

# CBSE

## SOCIAL SCIENCE, Class-IX

### Sample Question Paper

#### For 2021 Examination

### ANSWERS

#### SECTION 'A'

(1 × 20 = 20)

1. (a) Karl Marx (1)
2. Tsar (1)
3. The main objective was to limit the powers of the monarch. (1)

OR

- Holocaust (1)
4. Population becomes human capital when there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care. (1)

OR

- Kerala. (1)
5. Louis XVI (1)

OR

- 1914-1918 (1)
6. (c) 1793 to 1794 (1)
  7. (c) Article 48 (1)

8.
 

Table of Forest	Examples
Tropical Deciduous	A = Sal, Teak
B = Tropical Deciduous Forests.	Ebony, Mahogany

(1)

9. The Chilika Lake (1)

OR

- Kerala and Karnataka. (1)
10. (b) Standard Meridian (1)
  11. (b) Sunderbans (1989) (ii) West Bengal (1)

12. Duns (1)

13. (d) It is accountable (1)

14. (c) Cabinet meeting (1)

15. Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. (1)

OR

In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. (1)

#### Commonly Made Error

- Students always do mistake while answering these types of questions. They don't read the sentences carefully.

#### Answering Tip

- Students should read the "What is Democracy? Why Democracy?" chapter carefully and memorise the important facts as they can, then they should answer such questions.

16. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. (1)  
 17. Universal Adult Franchise (1)  
 18. (a) Rural Employment Generation Programme. (1)

19. 

Year	Production	Consumption	Surplus = Production – Consumption	Capital for next year
Year 1	100	40	C=60	60
Year 2	A=120	40	80	D=80
Year 3	160	B=40	120	120

 (1)
20. Yield is the measurement of crop produced on a given piece of land during single season. (1)

OR

Large population need not be a liability. It can be turned into a productive asset by investment in human capital. (1)

### SECTION 'B'

(3 × 10 = 20)

21. Three changes that took place in Russia in 1904 were :  
 (i) Prices of essential goods raised so quickly that real wages declined by 20%.  
 (ii) The membership of workers' association rose dramatically.  
 (iii) Four members of the Assembly of Russian Workers were dismissed at the Putilov Iron Works.  
 (iv) Over 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working hours to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions. (Any three)  
 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] (1 × 3 = 3)

#### Commonly Made Error

- The students mention only about the political aspects.

#### Answering Tip

- It is important to mention about economic crisis and its impact on the workers.

OR

- (i) Stalin confiscated supplies, to prevent rich peasants and landlords from indulging in black marketing.  
 (ii) Kulaks were raided.  
 (iii) Collective farms system known as Kolkhoz was introduced.  
 (iv) Party members supervised and enforced grain collection. (Any three) (1 × 3 = 3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

22. (i) Mawsynram is located in the southern ranges of the Khasi Hills at a height of 1,500 m above the sea level. It receives the highest rainfall in the world. Annual rainfall is about 1,140 cm.  
 (ii) This place receives the highest amount of rainfall because it is enclosed by hills on three sides. The relief features give this place a tunnel-shaped location. The Bay of Bengal monsoon is trapped in these hills.  
 (iii) The winds try to get out of it, but are forced to pour down there. (1 × 3 = 3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

#### Commonly Made Error

- Children do not provide appropriate data pertaining to the location of Mawsynram.

#### Answering Tip

- The geographical aspect also needs to be explained.

OR

- (i) The character and extent of vegetation are mainly determined by temperature, along with humidity in the air, precipitation and soil. On the slopes of the Himalayas and the hills of the Peninsular Plateau above the height of 915 metres, the fall in the temperature affects the types of vegetation and its growth and changes it from tropical to subtropical, temperate and alpine vegetation.
- (ii) The variation in duration of sunlight at different places is because of the differences in latitude, altitude, season and duration of the day. Because of the longer duration of sunlight, trees grow faster in summer.
- (iii) In India, the entire rainfall is brought in by the advancing southwest monsoon (June–September) and retreating northwest monsoon. Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to other areas with less rainfall. (1×3=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

**Commonly Made Error**

- Students mention the vegetation as per the different seasons in India.

**Answering Tip**

- Climatic factors includes temperature, humidity in air, precipitation and soil available in the different parts of the country.

23. Democracy is a form of government that allows people to choose their rulers.

**Features:**

- (i) Leaders elected by people rule the country.
- (ii) People have the freedom to express their views.
- (iii) Certain political freedom is enjoyed by the people.

(Any two) (1 + 2 = 3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]

**Commonly Made Error**

- Students only define the democracy but they left common feature of democracy.

**Answering Tip**

- Children should read all the questions properly twice.

OR

- (i) The country is divided into different areas for the purpose of elections. These areas are called electoral constituencies.
- (ii) For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into 543 constituencies at present.
- (iii) The basis of the division of the constituencies is on the basis of population. (3)

**Commonly Made Error**

- Students are unable to understand the basis of the division of these constituencies.

**Answering Tip**

- Students should know that 543 constituencies make a Lok Sabha and the division is on the basis of population.

24. The examples are :

- (i) French Society was divided into three Estates. The First Estate comprised of clergy, the Second Estate comprised of nobility and the Third Estate comprised of businessmen, traders, merchants, artisans, peasants and servants.
- (ii) The members of Church and nobility enjoyed certain privileges by birth, the most important was being exempted from paying taxes to the State.

- (iii) Feudal dues were extracted by nobles from peasants and one-tenth of the agricultural produce of peasants, in the form of 'Tithes' came to the share of the clergy. All the members of the Third Estate, including peasants, paid taxes, thus, the burden of financing activities of the State through taxes was borne by the Third Estate alone, creating heavy discontentment. (1×3=3)

**Commonly Made Error**

- The students were unaware of the goal of the French Revolution.

**Answering Tip**

- The goal was to change the system and get food back into citizen's mouth. The goal was to get rid of the monarchy and find a system powered by the people.

**25. Modern methods of farming are :**

- (i) Multiple cropping
- (ii) Fertilizers and HYV seeds
- (iii) Irrigation
- (iv) Farm machinery

**Harmful Impact :**

- (i) Fertilizers pollute the ground water.
- (ii) Chemical fertilizers kill the micro-organisms in the soil. (Any one) ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2 + 1 = 3$ )

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

**Commonly Made Error**

- The students were unable to mention the harmful impacts of the Green Revolution.

**Answering Tip**

- Students should understand the concept of Green Revolution by heart.

OR

S. No.	Market Activities	Non- Market Activities
(i)	It involves the remuneration paid to anyone who performs an activity for earning money.	Production is for self-consumption.
(ii)	It gives profit.	It doesn't give any profit.
(iii)	For example : Government services.	For example : Processing of primary products for production of goods and one's own self-services.

(1×3=3)

26. (i) Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in December 1946.  
 (ii) Members of the Assembly were from different sections of the society.  
 (iii) The Indian Constituent Assembly had 299 members. [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] (1×3=3)

**27. Causes of 1905 Revolution :**

- (i) Prices of essential goods rose very high.
- (ii) Dismissal of 4 members of the Assembly of Russian Workers.
- (iii) Strike by 10,000 workers in St. Petersburg. (1 × 3 = 3)

**28. Differences :**

- (i) Physical capital has variety of inputs, while human capital is labour, using those inputs.
- (ii) Tools, machines can be used over the years, while human capital can produce an output only if they have experience.
- (iii) Example: Physical capital includes tools, machines, generators, etc.  
 Human capital includes farmers, factory workers, engineers, etc. (1+1+1=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

**Commonly Made Error**

- Students tend to confuse between physical and human capital.

**Answering Tip**

- Students should be taught the difference between the two with respect to machines in physical capital and humans in human capital.

29. **Democracy is different from other forms of government because here:**

- Citizens must take part in politics.
  - Democracy depends on active political participation by all citizens.
  - The fate of the country depends on not just who rules, but also on what we as responsible citizens do.
- (1×3=3) [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

**Commonly Made Error**

- Students are unable to understand the various forms of government.

**Answering Tip**

- Students should know that in democracy, the country is governed by its own people with active political participation.

OR

**Democracy in China cannot be called a true democracy because :**

- In China, elections do not offer a serious choice.
  - They have to choose the ruling party and the candidates approved by it.
  - There is no way ruling party could be defeated, even if people were against it. These are not fair elections and the characteristics of a true democracy.
- (1×3=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

30. (a) During cold weather season the average temperature of Chennai on the eastern coast in between 24° – 25° Celsius, while in the northern plains it ranges between 10° C and 15° Celsius. This is how the temperature decreases from South to North. (1)
- (b) During winters some amount of rainfall occurs on the Tamil Nadu coast because of the northeast winds, which blow from the sea to the land. (1)
- (c) A characteristic feature of the cold weather season over the northern plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and the northeast. (1)

**SECTION 'C'**

(5 × 5 = 25)

31. The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. This is called the Preamble to the Constitution.

**Socialist :** Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by all. The governments should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socioeconomic inequalities.

**Democratic :** A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable. The government is run according to some basic rules. (1+2+2=5)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

32. **The literacy rate in India is low for females due to the following reasons:**

- India has traditionally been a male-dominated society, where, because of the historical and cultural reasons, a division of labour already exists between men and women in the family.
- Due to cultural reasons, it is generally considered that men would go out to work and women would look after the domestic chores. So, education among girls is discouraged from the start.
- The gender disparity exists in most families and more preference is given to the boys of the family for education because they are considered the future of the family.
- Poor families due to all the above reasons and monetary restraints, prefer to send only their sons to school and not their daughters.

- (v) According to the 2011 census of India, 68.84 percent of Indians still live in villages where a lot of gender bias exists. Anyway, even if some rural areas families manage to send their daughters to school, but in midway, they are taken out because of unsafe roads, improper transportation facilities and poor quality of infrastructure and facilities in school. Thus, most of the time, the education of the girl child remains incomplete, adding to the low rate of literacy level of the country. (1×5=5)

**Commonly Made Error**

- Though the students are aware about low rate of literacy among women in India, yet many students are not able to list down the reasons for this.

**Answering Tip**

- Students should discuss the reasons of low literacy rate in India for females in class in order to remember it.

**33. Five causes for the empty treasury of France under Louis XVI are :**

- Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France.
- The high cost of maintenance of the immense palace of Versailles and court.
- Under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain independence from Britain.
- War added more than a billion livres to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion livres.
- Lenders who gave the state credit, began to charge high interest on loans. (1×5=5)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

**Commonly Made Error**

- The students only explain about empty treasury as a factor and do not mention about the other factors.

**Answering Tip**

- All factors play equal importance when it comes to explaining the reasons which led to the emptying of the treasury.

34. (i) Divergent and convergent movements are the two forces that are responsible for two continental plates to fracture and fold.
- (ii) The position and size of the continents have been changed due to the movements of these crustal plates over millions of years. The present landform features and reliefs of India are the part of this process.
- (iii) The Gondwana land included Asia (Deccan Plateau of India), Australia, South America, South Africa and Antarctica. [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] (5)

**Commonly Made Error**

- The students do not write such answers as per the present geographical features of India.

**Answering Tip**

- Define the importance of the Himalayas and the Northern Plains.

35. (a) In France the churches extracted their share of taxes from the peasants called 'tithes'. (1)
- (b) Some 7000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall on the morning of 14<sup>th</sup> July, 1789 and decided to form a people's militia and they broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms to defend themselves from king's troops. (2)
- (c) The two reasons of subsistence crisis were:
- In 1789 the population of France rose to 28 million, which led to a rapid increase in the demand of foodgrains.
  - Since the production of grains could not keep pace with the demand, so the price of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly. (2)

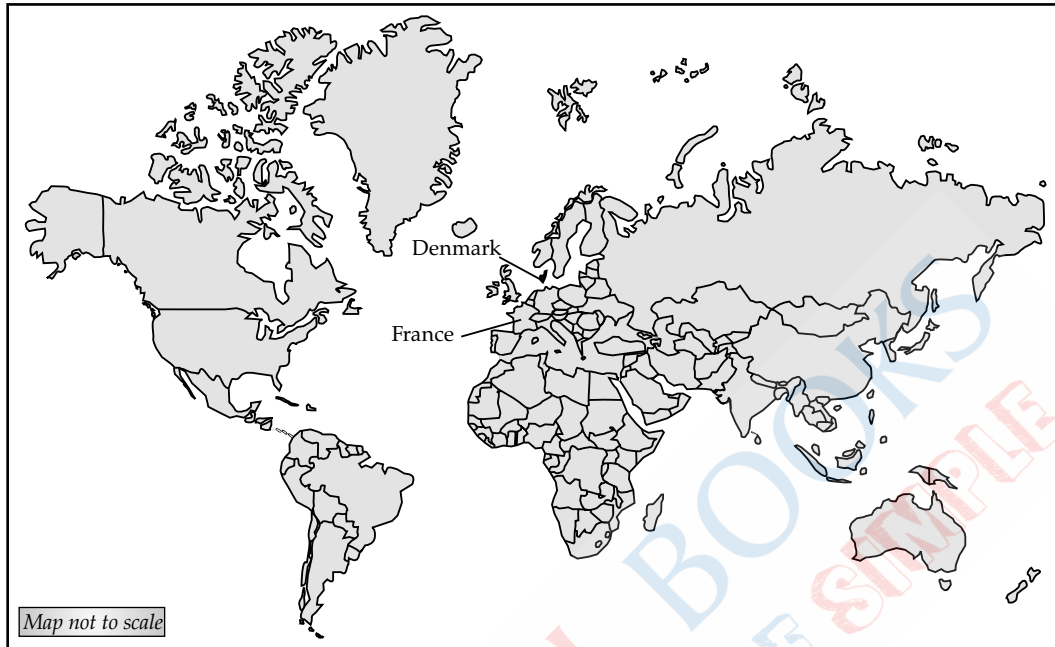


## SECTION 'D'

(2 + 3 = 5)

36. (a) (1) Ref. to map work

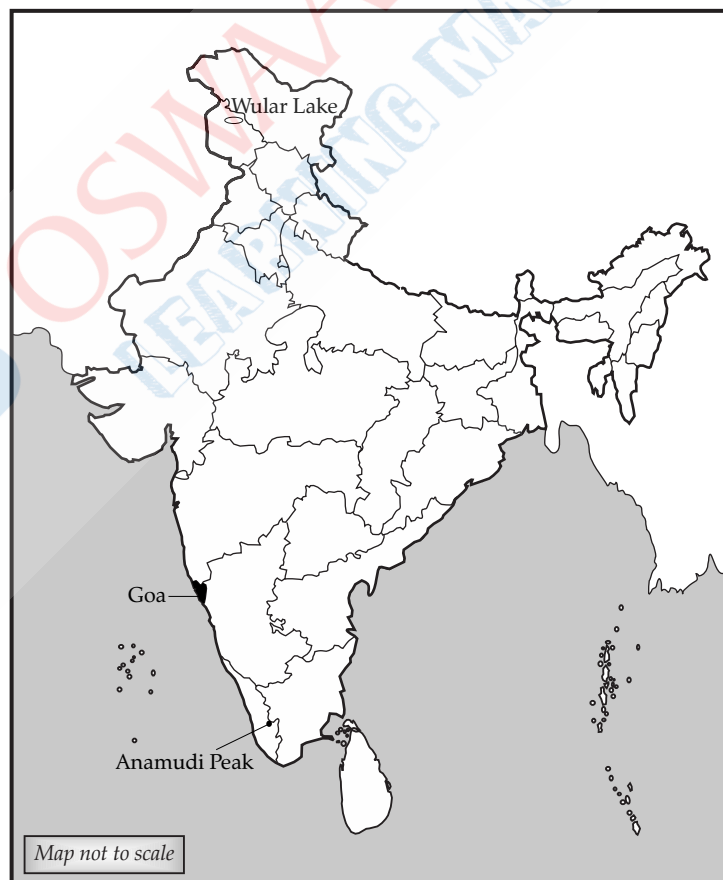
(2) Denmark



(1×2=2)

(b) (1) Ref. to map work

(2) Wular lake



(1×3=3)

□□□