

Stage I

Sample QUESTION PAPER

Fully Solved (Question-Solution)

S O C I A L S C I E N C E

A Highly Simulated Practice Question Papers for **CBSE Class IX**
Term I Examination (SAI)

Time : 3 hrs

Max. Marks : 90

General Instructions

1. The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question numbers 1 to 9 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 Mark.
3. Question numbers 10 to 21 are 3 Marks Questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 80 words.
4. Question numbers 22 to 29 are 5 Marks Questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed 120 words.
5. Question numbers 30 is a map question of 5 Marks.

Que 1. Ancient travellers carried with them

- (a) goods (b) ideas
(c) germs (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

Que 2. The early phase of industrial production not based on machines was known as

- (a) pre-industrialisation
(b) proto-industrialisation
(c) preliminary industrialisation
(d) All of the above

Ans. (b) proto-industrialisation

Que 3. was the largest city in the world in the 19th Century.

- (a) Bombay
(b) Calcutta
(c) Paris
(d) London

Ans. (d) London

Que 4. Buddhist missionaries introduced hand printing technology in

- (a) Korea (b) China
(c) Vietnam (d) Japan

Ans. (d) Japan

Que 5. The novel first took firm root in

- (a) England and France
(b) England and America
(c) America and France
(d) England

Ans. (a) England and France

Que 6. The third level of Government of Belgium was called

- (a) Communal government
(b) Regional government
(c) Local government
(d) Community government

Ans. (d) Community government

Que 7. Among the various goals a person seeks, is the most important goal.

- (a) equality (b) freedom
(c) money (d) respect

Ans. (c) money

Que 8. Power sharing among different organs of the government is also called division of power.

- (a) lateral (b) vertical
(c) horizontal (d) perpendicular

Ans. (c) horizontal

Que 9. The oceanic resources beyond km of the exclusive economic zone belong to the open ocean.

- (a) 200 (b) 250 (c) 300 (d) 500

Ans. (a) 200

Que 10. Which species are called extinct species? Give some examples.

Ans. An extinct species is a species of organisms which no longer exists on the planet or has ceased to exist. It is a species that has completely disappeared from the planet *i.e.*, a single living specimen of which, neither male or female, exists on earth. Examples are Asiatic cheetah, pink head duck, etc.

Que 11. What were the causes of the ethnic conflict in Belgium?

Ans. *The causes of ethnic conflict in Belgium were*

- (i) The minority French-Speaking Community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch Community.
- (ii) The Dutch Community got the benefit of economic development and education much later. This led to tension between the Dutch-Speaking and French Communities during the 1950s and 1960s.

Que 12. What do you understand by the policy of accommodation?

Ans. The Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities and therefore amended their Constitution four times, so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together peacefully within the same country. This arrangement was known as the **policy of accommodation** in which the desires and interests of the different communities were adjusted and accommodated.

Que 13. Why in ancient times travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances?

Ans. From ancient times travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfillment, or to escape persecution. They carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions and even germs and diseases.

OR

What do you understand by 'Proto-industrialisation'?

Ans. Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialisation as proto-industrialisation.

Que 14. London was a powerful magnet for migrants. Explain.

Ans. The city of London was a powerful magnet for migrant populations, even though it did not have large factories but it had many occupations to offer to the unemployed.

According to historian, Gareth Stedman Jones, London was a city of clerks and shopkeepers, of small masters and skilled artisans 'of a number of semiskilled and sweated outworkers' of soldiers and servants, of casual labourers, street sellers and beggars.

Apart from the London dockyard, there were five major types of industries, which employed a large number of people. These industries included clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, printing and stationery and, precision products such as surgical instruments, watches and objects of costly material.

Que 15. What were the corn laws?

Ans. Population growth from the late 18th Century increased the demand for food grains in Britain. As urban centres and industry grew the demand for agricultural products went up pushing up food prices. Under pressure from landed groups, the government also restricted the import of corn. The laws allowing the government to restrict the import of corn were commonly known as **Corn Laws**. Unhappy with high food prices, industrialists and urban dwellers forced the abolition of the Corn Laws.

Que 16. What were the factors that led to the expansion of print in China?

Ans. The imperial state in China was for a very long time, the major producer of printed material. *The factors that led to the expansion of print in china were.*

- (i) China possessed a huge bureaucratic system, which recruited its personnel through Civil Service Examinations. Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state. The number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.
- (ii) Merchants used print in their everyday life as they collected trade information.
- (iii) Reading became a leisure activity, which also encouraged expansion of print.

OR

What were the reasons for the popularity of the novels?

Ans. *The reasons for the popularity of novels were*

- (i) Technological improvements in printing brought down the price of books leading to expanded sales.
- (ii) The novel was one of the first mass produced items to be sold.
- (iii) While reading novels, the reader was transported to another person's world and began looking at life as it was experienced by the characters of the novel.
- (iv) Novels allowed individuals the pleasure of reading in private, as well as the joy of public reading or discussing stories with friends or relatives.
- (v) In rural areas, people could collect to hear one of them reading a novel aloud, often becoming involved in the lives of the characters.
- (vi) Serialisation of novels allowed readers to relish the suspense, discuss the characters of a novel and live for weeks with their stories.

Que 17. Describe the Movement of Print from China to Europe.

Ans. Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy in 1295, after many years of exploration in China. Marco Polo brought the knowledge of print back with him.

After that the Italians began producing books with wood blocks and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe.

Que 18. Besides seeking more income, people seek non-material things. Explain.

Ans. Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others. All these things are called **non-material things**. All these are important goals and our quality of life depends on these things therefore people seek these non material things also.

Que 19. Give the chief features of the secondary sector.

Ans. *The chief feature of the secondary section are*

- (i) The **Secondary Sector** cover activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.
- (ii) The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential.
For example from cotton fibre we spin yarn and weave cloth or by using sugarcane as raw material we make sugar.
- (iii) Since, this sector became associated with different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as **industrial sector**.

Que 20. What is a resource?

Ans. Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as a resource. A resource is a source or supply from which benefit is produced. Typically resources are materials, money, services, staff or other assets that are transformed to produce benefit and in the process may be consumed or made available.

Que 21. Large scale development projects have led to the loss of forests. Explain.

Ans. Large scale development projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests.

Since, 1951 over 5000 sq km of forests was cleared for river valley projects. Clearing of forests is still continuing with projects like Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh which could inundate 40000 hectares of forest.

Mining is another important factor behind deforestation. The Buxa Tiger Reserve in Paschim Bangal (West Bengal) is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining.

Que 22. What is federalism?

Ans. Federalism is a system of government, in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Usually, a federation has two levels of government.

- (i) One is the government for the entire country that is responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
- (ii) The others are governments at the level of the provinces or states that look after much of the day to day administration of their state.

Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.

Que 23. What are the origins of social differences?

Ans. *The origins of social differences are as are*

(a) **Based on Accident of Birth**

- (i) Social differences are mostly based on accident of birth. Normally, we don't choose to belong to our community. We belong to it simply because we are born into it.
- (ii) People around us are male or female, they are tall or short, have different complexions or have different physical abilities or disabilities these differences are based on **accident of birth**.

(b) **Based on Choice**

Some of the differences are based on our choices.

For example some people are atheists. They don't believe in God or any religion. Some people choose to follow a religion other than the one, in which they were born. Most of us choose what to study and which occupation to follow.

All these lead to formation of social groups that are based on our choices.

Que 24. How is the female gender discriminated against?

Ans. *Female gender is discriminated against in the following ways*

- (i) **Low Literacy** Parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.

- (ii) **Unequal Wages** On an average, an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid or paid less and therefore often not valued.

- (iii) **Female Foeticide** In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex selective abortion has led to a decline in the child sex ratio.

- (iv) **Domestic Violence** They face various kinds of harassment exploitation and violence. They are not even safe within their homes, from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.

Que 25. Some areas have ample or sufficient water but they suffer from water scarcity. Explain.

Ans. Some areas have sufficient water available to meet the needs of the people but the area still suffers from water scarcity this scarcity may be due to bad quality of water.

Even if there is ample water to meet the needs of the people much of it may be polluted by domestic use and industrial wastes, chemicals pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture, thus making it hazardous for human use. This polluted water is useless and creates a situation of water scarcity.

Que 26. Give the chief features of primitive subsistence farming.

Ans. Primitive subsistence farming is still practised in few pockets of India.

Chief features of this are

- (i) Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like **hoe, dao** and digging sticks.
- (ii) Generally the family or the community provides the labour.
- (iii) This type of farming depends on monsoon and natural fertility of the soil and suitability of environmental conditions to the crops.
- (iv) Modern irrigation facilities insecticides and pesticides are not used.
- (v) Production is low and generally consumed by the farmer and his family.

Que 27. What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

Ans. The value of the final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. Thus, GDP is the sum value of the final goods and services of the three sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary) produced within a country during a particular year.

Que 28. How is GDP measured and by whom?

Ans. In India the task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a Central Government Ministry.

This ministry with the help of various government departments of all the Indian States and Union Territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

Gross domestic product, GDP, is defined as the total value of all goods and services produced within that territory during a given year. GDP is designed to measure the market value of production that flows through the economy.

Includes only goods and services purchased by their final users, so GDP measures final production. Counts only the goods and services produced within the country's borders during the year, whether by citizens or foreigners.

Excludes financial transactions and transfer payments since they do not represent current production. Measures both output and income, which are equal.

Que 29. Describe briefly the housing situation in London.

Ans. After the Industrial Revolution in England a large number of people began reaching London in search of jobs. Factory or workshop owners did not house the migrant workers. Individual landowners put up cheap and usually unsafe, tenements for the new people coming to London. The number of people seeking housing was far greater than the number of houses available, so they started living in slums in unsanitary conditions.

Que 30. (a) Two features A and B are marked on the political map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

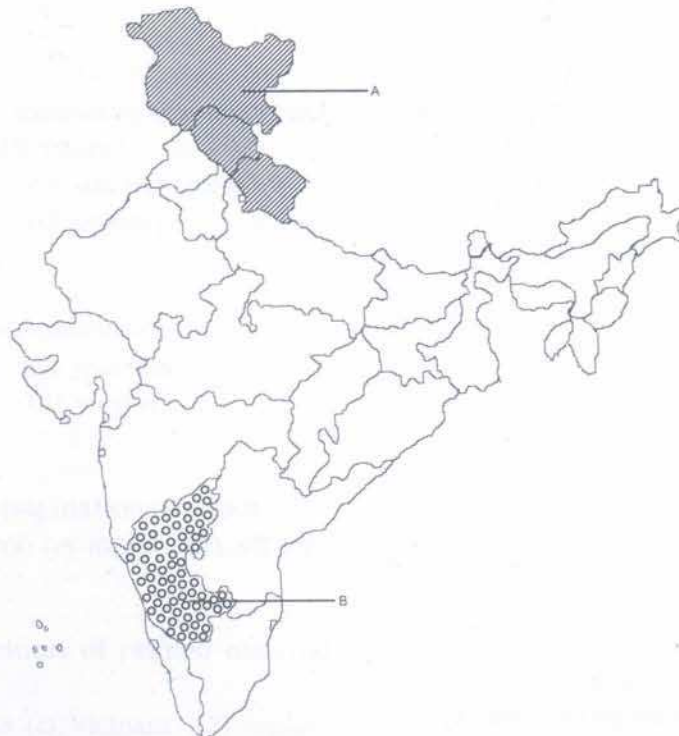
(1) Soil Type

(2) Major coffee producing state

(b) On the same map locate and label the following items

A. Largest Bajra producing state

B. Hirakud Dam



Ans.

