

QB365  
Model Question Paper 2  
9th Standard CBSE

**Social Science**

Reg.No. :

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Time : 02:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 60

**Section-A**

- 1) Which of these was the most salient underlying conflict in the making of a democratic constitution in South Africa: 1
  - (a) Between South Africa and its neighbours
  - (b) Between men and women
  - (c) Between the white majority and the black minority
  - (d) Between the coloured minority and the black majority
- 2) Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have? 1
  - (a) Powers of the head of the state
  - (b) Name of the head of the state
  - (c) Powers of the Legislature
  - (d) Name of the country
- 3) The heart of South African constitution lies in: 1
  - (a) Human rights clause
  - (b) Preamble
  - (c) Black rule
  - (d) Secular clause
- 4) Multiple cropping refers to 1
  - (a) Cultivation of wheat and rice
  - (b) Cultivation of two crops in alternate rows
  - (c) Cultivating more than one crop on the same field each year
  - (d) Cultivating crops and rearing animals on the same farm
- 5) Which of the following economic activities is most labour absorbing? 1
  - (a) Industry
  - (b) Biotechnology
  - (c) Agriculture
  - (d) Mining
- 6) Number of babies born every 1000 people during a year is called: 1
  - (a) Death Rate
  - (b) Growth Rate
  - (c) Birth Rate
  - (d) Population Increases
- 7) Number of deaths for every 1000 people during a year is called: 1
  - (a) Death Rate
  - (b) Decrease Rate
  - (c) Birth Rate
  - (d) Population Decrease
- 8) Which states in India have poor health indices and vary few medical colleges? 1
  - (a) Bihar, Tamil Nadu
  - (b) Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh
  - (c) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh
  - (d) Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
- 9) 500 different plant species can be found in one forest patch in 1
  - (a) Eastern Ghats
  - (b) Amazon
  - (c) Chattisgarh
  - (d) North American Planis
- 10) How many percent of world forest area was cleared for industrial uses, cultivation, pastures and fuel wood between 1700 and 1995? 1
  - (a) 9.3%
  - (b) 3.9%
  - (c) 19.3%
  - (d) 13.9%

- 11) Local name for 'Swidden' agriculture in India 1  
(a) Milpa (b) Lading (c) Kumri (d) Chena
- 12) The Gaddi shepherds are an important pastoral community of 1  
(a) Punjab (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Haryana (d) Punjab
- 13) Protected forests were 1  
(a) forests which produced commercially viable timber (b) access to these forests was prohibited  
(c) pastoralists were granted grazing rights in these forests without preconditions  
(d) customary rights were granted to pastoralists subject to serve restrictions on their movements
- 14) Which of the following was not a reason for Maasai loss of grazing lands? 1  
(a) Imperial powers scramble for colonies (b) White settlements  
(c) Cultivated fields were converted into pasture lands (d) Game reserves
- 15) Before late 18th century English countryside was 1  
(a) open fields (b) enclosed (c) partitioned (d) common land
- 16) Strip cultivation was practised by 1  
(a) peasants in England (b) tribals (c) nomadic pastoralists (d) shifting cultivators
- 17) Why in the 1930s American's dream of land of plenty turned into a nightmare? 1  
(a) Because unsold stocks piled up (b) Wheat prices fell rapidly after World war I (c) Collapse of exports  
(d) Terrifying dust storms
- 18) Cricket matches are organised: 1  
(a) News of cricket hits newspaper headlines. (b) Cricketers are seen as ambassadors  
(c) Game represents the unity of India (d) To establish friendship between nations
- 19) Cricket was said to represent 1  
(a) English values of fair play and discipline (b) English racial superiority (c) English sense of enterprise  
(d) English sportsmen spirit
- 20) Who among the following staged unofficial Tests and One-Day International under the name of World Series Cricket? 1  
(a) Kerry Packer (b) C.K. Nayudu (c) Frank Worrell (d) Thomas Hughes

### Section-B

- 21) "The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks". Justify by giving 2
- 22) The south african constitution inspires democrats all over the world. Justify the statement. 2
- 23) Explain the five factors that helped in the making of our Constitution 2
- 24) Name the first captain of the Indian hockey team who was a member of the Constituent Assembly. 2  
(a) Baldev Singh  
(b) Somnath Lahiri  
(c) Jaispal Singh  
(d) K.M. Munshi
- 25) Explain the major factors which contributed to the making of our Constitution. 2
- 26) How has the Indian Constitution embodied the basic values into institutional arrangements? Explain. 2

- 27) What do you mean by the policy of Apartheid? How did this policy come to an end? 2
- 28) Mention any three characteristics of the Indian Constitution . 2
- 29) What was Mahatma Gandhi's contribution to the constitution of India? 2
- 30) What were the occupations of Native Americans? 2
- 31) Read again the extracts from Nehru's speech 'Tryst with Destiny' and answer the following: 2  
 Why did Nehru use the expression "not wholly or in full measure" in the first sentence?
- 32) Who was the chairperson of the Drafting committee of Constituent Assembly? 2
- 33) What was apartheid? 2
- 34) Modern farming methods required more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree? 2
- 35) How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur? 2
- 36) What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector? 2
- 37) How will you explain the term unemployment? 2
- 38) What is your projection about India's literacy rate in 2020? 2
- 39) Explain the term 'shifting cultivation' Support your answer by giving an example of one community 2
- 40) Who are Raikas? 2

### Section-C

- 41) Why did the pastoralists hate the Grazing Act? 5
- 42) Give two reasons why pastoralism as a way of life should be encouraged. 5
- 43) Where are they found? 5
- 44) Write any four factors responsible for the Agricultural Revolution in Britain. 5
- 45) How can the history of opium production in India be linked up with the story of British trade with China? 5
- 46) Describe the first written laws of cricket drawn up in 1744. 5
- 47) Discuss the results of changes pioneered by Pakistan in bowling. 5
- 48) Critically examine the significance of the victory of West Indies in first Test Series against England in 1950. 5

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### Section-A

- 1) (d) Between the coloured minority and the black majority 1
- 2) (b) Name of the head of the state 1
- 3) (b) Preamble 1
- 4) (c) Cultivating more than one crop on the same field each year 1
- 5) (c) Agriculture 1
- 6) (c) Birth Rate 1
- 7) (a) Death Rate 1
- 8) (c) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh 1
- 9) (b) Amazon 1
- 10) (a) 9.3% 1

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|--|---|
| 11) (c) Kumri  | 1 |
| 12) (b) Himachal Pradesh   | 1 |
| 13) (d) customary rights were granted to pastoralists subject to serve restrictions on their movements | 1 |
| 14) (c) Cultivated fields were converted into pasture lands  | 1 |
| 15) (a) open fields  | 1 |
| 16) (a) peasants in England  | 1 |
| 17) (d) Terrifying dust storms   | 1 |
| 18) (d) To establish friendship between nations  | 1 |
| 19) (a) English values of fair play and discipline   | 1 |
| 20) (a) Kerry Packer   | 1 |

**Section-B**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 21)  | 2 |
| <p>The system of apartheid followed in South Africa was unjust and racist because</p> <p>(i) The blacks were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit.</p> <p>(ii) Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, churches, etc were all separate for the whites and blacks.</p> <p>(iii) Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.</p> <p>Thus, the apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks.</p>  |   |
| 22) The Constitution of South Africa has inspired democrats all over the world.  | 2 |
| 23)  | 2 |
| <p>The making of the Constitution for a huge and diverse country like India was not an easy affair. The country was born through a partition which was a traumatic experience.</p> <p>The major factors which contributed to the making of our Constitution were</p> <p>(i) At that time, people of India were emerging from the status of subjects to that of citizens. They became conscious of their rights and privileges.</p> <p>(ii) Our leaders gained confidence to learn from other countries, but on our own terms. Many of them were inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution.</p> <p>(iii) They were also influenced by the practices of Parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of Rights in the US.</p> |   |
| 24) (c) Jaispal Singh  | 2 |

25)

2

The making of the Constitution for a huge and diverse country like India was not an easy affair. The country was born through a partition which was a traumatic experience. The major factors which contributed to the making of our Constitution were

- (i) At that time, people of India were emerging from the status of subjects to that of citizens. They became conscious of their rights and privileges.
- (ii) Our leaders gained confidence to learn from other countries, but on our own terms. Many of them were inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution.
- (iii) They were also influenced by the practices of Parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of Rights in the US.
- (iv) Social Revolution in Russia inspired many Indians to think of shaping a system based on social and economic equality.
- (v) The makers of the Constitution were not simply imitating the Constitution of other countries. At each step, they were questioning whether the values and ideals they accepted suited our country or not.

26)

2

The basic values embodied into institutional arrangements were

- (i) The value of the universal adult franchise was embodied by laying down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country, i.e., how elections will be conducted.
- (ii) The value of right to freedom and equality was embodied by providing fundamental rights to all citizens, which will not be violated.
- (iii) The Value of being in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society was embodied by provisions to incorporate changes from time to time, which are called constitutional amendments.

27)

2

Meaning of Policy The Policy of Apartheid was a system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa. It was imposed on the blacks by the white Europeans. In this system, the blacks were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, etc were all separate for the whites and the blacks.

End of Policy This policy came to an end on 26th April, 1994, when the Republic of South Africa was born with a multi-racial government.

28) (i) India has a written constitution and is one of the lengthiest in the world.

2

- (ii) It provides for parliamentary form of government . Parliamentary.
- (iii) Independent judiciary system.

29)

2

- (i) Mahatma Gandhiji was involved directly in the making of the constitution nor was the member of constituent assembly
- (ii) However, his influence on the making and makers of the constitution was immense
- (iii) His idea of equality of all both social and economic , special provisions to minority, women and lower caste was adopted in the constitution.
- (iv) The constitution also lays special emphasis on Panchayati raj, self-reliance, socialism. These all; were the core values of Gandhiji philosophy's.

- 30) Native Americans lived by hunting, gathering, fishing; others cultivated corn, beans, tobacco and pumpkin. 2
- 31) Since the pledge to free India was being taken for the last so many years, there was no need to repeat that again he used the word very substantially to put emphasis on that pledge. 2
- 32) Dr.B.R. Ambedkar was the chairperson of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. 2
- 33) Apartheid was an official policy of discrimination on the basis of race and colour practised by the government of South Africa. 2
- 34) Yes, we agree that modern farming methods required more input which are manufactured in industry. The input requirements include chemical fertilizers, pesticides, High yielding (HYVs) of seeds. These can be produced only when they are produced by industry. There is a named IFFCO which is engaged in the production chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc. 2
- 35) The spread of electricity helped farmers in Palampur to run tubewells, pump sets for irrigation of fields. This way farmers can grow crops during non-rainy season. Electricity also helped in running machines like sugarcane crusing machine to help jaggery plant. 2
- 36) Following activities are undertaken in the primary,secondary and tertiary sectors:  
1. Primary Sector. Farming, mining, fishing, foresting, animal husbandry, flower cultivation etc.  
2. Secondary Sector. Construction work, manufacturing, tailoring, working in industry like working in match factory etc.  
3. Tertiary Sector. Banking, transportation, insurance, communication, financing, courier, astronaut etc. 2
- 37) Unemployment is a situation, wherein the able bodied persons, willing to work are not able to find a job that earns them living.  
-According to this definition those, who are permanently incapable and mentally retarded cannot perform any job, so they should be excluded from the list of unemployed.  
-There may be still others, who may not be willing to perform any job and thus they can also not be treated as unemployed.  
-In other words, usual status of unemployment refers to the number of persons who are willing to work for major part of the year i.e., 183 days and more but do not get work. 2
- 38) India's literacy rate in 2011 stands at 74%, Government has taken several steps to increase this rate it is expected that by 2020, literacy rate should reach near about 90 per cent. 2

39)

2

**Shifting cultivation**

- (i) Parts of the forests are cut and burnt in rotation
- (ii) Seeds are sown in the ashes after the first monsoon rains and the crop is harvested by October - November
- (iii) Such plots are cultivated for a couple of years or till the time the soil retains its fertility and then abandoned or left fallow.
- (iv) A mixture of crops are grown on these plots

40) Raikas are a nomadic community found in the deserts of Rajasthan

2

**Section-C**

41)

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By the Grazing Act, the British levied tax on the pastoralists, on every animal they took to pastures to graze. It was hated by the impoverished pastoral community for it was contrary to their customary rights.

42)

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Pastoralism as a way of life should be encouraged because:

- (i) Pastoralism provides a way of supporting population in a difficult environment and represents a sustainable approach to land.
- (ii) Continuous movements allows the pastures to recover and prevents their deterioration due to overgrazing.

43) Most of them are found in semi-arid grasslands and arid deserts where agriculture is difficult.

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44)

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Foodgrains production grew rapidly in the 19th century England because:

- (i) New Lands: Enclosures helped bring new lands under cultivation. Lands which earlier constituted pasture lands, open fields, forests commons, marshes were turned to agricultural fields.
- (ii) Simple Innovations: Farmers started using simple innovation on a more regular basis. Crops like turnip and clover which helped restore depleted nitrogen content of the soil and made soil more fertile were regularly cultivated. Turnip was also a good fodder crop relished by cattle.
- (iii) Crop Rotation; Use of crop rotation technique on a regular basis improved soil and fertility and increased foodgrain production.
- (iv) Threshing Machines: The use of threshing machines improved efficiency and reduced labour cost.

45)

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- (i) The history of Opium production in India is linked with the story of trade with China. Through a system of advances the British persuaded the reluctant Indian farmers to cultivate Opium to balance their trade with China.
- (ii) The English East India Company was buying tea and silk from China for sale in England.
- (iii) As tea became popular in England, the people of East India Company came to depend on tea trade for profits. This created a problem, England at this time produced nothing that could be sold in China.
- (iv) The Manchu rulers of China were suspicious of all foreign merchants and unwilling to allow entry of foreign goods.
- (v) The English in such a situation bought tea by paying in silver coins or bullion. This meant outflow of treasure from England.
- (vi) This prospect created widespread anxiety. It was believed that a loss of treasure would impoverish the nation and deplete its wealth.
- (vii) The English searched for a commodity that would sell in China and balance their trade. In opium the English found such a commodity, The returns from opium sale financed the tea purchases in China.
- (viii) Though the Emperor had forbidden the production and sale of opium except for medicinal purposes, the English began illegal trade in Opium. Opium crates were unloaded in a number of seaports of South-Eastern China and carried by local agents to the interiors.
- (ix) By early 1820s about 10,000 crates were smuggled into China. Fifteen years later the figure had grown to 35,000 crates. While the English cultivated a taste for Chinese tea, the Chinese became addicted to Opium.
- (x) This illegal trade in Opium finally led to wars between Britain and China. These wars were called Opium Wars.

46)

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- (i) As per the 'Laws of Cricket,' the two Umpires would be chosen from among gentlemen to decide all disputes
- (ii) The stumps were to be 22 inches high and the bail across 6 inches.
- (iii) The weight of the ball was to be between 5 and 6 ounces and the 2 sets of stumps 22 inches apart.
- (iv) No limit was placed on the shape and size of the bat.

47)

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In response to needs of the subcontinent, Pakistan developed two major advances in bowling.

- (i) 'doers' and (ii) the reverse swing.

These advances were initially viewed with suspicion but have now become part of the technique of bowlers all over the world. The 'doersa' was developed to counter aggressive batsmen that threaten to make finger swing obsolete.

The 'reverse swing' was introduced to enable the ball to move on dusty unresponsive wickets



The significance of the victory of West Indies in first Test Series against England in 1950. lay in the fact that:

Success in cricket became a measure of racial equality and political progress. The colonial masters regarded the natives unfit and incapable of playing the game. The victory proved just the opposite of what the British thought.

(ii) At the time of their independence, many of the political leaders of Caribbean countries like Fobers Burnham and Eric Williams saw in the game a chance for self-respect and international standing. So the victory made the West Indies rightly full contenders to both the sentiments.

(iii) The victory was celebrated in West Indies as a national achievement. It was a way to demonstrate to the colonists that West Indies were the equals of white Englishmen.

(iv) However, the victory was beset by the irony that the West Indies team that won was captained by a white player.

(v) Moreover, the West Indies cricket team represented not one nation but several dominions that later became independent countries

