

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I (2014-15) SOCIAL SCIENCE Class –IX SAMPLE QUESTIONS PAPER [JST201401]

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 90 General

Instructions :

The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.

Marks are indicated against each question.

- I. Questions from serial number 1 to 8 carry one mark each.
- II. Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- III. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- IV. Question number 29 and 30 are map questions of 3 marks each from History and Geography respectively. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.

1. What was the main object of National Assembly in France while drafting the constitution in 1791 ?
2. Which drainage pattern is formed by River Ganga ?
3. Which is the western most longitude of India?
4. Name the part of Himalaya lying between Kali and Tista rivers
5. Pinochet rule in Chile ended after he decided to hold a referendum. In which year was referendum held ?
6. When did Mexico get independence ?
7. How much time did it take the Constituent Assembly to complete the Indian Constitution ?
8. What was the expenditure percentage of GDP in 1951-52 on education ?
9. Describe the events of 14th July 1789.
- 10(a) Who were radicals ? Describe briefly .

OR,

10(b) Explain the new education policy introduced by Hitler in Germany.

11(a) Explain any three differences between the political ideas of Liberals and Radicals in Russia during the early twentieth century.

OR

11(b) Highlight three main features of the Nazi World view ?

12 India accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world but supports the second largest population of the world. What are its three implications ?

13 Justify the naming of Indian Ocean after India.

14 Mention any six tectonic plates of the earth's crust.

15 Name the three sections into which Northern plain has been divided. Write one feature of each.

16 How did Robert Mugabe's party ZANU PF violate the features of a democratically elected government? Mention any three methods adopted by the party.

17. „The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic open and consensual manner.” Mention any three values that are depicted by the Constituent Assembly.

18. Describe any three demands of the workers of „Lenin Shipyard” during their strike which started in August 1980 in Poland.

19. Describe any three ways by which production can be increased from a fixed plot of land.

20. What does a „virtuous cycle” created by the educated parents mean ? Explain.

21. Explain the immediate causes of the outbreak of the revolt in France in 1789.

22(a) Explain any five socio –economic conditions of Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century ?

OR

22 (b) Hitler's foreign policy aimed at gaining power and prestige for Germany. State the features of his foreign policy.

23. Give an account of the four divisions of Himalayas from west to east along with Purvanchal hills respectively.

24 Even democracy has a fair share of demerits. Point out five such demerits.

25 Highlight the salient features of the Constitution of India.

26 Explain the meaning of „Physical Capital“ ? Explain its two types with the help of suitable examples.

27 Explain any five effects of unemployment in India.

28 “Green Revolution is associated with loss of soil fertility”. In the light of the statement mention five problems caused by modern farming.

29 Three items A, B and C are shown in the given outline map of France. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

(A) Port related to slave trade.

(B) The region not affected by the great fear.

(C) The place where French revolution of 1789 started.

Note : The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No.29

(29.1) Name one port of France which was related to slave trade.

(29.2) Name the North Eastern region of France which was not affected by great fear.

(29.3) Name the place where French revolution of 1789 started.

30 On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols

(X) Standard Meridian of India (Y) Jaintia Hills (Z) River Tapi

Note : The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No.30

(30.1) Which longitude is taken as the standard Meridian of India ?

(30.2) Name the state where Jaintia Hills are located.

(30.3) Name the mountain range from where the Tapi river originates.

Solution	SAMPLE QUESTIONS PAPER [JST201401]
1	To limit the powers of monarch
2	Dendritic
3	97825' E
4	Nepal Himalaya
5	1988
6	In 1930.
7	114 days spread over a period of 3 years.
8	3.98%
9	(a) Protest March by the people in France. (b) Fall of the prison Bastille. (c) In the countryside protests against the feudal lords.
10(a)	-Government based on the majority of country's population. - Supported women suffragette movement. - Opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners. - Not against the existence of private property but disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few. (Any three points)
	OR/
10(b)	New educational policy introduced by Hitler : (i) All schools were cleansed and purified (ii) Teachers who were Jews were dismissed (iii) Children were segregated i. e Germans and Jews could not sit or play together. (iv) Undesirable children – Jews, handicapped were thrown out of schools (v) School textbooks were rewritten and social science was introduced (vi) Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews and worship Hitler. (Any three)
11(a)	• Liberals favoured the idea of privileges radicals were opposed to privileges

	<p>of land owners and factory owners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They wanted voting rights for rich while radicals believed in universal franchise. • Liberals were against giving the women the right to vote, radicals were for women suffragette.
	OR
11(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No Equality amongst people. - Racial hierarchy with the Nordic German Aryan at the top. -Racial idea based on the survival of the fittest. Strongest race would survive of the weak would perish. - New territories to be acquired for settlement under lebensraum ideology.
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India is the second largest populated country of the world. • Overcrowding causes overutilization of resources. •Population density is also very high.
13	<p>(i) India is having largest coast line in Indian Ocean</p> <p>(ii) The long coastline on both east and west bring India closer to countries located on the east and the west side of Indian Ocean</p> <p>(iii)All the Important ocean routes pass through India</p>
14	Eurasian plate, North American plate, South American plate, African plate, Indo-Australian Plate, Pacific Plate and Antarctic Plate (Any six)
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections : <p>(i) Punjab plains (ii) Ganga plains (iii) Brahmaputra plains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features <p>Punjab plains :-</p> <p>(i) It covers the western part of Northern plains</p> <p>(ii) Formed by the Indus and its tributaries</p>

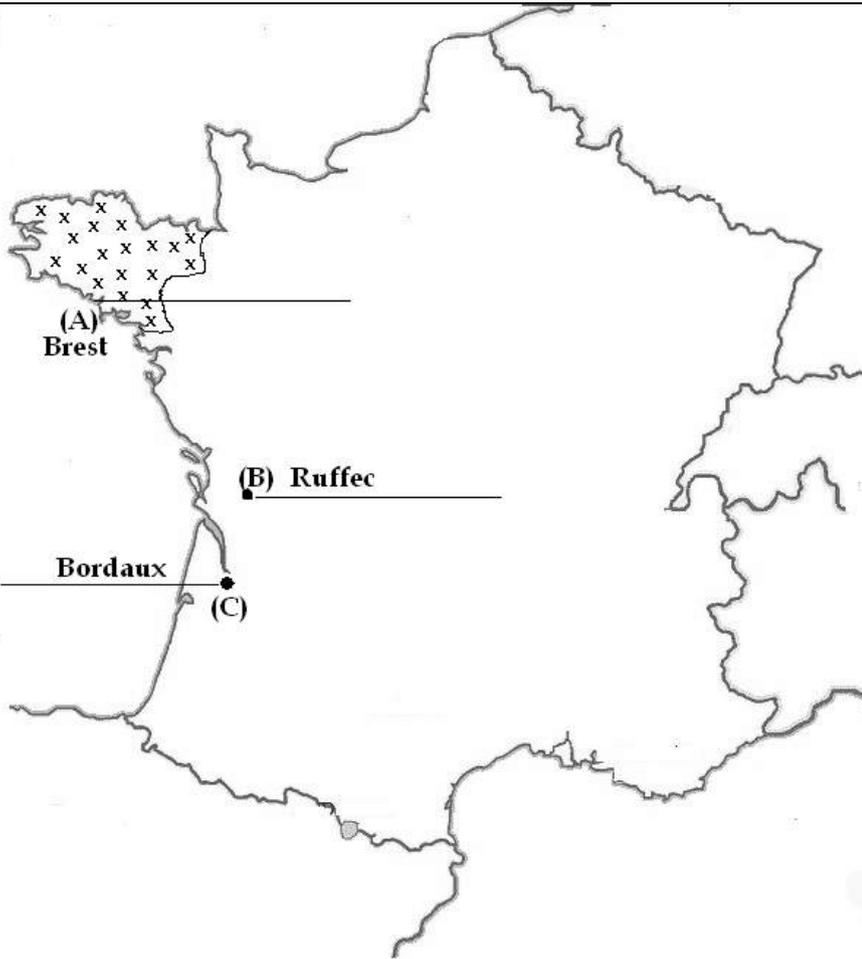
	<p>(iii) It is dominated by the Doabs</p> <p>Ganga plains :-</p> <p>(i) extends between Ganga and Teesta rivers</p> <p>(ii) spreads over the states of North India, Haryana, Delhi, UP, Bihar, Partly Jharkhand and W.Bengal</p> <p>Brahmaputra plains :- (i) It lies in the state of Assam</p>
16	<p>Robert Mugabe's party violated democratic features :</p> <p>(i) Elections were always won by ZANU - PF & Mugabe elected as President.</p> <p>(ii) Constitution changed several times to increase the power of President & make him less accountable.</p> <p>(iii) Opposition party was harassed</p> <p>(iv) T.V. radio controlled by government</p>
17	<p>(1) Worked of for serial welfare</p> <p>(2) Laid the foundation of democratic system.</p> <p>(3) Gave importance to cooperation and co-existence.</p> <p>(4) Accomodation of opinion</p> <p>(5) Cultural integrity (Any three)</p>
18	<p>Demands of workers</p> <p>(i) Take back the dismissed crane operater.</p> <p>(ii) Right to form independent trade union.</p> <p>(iii) Release of political prisoners .</p> <p>(iv) End to censorship on press. (Any three points)</p>
19	<p>(1) Modern tools and implements</p> <p>(2) Use of HYVs</p> <p>(3) Sufficient irrigational facilities</p>
20	<p>Educated parents invest more heavily on the education of their child. This is because they have realised the importance of education for themselves. They are also conscious of proper nutrition and hygiene. They accordingly look after their children's need. A virtuous cycle is</p>

	thus created in this case.
21	<p>(a) Empty exchequer.</p> <p>(b) Loans to be re paid.</p> <p>(c) Taxes had to be increased.</p> <p>(d) Defective tax policy not acceptable to the 3rd estate.</p> <p>(e) In the country side a severe winter had meant a bad harvest, the price of bread rose bakers exploited the situation and hoarded supplies which angered the people.</p>
22(a)	<p>Socio – economic condition of Russia :</p> <p>(i) Most people were agriculturists</p> <p>(ii) Industry was found in pockets craftsmen undertook much of the production.</p> <p>(iii) Most industry was private property of industrialists.</p> <p>(iv) Workers were a divided social group. They were divided by skill.</p> <p>(v) Women, made up 31 percent of the factory labour, but they were paid less than men.</p> <p>(vi) Like workers, peasants too were divided. (Any five points)</p>
	OR
22(b)	<p>-Hitler pulled out of League of Nations in 1933 and reoccupied Rhineland.</p> <p>-His concept of pan German unity meant Germany, Austria, Poland Czechoslovakia and few other eastern territories in eastern Europe to be consolidated under the slogan–One people, One empire and One Leader.</p> <p>-Germany accumulated resources through expansion of territory.</p> <p>-Signed Tripartite Pact with Italy and Japan to establish Hitler’s claim to international power.</p> <p>-In 1938 Hitler’s troops occupied Sudetanland and later rest of Czechoslovakia.</p> <p>-Set up Puppet regimes in large part of Europe, that were supportive of Nazi Germany.</p>
23	<p><u>Punjab Himalayas</u> : Lie between Indus and Satluj rivers</p> <p><u>Kumaon Himalayas</u> Lie between Satluj and Kali rivers</p> <p><u>Nepal Himalayas</u> Lie between Kali and Tista rivers</p> <p><u>Assam Himalays</u> Lie between Tista and Dihang rivers</p> <p><u>Purvanchal hills</u> north eastern extension of the Himalayas</p>

24	<p>(a) Leaders keep changing - leads to instability</p> <p>(b) There is political competition and power - play no scope for morality.</p> <p>(c) Many people have to be consulted - leads to delays.</p> <p>(d) Elected leaders do not know the best interests of people - leads to bad decisions.</p> <p>(e) corruption - democracy based on electoral competition.</p>
25	<p>Salient features :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written and lengthy constitution • Secular • Federal Government • Democratic • Parliamentary Government • Republic • Gives Fundamental Rights
26	<p>• Physical capital is the variety of inputs required at every stage during production.</p> <p>• Its two different types are :</p> <p>(i) Fixed Capital : It can be used in production over many years. For example - tools, generators, turbines, buildings, computers etc.</p> <p>(ii) Working Capital : Raw materials and money in hand are called Working Capital. Unlike tools, machines and buildings i.e, Fixed Capital, these are used up in production. Production requires a variety of raw material such as yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter. Some money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items.</p>
27	<p>(i) Tends to increase economic overload</p> <p>(ii) Dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases.</p> <p>(iii) Quality of life is affected</p> <p>(iv) It is an indicator of depressed economy</p> <p>(v) It also wastes the resource.</p>
28	<p>(a) Loss of fertility of soil due to growing of two or three crops in a year</p> <p>(b) Use of chemical fertilizers</p> <p>(c) Over use of ground water for irrigation</p> <p>(d) Tubewells have caused reduction of underground water table.</p>

(e) Environmental degradation

29

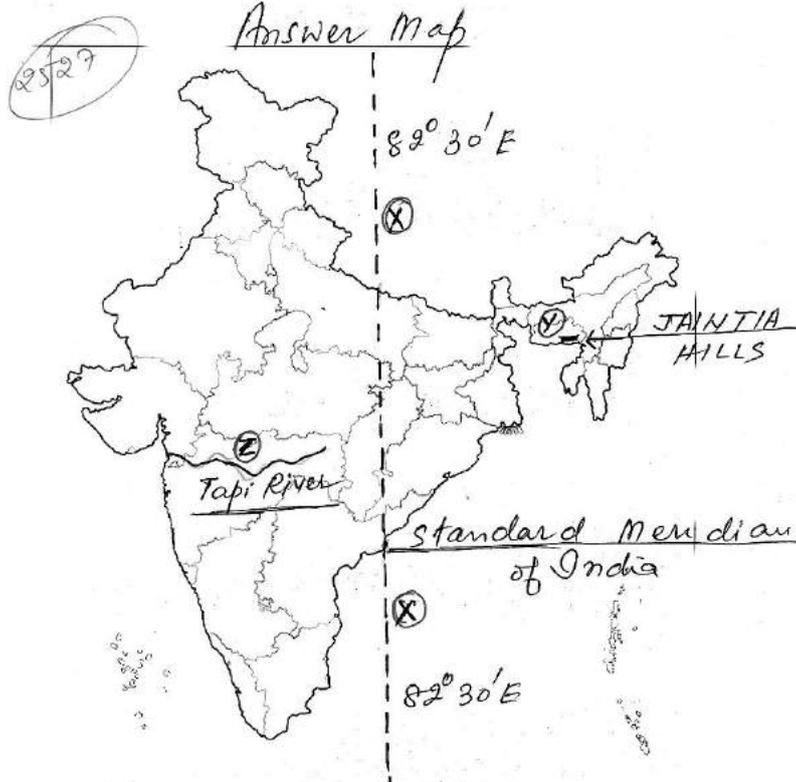


29.1 Brest

29.2 Ruffec

29.3 Bordeaux, Nantes (Any one)

30



For visually impaired Candidates only

- (30.1) 828 30' E
- (30.2) Meghalaya
- (30.3) Satpura Range