

CBSE
Class IX
Social Science
Sample Paper 7

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- a) The question paper is divided into four sections – Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
 - b) The question paper has 26 questions in all.
 - c) All questions are compulsory.
 - d) Marks are indicated against each question.
 - e) Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
 - f) Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
 - g) Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
 - h) Question number 26 is a map question of 5 marks with two parts -26 A from History (2 marks) and 26 B from Geography (3 marks).
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SECTION A

1. What is Fascism? (1)
2. Which problem was faced by the Royal Navy in the early nineteenth century? (1)
3. Name the river which marks the eastern most boundaries of the Himalayan Rivers. (1)
4. What is democracy's single criticism? (1)
5. Which House of the Parliament controls the Council of Ministers? (1)
6. Name two constitutional rights granted to the Indian citizens. (1)
7. What is the difference between MP and MLA? (1)

SECTION B

8. Discuss any three features of the Constitution formed in France in 1791. (3)
- OR**
- Mention any three features of the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizens. (3)



9. Mention Nazis used language and media carefully to propagate their ideologies. (3)
10. Discuss the Indian Constitution was drawn up under very difficult circumstances. (3)
11. Three main processes of population change are birth rate, death rate and migration. Explain. (3)
12. Which part of the Indian Constitution is called 'soul of the Constitution' and why? (3)
13. Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Give three reasons to justify your answer. (3)
14. What is human poverty? (3)
15. What are powers and functions of the President of India? (3)
16. How is multiple cropping practiced in Palampur? (3)
17. Human resource is different from land and physical capital in the following ways. Explain. (3)
18. Analyse the dynamics of gap in Indian population. (3)

SECTION C

19. Discuss in Maasai land, not all pastoralists were equally affected by the changes in the colonial period. (5)
20. What is age composition? What is the age composition of Indian Population? What inferences can be drawn from it?

OR

- Discuss five main reasons for the rapid growth of the Indian population. (5)
21. Discuss the various dynamics of Poverty in India. (5)
22. Discuss five main characteristics of hot weather season in India. (5)
23. Explain government schemes of food distribution in India. (5)
24. Explain important functions of the Election Commission. (5)
25. Explain the Montane forests. (5)



SECTION D

26. (A) On an outline map of the world, two nations A and B are marked. These are two countries that were annexed by Nazi Germany. Identify these countries and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. (2)



- (B) On the given political outline map of India locate the following features with appropriate symbols: (3)

- a. River Mahanadi
- b. Narmada
- c. Cauveri



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Solutions

SECTION A

Answer 1

Fascism is a system of government led by a dictator who typically rules by forcefully and often violently suppressing opposition and criticism, controlling all industry and commerce, and promoting nationalism and often racism.

Answer 2

The quality of **British** map-making combined with innovations such as Harrison's chronometer, copper sheathing of hulls, carronades and many other inventions over many decades made the **Navy** a more sophisticated and effective force than its foe.

Answer 3

The Brahmaputra River marks the easternmost boundary of the Himalayas.

Answer 4

An argument against democracy is that democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.

Answer 5

Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. Only a person who enjoys the support of the majority of the members in the Lok Sabha is appointed the Prime Minister.

Answer 6

Two constitutional rights granted to the Indian citizens are the right to property and the right to vote in an election.

Answer 7

An MP is the member of the Parliament. He/she is either the member of the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. An MLA is the member of the State Legislative Assembly. He may either be a member of State Legislative Assembly or the State Council.

SECTION B

Answer 8

France experienced political instability under the rule of the Directory because of the following reasons:

- After the fall of the Jacobin government, the wealthy middle class seized power. A new constitution was introduced which provided for two elected legislative councils.
- These then appointed a Directory, an executive made up of five members. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as was under the Jacobins.
- However, the Directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then threatened to dismiss them. This led to political instability in France which finally led to the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte.

Answer 9

The Nazis used language and media carefully to propagate their ideologies. This was done in the following ways:

- The Nazis used words used to describe treatment to the Jews were deceptive. Nazis used words such as '**special treatment**' and '**final solution**' for mass killings of the Jews. '**Evacuation**' was used for the mass deportation of people to gas chambers. Gas chambers were known as 'disinfection areas'.
- Media was used to popularise the support of the Government. Jews and those opposing the Nazis were stereotyped. Socialists and liberals were attacked as foreign agents.
- Many **propaganda films were made** to create hatred for the Jews. The Nazis worked on the minds of the people and turned the attention of the Germans towards people labelled as enemies of the Nazis.

Answer 10

The Indian Constitution was drawn up under very difficult circumstances. It was because it was not easy to make a constitution for a huge and a diverse country like India. At this time, the country was born through a partition on the basis of religious differences. The partition was not peaceful and was a traumatic experience for the people of both-India and Pakistan. Moreover, the British had drafted the Instrument of Accession according to which the princely states were free to join India or Pakistan or remain independent. When the constitution was being framed, the future of the country did not look very secure. The makers had too many anxieties about the present and the future of the country.

Answer 11

Three main processes of population change are birth rate, death rate and migration.

- **Birth rate** is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. If the birth rate is higher than the death rate, then the population of the country is set to increase.



- **Death rate** is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. One of the main reasons for the population growth of India is the decline in the death rate.
- **Migration** can be the movement of people across regions and territories. Internal migration refers to migration within the country, while international migration refers to migration between countries. Internal migration does not change the population of the country but impacts the density of population in a region or a state.

Answer 12

Article 32 of the **Indian Constitution** that is the Right to **Constitutional** remedies is considered as 'the heart and **soul of the Constitution**'. The article 32 is based on the right to **Constitutional** Remedies.

Answer 13

The Lok Sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Motions of no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. If passed by a majority vote, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers resign collectively.

Answer 14

The **human poverty** is an idea that goes beyond the restricted view of **poverty**. It exists when people live under low standards. In this situation, people generally don't have adequate access to basic **human** needs (food, shelter, clean water, clothing, medication etc.).

Answer 15

Three powers and functions of the President of India are:

- All appointments to the post of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Governors of the state, Election Commissioner and ambassadors to other countries are made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.
- No bill can become a law until and unless it is signed by the President.
- The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India. All wars and peace treaties are signed on his name.

Answer 16

Multiple Cropping: When more than one crop is grown on a piece of land during a year, it is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.

Modern Farming Method The farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh use HYV seeds, tube wells for irrigation, chemical fertilisers and pesticides, as well as machinery like tractors and threshers to increase the production. All these measures comprise what are known as modern farming methods.



Answer 17

Human resource is different from land and physical capital in the following ways:

- Human resources are primary sources of production and can make use of land and capital with the help of their skills and technology. Land and capital, the secondary sources of production cannot become useful on their own.
- Human resources are active factors of production. They exhibit multiple importance. They are producers as well as consumers.
- Human resources can bring changes in other resources. Other resources cannot change or affect human resources.

Answer 18

There is a vast difference is prevailing across different sections of the population.

- Over the last decade, the literacy rate in India has increased considerably. The rate of literacy has gone up tremendously in states like Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan after the implementation of free education in the villages.
- According to Census of India 2011, the literacy rate has increased up to 74.04 per cent from 64.8 percent in 2001. But there is a wide gender disparity is prevailing in Indian literacy rate. In 2011 literacy rates were 82.1 percent for men and 65.46 percent for women.
- Literacy rate also differs from state to state. It vary from 96% in some district of Kerala to a below 30% in some areas of Madhya Pradesh.

SECTION C

Answer 19

In Maasai land, not all pastoralists were equally affected by the changes in the colonial period. It was because:

- In the pre-colonial period, the Maasai society was divided into two social categories—the elders and the warriors. While the elders looked after the administration of the clan, the warriors were responsible for the protection of the tribe.
- The warriors were mainly responsible for the protection of the tribe. They defended the community and organised cattle raids. To administer the affairs of the Maasai, the British introduced a series of measures. They appointed a chief of different sub-groups of Maasai, who were made responsible for the affairs of the tribe. The British imposed various restrictions on raiding and warfare affecting the traditional authority of both elders and warriors.
- The chiefs appointed by the colonial government often accumulated wealth over time. They had a regular income with which they could buy animals, goods and land. These chiefs managed to survive the devastations of war and drought.
- But the common people of the tribes suffered during the colonial rule. The poor pastoralists had no money and only their cattle to live on. During droughts, they almost lost everything. They then moved to the towns in search of work. Many of them got regular work in road and building construction.



Answer 20

- Widening Gap between Birth and Death Rates: The average annual birth rate in **India** which was 42 per thousand **populations** in 1951-61 came down to 28.7 per thousand in 1993.
- Low Age at Marriage: ADVERTISEMENTS
- **High** Illiteracy: ADVERTISEMENTS
- Religious Attitude towards Family Planning

Answer 21

There are several dimensions to poverty. Poverty does not mean only the lack of means hunger and shelter. It also is a situation in which parents are not able to send their children to school or a situation where sick and ill people are not able to afford treatment. Poverty also means lack of clean water and sanitation facilities. It further means lack of a regular job with minimum wages. Above all it means living with a sense of helplessness. Poor people are in a situation in which they are ill-treated at almost every place, in farms, factories, government offices, hospitals and railway stations. One of the biggest challenges of independent India has been to bring millions of its people out of abject poverty.

Answer 22

Five main characteristics of hot weather season in India:

- The hot weather season in India begins from March and continues till May. In May, the temperature rises to 45°C in the north-western parts of the country.
- Because of high temperature, low air pressure is created in the northern parts of the country.
- One of the striking features of the hot weather season in India is the blowing of local winds known as 'loo'. It is a hot wind which may blow even during evenings. Direct exposure to these winds may cause fever and anxieties.
- Sometimes, northern India experiences dust storms accompanied by light rainfall during May. This brings down the temperature. During this time, torrential downpours are accompanied by hail in West Bengal. These storms are known as Kal Baisakhi.
- Towards the end of the summer season, rain showers are common in Kerala and Karnataka. They help in the early ripening of mangoes and thus are sometimes also referred to as 'mango showers'.

Answer 23

The food procured by the FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among the poorer section of the society. This is called the public distribution system (PDS). The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy'. This is because:

- It helped in stabilising prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices.



- It has helped in averting widespread hunger and famine by supplying food from surplus regions of the country to the deficit ones.
- Price has been under revision in favour of the poor households.
- It has contributed to an increase in food grain production and has provided income security to farmers in certain regions.

Answer 24

Five important functions of the Election Commission are:

- It takes decisions on every matter related to the elections. It announces the date of the elections and the declaration of the results.
- It implements the Code of Conduct and takes action against candidates who violate it
- It gives guidelines to the Government which have to be followed during the elections. It is done to ensure that the government does not misuse its power to increase its chances to win elections.
- When on election duty, government officials work under the supervision of the EC and not the Government.
- A Voters List is an electoral roll which contains the name, father's name, age, and sex of the voter. The EC identifies the eligible voters in each constituency and prepares a list of all of them.

Answer 25

Montane forests grow in the mountainous regions. Montane forests grow in the mountainous regions. As the temperature decreases with an increase in height, there is a change in the cover of natural vegetation on increasing altitude.

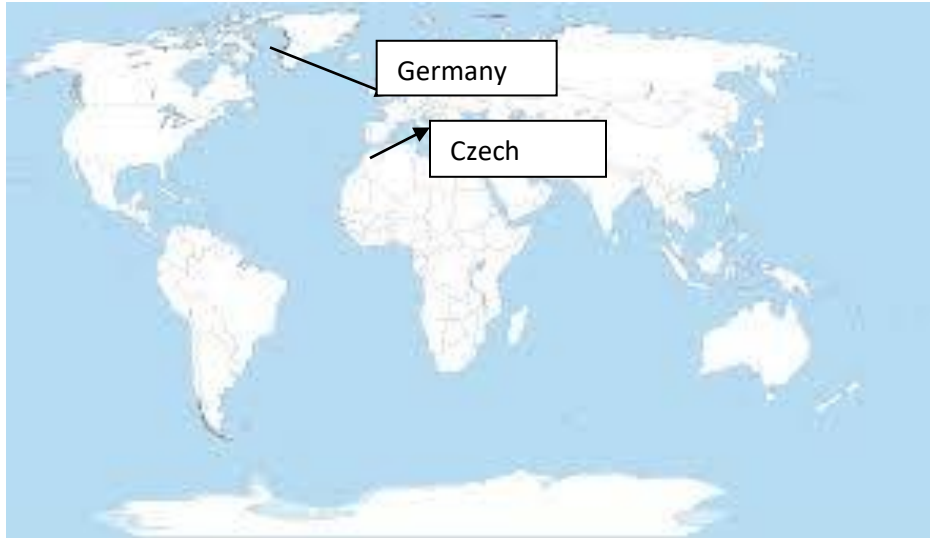
- Temperate forests are found at 1500–3000 metres. Coniferous trees predominate in this region. Pine, cedar, fir, deodar and spruce are some important trees. These forests are found in the southern slopes of the Himalayan Mountains.
- Between 1500 to 3000 meters temperate forest containing coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar are found.
- Temperate grasslands are found at higher altitudes.
- Above 3,600 metres, Alpine vegetation can be found. Silver firs, pines, junipers and birches are some important trees. However, at still higher altitudes, their growth becomes stunted
- At the highest altitude, mosses and lichens are found.

In India, montane forests are found in the Himalayan Mountains such example was the forceful Collectivisation programme of Stalin. It was in 1991, that the Soviet Union was finally disintegrated.



SECTION D

Answer 26 (A)



Answer 26 (B)

