



SAMAGRA PLUS

**SECOND TERM SAMPLE PRACTICE PAPER
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Time : 2¹/₂ Hrs

STD IX

Score : 80

Instructions:

15 minutes is cool off time. Read the questions and instructions carefully before writing the answers. While answering the questions consider score and time.

Answer all questions from 1 to 5. Each carries one score (5x1=5)

1. The South Indian style of temple building called 'Dravidian Architecture' was formed during whose period?

(a) Pandya (b) Pallavas (c) Cholas (d) Sathavahanas

2. Choose the correct statement related to the resignation of the President.

- (a) The President has to submit the resignation to the Vice President.
- (b) The President should submit the resignation to the Prime Minister.
- (c) The President shall submit the resignation to the Governor
- (d) The Cabinet Minister shall submit the resignation to the President.

3. Among the following states, which is the largest producer of coffee?

(a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh

4. Based on the given hints, name the constitutional institution.

Hint:

The headquarters of the commission is New Delhi.

The commission has six members including the chairperson.

The members of the Commission are appointed by the President.

It came into force on October 12, 1993

- (a) Election Commission
- (b) National Scheduled Caste -Scheduled Tribe Commission
- (c) National Commission for Minorities
- (d) National Human Rights Commission



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5. Which one is related to Tertiary sector?

- (a) Mining (b) Communication (c) Fishing (d) Electricity

Answer any 8 from questions 6 to 14. Each carries three score (8x3=24)

6. Harappan Civilization can be described as the 'First Urbanization' in Indian history. What were the reasons behind this?

7. Dal lake has more significance in Kashmir Himalayas. Elucidate.

8. Sanskrit literature received royal patronage during Gupta rule. Justify the statement.

9. Specify the following.

- (a) Catchment Area (b) Drainage Basin (c) Water Divide

10. What are the different types of Unemployment exist in the country?

11. What are the factors that contribute to high life expectancy in Kerala?

12. Lack of accurate statistical data is a limitation in calculating National Income. Explain any other three limitations. ?

13. What is the expansive hot desert in India? List down any two characteristics of this region.

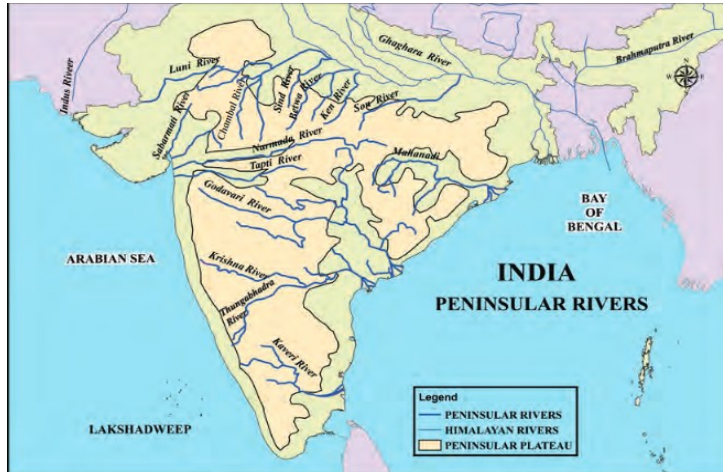
14. The Judiciary is known as the 'Guardian of the Constitution'. Explain.

Answer any 10 questions from 15 to 26. Each carries four score (10x4=40)

15. Explain the functions of the National Commission for Women.

16. What are the reasons for North Indian plains experiencing extreme cold in during December and January?

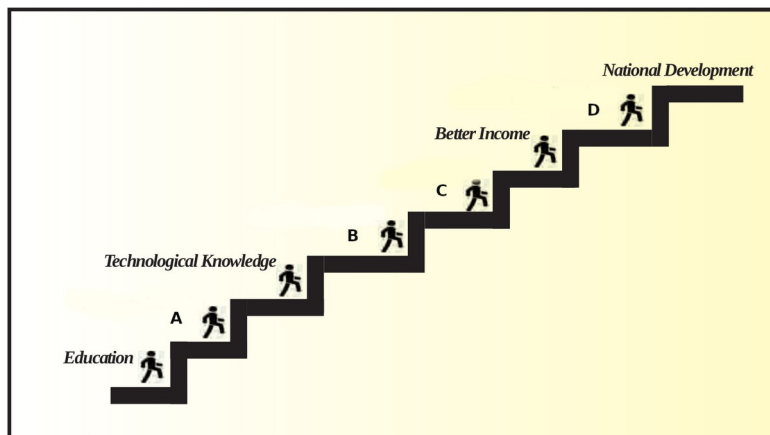
17. Observe the map given and answer the following questions.



- Which is the longest peninsular river?
- Write the name of the Major tributary of Krishna River.
- Write the name of a west flowing river that has drainage basin in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- Which river originates from the Brahmagiri hills in Karnataka?

18. Administration of the country is one of the functions of the cabinet and List out other functions.

19. The picture given below shows how education leads to the progress of the country. Fill in the missing parts.



20. Explain demographic dividend and its advantages.



21. One feature each of Organised and Unorganised sector is given below. Complete the table by writing other features.

Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
Registered employment sector	Unregistered employment sector
●	●
●	●

22. Explain the structure of Election Commission.

23. Arrange the items in column B in appropriate to column A

A	B
Swapnavasavadattha	Amarasimha
Amarakosam	Bhasa
Matthavilasa Prahasana	Sudraka
Mriccha Katika	Mahendravarman I

24. What are the two types of Deserts? Elucidate.

25. Explain the following in related to Buddhism.

- (a) Sangas
- (b) Stupas

26. Prepare a note with the title 'Human Capital Formation and poverty'

Answer the questions 27 and 28 as per the directions.

27. What are the major soil types found in the Peninsular Plateau? Explain the characteristics of any two.

OR

(5x1=5)

What are the methods of calculating National Income? Describe any two method.

28. Explain the indicators of demography such as Migration, Age Structure, and Dependency Ratio.

OR

(6x1=6)

Explain the economic changes that brought about by the spread of land grants to South India



ANSWER KEY

1. (b) Pallavas
2. (a) The President has to submit the resignation to the Vice President.
3. (c) Karnataka
4. (d) National Human Rights Commission
5. (b) Communication
6. Planned cities, presence of crafts and trade, presence of planned houses, streets, canals, granaries.
7. Fresh water lake. Srinagar is situated on the bank of Dal lake. Tourist destination, commercial centre.
8. Sanskrit was the official language. Even Buddhists wrote in Sanskrit. Plays, poems, grammars, dictionaries etc. were written in Sanskrit during this period.
9. (a) Catchment Area: The defined area from where the water flows into a river is termed as the catchment area of the river.
(b) Drainage Basin: The area formed by a river and its tributaries is called a Drainage Basin.
(c) Water Divide: The boundary line separating two watersheds or drainage basins is called Water Divide.
11. High literacy rate, higher education, sanitation, food and public distribution, decentralized public health policy.
12. Lack of accurate statistical data
Double counting (The possibility of counting the monetary value of a product in more than one stages of production)
Non inclusion of goods and services produced for self consumption.
Not including those products whose monetary value is not determined in the market. Value of household work not included.
13. The Thar Desert.
Located in the north western part of the Indian Subcontinent.
This desert spans an area of around 200,000 square kilometres of which 175,000 square kilometers are located in India.
14. Ensures that the legislative and executive branches operate according to the constitution. Protecting the rights of citizens. Constitution protects values.
15. Provide suggestions to eliminate inequalities and discrimination faced by women .Actions related to gender justice. Advise governments on policy formulation on issues affecting women. Check the constitutional provisions and laws for women safety.
16. The major portion of the North Indian Plain is located far away from the moderating influence of the oceans, resulting in a continental climate.
Snowfall in the nearby Himalayan ranges contributes to strong cold waves.
Cold winds from West Asia cause frost, fog and cold waves in the western part of the North Indian Plain.



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The apparent movement of the sun from the northern hemisphere towards the southern hemisphere adds to the cold conditions.

17. Godavari

Thungabhadra
Narmada, Tapti
Krishna

18. Take the helm of legislation .Formulate national and foreign policy .Draft bills and ordinances. Coordinate the work of various departments. Perform other administrative and welfare functions and external relations.

19. (A). Increase in ability. (B) Skill Development. (C). Better Job (D) Better quality of life

20. The number of employed people to be more than the number of unemployed among the working age population this is called demographic dividend.

Advantages

The socio-economic progress of the country increases the country enjoys high human resource development, productivity of the country increases

21.

Organised sector	Unorganised Sector
Registered employment sector	Unregistered employment sector
● Comparatively high salary	● Comparatively low salary
● Job security	● Lack of job security

22. Election Commission consists of a Chief Election Commissioner and two Commissioners. They are appointed by the President of India. The tenure of office of the members of the Commission is 6 years or up to the age of 65. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his position only through impeachment. The activities of the Election Commission in different states and the Union Territories are coordinated by the Chief Electoral Officers.

23.

A	B
Swapnavasavadattha	Bhasa
Amarakosam	Amarasimha
Matthavilasa Prahasana	Mahendrarvarman I
Mriccha Katika	Sudraka



24. Cold deserts

The cold deserts are the places with permanent snow cover where we experience extreme cold throughout the year. They are found in polar regions, mountains and high plateaus of temperate regions.

Hot deserts

The hot deserts are arid places generally found between 15 Degree and 30 Degree latitudes along the western margins of the continents. They are characterised by very high temperatures during the daytime and very low temperatures at night.

25. Stupas

Stupas are buildings built on sites where the physical remains of the Buddha or objects used by the Buddha were buried. Stupas are made in a semi-circular shape.

Sanghas

'Sanghas' of monks (monastic orders) were formed to propagate Buddhism. Women of the Sangha were known as 'Bhikshunis' and the men were called 'Bhikshus.'

26. Poverty is the state of not being able to meet even our basic needs. This is the biggest challenge faced by human capital formation. It is the low income that pushes people into poverty. Due to low income, people are unable to meet even their basic needs like education and health, further leading to poverty. The causes and consequences of poverty are endlessly inter connected as in a circle

27. (A) Black soil, Red Soil, Laterite soil, Mountain Soil

Black soil:

Black soils are formed as a result of longterm weathering of lava rocks called basalt in this region. Black soils are found mainly in the states of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and partly in Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

Red Soil:

Red soil is formed by the weathering of very old crystalline metamorphic rocks of the Peninsular Plateau. Even though it is called as red soil in general, in some places, it also appears in brown, grey and yellow colours. The red colour is mainly due to the presence of considerable quantity of iron in this soil.

Laterite Soil:

Laterite soil is formed as a result of leaching of minerals such as silica and lime from the soil at places experiencing alternating periods of heavy rain and drought. In the Peninsular Plateau, laterite soil is mainly found along the Western Ghats, the Eastern Ghats, Rajmahal Hills, Vindhya and Satpura mountains and Malwa Plateau. Being less fertile, this soil is generally not arable, but through fertilisation it is used extensively for plantation crops such as tea, coffee, rubber and arecanut.

Mountain Soil:

In South India, mountain soil is seen along the Western and the Eastern Ghats. This soil is suitable for the plantation crops, especially tea, coffee, spices and tropical fruits in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

(B) Product method, Income method, Expenditure Method

Product method

This method calculates national income by adding the value of all final goods and services produced in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of an economy in a financial year. This helps us to identify the contributions made by different sectors towards the National Income and ensure due apportion to each sector.



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Income Method

According to the income method, national income is the sum total of the incomes generated by land, labour, capital and organisation in the form of rent, wages, interest and profit.

Expenditure Method

In this method, national income is calculated by adding together all the expenses incurred in the purchase of goods and services to carry out various economic activities.

In Economics, investment is also considered as expenditure. This is in addition to the expenditure for the purchase of goods and services. The total expenditure of the economy includes government expenditure as well as net export value besides consumption expenditure and investment expenditure.

28.

(A) Migration

Migration is the permanent or temporary migration of people from one region to another region. There are two types of migration: internal migration and international migration. Migration changes the population structure of an area.

Dependency ratio

Dependency ratio is a measure comparing the dependent and employed population in the age group below 15 and above 64. Dependency ratio affects the economic efficiency of a country to some extent.

Population age structure.

Population age structure is an important indicator of population. Age structure is affected by changes in progress and life expectancy.

(B) Brahmins enjoyed a high position in the society and economy of South India. It led to the development of agriculture. The kings and the village administration encouraged agriculture by building reservoirs and providing irrigation systems. The surplus of agricultural production led to the development of trade. Along with internal trade, maritime trade also grew and trade groups called societies were formed. Ports such as Korke ,Kayal town, Periyapatnam etc. grew.

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