

CBSE Class 09
Social Science
Sample Paper 9 (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) Heifers	(i) A place where people assemble to sell and purchase
(b) Haat	(ii) Wood of trees cut and prepared for use of building material
(c) Timber	(iii) A system in which small trees are cut and new ones planted
(d) Scientific forestry	(iv) Young Cow

2. What is being signified by the political symbol **The winged woman**?

- a. Strength lies in unity
- b. Personification of the law
- c. The Law Tablet
- d. The broken chain

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



The above picture is of Massai warriors. Which of the following option is incorrect regarding the Massai warriors?

- a. The warriors wear traditional deep red shukas, brightly beaded Maasai jewellery.
 - b. They face West to honour the sunset.
 - c. Their long pleats of intricately plaited hair are tinted red with ochre.
 - d. Warriors are in charge of society's security while boys are responsible for herding livestock.
4. The 18th century witnessed the emergence of which social group in France?
5. India's distance from Europe has been reduced by _____ km after the opening of the Suez Canal.

- a. 7,000
- b. 8,000
- c. 5,000
- d. 9,000

6. Fill in the blanks:

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

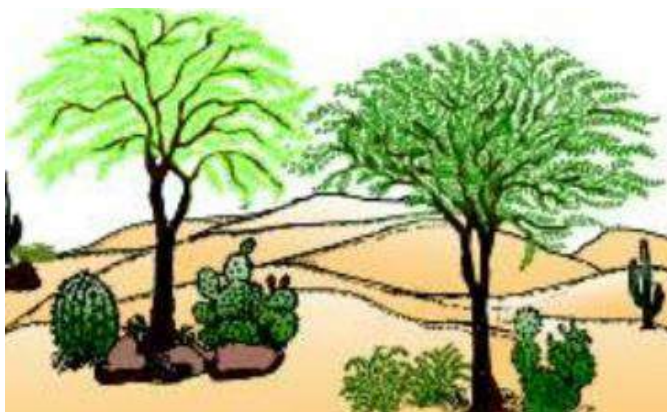
Narmada Basin	Total Length	Origin	Basin Area
	1,312 km	(A)- ?	(B)- ?

7. What is the literacy rate in India according to census 2001?

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to the Christian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.

9.



Which type of vegetation is shown in the picture?

- a. Tropical Deciduous Forests
- b. Montane Forests
- c. Mangrove Forests

d. Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs

10. Fill in the blanks:

Rajya Sabha is also known as _____.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

The members of the council of ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the _____.

11. Which national leader tried to draft a Constitution for India as far back as in 1928?

12. In which country does the vote of an indigenous citizen have more value than that of migrants from other countries?

13. Which of the following work were peasants obliged to perform?

- a. To serve in the army
- b. To participate in building roads
- c. All of these
- d. To work in lord's house and field

14. Fill in the blanks:

_____ is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy.

15. In the secondary sector which of the following is the most labour absorbing ?

- a. Mining
- b. Quarrying
- c. Trade
- d. Small scale manufacturing

16. Fill in the blanks:

The chemicals kills _____ and _____, which are essential for soil fertility.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

Rice is a _____ crop.

17. Identify the Incorrect option:-

- a. The best forests were called reserved forests.
- b. The Forest Act was enacted in 1865 and it was amended twice.
- c. The 1878 Act divided forests into two categories.
- d. For house building or fuel, people could take wood from protected or village forests.

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

- i. Hitler attacked the Soviet Union
- ii. Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland
- iii. Hitler integrated Austria and Germany
- iv. The French occupied Ruhr, to claim their coal.

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

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

Assertion (A): The calorie requirement of the people in the urban area is higher.

Reason (R): The rural people are engaged in more physical labour than people in urban areas.

- 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. Ramlal is a villager living in a kacchha house. He was not getting any work leading to the condition of poverty. Subsequently, a new scheme was launched in the village and Ramlal got the assured work of 100 days. Based on the above case, name the scheme launched in the village.

- a. Rural Employment Generation Programme
- b. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana.
- c. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- d. Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana

Section B

21. Highlight the main events of October Revolution.

OR

What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?

22. How do small farmers obtain capital for farming? What are its consequences?

OR

How did the British government support the plantation in India?

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

Source A: The Outbreak of the Revolution

On 5 May 1789, Louis XVI called together an assembly of the Estates-General to pass proposals for new taxes. A resplendent hall in Versailles was prepared to host the delegates. The first and second estates sent 300 representatives each, who were seated in rows facing each other on two sides, while the 600 members of the third estate had to stand at the back. The third estate was represented by its more prosperous and educated members. Peasants, artisans and women were denied entry to the assembly. However, their grievances and demands were listed in some 40,000 letters that the representatives had brought with them.

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

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. These ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all were put forward by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau. In his *Two Treatises of Government*, Locke sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch. Rousseau carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. In *The Spirit of the Laws*, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

Source C: France Becomes a Constitutional Monarchy

The Constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected. That is, citizens voted for a group of electors, who in turn chose the Assembly. Not all citizens, however, had the right to vote. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote. The remaining men and all women were classed as passive citizens. To qualify as an elector and then as a member of the Assembly, a man had to belong to the highest bracket of taxpayers.

Questions:

- i. **Source A:** What was Estates General?
- ii. **Source B:** How the powers were divided?

iii. **Source C:** What authorities were given to the National Assembly?

24. Explain October heat?

OR

What are jet streams? How do they affect the climate?

25. What do you understand by the term 'Apartheid'?

26. Write a short note on Amnesty International.

27. Are the dynamics of poverty reduction the same in the rural and urban India. Explain by giving any three examples.

OR

Explain Cooperative Societies.

28. What is meant by human capital formation?

Section C

29. Trace the 'destruction of democracy' in Germany.

OR

How did the British suppress the revolt of Bastar?

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

The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the western and the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau respectively. The western Ghats lie parallel to the western coast. They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only. The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats. Their average elevation is 900– 1600 metres as against 600 metres of the Eastern Ghats. The Eastern Ghats stretch from the Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiris in the south. The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal. The Western Ghats cause orographic rain by facing the rain-bearing moist winds to rise along the western slopes of the Ghats. The Western Ghats are known by different local names. The height of the Western Ghats progressively increases from north to south. The highest

peaks include the Anai Mudi (2,695metres) and the Doda Betta (2,637 metres). Mahendragiri (1,501 metres) is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats. Shevroy Hills and the Javadi Hills are located to the southeast of the Eastern Ghats. One of the distinct features of the peninsular plateau is the black soil area known as Deccan Trap. This is of volcanic origin hence the rocks are igneous. Actually these rocks have denuded over time and are responsible for the formation of black soil. The Aravali Hills lie on the western and northwestern margins of the peninsular plateau. These are highly eroded hills and are found as broken hills. They extend from Gujarat to Delhi in a southwest-northeast direction.

Questions:

- i. Name the highest peak that lies in the Western Ghats.
 - ii. Compare and contrast between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats in terms of their height.
 - iii. Which part of the plateau contains black soil of volcanic origin? Mention any one feature also.
31. Write down the features of the Thorn Forests and Scrubs of India.
 32. How the system of declaration is made the Election process more sound and informative?
 33. Explain briefly the powers and functions of the Supreme Court.

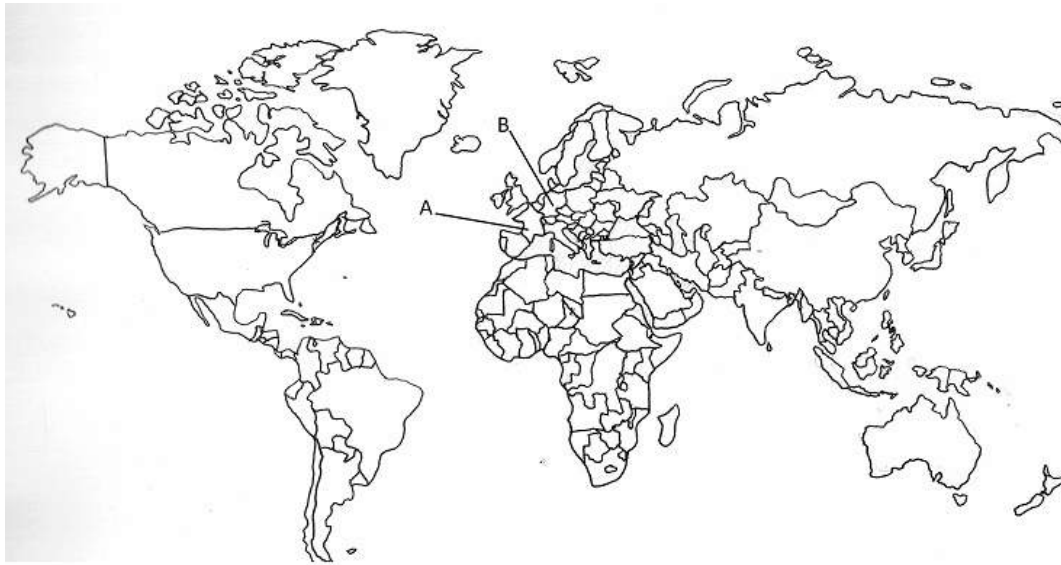
OR

What is the 'Office Memorandum'? Give example.

34. Who are food insecure in India? What is their social composition? How are they scattered over in the country?
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 the slave trade began in the seventeenth century.
 - B. The central power of the first world war.
 - ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
 - a. Malwa Plateau - Plateau
 - b. Shivpuri - National Park

c. The Ganges - The Himalayan River Systems

d. Mudumalai - Wild Life Sanctuaries



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Solution

Section A

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

2. (b) Personification of the law

Explanation: The winged woman signifies Personification of the law

3. (b) They face West to honour the sunset.

Explanation: As per tradition they face East to honour the rising sun.

4. The 18th century witnessed the emergence of the middle class in France.

5. (a) 7,000

Explanation: India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7,000 km after the opening of the Suez Canal.

6. A. Amarkantak hills in Madhya Pradesh.

B. Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

7. 64.84%

8. Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to the Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.

9. (d) Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs

Explanation: The given picture is of Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs

10. Upper Chamber

OR

Prime Ministers.

11. B.R.Ambedkar tried to draft a Constitution for India as far back as in 1928.

12. In Fiji, the electoral system is such that the vote of an indigenous Fijian has more

value than that of an Indian-Fijian (Fijian who is a descendant of migrants from India).

13. (c) All of these

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

14. Farming

15. (d) Small scale manufacturing

Explanation: Small scale manufacturing is the most labour absorbing sector of the secondary sector.

16. Bacteria, Microbes

OR

Kharif

17. (c) The 1878 Act divided forests into two categories.

Explanation: The 1878 Act divided forests into three categories: reserved, protected and village forests.

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

Explanation: iv. In 1923, the French occupied Ruhr, to claim their coal.

ii. Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936.

iii. Hitler integrated Austria and Germany in 1938.

i. Hitler attacked the Soviet Union in June 1941.

19. (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Explanation: The calorie requirement of people in rural areas is higher because the rural people are engaged in more physical labour than people in urban areas.

20. (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas

Section B

21. A. On April-1917-Bolshevik leader Lenin returned to Russia.
B. In July demonstrations by the Bolsheviks against the Provincial Government.
C. July-September- Peasants seized land from the rich landlords.
D. 16th October 1917-Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviets and the Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power.
E. 24 October-The Bolshevik uprising in Petrograd.
F. By December, the Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow- Petrograd area.

OR

The main changes which were brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution:

- Banks and Industries were nationalized.
 - Land was declared social property, thereby allowing peasants to seize it from the nobility.
 - In urban areas, houses were partitioned according to family requirements
 - Old aristocratic titles were banned, and new uniforms were designed for the army and the officials.
 - New uniforms were introduced for the army and the officials.
22. A. Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for their capital.
B. They borrow from large farmers or the money lenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.
C. These traders and money lenders charge very high interest rate.
D. The small farmers are put to great distress to repay the loan.
E. Sometimes they are caught in debt-trap.

OR

- A. The British directly encouraged the production of commercial crops like jute sugarcane, wheat and cotton.
B. In the early 19th century the colonial state thought the forests to be unproductive.
C. They wanted to bring land under cultivation so that the land could yield agricultural products and revenue and enhance the income of the state.

23. i. **Source A:** The Estates General was a political body to which the three estates sent

their representatives.

ii. **Source B:** Powers were divided within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.

iii. **Source C:** The power to make laws was given to the National Assembly

24. A. The months of October and November are dry months.

B. Sky become clear and due the dryness temperature begins to rise.

C. The days become very hot in October. Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes rather oppressive during the day.

D. This period of high day-temperature is called the October Heat.

OR

Jet streams are fast blowing winds moving in the upper air of the atmosphere. These are a narrow belt of high altitude (above 12,000 m) westerly winds in the troposphere. Their speed varies from about 110 km/h in summer to about 184 km/h in winter. A number of separate jet streams have been identified. The most constant are the mid-latitude and the sub tropical jet stream.

(i) **Sub-tropical Westerly Jet Streams:** These jet streams are located approximately over 27° - 30° north latitude; therefore, they are known as sub-tropical westerly jet streams. Over India, these jet streams blow south of the Himalayas all through the year except in summer. During winters, the cyclonic disturbances are brought into India by these jet streams.

(ii) **Tropical-easterly Jet Streams:** These easterly jet streams blow over peninsular India, approximately over 14° N, during the summer months. It is believed to be responsible for the sudden outbreak of the south-west monsoon in India.

25. A. Apartheid was the name of a system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa. The white Europeans imposed this system on South Africa.

B. Apartheid refers to the official policy of racial separation and ill treatment of blacks followed by the white government of South Africa between 1948 and 1989.

C. This practice of racial discrimination remained for the longest period in South Africa.

D. Apartheid divided the people and labelled them on the basis of their skin colour. The native people of South Africa are black in colour. They made up about three-fourth of the population and were called 'blacks'. Besides these two groups, there were people of mixed races who were called 'coloured' and people who migrated from India. The white rulers treated all nonwhites as inferiors. The non-whites did not have voting rights.

E. The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks.

26. A. Amnesty International is an international organization which works for the protection and restoration of Human Rights.
B. This organization works as the watch dog to check human rights violation in all parts of the world.
C. This organisation brings out independent reports on the violation of human rights all over the world. For example, it collected information on the condition of the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay and reported that the prisoners were being tortured in ways that violated the US laws.
27. The dynamics of poverty reduction are different in rural and urban India. It is because the rural poor and urban poor have to face different issues of poverty.

Example:

- i. Landlessness is a major issue of poverty in rural areas but in urban areas, unemployment is the major issue.
- ii. The size of the family is the main determinant of poverty in rural areas, where it has a large family size. But in urban areas, the family size is usually small.
- iii. Child labour is mostly the phenomena of the urban area and not that of rural areas.

Therefore, due to differences in the issues related to poverty, the dynamics of poverty reduction is also different.

OR

A. The cooperative societies are the societies which are run by the local people, who are democratically elected by the people.

B. These cooperative societies provide people the basic necessities of life like food grains, milk, vegetables, etc. at reasonable rates.

28. When the existing human resources are further developed by imparting education and by giving advance health facilities, it is called human capital formation.

Section C

29. This came about in January 1933, when President Hindenburg offered the Chancellorship to Hitler. He suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that were guaranteed by the Weimar Constitution in 1933. Then he turned to his arch-enemies, the Communists, who were hurriedly packed off to the newly established concentration camps. On 3 March, 1933 dictatorship was established in Germany. It gave all powers for Hitler to sideline parliament and rule by decree. All political parties and trade unions were banned except the Nazi Party and its affiliates. The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.

OR

- (i) The British sent troops to suppress the rebellion.
 - (ii) The adivasi leaders tried to negotiate but the British surrounded their camps and fired on them.
 - (iii) Then they marched through the villages flogging and punishing those who had taken part in the rebellion.
 - (iv) Most villages were deserted as people fled into the jungle out of fear.
 - (v) The British could regain control over Bastar people in three months.
30. i. Anai Mudi is the highest peak that lies in the Western Ghats
- ii. The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats. Their average elevation is 900-1600 metres as against 600 metres of the Eastern Ghats.
- iii. The western part of plateau known as the Deccan trap contains black soil of volcanic origin. This is of volcanic origin hence the rocks are igneous. Actually these rocks have denuded over time and are responsible for the formation of black soil.
31. A. The natural vegetation like thorny trees and bushes are to be found in the regions having less than 70 cm rainfall.

B. Such type of vegetation grows in the north-western part of country including semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

C. Acacias, palms, euphorbias and cacti are the main plant species of this region.

D. Trees are scattered and have long roots penetrating deep into the soil in order to get moisture.

E. The stems are succulent to conserve water. To minimize evaporation, leaves are mostly thick and small. These forests give way to thorn forests and scrubs in dry area.

32. Recently, a new system of declaration has been introduced on the direction from the Supreme Court. Every candidate has to make a legal declaration, giving full details.

A. It has been made mandatory by the Supreme Court that every candidate who is contesting election, has to file an affidavit.

B. Serious criminal cases pending against the candidate.

C. Details of the assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family.

D. Education qualification of the candidate.

E. This information has to be made public.

F. This provides an opportunity to the voters to make their decision on the basis of the information provided by the candidate.

33. (i) Original Jurisdiction: The original jurisdiction extends to those cases which the Supreme Court has the authority to hear and decide in the first instance.

(a) Between citizens of the country;

(b) Between citizens and government;

(c) Between two or more state governments; and

(d) Between governments at the union and state level.

(ii) Appellate Jurisdiction: It is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. It can hear appeals against the decisions of the Courts.

(iii) Advisory Jurisdiction : As the highest court in the country, the Supreme Court gives legal advice to the President of India on any legal or constitutional matter referred to it. However, the advice is not binding on the Supreme Court.

(iv) Guardian of the Constitution: The Supreme Court acts as the guardian and final interpreter of the Constitution. If the government passes any law or issues any order which is in violation of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to declare the law or order unconstitutional.

(v) Guardian of Fundamental Rights: The Supreme Court also acts as a guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens. When a fundamental right of any citizen is violated by the government or any individual he can seek the protection of the Supreme Court.

OR

(i) On August 13, 1990, the Government of India issued an Order. It was called an Office Memorandum. This order announced a major policy decision.

(ii) According to this, the Mandal Commission gave a recommendation for 27 per cent of the government jobs to be reserved for the Socially and Economically Backward Classes (SEBC) in India.

(iii) SEBC is another name for all those people who belong to castes that are considered backward by the government.

(iv) The benefit of job reservation was till then available only to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(v) Now a new third category called SEBC was introduced. Only persons who belonged to backward castes were eligible for this quota of 27 per cent government jobs. Others could not compete for these jobs.

34. (i) Although a large section of people suffer from food and nutrition insecurity. In India, the worst affected groups are landless people with little or no land to depend upon, traditional services petty self employed workers and destitutes including beggars. In the urban areas, the food insecure families are those whose working members are generally employed in ill-paid occupations and casual labour market. Rickshaw - puller.

(ii) The Social composition along with the inability to buy food also plays a role in food insecurity. The SCs, STs and some sections of the OBCs, who have either poor land base or very low land productivity are prone to food insecurity. The people affected by natural disasters who have to migrate to other areas in search of work, are also among the most food insecure people. A large proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers and children's under the age of 5 years constitute an important segment of the food insecure population.

(iii) The food insecure people are disproportionately scattered over large areas regions in the country.

35. i. A. Bordeaux
B. Germany
ii.

