

CBSE Class 9 Social Science Sample Paper SA - 1 Solution

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – IX

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

