

## Class IX S.St. Model Test Paper-2 (Solved) S.A. II

TIME : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

Instructions

Q. No. 1 to 10 are MCQs ( 1mark for each question)

Q. No. 11 to 23 are short answer questions write in 60-80 words ( 3 marks for each question)

Q. No. 24 to 30 are long are questions write in 100-125 words ( 5 marks for each question)

Q. No. 31-1 and 31-2 are map questions. Please attach the map inside the answer book

Q.1 Till the eighteenth century the shape of the cricket bat was in the shape of hockey stick. Choose the correct reason :

- a) The ground was uneven.
- b) The ball was bowled underarm along the ground.
- c) There was no limit on the shape and the size of the bat.
- d) It was easy to play in open ground.

Q.2 Which combination was suggested by the Rabindra Nath Tagore for India's national dress?

- (a) Elements of Hindu and Muslim Dress.
- (b) Elements of Hindu and Parsi Dress.
- (c) Elements of Muslim and European Dress.
- (d) Elements of European and Hindu Dress.

Q.3 Why is cricket match different from other sports? Choose the correct answer.

- (a)The match can go on for five days and still end in a draw.
- (b)The playing time is an hour and half.
- (c)The dimension of the playing area is specified.
- (d)The game gets completed in nine innings.

Q.4 The red cap introduced by Jacobin Club symbolized :

- (a)Liberty                      (b)Equality                      (C)Broken Chain                      (d)Fraternity

Q.5 Which one of the following types of forests is found in the Ganga-Bramputra Delta?

- (a)Thorny forest                      b)Montane forest                      (c) Mangrove forest                      d)Tropical Rain forest

Q.6 Which one of the following provides an ideal habitat for the animal 'Yak'?

- a) Sunderbans                      b)Swampy and marshy lands of Assam
- b) Rann of Kutch                      d)Freezing high altitudes of Ladakh

Q.7 Which of the following statements is against the democratic process of elections?

- a) Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections.
- b) Elections must be held regularly immediately after the term is over.
- c) The right to vote should be given to the selected people only.
- d) Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner.

Q. 8 Which one of the following is a violation of the right to life or personal liberty?

- a) The arrested person was informed about the reason of his arrest.

- b) He was produced before the court within 24 hours of his arrest.
- c) He was not allowed to consult his lawyer.
- d) He was shown the warrant before arrest.

Q.9 Which one of the following rights is available to the citizens of India and not to the citizens of Saudi Arabia?

- a) The country is ruled by a hereditary king.
- b) Citizens cannot form political parties.
- c) Women are subjected to many public restrictions.
- d) Citizens enjoy the freedom of religion.

Q.10 Which one of the following is not considered as a social indicator of poverty?

- a) Illiteracy level.
- b) Lack of access of health care.
- c) Inadequate safe drinking water.
- d) Ample job opportunities.

Ans. b)

Answer (MCQ): 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. b)

Q.11 What is shifting cultivation? Why did the European foresters discourage the practice of shifting cultivation?

(i) In shifting cultivation, parts of the forest are cut and burnt in rotation. Seeds are sown in the ashes. Such plots are cultivated for a couple of years and then left fallow to regain fertility.

ii. Europeans discouraged practice of shifting cultivation:

- a. Considered the practice harmful for the forests.
- b. Lands used for shifting cultivation could not be used to grow trees for railway timber.
- c. Danger of the flames spreading and burning valuable timber.
- d. Difficulty in the calculation of taxes.

OR

How did the Pastoralists cope with the changes in the modern world?

Ans. Pastoralists coped with the changes by the following ways.

- 1. Reduced the number of cattle.
- 2. Moved to new pasture lands.
- 3. Became agriculturalist.
- 4. Became traders.

OR

Explain the impact of introduction of machines in agriculture on poor farmers.

Ans. Impact of introduction of machine in agriculture on poor farmers-

- 1. It brought misery to poor farmers.
- 2. They came under debt.
- 3. They had to leave their farms.

Q.12 What was the main objective of Sumptuary laws? Mention any two restrictions imposed under these laws.

Ans. Objective of Sumptuary laws was to control the behaviour of those considered social inferiors. Restrictions.

- 1. Preventing them from wearing certain clothes.
- 2. Consuming certain foods & beverages.
- 3. Hunting game in certain areas.

Q.13 How is the climate of India governed by the atmospheric conditions? Explain with three suitable examples.

- i. Pressure and surface winds.    ii. Upper air circulation.

Ans: Western cyclonic disturbances and tropical cyclones.

- Development of low and high pressure during different seasons and the consequent development and pattern of wind movements.
- Development and the position of Jet stream during different seasons.
- Inflow of western disturbances during winters and the development of tropical cyclones over the seas. Explanation of each point.

Q.14 Describe any three features of advancing monsoon season.

- June to September is the period of advancing monsoon.
- Development of monsoon low pressure trough.
- Formation of south west monsoon winds.
- Distribution of rainfall across the country.
- Breaks in monsoon.
- Known for uncertainties.

Q.15 In which region are the tropical thorny forests and shrubs found in India? Mention any four characteristics of such type of vegetation.

Ans. Thorn forests and scrubs are found in the north western part of India including semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

- Found in regions with less than 70cm of rainfall
- Trees are scattered and have long roots penetrating deep into soil to get moisture.
- Stems are succulent to conserve water.
- Leaves are thick and small to minimise evaporation.

Q.16 Explain three main processes of change of population in India.

Ans. (i) Birth Rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component growth of population. In India birth rates have always been higher than death rates.

(ii) Death Rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. Rapid decline in death rate is the main cause of rapid growth in population rapidly. Since 1981 birth rate has also started declining resulting in a gradual decline in the rate of population growth.

(iii) Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal or international. Internal migration does not change the size of the population within the nation. Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population.

Q.17 How does the Election Commission of India regulate campaigns of political parties and candidates to ensure fair and equal chances to compete?

Ans. According to our election commission laws no party or candidate can:

- Bribe or threaten voters
- Appeal to voters in the name of caste or religion
- Use government resources for election campaign ;
- Spend not more than 25 lakhs in a constituency for Lok Sabha election or 10 lakhs in a constituency in an assembly election.

Q.18 What are 'Reserved Constituencies'? Why was the system of reserved constituencies introduced in India?

Ans. Reserved Constituencies:

1. Some constituencies are reserved for people who belong to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). In these constituencies, only someone who belongs to these categories can contest election.
2. Arguments for introduction of Reserved Constituencies
3. The Constitution makers were worried that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.
4. They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others.
5. If the reservation is not done, our Parliament and Assemblies would be deprived of the voice of a significant section of our population.

Q.19 Explain any three powers of the Prime Minister of India as Head of the State.

Ans. Powers of the Prime Minister as Head of the State. The Prime minister:

- (1) Chairs cabinet meetings.
- (2) Coordinates the work of different departments.
- (3) Exercises general supervision of different ministries.
- (4) Distributes and redistributes work to the ministers.
- (5) Has the power to dismiss ministers.
- (6) His/her decisions are final in case of disagreement between the departments.

Q.20 Explain with examples how the poverty line is estimated in India?

Ans: The poverty line is estimated in India.

The common method used to estimate poverty line in India is based on income or consumption method.

Income Method - For the year 2000, the poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs 328 per month for the rural areas and Rs. 454 for the urban areas.

Consumption Method - The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas.

Q.21 Explain any three causes for the widespread poverty in India.

Ans: Causes for the widespread poverty in India:

1. Low level of economic development under colonial rule.
2. Less job opportunities
3. Low growth rate of income.
4. High growth rate of population.
5. Low per capital income

Q.22 Describe the three dimensions of food security.

Ans: Food security has following dimensions:-

1. Availability of food means food production within the country, food imports and the previous year's stock stored in government granaries.
2. Accessibility means food is within reach of every person
3. Affordability implies that an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs.

Any other relevant point

Q.23 Explain any five ideas of Dietrich Brandis for management of forests in India during British period.

Ans. Five Ideas of Dietrich Brandis for Management of forest in India Training people in the science of conservation

Framing rules about the use of forest resources

Restriction on felling of trees

Restriction on grazing production

Preservation of forest for timber

OR

Why are Maasais of Africa continuously losing their grazing grounds? Explain any five reasons. The main reasons for the continuous loss of grazing lands of Maasais:

Ans:

1. European imperial powers scrambled for territorial possessions in Africa, slicing up the region into different colonies.
2. Maasai land was divided into British Kenya and German Tanganyika.
3. The best grazing lands were gradually taken over by white settlements and Maasais were pushed into a small area.
4. The Maasais lost about 60 percent of their pre-colonial lands.
5. They were confined to an arid zone with uncertain rainfall and poor pastures.
6. Large areas of grazing land were turned into game reserves.

OR

How did the Enclosure Movement benefit Britain. Explain any five benefits.

Ans:

1. Grain production grew as quickly as population.
2. Landlords sliced up pasture lands, carved up open fields, cut up forest commons, took over marshes, and turned larger areas into agricultural fields.
3. Enclosures were seen as necessity to make long term investments on land.
4. Planned crop rotation to improve their soil
5. It also allowed the rich landowners to expand the land under their control and produce more for the markets.

Q.24 Explain any five reasons for increase in deforestation under colonial rule.

Ans: Five reasons for increase in deforestation under the colonial rule:

1. Increase in demand for food.
2. Forests were considered unproductive by the colonial rulers.
3. Increase in need for raw materials for industrial production.
4. Spread of railways
5. Development of plantation

OR

What was the impact of the colonial policies on the life of the pastoralists. Explain any five.

Ans: Impact of the colonial policies on the life of Pastoralists-

1. Loss of grazing land.
2. Loss of cattle.
3. Decline in the quality pastures.
4. Shortage of forage for animals.

5. Death of cattle

OR

Why were the peasants not willing to grow opium in their fields?

Ans: The Peasants were not willing to grow opium in their fields.

1. The crop had to be grown on their best lands.
2. Many cultivators owned no land.
3. The rents charged on good lands near village were very high.
4. Growing of opium was a difficult process.
5. The price given by government was low.

Q.25 The Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing field of Eton". Justify the statement with any five suitable arguments.

Ans: Britain's military success was based on the values taught to school boys in its public schools.

1. Eton was the most famous of these schools.
2. The English boarding school was the institution that trained English boys for careers in the military, the civil service & the church.
3. Men like Thomas Arnold, head master of the famous Rugby School and founder of the modern public school system, saw team support like cricket and rugby not just as outdoor play, but as an organised way of teaching English boys the discipline.
4. It taught the English boys, the importance of codes of honour and the leadership qualities that helped them build and run the British Empire.

OR

"The introduction of western style clothing in the 19th century in India met with severe reactions in different ways". Support the statement with suitable arguments.

Ans: Many Indians reacted differently by the introduction of western style clothing.

1. The wealthy Parsis of western India were among the first to adapt western style of clothing. Baggy trousers and the Phenta (or hat) were added to long colourless coats with boots and a walking stick to look like a gentleman.
2. To some, western clothes were a sign of modernity and progress.
3. There were others who were convinced that western culture would lead to a loss of traditional cultural identity.
4. The use of western style clothes was taken as a sign of the world turning upside down.
5. Some men resolved this dilemma by wearing western clothes without giving up their Indian ones.

Q.26 Describe any five provisions made in the National Population Policy of 2000.

Ans: Provisions made in the National Population Policy 2000

1. Imparting compulsory school education upto 14 years of age.
2. Reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live birth.
3. Achieving universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.
4. Raising marriage age for girls.
5. Making family welfare a people centred programme.

Q.27 Name the two houses of Parliament in India. Which of the two houses is more powerful? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments.

Ans: Two Houses of Parliament in India:

Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha is more powerful.

1. If both the houses disagree on an ordinary bill, the will of Lok Sabha will prevail in the joint session due to its larger number.
2. Lok Sabha enjoys more powers in money matter. For example a money bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha.
3. Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers.
4. Only Lok Sabha can pass the no confidence motion against the Council of Ministers.

Q.28 "Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy". Give any five arguments to support the statement.

Ans: Rights are necessary for the sustenance of democracy because:

1. Every citizen must have the right to vote and the right to be elected.
2. Every citizen should have the right to express his/her opinion.
3. Citizens have the right to form political parties.
4. Right to protect minorities from the oppression of majority.
5. Right to act as a check on misuse of government power.

Q.29 Explain five important anti-poverty measures undertaken by the Government of India.

Ans: Anti-Poverty Measures taken by the Government of India.

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005 The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts.
2. National Food for Work Programme. (NFWP) 2004 was launched in 150 most backward districts of the country. It is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment.
3. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) 1993. The aim is to create self-employment opportunities for educated youth in rural areas and small towns.
4. Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) 1995 The aim is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas.
5. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) 1999. It aims at bringing the poor families above poverty line by organizing them into self-help groups through bank credit and government subsidy.

Q.30 What is buffer stock? Why is the buffer stock created by the government?

Ans: Buffer stock is the stock of foodgrains and rice procured by the government through Food Corporation of India (FCI).

1. Buffer stock is created by the government :
2. To distribute foodgrains in the deficit areas.
3. To use among the poorer strata of society at a lower price.
4. To resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity.

Q.31 a) Two features A and B are shown in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the line marked on the map.

- A- Type of forest      B- The state having lowest sex-ratio

b) On the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:

1. Thiruvananthapuram

2. Corbett National Park

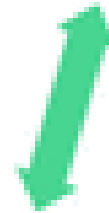


Ans. Q. 31

a) 1. Evergreen forest 2. Haryana

JSUNIL

CBSE



SCIENCE



MATHS