

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. Which of the following was imported to Asia from Europe?

- (a) Gold and silver
- (b) Silk and species
- (c) Wood and wool
- (d) Opium

Ans. (a) Gold and silver

Que 2. New merchants could not set up business in towns because

- (a) a lot of money was needed
- (b) guilds controlled entry of new people
- (c) there was shortage of skilled workers
- (d) they lacked experience

Ans. (b) guilds controlled entry of new people

Que 3. Large factories in London accounted for of all jobs.

- (a) half
- (b) 1/3rd
- (c) 1/4th
- (d) 2/3rd

Ans. (b) 1/3rd

Que 4. Edo was later known as

- (a) Shanghai
- (b) Beijing
- (c) Tokyo
- (d) Hong Kong

Ans. (c) Tokyo

Que 5. Germinal was written by

- (a) Emile Zola
- (b) Jane Austin
- (c) Thomas Hardy
- (d) Walter Scott

Ans. (a) Emile Zola

Que 6. Social differences are mostly based on

- (a) accident of caste
- (b) accident of community
- (c) accident of choice
- (d) accident of birth

Ans. (d) accident of birth

Que 7. To find out the level of nourishment we measure

- (a) HDI
- (b) Per Capita Income
- (c) Average Income
- (d) BMI

Ans. (d) BMI

Que 8. Carlos and Smith were protesting against

- (a) Economic discrimination
- (b) Religious discrimination
- (c) Gender discrimination
- (d) Racial discrimination

Ans. (d) Racial discrimination

Que 9. Primitive tools are used in.... farming

- (a) intensive
- (b) commercial
- (c) plantation
- (d) subsistence

Ans. (d) subsistence

Que 10. What do you mean by staple crops?
Which staple crop is found in majority in India?

Ans. A staple food, sometimes referred as staple, is a food that is eaten routinely and in such quantities that it constitutes a dominant portion of a standard diet in a given population, supplying a large fraction of the needs for energy-rich materials and generally a significant proportion of the intake of other nutrients as well.

The staple crop rice is found in majority in India.

Que 11. What were the majoritarian measures taken in Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala supremacy?

Ans. The series of majoritarian measures adopted by the democratically elected government were

- (i) In 1956, an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the official language thus disregarding Tamil.
- (ii) The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- (iii) A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

Que 12. What were elements of the power sharing arrangement or the policy of accommodation in Belgium?

Ans. The elements of the Belgian model of power sharing are

- (i) The Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government. Some special laws require the support of majority of the members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
- (ii) Many powers of the Central Government have been given to State Governments of the two regions of the country. The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- (iii) Brussels has a separate government, in which both the communities have equal representation. The French speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-Speaking Community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
- (iv) Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government called **community government**, elected by people belonging to one language community.

Que 13. What were the canal colonies?

Ans. The British Indian Government built a network of irrigation canals to transform semi-desert wastes into fertile agricultural lands that could grow wheat and cotton for export. The canal colonies as the areas irrigated by the new canals were called, were settled by peasants from other parts of Punjab.

Que 14. Why was hand labour preferred over machine or steam power?

Ans. Hand labour was preferred over machine or steam power because of the following reasons

- (i) In Victorian Britain, there was no shortage of human labour. Poor peasants and vagrants moved in the cities in search of jobs.
- (ii) Industrialists did not want to introduce machines that required large capital investment, they preferred human labour, which was cheaper and easily available.
- (iii) In many industries, there was a seasonal demand for extra labour. e.g., book binders and printers catering to Christmas demand needed

extra hands before December. In winter, the ships were repaired and spruced. In such industries, where production fluctuated with season industrialists usually preferred hand labour, employing workers for the season.

- (iv) The upper class people preferred things produced by hand instead of machines because hand made products symbolised refinement and class because they were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed.

Que 15. Describe process of resource planning in India.

Ans. Resource planning is a complex process, it involves the following steps

- (i) **Identification and inventory** of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of resources.
- (ii) **Evolving a planning structure** endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
- (iii) **Matching the resource development plans** with the overall national development plans.

Que 16. What are the causes of declining biodiversity in India?

Ans. Causes of declining biodiversity in India are

- (i) Habitat destruction, hunting, poaching, over-exploitation, environmental pollution, poisoning and forest-fires are factors, which have led to the decline in India's biodiversity.
- (ii) Another important cause is environmental destruction caused by unequal access, inequitable consumption of resources and differential sharing of responsibility for environmental well being.

Que 17. For comparing the developmental level of two countries, the total income method is not a good one. Explain.

Ans. For comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure, because countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.

Hence, we compare the average income, which is the total income of the country divided by the total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

Que 18. Briefly mention the chief characteristics of primary sector.

Ans. When, we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the **primary sector**. It is called the primary sector because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make.

Since, most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry, this sector is also called the agriculture and related sector.

In case of an activity like dairy, we are dependent on the biological process of animals, the product milk is a natural product. Mineral ores are also natural products, therefore all these are examples of the primary sector, in which goods are produced using natural resources.

Que 19. Describe the crime situation in London. What steps were taken to check crime and criminals?

Ans. As London grew 20,000 grew crime flourished. We are told that 20,000 criminals were living in London in the 1870s. Crime became an object of widespread concern. The police were worried about law and order and philanthropists were anxious about public morality and industrialists wanted a hard working and orderly force. The population of criminals was counted and their activities were watched and their ways of life were investigated.

Henry Mayhew wrote several volumes on the London labour and compiled a long list of those, who made a living from crime. Many of whom he listed as 'criminals' were in fact poor people, who lived by stealing lead from roofs, food from shops, lumps of coal and clothes drying on hedges.

There were others, who were 'more skilled' at their trade, expert at their jobs. They were cheats and tricksters, pick pockets and petty thieves crowding the streets of London.

To check the crime and discipline the population, the authorities imposed high penalties for crime and offered work to those, who were considered the 'deserving poor'.

Que 20. Who was the Gomastha and what were his functions?

OR

What affect did rinderpest have on Africa?

Ans. The Gomastha was a paid servant appointed by the British to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth. He was appointed by the British in order to have a more direct control over the weaver and eliminate existing traders and brokers connected with the cloth trade.

After entering Africa in the East, rinderpest moved West like forest fire reaching Africas Atlantic Coast in 1892 and along the way rinderpest killed 90% of the cattle. The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihoods.

Planters, mine owners and colonial governments successfully monopolised whatever scarce cattle resources that remained to strengthen their power and force Africans into the labour market. Control over the scarce resources of cattle enabled European colonisers to conquer and subdue Africa.

Que 21. What is the basic idea behind decentralisation?

Ans. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues, which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems of their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend the money and how to manage things more efficiently.

Besides at the local level, it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Local governments are the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self government.

Que 22. What is a homogeneous society?

Ans Architect and planner Ebenezer Howard developed the principle of the garden city, a pleasant place full of plants and trees, where people could both live and work. He believed this would also produce better quality citizens. Following Howard's idea Raymond Unwin and Barry Parker designed the garden city of New Earswick. It had common garden spaces, beautiful views and great attention to detail. In the end, only well off workers could afford these houses.

Que 23. Why do we need to conserve and manage our water resources?

Ans. The need of the hour is to conserve and manage our water resources because of the following reasons

- (i) Water is the very essence of life and is becoming very scarce.
- (ii) To safeguard ourselves from health hazards.
- (iii) To ensure food security with proper irrigation.
- (iv) To ensure continuation of our livelihoods and productive activities, also to prevent degradation of our natural ecosystem.
- (v) Over exploitation and mismanagement of water resources will impoverish this resource and cause ecological crisis that may have profound impact on our lives.

Que 24. Give a brief description of the rice cultivation in India.

Ans. Rice is the staple crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. It is a Kharif crop, which requires high temperature (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.

The development of a dense network of canal irrigation and tubewells have made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan. Rice is mainly grown in the plains of North and North-Eastern India. Coastal areas and the deltaic region.

Que 25. Which services are called the basic or essential services and who provides them?

Ans. First in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police, courts, municipal corporations, transport, banks, etc are required. These are called basic services, the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.

Que 26. Even if many people move out of the agriculture sector, it will not lead to decline in agricultural production. Explain.

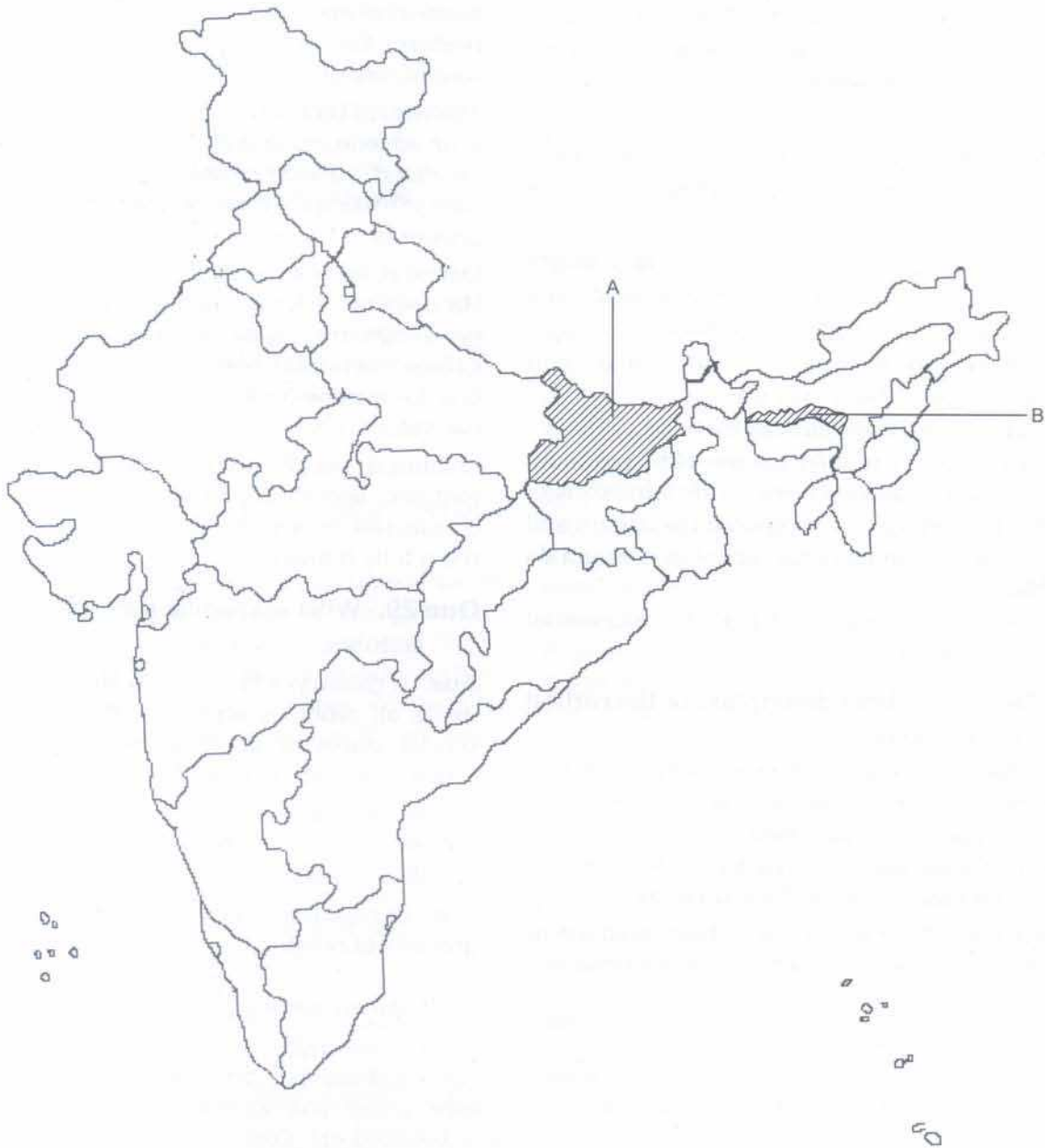
Ans. Even, if many people move out of the agriculture sector, it will not lead to decline in the agricultural production because a large number of people are under employed or disguisedly unemployed. They appear to be employed but are actually unemployed.

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

1. A major jute producing state
2. Soil type

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

- A. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- B. Bandipur National Park



Ans.

