

CBSE Class 9 Social Science SA 1 Sample Paper

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I (2015 – 2016)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS - IX

TIME : 3 HOURS

M.M. – 90

General Instruction (सामान्य निर्देश) :-

- The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- प्रश्न पत्र में कुल ३० प्रश्न हैं | सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं |
- Marks are indicated against each question.
- प्रश्नों के लिए निर्धारित अंक प्रश्नों के सामने अंकित हैं |
- Questions from serial number 1 - 8 are V.S.A. Type Questions. Each question carries one mark.
- १ से ८ तक के प्रश्न अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं | प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए १ अंक निर्धारित है |
- Question from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks question. Answer of these
- प्रश्न संख्या ९ से २० तक के लिए ३ अंक निर्धारित हैं |
- Questions should not exceed from 80 words each.
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर ८० शब्दों से अधिक में नहीं होना चाहिए |
- Question from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks question. Answer of these
- प्रश्न संख्या २१ से २८ तक के लिए ५ अंक निर्धारित हैं |
- Questions should not exceed from 120 words each.
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर १२० शब्दों से अधिक में नहीं होना चाहिए |
- Question number 29 and 30 are map questions of 3 marks each from Geography and History. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.
- प्रश्न संख्या २९ एवं ३० मानचित्र आधारित हैं जो भूगोल एवं इतिहास से सम्बंधित हैं एवं प्रत्येक ३-३ अंक के लिए हैं | प्रश्न को करने के बाद इसे अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका के बीच में संलग्न कर दें |

1. When was slavery finally abolished in French colonies? 1

फ्रांसिसी उपनिवेशों से दासता अं तम रूप से कब समाप्त हुई ?

2. Name two of India's southern neighbors- 1

भारत के दो दक्षिणी पड़ोसी देशों के नाम बताएँ ?

3. How many countries are permanent member of the United Nations Security Council? 1

कितने देश संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद् के स्थाई सदस्य हैं?

4. Which is the most common form of democracy in today's world? 1

वर्तमान में विश्व में लोकतंत्र का सर्वाधिक प्रचलित रूप क्या है ?

5. Name the President of the Constituent Assembly. 1

संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष का नाम बताएँ ।

6. Raw material is an example of which type of capital? 1

कच्चा माल किस तरह की पूंजी का उदाहरण है?

7. What is human capital? 1

मानव पूंजी क्या है ?

8. What stand for IMR ? 1

आई.एम.आर. से क्या आशय है ?

9. Why the period from 1793 to 1794 was known as 'Reign of Terror' in France? 3

फ्रांस में १७९३ से १७९४ के बीच के काल को आतंक का शासन काल क्यों कहा जाता है?

10. What steps were taken by the provisional government to reduce growing influence of the Bolsheviks ? 3

बोल्शेविकों के प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए अस्थाई सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गए ?

OR / (अथवा)

Write a brief note on Nazi art of Propaganda.

नाजी प्रचार की कला पर एक संछिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें !

11. How were the Liberals different from the Radicals? 3

उदारवादी किस तरह चरम्वादियों से भिन्न थे ?

OR / (अथवा)

Enumerate the major defects of the Weimer Republic.

वईमर गणराज्य की प्रमुख कमजोरियों का उल्लेख करें!

12. The central location of India at the head of Indian Ocean is of great advantage. 3

Explain this statement.

“हिन्द महासागर के शीर्ष पर भारत की अवस्थित अति महत्वपूर्ण है”? इस वक्तव्य की व्याख्या करें!

13. Differentiate between Bhangar soil and Khadar soil. 3

बांगर तथा खादर मिट्टी के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट करें!

14. Why are the peninsular rivers not navigable? 3

प्रायद्वीपीय नदियाँ क्यों नौवहन योग्य नहीं हैं?

15. What is the United Nations? Mention the role of the UN Security Council. 3

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ क्या है? संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद् की भूमिका का उल्लेख करें!

16. How is the dignity of citizens enhanced in democracy? 3

लोकतंत्र में किस तरह नागरिकों की मर्यादा में संवृद्धि होती है?

17. Why is the Preamble of the constitution very important? 3

संविधान की प्रस्तावना क्यों बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है?

18. State the ways by which one can grow more from same piece of land? 3

भूमि के एक ही टुकड़े पर उत्पादन बढ़ाने के अलग - अलग तरीके क्या हैं?

19. Why is human resource more superior than land and capital? Explain by giving examples. 3

मानव संसाधन क्यों भूमि तथा पूंजी की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है? उदाहरण देकर

इसकी व्याख्या करें!

20. Health is an indispensable basis for realizing one's well-being. Explain. 3

स्वास्थ्य एक परमावश्यक आधार है किसी के कल्याण को वास्तविकता बनाने का, व्याख्या करें!

21. Describe the impact of the French Revolution on France and the world. 5

फ्रांस तथा विश्व पर फ्रांसिसी क्रांति के प्रभावों का वर्णन करें!

22. What were the political conditions in Russia when the revolution occurred? 5

Describe briefly.

रूस में जब क्रांति हुई उस समय वहाँ की राजनीतिक अवस्था क्या थी? संक्षिप्त वर्णन करें।

OR / (अथवा)

What was Hitler's world view? Write in brief.

हिटलर का वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण क्या था? संक्षेप में लिखें!

23. How was the mountain systems of Himalayas formed? 5

हिमालय पर्वतीय तंत्र का निर्माण कैसे हुआ था?

24. Why are rivers important for the country's economy? 5

नदियाँ किस तरह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण हैं ?

25. Why is democracy considered better than any other form of government? 5

लोकतंत्र को अन्य शासन पद्धतियों की तुलना में क्यों सर्वाधिक अच्छा शासन पद्धति माना जाता है?

26. What are the guiding values of the Indian Constitution? Explain. 5

भारतीय संविधान मार्गदर्शक मूल्य क्या हैं? व्याख्या कीजिये ।

27. Explain the four requirements of the production of goods and services. What are the items that come under physical capital? (4+1=5)

वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं के उत्पादन हेतु चार आवश्यक तत्वों की व्याख्या करें। भौतिक पूंजी के तहत इसमें कौन सामद आता है?

28. What are the two types of unemployment found in rural areas? How does Unemployment affect the overall growth of an economy? Explain by giving four points. (4+1=5)

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली दो प्रकार की बेरोजगारी क्या है? बेरोजगारी किस प्रकार

अर्थव्यवस्था के पूर्ण विकास को प्रभावित करता है? चार बिन्दुओं के द्वारा इसकी व्याख्या करें!

29. Three features A, B and C are shown in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. (1+1+1=3)

भारत के दिए गए राजनैतिक मानचित्र पर विशेषताओं A, B तथा C को निचे दिए

गए जानकारी के आधार पर पहचाने तथा अंकित रेखा पर उनके नाम लिखें!

A. Highest peak in Western Ghat (पश्चिमी घाट की सर्वोच्च चोटी)

B. The Indian Desert (भारतीय मरुस्थल)

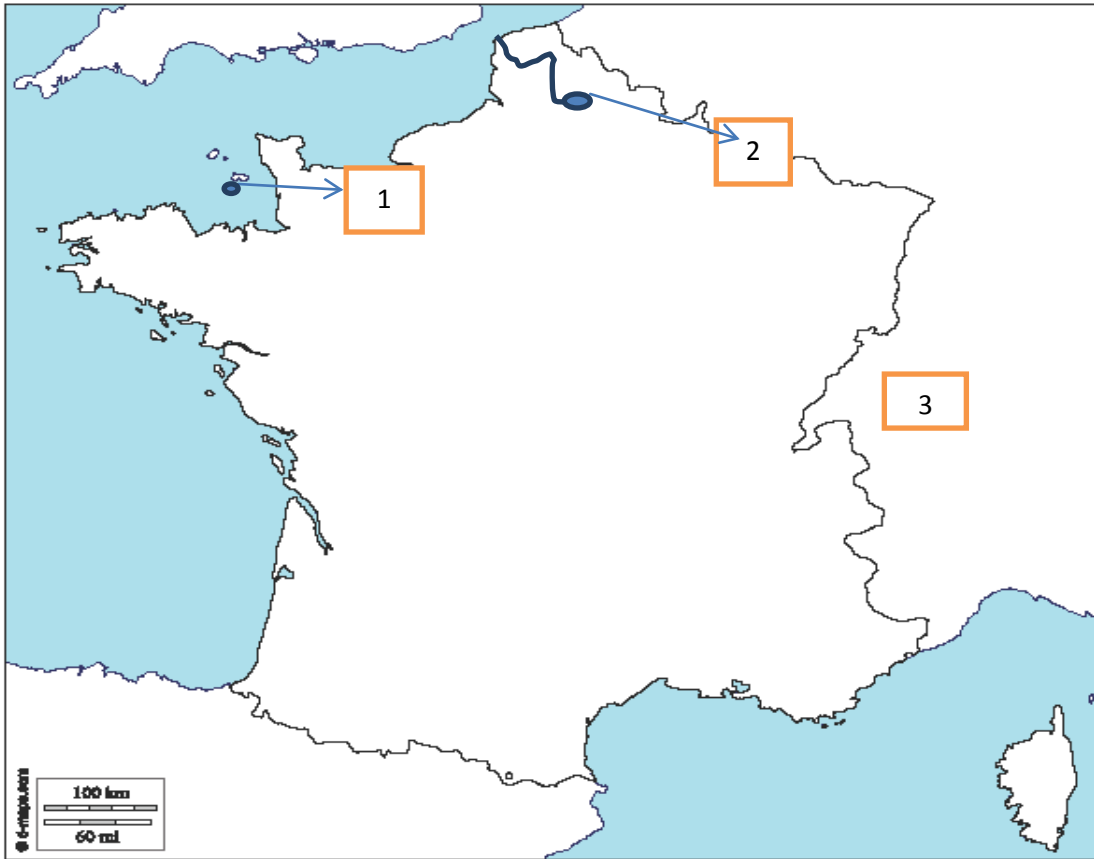
C. Lakshadweep Island (लक्षद्वीप)



30. 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 line marked on the map. (1+1+1=3)

फ्रांस के दिए गए मानचित्र पर तीन विशेषताओं A, B तथा C को निचे दिए गए जानकारी के आधार पर पहचाने तथा अंकित रेखा पर उनके नाम लिखे.

1. A port of France related to Slave trade.
दास-व्यापार से संबंधित फ्रांस का एक बन्दरगाह |
2. The city where Bastille prison was located.
वह शहर जहाँ बास्तिल का किला अवस्थित था |
3. Sea located on the south of France.
फ्रांस के दक्षिण स्थित सागर



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, PATNA REGION
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I (2015 – 2016)
SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – IX
Marking Scheme

1.1848

2.Mauritius / Maldives

3.5

4.Representative Democracy

5. Dr.Rajendra Prasad

6.Working Capital

7. Skill enhancement and quality of human being

8.Infant Mortality Rate

9. Because Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment.

10.(1) The provisional government started arresting the Bolshevik leaders.

(2) Seized the building of Bolshevik newspapers.

(3) Took over telephone and telegraph offices.

(4) Protected winter palace

OR

(1) Language was carefully used

(2) Hitler was projected as savior.

(3) Hitler delivered influential speech.

(4) Media supported the ideology of Hitler.

11. Liberals opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals. They did not believe in universal adult franchise.

Radicals- They opposed the privileges of landowners and wealthy factory owners. They also opposed the concentration of money in few hands.

OR

- (1) Weimer republic accepted humiliating treaty of Versailles.
- (2) The great economic depression worsened the German Economy.
- (3) Politically weak.
- (4) Proportional representation.
- (5) Article 48.

12. (1) It provides India with large extended sea routes to do her trade/ strategies with orient Asia and western Europe.

- (2) It helps India in spreading her culture in Asia, Africa and Europe.
- (3) India holds title authority on Indian Ocean.

13. Khadar is newer. It is the most fertile soil. It has fine particles. It is found in lower course. Bhangar is older. It is less fertile. It has pebbles. It is found in upper course.

14. They are seasonal. River beds are uneven, rocky and have sharp slopes. They usually get dried up in the summer construction of Dam is not possible.

15. UNO is a global association of nations of the world for international peace, security, social justice etc.

Role- (i) It maintains peace in the world.

(ii) It helps the weaker country with International army at the time of war.

(iii) It has veto power.

16. Democracy is based on the principle of political equality.

It recognizes the same status for rich and poor. People are not the subjects but rulers themselves. One person- one vote and one value.

17. It contains the philosophy on which the entire constitution had been built. It provides a standard to examine any law and action of government. It is the soul of the constitution.

18. (i) Production of different crops depending upon season.

(ii) Through well-developed system of Irrigation.

(iii) Supply of electricity.

(iv) Multiple cropping.

19. (i) Human resource is mother of all resources.

(ii) It is a productive asset.

(iii) It develops new technologies.

Example- Japan is a developed country based human resource not by natural resource.

20. (i) It helps to realize the potential and the ability of a man.

(ii) It improves the quality of life.

(iii) It adds to the human resource development.

(iv) It contributes in the socio- economic development of a country.

21. (i) Feudalism was abolished.

(ii) Churches and Padres were subjected to the state.

(iii) Uniform unit of weight and measurement was introduced.

(iv) The idea of nationalism spread over the world.

(v) Equality, liberty and fraternity became new slogan.

(vi) Tithe and Taille were paid by the third estate.

22. (i) The Tsar was despotic and autocratic ruler.

(ii) The Russian politics was feudal in nature.

(iii) Clergy and noble had high posts in army and administration.

(iv) The new middle class demanded representation on the basis of birth.

(v) There was corrupted and in efficient.

OR

(i) There was a racial hierarchy. Blond, Blue eyed, Nordic German were at the top.

(ii) The Aryan race was the finest.

(iii) Nazi glorified war.

(iv) Nazi wanted a society of pure and healthy Nordic Aryans.

(v) Children were taught to be loyal and worship Hitler.

(vi) Boys were taught to be aggressive while girls to be mother of pure blooded Aryan children.

23. (i) About 200 million years ago Pangea landmass broke into two parts-Laurasia and Gondwanaland.

- (ii) Conventional currents broke the crust of Gondwanaland into a number of plates.
- (iii) Indo Australian plate collided with Eurasian plate.
- (iv) The sedimentary rocks of Tethys were folded and uplifted to form the mountain systems of Himalayas.

24. Rivers provide – i. Irrigation facilities.

- ii. Navigation facility.
- iii. Hydro – electricity generation
- iv. Drinking water
 - v. Water for household chores
 - vi. Water for industrial uses.

25. Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.

Features – (i) In democracy the people elect their rulers.

- (ii) Major decisions by elected leaders.
- (iii) Free and fair election.
- (iv) One person, one vote, one value.
- (v) Rulers within limits set by constitutional law and citizen's right.

26.i. Sovereignty

ii. Republic

- iii. Socialism
- iv. Secularism
- v. Democratic
- vi. Justice, Liberty and Equality
- vii. Fraternity.

27. (i) Land, water, minerals, forest etc.

- (ii) Labour – Manual, Trained and educated labour.
- (iii) Physical capital.
- (iv) Knowledge.

Physical Capital – Tools, Machines, buildings, Raw materials and Honey.

28. Seasonal and Disguised unemployment.

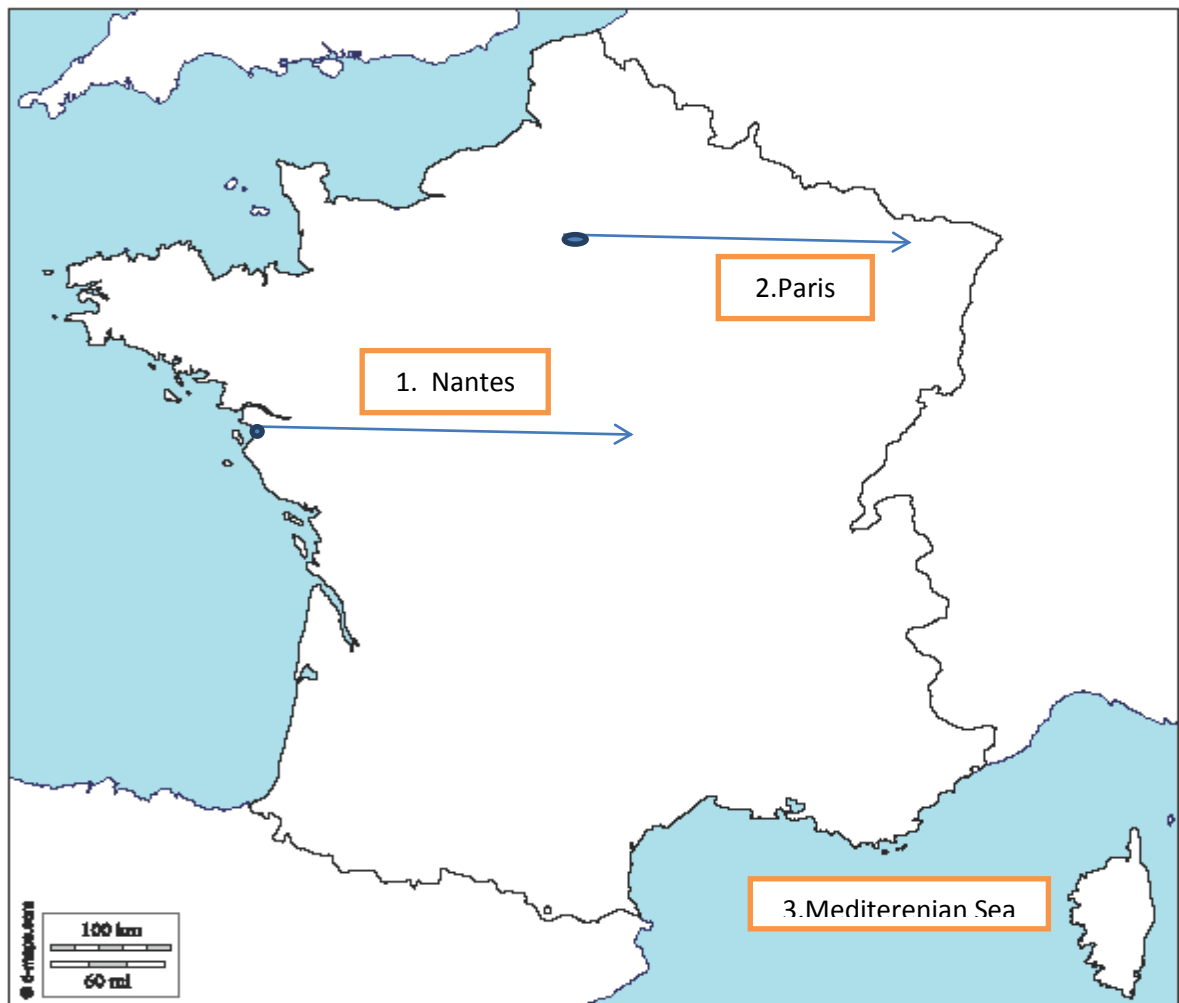
- (i) It tends to economic overload.
- (ii) The quality of life of an individual as well as society decreases.
- (iii) There is decline of education and health.
- (iv) Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy.
- (v) It wastes the resources.
- (vi) Unemployed people appear as liability to the economy.



29 – Map. -



30 – Map



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

ERROR ANALYSIS

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT -1(2015-16)

Name -

Roll No. -

Sub:-Social Science

Class:-IX

Question No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total
Marks Allotted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	90
Marks Obtend																															

