

**CLASS IX (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-5**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 80**

**General Instructions :**

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1** to **20** are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number **21** to **28** are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number **29** to **34** are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

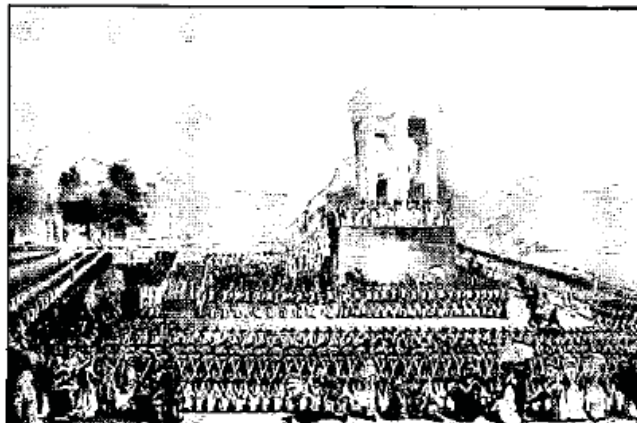
**SECTION A**

- Q1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

Column A		Column B	
(a)	Poultry	1.	Market activity
(b)	Dress making for children	2.	Primary activity
(c)	Working in a automobile manu-facturing unit	3.	Tertiary activity
(d)	Transport	4.	Non-market activity

- Q2. What is issue price ? [1]
- (a) Price at which foodgrains are distributed in the deficit areas and among the poorer sections of the society.
  - (b) A preannounced price announced by the government every year and paid to the farmers for their crops.
  - (c) Price at which items are sold to people by ration shops.
  - (d) Price at which items are given to ration shops.

- Q3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows :



- Which of the following best signifies the main aim behind the organisation of this festival ? [1]
- (a) Government wanted to preserve the local cultures.  
 (b) Government wanted to mobilise the loyalty of its subjects.  
 (c) Government wanted to tell people about their ancient Greek and Rome culture.  
 (d) Government wanted to strengthen the differentiation among the peoples of society.

Q4. What is the main aim of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 ? [1]

- Q5. Which of the following is a fixed capital ? [1]
- (a) Wool (b) Colours  
 (c) Money to make payments (d) Machines

Q6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the Lakshadweep Islands : [1]

The Lakshadweep Islands	A bird sanctuary	Administrative headquarters	Nearest Indian State
	?	Kavaratti island	?

Q7. At which place of India migratory bird flamingoes come to build nest ? [1]

**OR**

In which type of forests you may find the trees of Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches ?

- Q8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]
- Multiple cropping method has caused the loss of soil fertility.

**OR**

Non-farm activities require more land as compared to farming activities.

Q9.



- Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]
- (a) Prime minister is powerful in party meetings.  
 (b) Prime minister is powerful in cabinet meetings.  
 (c) Cabinet ministers have no value in parliamentary democracy  
 (d) Prime Minister of coalition government often neglects the other parties of coalition.

Q10. Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan aims to \_\_\_\_\_. [1]

**OR**

In disguised a unemployment \_\_\_\_\_.

Q11. What is Amnesty International ? [1]

Q12. Most of Indonesia's forests are located in islands like Sumatra, Kalimantan and West Irian. But the Dutch began their 'scientific forestry' in Java. Why ? [1]

**OR**

What do you understand by the Bugyal ?

Q13. Who were known as whites in Russia ? [1]

- (a) Pro-Tsarist (b) Bolsheviks  
(c) Socialist Revolutionaries (d) Democrats

Q14. The average calorie requirement in rural India is \_\_\_\_\_ calories per person per day. [1]

Q15. Which country has successfully reduced poverty from 88.3 per cent in 1981 to 0.7 per cent in 2015 ? [1]

- (a) China (b) Bangladesh  
(c) Pakistan (d) USA

Q16. Election held to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member of legislature is known as \_\_\_\_\_. [1]

**OR**

One-third of the seats are reserved for \_\_\_\_\_ in rural and urban local bodies.

Q17. Who among the following was not known as 'November criminals' in Germany ? [1]

- (a) Socialists (b) Catholics  
(c) Conservatives (d) Democrats

Q18. Arrange the following states bordering Myanmar from north to south in the correct sequence — [1]

- (i) Manipur  
(ii) Nagaland  
(iii) Mizoram  
(iv) Arunachal Pradesh

**Options :**

- (a) (i)—(iv)—(iii)—(ii) (b) (iii)—(iv)—(i)—(ii)  
(c) (iv)—(ii)—(i)—(iii) (d) (iii)—(iv)—(ii)—(i)

Q19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option : [1]

**Assertion (A) :** In the urban areas, casual labourers are most food insecure.

**Reason (R) :** Their works are largely seasonal and provide them very low wages.

Options :

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is correct, but R is wrong.  
(d) A is wrong, but R is correct

Q20. There is a country named P which has some distinct political features. The rulers of the country are elected by its people. Elections are held after every five years according to the rules mentioned in the constitution. Rulers also work according the constitution. The country has an independent judiciary which interferes whenever government try to misuse its power. The country has many communities. The constitution has granted the citizenship only to the majority population. Other communities living in the country are considered as second class citizen. They cannot vote in elections and do not enjoy many rights which are available to the majority. They are regarded as the inferior population by the constitution.

Analyse the information given above and consider which one of the following condition is unavailable in the country to be called as a democratic : [1]

- (a) Major decision are not taken by the elected ruler
- (b) Free and fair elections
- (c) Right to equality
- (d) Respect for rights

## SECTION B

Q21. Discuss the pattern of population density in India. [3]

**OR**

What do you understand by the Adolescent Population ? Discuss their major problems.

Q22. Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. Analyse. [3]

**OR**

Who was Olympe de Gouges ? What were her complaints from the National Assembly and later Jacobin government ?

Q23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

**Source A — Nazism and the Rise of Hitler**

At the end of the war, an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was set up to prosecute Nazi war criminals for Crimes against Peace, for War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity. Germany's conduct during the war, especially those actions which came to be called Crimes Against Humanity, raised serious moral and ethical questions and invited worldwide condemnation.

**Source B — Political Radicalism and Economic Crises**

The political atmosphere in Berlin was charged with demands for Soviet-style governance. Those opposed to this – such as the socialists, Democrats and Catholics – met in Weimar to give shape to the democratic republic. The Weimar Republic crushed the uprising with the help of a war veterans organisation called Free Corps.

**Source C — Ordinary People and the Crimes Against Humanity**

'1930s offered a glimmer of hope, not just for the unemployed but for everybody far we all felt downtrodden. From my own experience I could say salaries increased and Germany seemed to have regained its sense of purpose. I could only say for myself, I thought it was a good time. I liked it.'

**Source A — Nazism and the Rise of Hitler**

23 (1) What were the Crimes Against Humanity committed by Nazis ?

**Source B — Political Radicalism and Economic Crises**

23 (2) Which organisation led the uprising ?

**Source C — Ordinary People and the Crimes Against Humanity**

23 (3) Do you think that Nazis had support of common Germans ?

Q24. The judiciary has the power to interpret the Constitution of the India. Explain. [3]

**OR**

Discuss the various authorities which are involved in the decision making in India.

Q25. Distinguish between radical and conservatives. [3]

Q26. What are the different arguments given by the critics of democracy ? [3]

Q27. How can social exclusion lead to poverty ? [3]

**OR**

How is British colonial government responsible for poverty in India ?

Q28. Analyse the problems being faced by small farmers ? [3]

**SECTION C**

Q29. Analyse the role of cooperatives in ensuring food security in India. [5]

**OR**

Analyse the different problems being faced by the Public Distribution System in India ?

Q30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [5]

The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers, such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. The river Yamuna rises from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary meets the Ganga at Allahabad.

The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalaya. They are the rivers, which flood parts of the northern plains every year, causing widespread damage to life and property, whereas, they enrich the soil for agricultural use.

The main tributaries, which come from the peninsular uplands, are the Chambal, the Betwa and the Son. These rise from semi-arid areas, have shorter courses and do not carry much water in them.

- (i) There are many rivers like the Ganga which originates from the Himalayas. What similarities you may find in these rivers ?
- (ii) What is the important step taken by the government for the conservation of the river Ganga ?
- (iii) By which name the Ganga River is known in Bangladesh ?

Q31. What is secularism? Discuss the important features of a secular state ? [5]

**OR**

What are fundamental rights and human rights ? What kind of rights many people see as standard rights ?

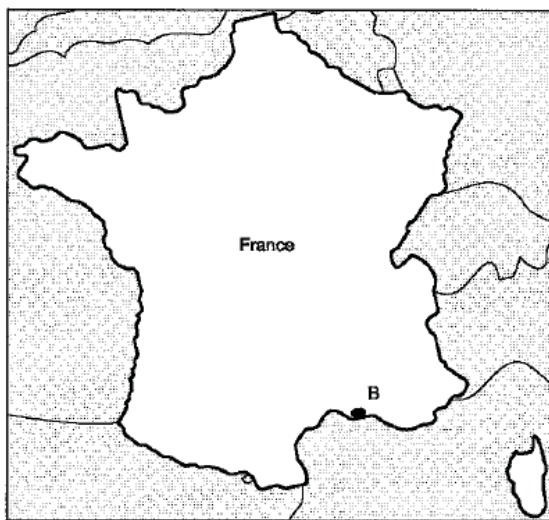
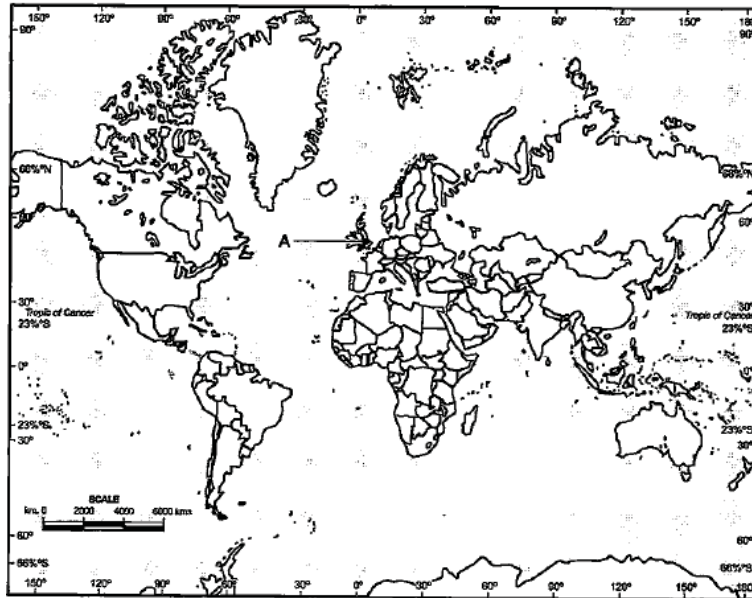
Q32. Discuss the achievements of elections and challenges to the electoral system in India ? [5]

Q33. Give a brief description of various divisions of Deccan Plateau. [5]

Q34. How was the French society organised in the eighteenth century ? [5]

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

Q35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them . [2]  
(A) Country which fought First World War as allied powers.  
(B) A place where the Great Fear was spread.



- (b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. [4]
- (i) Standard meridian of India
  - (ii) Identify — peninsular river
  - (iii) The smallest state in India according to area
  - (iv) Mountain Peak — Anai Mudi
  - (v) National Park — Shivpuri,
  - (vi) Identify — Area receiving rainfall less than 20 cm

