna in their natural habitat is called a biosphere reserves.

Following are the uses of biosphere reserves:

- A. Endangered species of animals and plants are protected.
- B. These rare plants and animals are transmitted to the future generations in all their natural glory.
- C. The surrounding areas are reserved for research work for the betterment of flora and fauna.

14. Answer: The moderate population densities are found in Assam and most of the peninsular states. The following are the factors influence the population densities in these states:

- A. Hilly, dissected and rocky nature of the terrain.
- B. Moderate to low temperature.
- C. Shallow and less fertile.

15. Answer:

- A. The final decision is in the hand of judiciary to decide who can vote and who cannot.
- B. Some criminals cannot vote. Persons with unsound mind can be denied the right to vote, but only in rare situation.
- C. It is the responsibility of the government to get the names of all the eligible voters put on the voters' list.
- D. The people whose age is less than 18 years are also cannot vote.

16. Answer:

- A. Legislature: The prime minister and the cabinet are the institutions that take all important policy decisions. The law making body of the government is Legislature.
- B. Executive: The political executives and the Civil servants, working together are responsible for taking steps to implement the ministers' decisions. Law implementing body is Executive.
- C. Judiciary: Supreme Court is an institution where disputes between citizens and the government are finally settled. All the courts of India together known as Judiciary of India.

17. Answer: Following are the three evils:

- A. Traffic in human beings: Traffic here means selling and buying of human beings, usually women, for immoral purposes.
- B. Begar: our Constitution also prohibits forced labour or beggar in any form. It is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the master, free of charge or at a nominal salary. When this practice takes place on a lifelong basis, it is called bonded labour.
- C. Child labour: The constitution also prohibits child labour. No one can employ a child below the age of 14 years to work in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous work such as in the railways and at ports.

18. Answer:

- A. Public Distribution system for food grains (in existence earlier but strengthened thereafter) is major step taken by the Government of India towards ensuring food security.
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- B. Integrated Child Development Services introduced in 1975 on an experimental programme.
 - C. National Food for Work Programme was introduced in 1977-78. This programme was launched on November 14, 2004 in 150 districts of the country with the objective of intensifying the generation of supplementary wage employment.

19. Answer: The Public distribution system has faced severe criticism on several grounds.

- A. Instances of Hunger are prevalent despite overflowing granaries.
- B. FCI go-downs are overflowing with grains, with some rotting away and some being eaten by rats and insects.
- C. There is a general consensus that high level of buffer stocks of food grains is very undesirable and can be wasteful.
- D. The storage of massive food stocks has been responsible for high carrying costs.
- E. Corruption by FCI officials.
- F. Black Marketing by PDS dealers.

20. Answer: Cooperatives are playing very important role in food security in India especially in the southern and western parts of the country. The cooperatives societies set up shops to sell low priced goods to poor people. For example, out of all fair price shops running in Tamil Nadu, around 94 per cent are being run by cooperatives. Amul is another success story of cooperatives in milk and milk products from Gujarat. It has brought about the White Revolution in the country. Sugar Cooperative mills are also running successfully in the Southern part of India.

21. Answer:

- A. A new line to be constructed was the Indus Valley Railway between Multan and Sukkur, a distance of nearly 300 miles.
- B. At the rate of 2000 sleepers per mile this would require 6,00,000 sleepers 10 feet by 10 inches by 5 inches, being upward 2,00,000 cubic feet. Due to this large number of trees were cut down.
- C. The locomotives would use wood fuel. At the rate of one train daily either way and at one mound per train-mile an annual supply of 219,000 mounds would be demanded.
- D. In addition a large supply of fuel for brick-burning would be required. The sleepers would have to come mainly from the Sindh and the Punjab.
- E. The other new line was from Lahore to Multan. It was estimated that 2,200,000 sleepers would be required for its construction. It causes a heavy destruction of forests of Sindh and Punjab.

OR

Answer: To expand its revenue income, the colonial government looked for every possible source of taxation.

- A. Taxes were imposed on land, on canal water, on salt, on trade goods and even on animals.
 - B. Pastoralists had to pay tax on every animal they grazed on the pastures.
 - C. In most pastoral tracts of India, grazing tax was introduced in the mid-nineteenth century.
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- D. The tax per head of cattle went up rapidly and the system of collection was made increasingly efficient.
 - E. In the decades between the 1850s and 1880s the right to collect the tax was auctioned out to contractors.

OR

Answer:

- A. The expansion of wheat agriculture and overgrazing of the prairies were responsible for the dust bowl tragedy.
- B. It was natural as well as man-made as the farmers recklessly uprooted all vegetations.
- C. Tractors turn the soil over, and broken the sod into dust.
- D. In 1930, terrific dust storms began to blow over southern plains which affected economic and social life of people.
- E. The black blizzards were responsible for natural disaster where people were blinded, cattle suffocated to death.

22. Answer: Following are the different by which we can say that Test cricket is a unique game.

- A. A test match could go on for five days and still end in draw.
- B. The length of the pitch was specified 22 yards but the size or shape of the ground was not specified.
- C. There were no limits on the shape or size of the bat.
- D. Cricket was the earliest modern team sport to be codified.
- E. Cricket gave itself rules and regulations so that it could be played in a uniform and standardized way well before team games like soccer and hockey.

OR

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi did the following types of experiments with his clothing pattern:

- A. As a boy from a Gujarati family, he usually wore a shirt with a dhiti or pyjama and sometimes a coat.
- B. When he went to London to study law at the age of 19, he dressed himself in the western dress.
- C. When he returns from London, he continued to wear western suits, topped with a turban.
- D. As a lawyer in South Africa, he still wore the western dress. In Durban in 1913, Gandhi first appeared in a Lungi and Kurta with his head shaved.
- E. On his return to India in 1915, he decided to dress like a Kathiawadi peasants. In 1921, he adopted short dhoti, the form of dress which he wore till his death.

23. Answer: The rainfall decreases from east to west in Northern India due to the following reasons:

- A. The bay of Bengal Branch of the south-west Monsoon reaches Assam in the first week of June and gives heavy rainfall.
 - B. On reaching the Eastern Himalayas, it is deflected towards the west over the Gangetic plains.
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- C. The Bay of Bengal Branch starts moving from east to West and the rainfall goes on decreasing from East to west in the Northern plains as they have shed most of the rain.
 - D. From east to west the cities like Kolkata receives rainfall about 120 cm, Patna 102 cm, Allahabad 91 cm and Delhi 56 cm.
 - E. Western states like Rajasthan and Gujarat receives very scanty rainfall.

24. Answer: Following are the steps taken by Government of India to conserve forest and wildlife.

- A. The government has set up fourteen biosphere reserves to protect flora and fauna. Four out of these, the Sunder bans in the West Bengal, Nanda Devi in Uttaranchal, the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and Nilgiris have been included in the world network of Biosphere reserves.
- B. The government has been providing financial and technical assistance to many Botanical gardens since 1992.
- C. Many eco developmental projects have been introduced including Project Tiger, Project Rhino, project Great Indian Bustard.
- D. For taking care of Natural heritage, the government has set up 89 National parks, 46 wild life sanctuaries and zoological gardens.

25. Answer: Following are the reasons due to which elections are considered essential for any representative democracy:

- A. A rule of the people is not possible without any election. Election is a mechanism by which people can choose their representatives at regular intervals and change them if they wish to do so.
- B. It is not possible that all the people sit together and take all the decisions directly.
- C. Elections give the right to the citizens to change their representatives if they do not fulfill the wishes of citizens.
- D. Elections are the first requirement for healthy Democracy.
- E. Elections barred the representatives to become dictators.

26. Answer: Rights are claims of a person over other fellow being over the society and government. All claims are not Rights, it acquire meanings and recognition only in society. Rights are assurances given by Government to the citizens. These assurances include security, dignity, freedom and fair play. All these Rights are written in the constitutions of the democratic countries. Such assurances do not remain on papers. There should be someone required to enforce these assurances to the citizens. Those who violate these Rights should be punished. To punish them a strong institution is required at national level and at international level. In other words a system is required which provide at least a minimum guarantee for the protection of their rights to everyone –powerful or weak, rich or poor, majority or minority.

27.1 Answer:



OR

27.2 Answer:

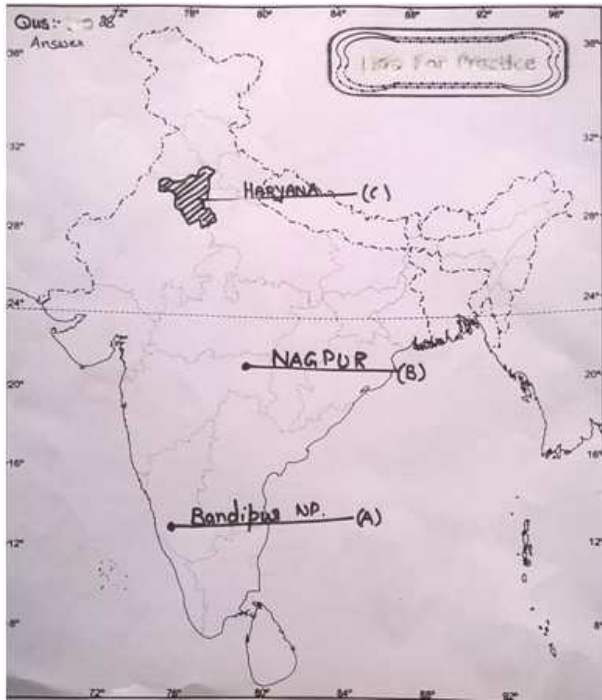


OR

27.3 Answer:



28.1. And 28.2 Answer:



29. Answer Based on OTBA

30. Answer Based on OTBA
