

# 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 (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.** El-Dorado was a

- (a) City of Gold      (b) City of Silver  
(c) Spanish Ruler      (d) Dutch Explorer

**Ans.** (a) City of Gold

**Que 2.** Actual possibility of getting a job depended on

- (a) skill of workers  
(b) need of factory owners  
(c) friendships and relations  
(d) education

**Ans.** (c) friendships and relations

**Que 3.** ..... wrote 'The Bitter Cry of Outcast London'.

- (a) Charles Dickens      (b) Oliver Twist  
(c) Charles Booth      (d) Andrew Mearns

**Ans.** (d) Andrew Mearns

**Que 4.** Vellum was made from

- (a) bark of banyan tree      (b) papyrus  
(c) textiles      (d) skin of animals

**Ans.** (d) skin of animals

**Que 5.** Epistolary novels are related to

- (a) use of personal letters  
(b) gentlemanly class  
(c) use of vernacular  
(d) cartoons and caricatures

**Ans.** (a) use of personal letters

**Que 6.** ..... seats are reserved for women in local government bodies like Panahcyats and Municipalities.

- (a) One third      (b) One fourth  
(c) One sixth      (d) Less than one third

**Ans.** (a) One Third

**Que 7.** Non renewable resources are those which will get

- (a) replenished (b) recharged  
(c) exhausted (d) reformed

**Ans.** (c) exhausted

**Que 8.** India has ..... levels of government.

- (a) two (b) three (c) four (d) one

**Ans.** (b) three

**Que 9.** Crop that requires annual rainfall above 100 cm is

- (a) sugarcane (b) jowar  
(c) wheat (d) rice

**Ans.** (d) rice

**Que 10.** What do you mean by rooftop rain water harvesting? Which is the first and only state in India, Which has made these structures compulsory to all homes?

**Ans.** Rooftop rain water harvesting is the technique through which rain water is captured from the roof catchments and stored in reservoirs. Harvested rain water can be stored in sub-surface water reservoirs by adopting artificial recharge techniques to meet the household needs through storage in tanks.

Timil Nadu is the first and only state harvesting which has made rain water harvesting structures compulsory to all homes.

**Que 11.** What were the factors that led to a feeling of alienation among the Tamils in Sri Lanka?

**Ans.** *The factors that led to a feeling of alienation among the Tamils in Sri Lanka are*

- (i) The majoritarian measures of the Sinhala Government such as, making the Sinhala as the official language and favouring Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.
- (ii) They felt that the Constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights and discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities.
- (iii) They felt that the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were not sensitive to their language and culture.
- (iv) They felt that the Sinhala ignored their interests.

**Que 12.** Why is power sharing desirable?

**Ans.** *Two sets of reasons can be given in favour of power sharing, namely prudential reasons and moral reasons. They are explained as*

(a) **Prudential Reasons**

- (i) Firstly, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- (ii) Since, social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure stability of political order.

(b) **Moral Reasons**

- (i) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effects.
- (ii) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.

**Que 13.** What effect did the scrapping of the 'Corn Laws' have on England?

**Ans.** After the 'Corn Laws' were scrapped food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.

British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated. Thousands of men and women were thrown out of work and they flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.

**Que 14.** Describe briefly the social and economic condition of Europe in the 19th Century.

**Ans.** Until the 19th Century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe. Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread.

Religious conflicts were common and religious dissenters were persecuted. Thousands therefore fled Europe for America.

**Que 15.** Give the chief characteristics of the alluvial soil.

**Ans.** It is the most widely spread and important soil. The entire Northern plains are made of alluvial soil.

*The chief characteristics of the alluvial soil are*

- (i) These have been deposited by the three important Himalayan river systems—the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra.
- (ii) These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor. Alluvial

soil is also found in the Eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery rivers.

- (iii) The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size.
- (iv) In the upper reaches of the river valley, i.e., near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.
- (v) Alluvial soils are further classified into old alluvial, Bangar and new alluvial, Khadar, which has fine particles and is more fertile than Bangar.

**Que 16. What is the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme?**

**Ans.** In India, a programme was started by the State of Odisha (Orissa), which involved the local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. This programme was known as the joint forest management programme. It has been in existence since, 1988.

JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.

In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by successful protection.

**Que 17. How can underemployment be reduced?**

**Ans.** Laxmi a small farmer has a two hectare plot of un-irrigated land. The government can spend some money or banks can provide a loan to construct a well for her family to irrigate the land. Laxmi will then be able to irrigate her land and take a second crop wheat during the rabi season. Let us suppose that one hectare of wheat can provide employment to two persons for 50 days (including sowing, watering, fertiliser application and harvesting). So, two more members of the family can be employed in her own field.

Now suppose a dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms, this could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector itself reducing the problem of under employment.

**Que 18. Differentiate between material and non-material things.**

**Ans.** Difference between material and non-material things is as follows

**Material things** are those which, money can buy, goods like TV, fridge, car, house, Clothes, etc are called material things.

**Non-material things** Equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others, dignity, love and friendship mean a lot in our lives and they are known as non material things.

**Que 19. Explain why Manchester could not recapture its old position in the Indian market?**

**Ans.** After the First World War, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market because of the following reasons.

- (i) It was unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan.
- (ii) The economy of Britain crumbled after the war.
- (iii) The production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically.
- (iv) Within the colonies local industrialists gradually consolidated their position, substituting foreign manufactures and capturing the home market.

**Que 20. What was indentured labour? Where did they come from? Where did they work?**

**Ans.** Indentured Labour was a bonded labourer under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home.

In the 19th Century, hundreds and thousands of Indian and Chinese labourers went to work on plantations, in mines and in road and railway construction projects around the world.

OR

**Why did conflicts take place between the Gomasthas and the weavers?**

*In many weaving villages, there were clashes between weavers and the gomasthas, due to the following reasons*

- (i) Earlier supply merchants had often lived within the weaving villages, and had a close relationship with the weavers, looking after their needs and helping them in times of crisis.

- (ii) The new gomasthas were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the village. They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoy and peons and punished weavers for delays in supply often beating and flogging them.
- (iii) The weavers lost the space to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers, the price they received from the Company was miserably low and the loans they had accepted tied them to the Company.
- (iv) All these reasons caused misery for the weavers, who therefore came into conflict with the Gomasthas who did not care for them.

**Que 21.** Define decentralisation.

**Ans.** When power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local governments, it is called decentralisation.

A major step towards decentralisation in India was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third tier (local self government) of democracy more powerful and effective.

**Que 22.** Briefly describe the three factors which are crucial in deciding the outcomes of politics of social division?

**Ans.** The three factors which are crucial in deciding the outcomes of social division are

- (i) **First** of all the outcome depends on how the people perceive their identities. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate.
- (ii) **Second** it depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate the demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.
- (iii) **Third** it depends on how the government reacts to demands of different groups. If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of the minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country. But if they try to suppress such a demand in the name of national unity the result is often quite the opposite.

**Que 23.** As compared to dams why is water harvesting system a more viable alternative?

**Ans.** As compared to dams water harvesting system is a more viable alternative because

- (i) Like dams it does not displace local people.
- (ii) It does not cause environmental problems like loss of flora and fauna.
- (iii) During rainy season excess water is released from dams, which induces floods or aggravate the flood situation, which is not so in the case of water harvesting.
- (iv) The local people are not benefitting from big dams it is the landlords, large farmers industrialists and the urban centres who are benefitted.

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

**Ans.** Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. It is also an important **beverage** crop, introduced in India initially by the British. Today most of the tea plantation are owned by Indians.

The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require warm and moist, frost free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.

Tea is a labour intensive industry. It requires abundant cheap and skilled labour. It is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness. Major tea producing states are Assam (Assam), hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, Paschim Banga (West Bengal) and Kerala. India is a leading producer as well as exporter of tea in the world.

**Que 25.** Mention the chief features of NREGA 2005.

**Ans.** The chief features of NREGA 2005 are

- (i) The Central Government in India recently made a law implementing the Right to Work in 200 districts of India. It is called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA 2005).
- (ii) Under NREGA 2005, all those who are able to and in need of work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.

- (iii) If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.
- (iv) The type of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.

**Que 26.** Classify the economic activities into sectors on the basis of ownership of assets.

**Ans.** On the basis of ownership of assets and who is responsible for the delivery of services, the *economic activities are classified into public sector and private sector.*

**Public Sector** In this sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services, *e.g.,* railways.

**Private Sector** In this sector, the ownership is of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals and companies, *e.g.,* TISCO, Tata Iron and Steel Company.

**Que 27.** When and why was censorship imposed on the vernacular or the native press?

**Ans.** After the Revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the native press, because they felt that it was the native press, which had inspired the native Indians to revolt against the Britishers. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist the colonial government began debating measures of strong control.

In 1878, the **Vernacular Press Act** was passed. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. From now on the government kept regular track on the vernacular press and when a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.

**Que 28.** (a) Describe the coming of print to India.

**Ans.** The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid 16th Century. Jesuit Priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and (Kanada) languages.

Catholic Priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713, the first Malayalam book was printed by them.

By 1710, **Dutch Protestant** missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts many of them translations of older works.

The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late 17th Century.

**OR**

- (b) How did both the colonial administrators and the nationalists find the vernacular novels valuable and useful.

Colonial administrators found 'vernacular' novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs. Such information was useful for them in governing Indian society, with its large variety of communities and castes.

As outsiders, the British knew little about the life inside Indian households. The new novel in Indian languages often had descriptions of domestic life. They showed how people dressed, their forms of religious worship, their beliefs and practices and so on.

Some of these books were translated into English, often by British administrators or Christian missionaries. Indians used the novel as a powerful medium to criticise what they considered defects in their society and to suggest remedies. Writers like Veersalingam used the novel mainly to propagate their ideas about society among a wider readership.

They helped in establishing a relationship with the past. Through glorified accounts of the past, these novels helped in creating a sense of national pride among their readers.

**Que 29.** Are social divisions a source of danger for the society and the country or are they healthy?

**Ans.** The assertion of social diversities in a country need not be seen as a source of danger. In a democracy, political expression of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy.

This allows disadvantaged and marginal groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these.

Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics often results in cancelling one another out and thus reducing their intensity. This leads to strengthening of a democracy.

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

1. Soil Type
2. Major wheat producing area

**OR**

(b) Locate and label the following

- A. Tehri Dam
- B. Sunderban National Park



