

**CLASS IX (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-3**

**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).

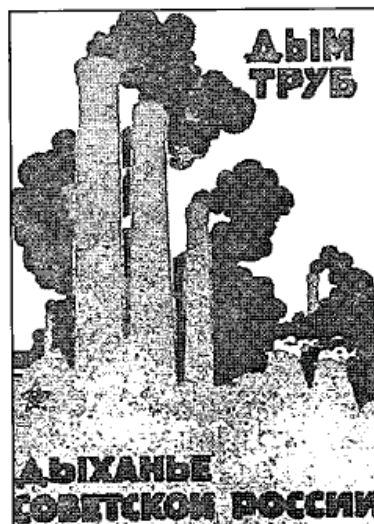
**SECTION A**

- 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)	President	1.	Lower House
(B)	Prime Minister	2.	Upper House
(C)	Lok Sabha	3.	head of the government
(D)	Rajya Sabha	4.	head of the state

- Q2. Which of the following was a major impact of First World War in Europe ? [1]
- (a) Soldiers were largely criticised by the Politicians and publicists.
  - (b) European countries which were creditor at a time turned debtors.
  - (c) Popular support grew for democracies.
  - (d) Socialists, Catholics and Democrats were praised.

- Q3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : [1]



Which of the following is best signified by the smoke from chimneys in this image ?

- (a) The sacrifices by the Bolsheviks. (b) The breathing of Soviet Russia.  
(c) Progress in Soviet Russia. (d) The making of socialist society.

Q4. How do most small farmers arrange capital for farming ? [1]

Q5. Which of the following describes the greater probability of being more adversely affected than other people when bad time comes for everybody ? [1]

- (a) Vulnerability (b) Social exclusion  
(c) Unemployment (d) Hunger

Q6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the river Ganga : [1]

The Ganga	Place of origin	Place where it comes to Plains	Place where it meet with the Yamuna
	Gangotri	?	?

Q7. Who gave the slogan 'Save Democracy' ? [1]

**OR**

Why do agents of each candidate sit inside the polling booth ?

Q8. Correct the following statement and rewrite [1]

In July 1968, a special stamp entitled 'Wheat Revolution' was released by Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Prime Minister.

**OR**

Employment programmes cannot contribute to food security.

Q9.



The above cartoon was drawn on the celebration of 50 years of independence. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) During the 50 years, common man has seen different leaders and prime ministers.  
(b) Common man does not care about the achievements of 50 years by Indians.  
(c) Common man is tired of listening to the same repeated words by different leaders during 50 years.  
(d) During 50 years no leaders has achieved the goal which was set by the constitution makers.

Q10. Minimum wages for farm labourers is decided by ..... [1]

**OR**

Small scale manufacturing involves .....

Q11. What do you understand by the dependency ratio ? [1]

**OR**

Which type of migration in India is mostly caused by the “pull” factors ?

Q12. Which four states have maximum numbers of medical colleges ? [1]

Q13. Which of the following is a tertiary activity ? [1]

- (a) Tourism (b) Mining  
(c) Forestry (d) Dairy

Q14. ....program aims at assisting the poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups through bank credit and government subsidy. [1]

Q15. Amartya Sen added a new dimension to food security namely : [1]

- (a) Affordability (b) Accessibility  
(c) Entitlements (d) Availability

Q16. .... means the head of India is an elected person and not a hereditary position. [1]

**OR**

..... was Law minister in the first cabinet of post-independence India.

Q17. What was not the characteristic of members of Jacobin Club ? [1]

- (a) They belonged to the less prosperous section of the society  
(b) They used to wear long striped trousers  
(c) They were known as the sans-culottes  
(d) Women used to wear the red cap that symbolised liberty.

Q18. Arrange the following information related to the evolution of socialism in Europe in the correct sequence: [1]

- (i) Formation of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party.  
(ii) Formation of the Second International.  
(iii) The Paris Commune.  
(iv) Formation of Labour Party in Britain.

**Options:**

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

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

Read the statements and choose the correct option :

**Assertion (A) :** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 is against sustainable development.

**Reason (R) :** It only focuses on providing employment and people are often employed in polluting manufacturing units.

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. Rohan was on a school trip to a biosphere reserve located on a river delta. There he saw that Trees have long roots submerged under the water. When he touched a leaf of a tree he felt a powder like substance on it.  
Analyse the information given above, identify the forest type and choose one of the following correct option. [1]
- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forests  
(b) Tropical Deciduous Forests  
(c) Mangrove Forests  
(d) Montane Forests

## SECTION B

- Q21. Differentiate between Market activities and non-market activities. [3]
- Q22. Discuss the major features of the Apartheid regime in South Africa. [3]

### OR

India's Constitution was written under very difficult circumstances. Analyse.

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

#### **Source A — French Society During the Late Eighteenth Century**

However, only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated. About 60 per cent of the land was owned by nobles, the Church and other richer members of the third estate. The members of the first two estates, that is, the clergy and the nobility, enjoyed certain privileges by birth.

#### **Source B — France Becomes a Constitutional Monarchy**

'The task of representing the people has been given to the rich ... the lot of the poor and oppressed will never be improved by peaceful means alone. Here we have absolute proof of how wealth influences the law. Yet laws will last only as long as the people agree to obey them. And when they have managed to cast off the yoke of the aristocrats, they will do the same to the other owners of wealth.'

#### **Source C — The Abolition of Slavery**

Throughout the eighteenth century there was little criticism of slavery in France. The National Assembly held long debates about whether the rights of man should be extended to all French subjects including those in the colonies. But it did not pass any laws, fearing opposition from businessmen whose incomes depended on the slave trade.

#### **Source A — French Society During the Late Eighteenth Century**

23 (1) What were the privileges the clergy and the nobility enjoyed by birth ?

#### **Source B — France Becomes a Constitutional Monarchy**

23 (2) Do you agree that after the revolution law making was going to be influenced by the wealth ?

#### **Source C — The Abolition of Slavery**

23 (3) Who took the decision to abolish the slavery? Was that decision sustained ?

- Q24. Explain the distinct features of The Himalayan Mountains. [3]

### OR

Describe the major features of the Indian desert.

- Q25. Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient in a democracy. Analyse. [3]
- Q26. What are the different factors of production ? [3]

Q27. What were the important features of liberals in Europe ? [3]

**OR**

How did USSR inspire the people across the world as a socialist country ?

Q28. What were the different ways by which the people of Bastar show their gratitude to nature ? [3]

**OR**

Differentiate between the pastoral nomads of Mountains and Plains.

### **SECTION C**

Q29. What are reserved constituencies ? Why does India have reserved constituencies ? [5]

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

The two major Himalayan Rivers, the Indus and the Brahmaputra originate from the north of the mountain ranges. They have cut through the mountains making gorges. The Himalayan Rivers have long courses from their source to the sea.

They perform intensive erosional activity in their upper courses and carry huge loads of silt and sand. In the middle and the lower courses, these rivers form meanders, oxbow lakes, and many other depositional features in their floodplains. They also have well developed deltas.

A large number of the Peninsular Rivers are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall. During the dry season, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water in their channels. The Peninsular Rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to their Himalayan counterparts.

(i) Why do Himalayan Rivers perform intensive erosional activity ?

(ii) Which river makes largest delta of India as well as of world ?

(iii) How are the west flowing peninsular rivers different from the east flowing peninsular rivers ?

Q31. Analyse the emergence of scientific forestry in India. [5]

**OR**

British officials were suspicious of nomadic people. Analyse.

Q32. The government can impose certain reasonable restrictions on our freedoms. Explain with examples. [5]

Q33. Who need food security in India ? [5]

**OR**

How do buffer stock and Public Distribution System contributed in attaining the food security in India ?

Q34. Analyse the Various Factors affecting the natural vegetation of India. [5]

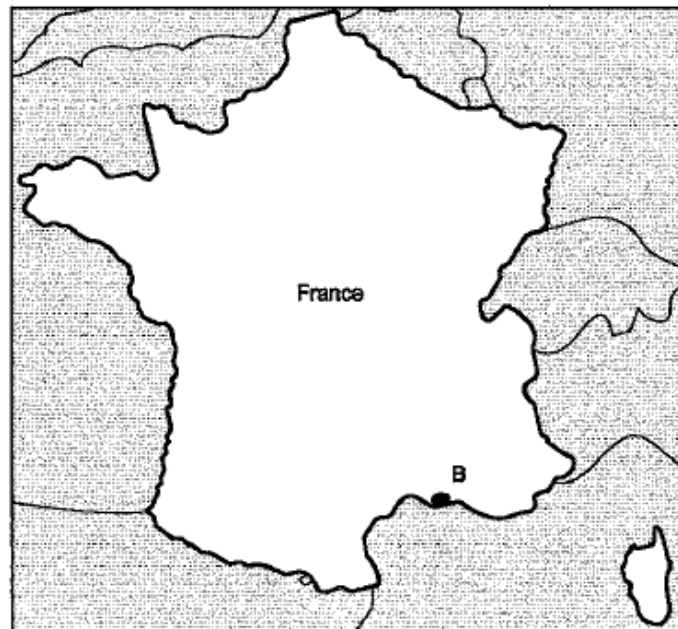
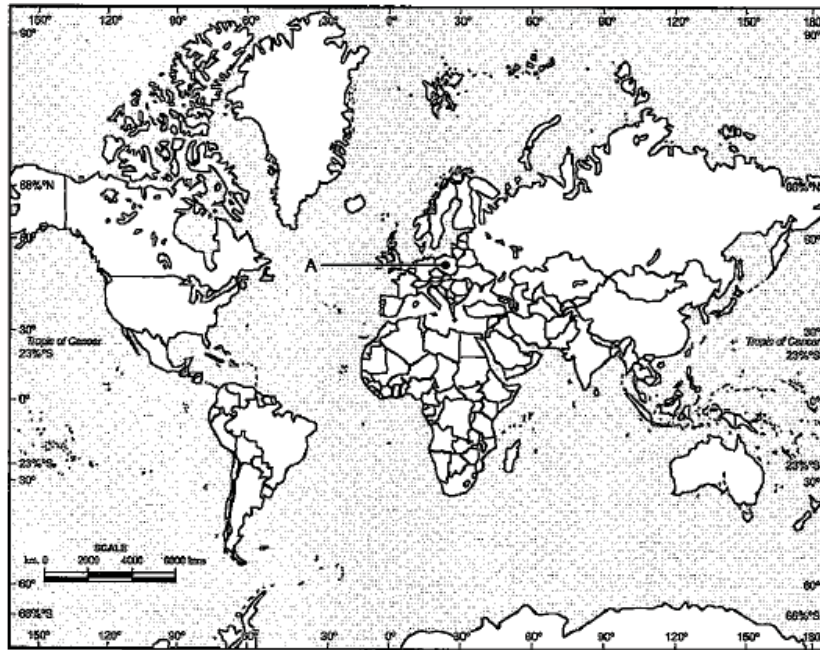
### **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

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]

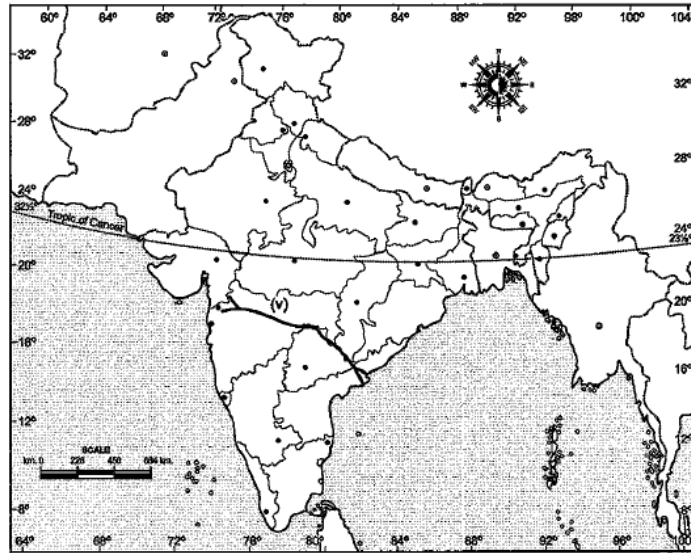
(A) Country under Nazi German expansion.

(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) Mountain Peak K2
  - (ii) National Park - Ranthanbor
  - (iii) Lakes- Pulicat
  - (iv) Capital of state Haryana
  - (v) Identify river
  - (vi) The State having highest sex ratio.



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