

Stage II

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 (SA I)

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. The introduction of the potatoes in Europe led to

- (a) disease
- (b) death
- (c) better diet
- (d) None of the above

Que 2. The Spinning Jenny was attacked by

- (a) women
- (b) farmers
- (c) peasants
- (d) mill owners

Que 3. The Mayor of Casterbridge was written by

- (a) Charles Dickens
- (b) Oliver Twist
- (c) Charles Booth
- (d) Thomas Hardy

Que 4. Palar Pani is got from

- (a) underground water
- (b) spring water
- (c) filtered water
- (d) rain water

Que 5. The slash and burn agriculture is known as Jhumming in

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Odisha (Orissa)
- (d) North-Eastern India

Que 6. Most differences are by accident of birth, but some are due to

- (a) caste
- (b) occupation
- (c) religion
- (d) choice

Que 7. Catholics and Protestants are equally likely to be rich and poor in

- (a) Netherlands
- (b) Belgium
- (c) Northern Ireland
- (d) Yugoslavia

Que 8. Secondary sector is also known as the

- (a) industrial sector
- (b) service sector
- (c) tertiary sector
- (d) primary sector

Que 9. In India the largest employer is the

- (a) primary sector
- (b) secondary sector
- (c) tertiary sector
- (d) industrial sector

Que 10. What do you understand by per capita income? In the year 2012, what was India's per capita income per annum?

Que 11. What were the demands of the Tamils in Sri Lanka?

Que 12. What do you understand by unitary form of government?

Que 13. How was the US affected by the Great Depression?

Que 14. What were the causes of the miserable condition of the workers in the 18th and 19th Century Britain?

Que 15. Why is there a need for the conservation of resources?

Que 16. Why do we need to conserve the forests and wildlife?

Que 17. On what criteria, the World Bank has classified the developmental level of countries of the world?

Que 18. What precaution should be taken while calculating the value of the goods produced and why?

Que 19. Why did the better off city dwellers support the demand for housing for the poor in London?

Que 20. How did the new technology influence the meat trade in the 19th Century?

OR

What do you understand by the term 'The Age of Indian Textiles.

Que 21. What was the Civil Rights Movement in the USA?

Que 22. Why was print culture feared by some people?

Que 23. Why are multi-purpose river valley projects known as temples of modern India?

Que 24. What is the importance of the agriculture in the Indian economy?

Que 25. The Earth has enough to meet the needs of all, but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person. Explain.

Que 26. What historical change has occurred in the importance of the 3 sectors in developed countries?

Que 27. Explain how print culture assisted in the growth of nationalism in India?

Que 28. How did print influence the issue of caste discrimination?

OR

How were women depicted in the novels written by women?

Que 29. What do you understand by the system of checks and balances?

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

1. Soil Type
2. Major Rice producing state

(b) Locate and label on the same map the following

- A. Bandhavgarh National Park Madhya Pradesh
- B. Tungabhadra Dam



Answers

1. (c) better diet
2. (a) women
3. (d) Thomas Hardy
4. (d) rain water
5. (d) North-Eastern India
6. (d) choice
7. (a) Netherlands
8. (a) industrial sector
9. (a) primary sector
10. (a) Per capita income is often used as mean earnings, a measure of the riches of the community of a nation, especially in evaluation to other countries. Per capita income is often used to assess a country's benchmark of living. It is generally conveyed in periods of a routinely utilised international currency such as the Euro or US \$, and is helpful because it is widely renowned, effortlessly calculated from readily-available GDP and community approximates, and produces a helpful static for evaluation of wealth between sovereign testators, this assists the country to understand their development status.

Per capita income of India in 2012 was estimated to have gone up 11% to ₹ 5729 per month.

11. *The demands of Tamils in Sri Lanka were*
 - (i) Recognition of Tamil as an official language.
 - (ii) More autonomy to provinces populated by Tamils.
 - (iii) Equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.
 - (iv) Later, they demanded formation of an independent Tamil Elam (state) in Northern and Eastern part of Sri Lanka.

12. A unitary system of government is that where the National Government has all the powers.

Under the unitary system either there is one level of government, or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government.

The Central Government can pass on orders to the provincial or local government.

13. The US, which was an industrial economy was severely affected, by the depression. With the fall in prices and the prospect of a depression, US banks had also slashed domestic lending and called **back loans**.

Farmers could not sell their harvests, households were ruined and business collapsed.

Faced with falling incomes, many households in the US could not repay what they had borrowed and were forced to give up their homes, cars and other durable items. Unemployment increased greatly.

Ultimately, the US banking system itself collapsed and was unable to receive investments, collect loans and repay depositors, thousands of banks went bankrupt and were forced to close.

14. *The causes of the miserable conditions of the workers in the 18th and 19th century Britain were.*

- (i) Abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of the workers negatively.
- (ii) As news of possible jobs reached the countryside, hundreds walked to the cities.
- (iii) The actual possibility of getting a job was more if one had a relative or a friend in a factory.
- (iv) Many jobs seekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters.
- (v) Seasonality of work in many industries meant longer periods without work. After the season was over the poor were on the streets again.
- (vi) The income of the workers depended on the period of employment, the number of days of work determined the average daily income of the workers.
- (vii) About 10% of the urban population was extremely poor and during peak slump the number of the unemployed went up to anything between 35 and 75% in different *regions*.

15. *There is a need to conserve the resources because of the following reasons*

- (i) Resources vital for any developmental activity and for maintaining the quality of life.
- (ii) Overuse and overexploitation has led to depletion of resources and many socio-economic problems.
- (iii) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crisis, such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.
- (iv) If over-exploitation continues nothing will be left for the future generations.
- (v) To avoid ecological crisis and protect the share of the future generations, there is a need for conservation of resources.

16. *We need to conserve the forests and wildlife because of the following reasons*

- (i) There has been a rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry.
- (ii) Conservation helps to preserve the ecological balance and ecological diversity and our life support systems—water, air and soil.
- (iii) Conservation also helps to preserve the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding.
- (iv) Forests and wildlife also provide economic benefits.
- (v) Forest depletion accelerates soil erosion.

17. In the World Development Report 2006 brought out by the World Bank, the average income (per capita income) has been used to classify countries.

Countries with per capita income of ₹ 453000 per annum and above in 2004 are called rich countries and those with per capita income of ₹ 37000 or less are called low income countries.

India comes in the category of low-income countries because its per capita income in 2004 was just ₹ 28000 per annum.

The rich countries excluding countries of the Middle East and certain small countries are called developed countries.

18. *The precaution that we need to take is*

While calculating the value of the goods produced is, that we should only count the

value of the final goods produced. We should not count or add the value of the intermediate goods, because the value of the final goods already includes the value of the intermediate goods which are used in making the final goods.

19. *The better of city dwellers supported the demand for housing for the poor in London because*

- (i) **First**, the vast mass of one room houses occupied by the poor, where seen as a serious **threat to public health**, they were overcrowded badly ventilated and lacked sanitation.
- (ii) **Second**, there were worries about **fire hazards** created by poor housing.
- (iii) **Third**, there was a widespread **fear of social disorder** especially after the Russian Revolution of 1917. Workers' mass housing schemes were planned to prevent the London poor from turning rebellious.

20. Till the 1870s, animals were shipped live from America to Europe and then slaughtered when they arrived there. But live animals took up a lot of space and many died during the voyage or fell ill and became unfit to eat.

Meat was beyond the reach of the poor in Europe. With the development of new technology namely refrigerated ships, it became possible to transport perishable foods over long distances.

Now, animals were slaughtered for food at the starting point in America, Australia or New Zealand and transported to Europe as frozen meat. This reduced shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe. The poor could now consume more varied diet. Better living conditions promoted peace and support for imperialism.

OR

The Age of Indian Textiles

- (i) Before the age of machine industries silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles.
- (ii) Coarser cottons were produced in many countries, but the finer varieties often came from India.
- (iii) American and Persian merchants took the goods from Punjab to Afghanistan, Eastern Persia and Central Asia.

- (iv) Bales of fine textiles were carried on Camel back through the North-West frontier through mountain passes and deserts.
- (v) A vibrant sea trade operated through the pre colonial ports, Surat, Masulipatam and Hooghly.
- (vi) The period, in which silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles is known as the 'Age of Indian Textiles'.

21. The Civil Rights Movement in the USA (1954–1968) refers to a set of events and reform movements aimed at abolishing legal racial discrimination against African-Americans.

Led by Martin Luther King Jr, this movement practiced non-violent methods of civil disobedience against racially discriminatory laws and practices.

African-American, Afro-American or Black are the terms used to refer mainly to the descendants of Africans, who were brought into America as slaves between the 17th Century and early 19th Century.

22. Fear of Print

- (i) Not everyone welcomed the printed books and those who did also had fears about it. Many were apprehensive of the effects that easier access to the printed word and wider circulation of books would have on the people's minds.
- (ii) It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then **rebellious and irreligious thoughts** might spread.
- (iii) If that happened the valuable literature would be destroyed.
- (iv) Expressed by religious authorities and monarchs as well as many writers and artists this anxiety was the basis of widespread criticism of the new printed literature that had begun to circulate.

23. Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed the dams as the temples of modern India the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with the rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

Multipurpose projects launched after independence with their integrated water resource management approach were thought of as vehicles that would lead the nation to development and progress.

24. *India is an agriculturally important country because*

- (i) Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy.
- (ii) Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- (iii) Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume.
- (iv) It also produces raw materials for various agro based industries.
- (v) Some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices etc are also exported and help to earn foreign exchange.

25. The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of one person means that the Earth has enough resources to meet and fulfill the needs of all the people if they are used properly and judiciously and not overexploited to fulfill the greed of few people, because there is no end to greed.

Resources, if overexploited by few people will deprive others of their share. The need is to use the resources judiciously because most of them are non-renewable and will get exhausted if used indiscriminately. The resources should be used in a sustainable manner.

26. Initial Stage In the initial stages of development primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity.

This sector provided the maximum employment among the three sectors.

As the farming methods improved the agriculture sector began to produce more food, therefore many people began to take up other activities. The number of craftsman and traders increased but the goods produced were mainly from natural products.

Second Stage Over a long period of time (more than hundred years) and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced factories came up and started expanding.

Those, who had earlier worked in farms now began to work in factories in large numbers.

Secondary sector gradually became the most important sector in total production and employment.

Third Stage In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries.

The service sector has become the most important terms of total production.

Most of the working people are also employed in the service sector.

This is the general pattern observed in most developed countries.

Thus, we see that initially the Primary sector was the most important, then secondary sector became the most important and gradually the Tertiary sector became the most important in terms of production and employment

27. The nationalist newspapers that grew in numbers in all parts of India reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. Attempts to throttle nationalist criticism provoked militant protests.

When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them in his *Kesari*. This led to his imprisonment in 1908 provoking in turn widespread protests all over India.

28. *Prints influence on caste discrimination was as follows*

- (i) From the late 19th Century, caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays.
- (ii) Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of 'low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his '*Gulamgiri*' (1871).
- (iii) In the 20th Century, BR Ambedkar in Maharashtra and EV Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras, better known as Periyar, wrote

powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India.

- (iv) Local protest movements and sects also created a lot of popular journals and tracts criticising ancient scriptures and envisioning a new and just future.

OR

The most exciting element of the novel was the involvement of women. The 18th Century saw that women got more leisure time to read as well as write novels. Many novels were about domestic life, a theme on which women were allowed to speak with authority.

The novels of Jane Austen gave us a glimpse of the world of women in genteel rural society in early 18th Century Britain. Women novelists also wrote about women, who broke established norms of society before adjusting to them.

In Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*, published in 1847, a young Jane is shown as independent and assertive. While girls of her time were expected to be quite and well behaved Jane at the age of ten protests against the hypocrisy of her elders with startling bluntness. The new type of woman depicted in novel was, person with will, strength of personality, determination and power to think.

29. Power is shared among the different organs of the government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary, it is also called **horizontal division of power**, because it allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited powers, each organ checks the other.

For example although the judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of the executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a **system of checks and balances**.

30.

