

QB365  
Model Question Paper 3  
9th Standard CBSE

**Social Science**

Reg.No. : 

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Time : 02:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 100

**Section-A**

- 1) Modifications in clothing reflect 1  
(a) grace and beauty (b) ideas of modesty (c) ideas of shame (d) change in societies
- 2) Men in Victorian England were expected to be: 1  
(a) Mild mannered (b) Serious and strong (c) Well turned out and courteous (d) None of the above
- 3) Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given below: 1  
Which one of the following places receives the highest rainfall in the world?  
(a) Silchar (b) Cherrapunji (c) Mawsynram (d) Guwahati
- 4) The state of atmosphere over an area at any point of time is known as 1  
(a) Weather (b) Climate (c) Heat (d) Cold
- 5) Why do we wear woollen clothes in winter? 1  
(a) To protect from rain (b) To protect the body from cold (c) To remain calm (d) To remain drenched
- 6) Natural vegetation referring to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undistributed by humans for a long time, is termed as 1  
(a) endemic vegetation (b) virgin vegetation (c) natural vegetation (d) desert vegetation
- 7) In thorn forests and scrubs, why are leaves of trees mostly thick and small? 1  
(a) To maximum evaporation (b) To minimise evaporation (c) To reduce moisture (d) To do nothing
- 8) Name the state of India which is most populous. 1  
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Goa (d) Tamil Nadu
- 9) Change in the number of inhabitants of a country during a specific period of time is called 1  
(a) magnitude (b) pace (c) population growth (d) population density
- 10) According to 2001 census life expectancy at birth is 1  
(a) 36.7 years (b) 63 years (c) 64.6 years (d) 74 years
- 11) Who among the following led the movement called 'Nyaya Yudh' (struggle for Justice) and formed a new party called Lok Dal? 1  
(a) Chowdhary Charan Singh (b) Chowdhary Devi Lal (c) Om Prakash Chautala (d) Mulayam Singh
- 12) The elections that takes place after years 5 years of Lok Sabha are called as: 1  
(a) Mid-term elections (b) General elections (c) By-elections (d) Special elections

- 13) SEBC stands for 1  
(a) Socially and Economically Beneficial Classes (b) Socially and Elegant Backward Classes  
(c) Socially and Economically Blocked Classes (d) Socially and Economically Backward Classes
- 14) What is meant by 'Office Memorandum'? 1  
(a) Order issued by the Government of India (b) Circulars issued by schools  
(c) Important bank document (d) Letters issued by the president
- 15) What is the term of office of the Prime Minister ? 1  
(a) 10 years (b) 4 years (c) As determined by Lok Sabha  
(d) As long as he has the support of ruling party and Lok Sabha.
- 16) Kosovo was a province of 1  
(a) Germany (b) USSR (c) Yugoslavia (d) South Africa
- 17) Who was Milosevic? 1  
(a) Elected Serb president (b) Supporter of Albanian (c) leader of Albanian (d) all the above
- 18) What is the accepted average calories required per person per day in Urban area? 1  
(a) 3000 Calories (b) 2300 Calories (c) 2100 Calories (d) 2400 Calories
- 19) Which of the following is an indicator of poverty in India? 1  
(a) Income level (b) Illiteracy level (c) Employment level (d) Level of health
- 20) Food Security system comprises of 1  
(a) Buffer stock (b) Public Distribution System (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
- Section-B**
- 21) Describe how the location and relief are important factors in determining the climate on India? 2
- 22) What is migration? Which are the two types of migration? Describe the trends of migration in India? 2
- 23) Explain any three elements which are responsible for population growth. 2
- 24) How does Lok Sabha exercise supreme power? 2
- 25) Distinguish between political executive and permanent executive. 2
- 26) Write any three constraints on the powers of the Prime Minister of a coalition government 2
- 27) Describe any five freedoms granted to the citizens of India under the right to freedom. 2
- 28) Describe the features of Right against Exploitation. 2
- 29) "Rights are not limited only to Fundamental Rights as enumerated in the Constitution." Justify the statement. 2
- 30) Winston Churchill described Mahatma Gandhi as a 'seditious Middle Temple Lawyer' now 'posing as a half-naked fakir'. 2  
What provoked such a comment and what does it tell you about the symbolic strength of Mahatma Gandhi's dress?
- 31) Why are clothes important? 2
- 32) Identify the differences in dress codes among various social classes of England before the French Revolution. 2
- 33) Give an account of weather conditions and characteristics of the cold season. 2
- 34) Why does mercury rise upto 50 degree celsius in certain places in Rajasthan whereas 20 degree celsius in Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir? 2

- 35) Why do Western Ghats receive more rainfall than the Eastern Ghats? 2
- 36) Write the names of different landforms 2
- 37) Land affect the natural vegetation directly and indirectly.Give examples support of this statement 2
- 38) How is it imported to know about the various parameters of population? 2
- 39) Why elections? 2
- Assembly election in Haryana
- 40) What are different forms of political competition? 2

### Section-C

- 41) Give two points in favour of regular electoral competition. 5
- 42) Why seats are reserved to SC's and ST's? 5
- 43) Have we not had a Woman Prime Minister? 5
- 44) What is SEBC ? 5
- 45) Write a short note on Lok Sabha 5
- 46) Examine the situation of citizens right in Saudi Arabia. 5
- 47) Describe about inequality of income within a family. 5
- 48) Discuss the problem of high level of buffer stocks kept by FCI 5

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### Section-A

- 1) (d) change in societies 1
- 2) (b) Serious and strong 1
- 3) (c) Mawsynram 1
- 4) (a) Weather 1
- 5) (b) To protect the body from cold 1
- 6) (b) virgin vegetation 1
- 7) (b) To minimise evaporation 1
- 8) (b) Uttar Pradesh 1
- 9) (c) population growth 1
- 10) (c) 64.6 years 1
- 11) (b) Chowdhary Devi Lal 1
- 12) (b) General elections 1
- 13) (d) Socially and Economically Backward Classes 1
- 14) (a) Order issued by the Government of India 1
- 15) (c) As determined by Lok Sabha 1
- 16) (c) Yugoslavia 1
- 17) (a) Elected Serb president 1

- 18) (c) 2100 Calories 1
- 19) (a) Income level 1
- 20) (c) Both (a) and (b) 1

### Section-B

- 21) 2

**(i) Location**

- India is located between 8° N to 37° N latitudes.
- Tropic of Cancer divides the country into two - equal halves - North sub-tropical zone and South tropical zone.
- India is surrounded by three water bodies in the south and girdled by a high continuous mountain chain in the North. This compact physical setting gives unique and common climatic framework.
- Indian ocean, Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea have moderating effects on India's climatic condition.

**(ii) Relief**

- High mountains in the North act as barriers for cold and hot winds. It provides the whole of North India a tropical climate.
- They may also cause precipitation as they are high enough and lie in the path of rain bearing winds. For example, the leeward side of Western Ghats remains relatively dry in monsoon season.
- The Himalayas also force the South-West monsoons to shed all their moisture in the sub continent. Thus, it can be concluded that location and relief are important factors in determining the climate of India

- 22) 2

**Migration**

Migration is the temporary or permanent relocation of population inside or outside the boundaries of a country or state.

**Types of Migration**

The two types of migration are internal (within the country from one area to another) and international (between countries).

Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the distribution of population within the nation.

**Trends of Migration in India**

The trends of temporary migration in India are of the herders, who take their flocks to different pastures during the summer and winter. These herders live mostly in the hilly and desert areas. Permanent migration occurs from the rural areas to the urban areas in search of employment opportunities as there is great poverty and unemployment in rural areas of India.

- 23) 2

The elements/factors responsible for population growth or change in size of population are as follows

- (i) High birth rate and low death rate In India, after independence there was high birth and high death rate. However, the death rate has declined now considerably but the birth rate continues to remain high.
- (ii) Child marriage Early marriages are common in many parts of India due to which more percentage of girls are married in the age group of 15-20 years. This results in giving birth to more number of children.
- (iii) Illiteracy Still a large population of India is illiterate. Illiterate persons fail to understand the importance of family planning or the advantage of having a small family.

24)

2

Lok Sabha exercises supreme power in the following ways

- (i) Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the houses but in the case of conflict, view of Lok Sabha prevails because it has a large number of members.
- (ii) Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget or any other money related law, Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can delay it for a maximum of 14 days or suggest changes in it which may or may not be accepted by the Lok Sabha.
- (iii) Most importantly, the Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say that they have no confidence in the Council of Ministers, then all the ministers including the Prime Minister have to resign.

Thus, it can be concluded that Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha.

25) The points tabulated below distinguish Political and Permanent executive

2

<b>Political Executive</b>	<b>Permanent executive</b>
Elected by the people (voters) for specific period	Appointed on a long-term basis.
Political leaders are political executives	Civil servants are the permanent executives
Answerable to the people.	Answerable to the government.

26)

2

After election results, when there is no single party which enjoys the majority support of the members of the Legislature, two or more parties come together and form the government. Such a government is known as the coalition government. The three constraints or limitations on the powers of Prime Minister of the coalition government are

- (i) The Prime Minister has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as his alliance partners.
- (ii) He has to pay attention to the views and positions of his coalition partners for the survival of his government.
- (iii) The agenda and policies of the government are usually decided as a common minimum programme which includes all the views and demands of coalition partners.

27)

2

The Right to Freedom is considered as the 'cluster of six freedoms'.

Article 19 of Indian Constitution guarantees the following freedoms to all the citizens

- (i) Freedom of speech and expression is one of the essential features of any democracy. Our ideas and personality develop only when we are able to freely communicate with others. Although this freedom cannot be used to instigate violence against others.
- (ii) Citizens have the freedom to hold meetings, processions, rallies and demonstrations on any issue. But such meetings, have to be peaceful. They should not lead to public disorder.
- (iii) Citizens have the freedom to form associations, unions to promote their interests.
- (iv) Citizens have the freedom to travel to any part of the country.
- (v) Citizens are free to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
- (vi) Citizens have the freedom to practice any profession or to carry any occupation, trade or business.

Thus, it is justified that Right to Freedom is cluster of freedom.

28)

2

Right against Exploitation, given in Articles 23 and 24 of Indian Constitution saves people from any type of exploitation.

The features of Right against Exploitation are

(i) The Constitution prohibits 'traffic in human beings'. Traffic means selling and buying of human beings, usually, women for immoral purposes.

(ii) The Constitution prohibits bonded labour, begar or forced labour. 'Begar' is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the master free of charge or at a nominal remuneration.

(iii) The Constitution also prohibits child labour. No one can employ a child below the age of 14 to work in any factory or mine or any other hazardous work, such as railways and ports.

29)

2

Our Constitution and law offers a wide range of rights. Over the years, the scope of rights has expanded. Sometimes, it leads to expansion in the legal rights that the citizen can enjoy. From time to time, the courts have given judgements to expand the scope of rights. Certain rights like Right to Freedom of Press, Right to Information and Right to Education are derived from the Fundamental Rights.

So, we can say that, rights are not limited only to Fundamental Rights as enumerated in the Constitution. In fact, Constitution provides many more rights which may not be Fundamental Rights.

30)

2

Churchill was provoked to describe Mahatma Gandhi as a 'seditious Middle Temple lawyer' because when Gandhi was in London, as a lawyer he wore Western attire, while on his return to India, a year after the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement, Gandhi adopted the dress of the poorest Indian-Khadi dhoti made of coarse homespun cotton yarn.

(i) Churchill by this statement was trying to project Gandhi as an opportunist.

(ii) Moreover he regarded Gandhi as a threat to British empire and therefore wanted to malign him by describing him as seditious.

The symbolic strength of Gandhiji's dress lay in its utmost austerity. The poorest of the poor in India could identify with him (peasants, artisans, urban poor). Under Gandhiji's leadership, the national movement became a truly mass movement. It reached the remotest corners of the land.

Mahatma Gandhi's wearing of short khadi dhoti was a rejection of western mill made cloth and acceptance of 'Swadeshi'.

31)

2

Clothes are important because they reflect social norms, that define the identity of people, the way they see themselves and the way they want others to see them.

32)

2

(i) Clothing was strictly regulated by class, gender or status in social hierarchy.

(ii) Only royalty could wear expensive materials like ermine and fur or silk, velvet and brocade. Other classes were debarred from clothing themselves with materials that were associated with aristocracy.

(iii) Most people dressed according to their regional codes and were limited by the types of clothes and the cost of materials.

33)

2

- (i) January and February are cold months almost all over India.
- (ii) In the South temperature are around 24°-25°C and in the northern plains they are 10°C to 15°C
- (iii) Days are fairly warm and nights are cold.
- (iv) High pressure area develops over the plains of north-west. Winds blow from land to sea. They are cold and dry.
- (v) Weather is fine with clear sky, low temperature and low humidity and feeble variable winds.
- (vi) Some times cyclones from the Mediterranean sea disturb the fine weather and cause rainfall in the north-western region of the country. Cold waves follow them.
- (vii) The north-eastern monsoon winds after passing over the Bay of Bengal cause winter rains on the Coromandel coast of Tamil Nadu.

34) (i) Because there are perceptible regional variations in climatic conditions within the country.

2

(ii) These conditions vary from place to place and season to season.

35) (i) Western Ghats receive rainfall from the Arabian Sea monsoon winds.

2

(ii) Do not allow these winds to cross over without shedding their moisture on the western slopes.

(iii) A part of these winds that reaches the Eastern Ghats is almost dry.

36) (i) Mountains

2

(ii) Plateaus

(iii) Plains

(iv) Coastal regions

(v) Desert

37)

2

38) The nature of land influences the types of vegetation

-The fertile level land supports agriculture of vegetation

-The undulating and rough terrain are the areas of grassland and woodlands. These give shelter to a variety of wild life

-Mountains are the areas of temperate forests and alpine vegetation.

-The deltas support mangrove forests.

39)

2

40) Human beings are producers and consumers of earth's resources.

41) Therefore, it is important to know how many people are there in a country, where do they live, how and why their numbers are increasing and what are their characteristics.

42)

2

- (i) The state of Haryana was ruled by Congress party from 1982 till 1987.
- (ii) Chaudhary Devi Lal, then an opposition leader, led a movement called 'Nyaya Yudh' and formed a new party, Lok Dal.
- (iii) Devi Lal promised that if his party won the elections, his government would waive the loans of farmers and small businessmen.
- (iv) Lok Dal and its parents won 76 out of 90 seats in the state Assembly and formed the government.
- (v) As soon as he became the Chief Minister, his Government issued a Government order waiving the outstanding loans of small farmers, (upto Rs.10,000) agricultural labourers and small businessmen.
- (vi) The next elections were held in 1991. But this time his party did not win popular support.

43)

2

The political competition at the constituency level takes the form of competition among several candidates, policies and ideologies of different political parties.

### Section-C

44)

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The two points in favour of regular electoral competition are:

- (a) Regular electoral competition provides incentives to political parties and leaders to win election. They know that if they work for people, their popularity and chances of victory will increase in the text elections.
- (b) Political competition helps to force the political parties and leaders in power and opposition to serve the people.

45)

5

The seats are reserved for the SC's and ST's for the following reasons:

- (i) The Constitutions makes, believed that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies.
- (ii) They may not have the required resources, education, followers and contacts to contest and win elections against others.
- (iii) Those who are influential and resourceful may prevent them from winning elections.
- (iv) To make our Parliament and Assemblies more representative and democratic, all social groups should have an equal opportunity to represent themselves. This is done through reservation.

46) Yes, We had only one Prime Minister - Smt.Indira Gandhi till date.

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47)

5

Socially and educationally backward class. Another name for all those people who belong to castes that are considered backward by the government apart from SC's and ST's. They came into prominence after the recommendation of Mandal Commission.



48)

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- (i) Lok Sabha (House of the people) is the lower house of the Parliament.
- (ii) It can have up to 552 members as mentioned in the Constitution of India.
- (iii) Up to 543 members are directly elected by the people and two members from the Anglo - Indian community can be nominated by the President of India..
- (iv) At present, the strength of the House is 545 members.
- (v) Term of the Lok Sabha , is five years and members are known as an MP (Member of Parliament).
- (vi) During emergency , this period may be extended by Parliament for one year at a time.

49) (i) Saudi Arabia is ruled by a hereditary king and he is all powerful

5

- (ii) The king selects the legislature, the executive, the judges and can change any of their decisions.
- (iii) Citizens cannot form political parties or criticise government.
- (iv) Media cannot report anything against monarch.
- (v) There is no freedom of religion.
- (vi) Women are subjected to many public restrictions and are treated at par with male.

50)

5

Apart from these social groups, there is also inequality of incomes within a family.

- In poor families all suffer but some suffer more than others.
- Women, elderly people and female infants are systematically denied equal access to resources available to the family.
- Therefore, women, children (especially the girl child) and old people are poorest of the poor.

51)

5

In 2014, the stock of wheat and rice with FCI was 65.3 million tonnes which was much more than the minimum buffer norms

- The situation improved with the distribution of food grains under different schemes launched by the government.
- There is a general consensus that high level of buffer stocks of food grains is very undesirable and can be wasteful.
- The storage of massive food stocks has been responsible for high carrying costs, in addition to wastage and deterioration in grain quality.
- Freezing of MSP for a few years should be considered seriously.