

**CBSE Class 9 Social Science Sample Paper Solution
SA 1 SET - 2**

**Social Science
Class IX**

(PART I)

Group A

Q.1-4

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|
| 1. | (c) | 3. | (c) |
| 2. | (b) | 4. | (a) |

Group B

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|
| 1. | (c) | 3. | (c) |
| 2. | (a) | 4. | (d) |

Group C

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | (c) | 3. | (c) |
| 2. | (d) | 4. | (b) |
| 5. | (c) | 6. | (a) |
| 7. | (b) | 8. | (b) |
| 9. | (b) | 10. | (d) |
| 11. | (d) | 12. | (b) |
| 13. | (c) | 14. | (c) |
| 15. | (a) | 16. | (d) |

(PART II)

Group 'A'

- 17.**
1. It led to the abolition of monarchies and paved the way for democratic government.
 2. National Assembly was constituted and a new constitution was made.
 3. Ended privileges based on birth. The Declaration of Rights of Man and citizen upheld the rights to life, freedom of speech and opinion.
 4. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

3x1

18. Lenin put three demands which were known as Lenin's 'April Theses'.

They were :

- i. The war be brought to a close.
- ii. Land be transferred to the peasants.
- iii. The banks be nationalized.

These three demands to be explained. 3x1=3

Group B

17. See answer 18 of Group A.

18. After the defeat of Germany in the war, the German emperor abdicated and Weimer Republic was proclaimed by the National Assembly with a federal structure.

1. This republic however could never become popular. The people made this government responsible for accepting the humiliating treaty of Versailles and for all the miseries experienced by the people.
2. The Weimer Republic was being made to pay for the sins of the old empire. The supporters of the Weimer Republic mainly socialists, Catholics and Democrats became easy targets of attack in nationalist circles.
3. Democracy and republican government was yet a new idea, the importance of which was not easily comprehended by the common people. 1x3=3

Any other relevant point

Any three points. 3x1=3

Group C

17 See answer 18 of Group B.

18 See answer 17 of Group A.

19. Latitudinal extent : 6°4'N to 37°6'N 1 mark

Influence :

1. Tropic of cancer divides the country into two equal parts.
2. Thus India is situated in tropical and temperate zones.
3. Northern part of India has high annual range of temperature whereas the southern part has low annual range of temperature
4. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of the day and night as one moves from south to north
5. Duration of day and night varies from 45 minutes in the extreme south to 5½ hours in the extreme south.

6. Any other relevant point.
Any two points to be explained

1+2=3

20. Parallel Ranges

1. Himadri / Greater Himalaya / Inner Himalaya
2. Himachal / Lesser Himalaya
3. Shiwaliks

3x½ = 1½

Features :

Himadri

- i. It is the most continuous range
- ii. Consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6000 metres.
- iii. The folds are asymmetrical in nature.
- iv. Composed of granite
- v. It is perennially snow bound.
- vi. Any other relevant point any one feature. ½

Himachal

- i. It is the most rugged mountain system.
- ii. Composed of highly compressed and altered rocks.
- iii. The altitude varies between 3700 and 4500 metres.
- iv. The average width is of 50 km.
- v. This range consists of the famous valley of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu Valley.
- vi. Any other relevant point
Any one feature. ½

Shivaliks

- i. The outer most range.
- ii. Extends over a width of 10-50 km
- iii. The altitude varies between 900 and 1100 metres.
- iv. Composed of unconsolidated sediments.
- v. Any other relevant point.
Any one feature. ½

21. The Peninsular Rivers

A large number of the peninsular rivers are seasonal. They depend on rainfall.

The peninsular rivers have shorter and shallower courses.

They hardly perform erosional activity even in their upper course.

Major rivers are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada and Tapi

Any other point relevant point

Any three points

Any other point of distinction

Himalayan Rivers

Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial. They depend on rainfall as well on melting of snow.

They have long courses from their source to mouth.

They perform intensive erosional activity in their upper courses.

Major rivers are Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra

22. i. People do not have any rights.

ii. They can't choose or change their rulers.

iii. There is no real freedom to express one's opinion.

iv. There are no political associations, organized protests & political actions.

v. Any other relevant point.

(any three points to be explained)

3x1=3

23. i. Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability.

ii. Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.

iii. Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to wrong decisions.

iv. It delays decision making process.

v. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

3x1=3

24. (a) Human capital refers to the people who possess the knowledge and enterprises to put together the other factors of production.

(b) Investment in human capital yields a return just like investment in physical capital.

(c) It is essential as physical capital cannot produce goods and services on their own.

(d) Any other relevant point. Any these points to be explained.

3x1=3

25. (a) The countries like Japan do not have any natural resources. They import the needed resources.

(b) They have invested in human resource especially in the field of education & health.

(c) Efficiency & technology evolved by people have made these countries rich & developed.

(d) Any other relevant point. 3x1=3

26. Disaster risk is the product of hazard and vulnerability divided by capacity for convenience. 1

Four elements are :

- i. Preparedness
- ii. Response
- iii. Recovery
- iv. Prevention

Each point to be described briefly 4x½=2

27. Effects are : 1+2=3

- i. Physical damage to structures
- ii. Casualties of people and live stock
- iii. Contamination of water supplies
- iv Failure of crops / shortage of food supplies

Any three points to be explained. 3x1=3

Group A

28. The Jacobin government under Robespierre abolished monarchy and declared France as a Republic, a form of government where people elect the government, including the head of the state. 1

Inspite of bringing these landmark changes, his period was referred to as a reign of terror.

1. He followed a policy of severe control and punishment.
2. All those who opposed him were considered enemies of the republic, were arrested, imprisoned and tried by a revolutionary tribunal.
3. If found guilty they were guillotined.
4. Any other relevant point. 1+3=4

(Any three points)

29.

- i. All the peasants were forced to cultivate in collective farms. (Kolkhoz)
- ii. The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms.
- iii. Peasants worked on the land and the Kolkhoz profit was shared.
- iv. Some peasants resisted the authorities and destroyed their livestock.
- v. Those who resisted collectivisation were punished.
- vi. Many were deported and jailed.

Any four points. 4x1=4

Group B

28. See Answer 29 of Group A.

29. 1. All schools were 'cleared' and purified.
2. Children were first segregated. German and Jews could not sit together or play together.
3. Eventually all undesirable children such as Jews and Gypsies were thrown out of schools.
4. Good German children were subjected to prolonged period of Nazi Schooling. 1x4
Any four points 4x1=4

Group C

28. See answer 29 of Group B.

29. See answer 28 of Group A.

30. Physical division of Peninsular Plateau:

(A) Central Highlands (B) Deccan Plateau $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ mark

Characteristics

- A. i. Lies to the north of Narmada river.
ii. It covers a major area of the Malwa plateau.
iii. It is bound by the Vindhyan range in the south and Aravalis on the north west.
iv. The central Highlands are wider in the west and narrower in the east.
v. The eastward extensions are locally known as the Bundelkhand, Chotanagpur plateau.
vi. Any other relevant point.
Any three characteristics. $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$ marks
- B. i. The Deccan plateau is a triangular landmass.
ii. It lies to the south of the Narmada river.
iii. Satpura range flanks its broad base in the north while Mahadev, the Kaimue and Maikal ranges form its eastern extensions.
iv. It is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards.
v. Its extension towards northeast, locally known and the Meghalaya as Karbi-Anglen plateau.
vi. Any other relevant point.
Any three characteristics. $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$ marks

31. i. A democratic govt. is a better govt. because it is more accountable to the people.
 ii. Democracy improves quality of decision making.
 iii. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
 iv. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.
 v. Any other relevant point.
 (Any four point to be described) 4x1=4
32. (a) The constitution generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kinds of people to live together.
 (b) It specifies how the govt. will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions.
 (c) It lays down limits on the power of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.
 (d) It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.
 (e) Any other relevant point.
 Any four points. 4x1=4
33. **The four main requirements for the production of goods and services are:**
 (a) The first requirement is land and other natural reasons.
 (b) The second is labour i.e. people who carry out the work for production.
 (c) The third is capital i.e. varieties of inputs are required for production such as (i) fixed capital (ii) working capital
 (d) The fourth requirement is human capital. 4x1=4
34. **The unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy.**
 (a) It is a wastage of man power resource.
 (b) It increases the economic overload.
 (c) It tends to increase the number of dependant population.
 (d) Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy.
35. **Filled in map attached**
 For visually impaired candidates.
 I. Goa
 II. Rajasthan
 III. Mt. K2

Outline Map of India (Political)

