

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

1. 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

Ans : (A) - 4, (B) - 3, (C) - 1, (D) - 2

2. 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.
- Ans :** (b) European countries which were creditor at a time turned debtors.

3. 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.

Ans : (b) The breathing of Soviet Russia.

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

Ans :

Most small farmers arrange capital by borrowing money from large farmers, the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.

5. 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

Ans : (a) Vulnerability

6. 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	?	?

Ans :

The Ganga	Place of origin	Place where it comes to Plains	Place where it meet with the Yamuna
	Gangotri	Haridwar	Allahabad/ Paryag Raj

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

Ans :

Janata Party gave the slogan 'Save Democracy' under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan, in the Lok Sabha election held in 1977.

or

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

Ans :

Agents of each candidate sit inside the polling booth to ensure that the voting go on in a lieu and fair way.

8. 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.

Ans :

In July 1968, a special stamp entitled 'Wheat Revolution' was released by Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister.

or

Employment programmes cannot contribute to food security.

Ans :

Employment programmes contribute to food security by increasing the income of the poor.



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.

Ans : (c) Common man is tired of listening to the same repeated words by different leaders during 50 years.

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

Ans :

Minimum wages for farm labourers is decided by the government.

or

Small scale manufacturing involves

Ans :

Small-scale manufacturing involves very simple production methods.

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

Ans :

Dependency ratio is the ratio of the working population i.e., 15 to 59 years and dependent population i.e., children aged less than 15 years and elderly people of above 60 years.

or

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

Ans :

In India, rural to urban migration is mostly caused by the "pull" factor in urban areas.

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

Ans :

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are the four states which have maximum numbers of medical colleges.

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

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

Ans : (a) Tourism

14.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]

Ans : Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

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

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

Ans : (c) Entitlements

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

Ans : Republic

or

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

Ans : Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

17. 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.

Ans : (d) Women used to wear the red cap that symbolised liberty.

18. 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

Ans : (d) ii—iii — i — iv

19. 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.

Ans : (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

20. 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

Ans : (c) Mangrove Forests

Section B

21. Differentiate between Market activities and non-market activities. [3]

Ans :

Economic activities have two parts – market activities and non-market activities. Differences between the two are as follows :

S.no.	Market activities	Non-market activities
(i)	Market activities involve activity performed for pay or profit.	Non-market activities are the production for self-consumption.
(ii)	These include production of goods or services, including government service.	These can be consumption and processing of primary product and own account production of fixed assets.

S.no.	Market activities	Non-market activities
(iii)	For example: cultivation of wheat by a rich farmer in his large farm mainly to sell in a market.	For example: cultivation of wheat in a small farm by a poor farmer mainly for the consumption of his family.

22. Discuss the major features of the Apartheid regime in South Africa. [3]

Ans :

The major features of the apartheid regime in South Africa were :

- (i) The apartheid system was oppressive especially for the blacks.
- (ii) They could not make homes and live in the white areas.
- (iii) Without permit they could not work in white areas.
- (iv) There was segregation. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks.
- (v) They could not worshipped and visit in the churches of the whites.
- (vi) Blacks were not allowed to form associations. They could not protest against the terrible treatment.

or

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

Ans :

Indian Constitution was written under very difficult circumstances. It can be understood by following facts :

- (i) India is a huge and diverse country. The constitution making for such a country was not simple.
- (ii) When constitution was being prepared the people of India were emerging from the status of subjects to the citizens.
- (iii) The country was felt a traumatic experience as it was born through a partition on the basis of religious differences.
- (iv) There was choice given to the rulers of the princely states by the British to decide about their future i.e., whether they wanted to merge with India or with Pakistan or remain independent. The merger of these princely states was a difficult and uncertain task.
- (v) During the preparation of the constitution its makers were worried about the present and the future of the country as the future of the country did not look as secure as it does today.

23. 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 ?

Ans :

The privileges of the clergy and the nobility were as follows :

- (i) They were exempted from paying taxes to the state
- (ii) Lords receive various services rendered by the peasants such as work in their houses and fields, serve in the army, participate in building roads.
- (iii) Church also used to levy tax known as tithe.

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 ?

Ans :

After the revolution a national assembly was formed which was responsible for making laws.

- (i) The non-wealthy section of the society had no dealing with it. Right to vote was given only to those men who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer’s wage.
- (ii) Also, Men who belonged to the group of highest tax payer were eligible to be an elector and then as a member of the Assembly.

Thus, it was true that 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 ?

Ans :

The Convention under the Jacobin rule legislated to abolish slavery in 1794. This decision sustained only for 10 years because Napoleon reintroduced slavery in France and its colonies.

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

Ans :

The Himalayan mountains has following distinct features :

- (i) The Himalayan Mountains are geologically young and structurally fold mountains. These are found along the northern borders of India.
- (ii) From the Indus to the Brahmaputra, these mountain ranges run in a west-east direction.
- (iii) The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world.
- (iv) They are in the shape of an arc. It covers a distance of about 2,400 km. They are wider in west than east e.g., 400 km in Kashmir and 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (v) The eastern half of these mountains have more altitudinal variations than those in the western half.
- (vi) A number of valleys are found between the three parallel ranges of Himalayas.

or

Describe the major features of the Indian desert.

Ans :

The major features of the Indian desert are as follows :

- (i) The Indian desert is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes.
- (ii) This region receives very low rainfall i.e., below 150 mm per year. Climate here is arid and vegetation cover is low.
- (iii) During the rainy season, some streams appear here. But they disappear soon into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea.
- (iv) Luni is the only large river flow here.
- (v) Larger areas of the desert is covered by the Barchans. They are crescent-shaped dunes. However longitudinal dunes found in large numbers near the Indo-Pakistan boundary.

25. Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient in a democracy. Analyse. [3]

Ans :

Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient for democracy.

- (i) There must be real choice between political alternatives in elections. If people want to remove the existing rulers they can use this choice. Thus, in democracy there must be free and fair elections in which those currently in power may lose.
- (ii) China can be seen as example where elections are held regularly after every five years for country’s parliament known as Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui or National People’s Congress. The power to appoint the President of the country is in the hand of the National People’s Congress.
- (iii) To contest in election a candidate requires the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections.
- (iv) The Communist Party always forms government. (Any three)

26. What are the different factors of production ? [3]

Ans :

There are four requirements for production of goods and services which are collectively known as factors of production.

- (i) **Land :** The first requirement is land on which production unit can be set up.
- (ii) **Labour :** People involved in the work or production are known as labour. There are some necessary tasks in production activities which can be done by only highly educated workers. Other activities or manual work are usually performed by workers.
- (iii) **Physical capital :** There are various inputs required at every stage during production called physical capital. It is of two types :
 - (a) **Fixed capital :** These are tools and machines. They range from very simple tools such as a farmer’s plough to complicated machines such as generators, turbines, computers, etc.
 - (b) **Working capital :** Raw materials such as yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter and money in hand required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items are working capitals.
- (iv) **Human capital :** knowledge and enterprise required to sell the output in the market is Human Capital.

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

Ans :

The important features of liberals in Europe were as follows :

- (i) Liberals wanted to change the society. Liberals wanted a nation which does not favour any religion and tolerate all. That time European states usually discriminated in favour of one religion or another. For example, Britain favoured the Church of England, Austria and Spain favoured the Catholic Church.
- (ii) Liberals were against the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.
- (iii) They fought for the representative elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.
- (iv) Unlike democrats they did not support universal adult franchise. They argued that property holder should have right to vote.
- (v) They opposed the vote for women too.

or

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

Ans :

USSR inspired the people across the world as a socialist country in following ways :

- (i) With the inspiration of socialist revolution, people in many countries formed communist parties. For example, the Communist Party of Great Britain.
- (ii) Colonial peoples were encouraged by the Bolsheviks to follow -their experiment.
- (iii) In the Conference of the Peoples of the East ,1920 and the Bolshevik-founded Comintern which was an international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist

parties had many non-Russians participant from outside the USSR.

- (iv) Most people received education in the USSR’s Communist University of the Workers of the East.
- (v) It was the time of the outbreak of the Second World War when the USSR had given socialism a global face and world stature.

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

Ans :

There are different ways by which the people of Bastar show their gratitude to nature :

- (i) According to the belief of people of Bastar, the Earth gave its land to each village. In return, people gave offerings to it at each agricultural festival.
- (ii) Apart from the Earth, the spirits of the river, the forest and the mountain are also respected by these people.
- (iii) Each village knows its boundaries and the local people guard all the natural resources within that boundary.
- (iv) Whenever people from a village wanted some wood from the forests of another village, they could do so by paying a small fee called devsari, dand or man in exchange.
- (v) Some villages also protect their forests by engaging watchmen. Each household contributes some grain to pay watchmen.
- (vi) Every year there is one big hunt where the headmen of villages in a pargana or cluster of villages meet and discuss issues of concern, including forests.

or

Differentiate between the pastoral nomads of Mountains and Plains.

Ans :

S. No.	Pastoral nomads of Mountains	Pastoral nomads of Plains
(i)	Their movement from one place to another is caused by winter and summer. They moved annually between their summer and winter grazing grounds. In winter, when the high mountains were covered with snow, they lived with their herds in the low hills. The dry scrub forests are used to feed their herds. With the start of summer, when snow is melted on the mountains, there were abundant food for their herds. By the end of April they used to move north for their summer grazing grounds.	Different from the mountain pastoralists, it was not the cold and the snow but that the alternation of the monsoon and dry season which caused their movement. In the dry season they moved to the coastal tracts, and left when the rains came.

(ii)	They herd goat and sheep as these animals easily scale the mountains.	Most of them were shepherds, some were blanket weavers, and others were buffalo herders.
(iii)	Some used to sell animal product like ghee in low hills. E.g. gujjar bakkarwal, gaddis.	Some of them were engaged in combined cultivation with pastoralism e.g., Raikas.

Section C

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

Ans :

Reserved Constituencies : Reserved constituencies are constituencies reserved for people who belong to the Scheduled Castes [SC] and Scheduled Tribes [ST]. In a SC reserved constituency only those candidates who belong to the Scheduled Castes are allowed to contest elections. In the same way from a constituency reserved for ST only those candidates who come from the Scheduled Tribes community can contest election. The reserved seats for SC and ST do not take away the legitimate share of any other social group because the numbers of reserved constituencies in India are proportion to their share in the total population. As present there are 84 seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 47 for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha.

Need for reserved constituencies : The Constitution makers had following worries :

- (i) In an open electoral competition, it may be possible that some weaker sections not allowed a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies.
- (ii) They may lack resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others.
- (iii) Influential and resourceful candidates may prevent them from winning elections. In that case, our parliament and assemblies would not have representation of a significant section of our population.
- (iv) If this happens India would not be fully democratic and representative.

That's why a special system of reserved constituencies for the weaker section has made in the country.

30. 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 ?

Ans :

Himalayan Rivers perform intensive erosional activity. They are provided with the water of glaciers located in mountains. Large amount of water is also supplied when there is monsoon rainfall. Thus it is huge amount of water which causes intensive erosional activity.

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

Ans :

The Ganga 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 ?

Ans :

The west flowing peninsular rivers are different from the east flowing peninsular rivers as west flowing rivers make estuaries at the mouth of the sea whereas east flowing rivers make delta at the mouth of the sea.

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

Ans :

Scientific forestry emerged in India during British rule.

- (i) To build ships and expand railways the British needed forests. They were worried by the use of forests by local people and the reckless felling of trees by traders. They thought it would destroy forests. Thus, they invited a German expert, Dietrich Brandis, for advice.
- (ii) He was made the first Inspector General of Forests in India. According to Brandis, a proper system was needed to manage the forests and people had to be trained in the science of conservation.
- (iii) Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service in 1864. The Indian Forest Act of 1865 was formulated with his help. The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun in 1906. The system used to be taught here was called 'scientific forestry'.
- (iv) According to many people, including ecologists felt this system was not scientific at all.
- (v) Natural forests had lots of different types of trees. Under the scientific forestry they all were cut down. In their place, one type of tree was planted in straight rows. This is called a plantation.
- (vi) Survey of the forests was conducted by Forest officials. They estimated the area under different types of trees and made working plans for forest management.
- (vii) They planned how much of the plantation area to cut every year. Replantation was done on the area which was cut so that it was ready to be cut again in some years.

or

British officials were suspicious of nomadic people. Analyse.

Ans :

British officials were suspicious of nomadic people.

- (i) Mobile craftsmen and traders who hawked their goods in villages, and pastoralists who changed their places of residence every season, moving in search of good pastures for their herds were not trusted by the British.
 - (ii) They wanted to rule over a settled population. They wanted the rural people to live in villages, in fixed places with fixed rights on particular fields. The reason behind this was that they can easily identify and control these populations.
 - (iii) British considered settled population as peaceable and law abiding and those who were nomadic were considered to be criminal.
 - (iv) In 1871, Criminal Tribes Act was passed by the colonial government in India. By this Act many communities of craftsmen, traders and pastoralists were classified as Criminal Tribes. They were known as criminal by nature and birth.
 - (v) As this Act came into effect, these communities were expected to live only in notified village settlements. They were not allowed to move out without a permit. They and their activities were continuously watched by the village police.
- 32.** The government can impose certain reasonable restrictions on our freedoms. Explain with examples. [5]

Ans :

The government can impose certain reasonable restrictions on our freedoms in the larger interests of the society.

- (i) It is known that every citizen has the right to freedom. But, we have to exercise our freedom in such a way that we cannot violate others' right to freedom. We don't have freedom to cause public nuisance or disorder. We are free to do everything at the level where no one injures. Constitution has not given us unlimited licence to do what we want.
 - (ii) For instance, we have Freedom of speech and expression. But we cannot use this freedom to start violence against others and provoke people to rebel against government. we cannot defame others by saying false and mean things and cause damage to a person's reputation
 - (iii) Similarly, citizens have the freedom to hold meetings, processions, rallies and demonstrations on any issue. But such meetings have to be peaceful. This freedom cannot be used to create public disorder or breach of peace in society. Participants cannot carry weapons with them in these activities and meetings.
- 33.** Who need food security in India ? [5]

Ans :

Following peoples need food security :

- (i) **In Rural areas :** Landless people with little or no land, traditional artisans, providers of traditional services, small self employed workers and destitutes including beggars are needed food security.

- (ii) **In urban areas :** Families whose earning members are usually involved in low-paid occupations and casual labour market. They are largely engaged in seasonal activities with very low wages that just ensure bare survival. These people need food security.
- (iii) **In social section :** The SCs, STs and some sections of the OBCs i.e., lower castes among them, who have poor land-base or very low land productivity are needed food security
- (iv) **Displaced people :** The people affected by natural disasters and the people who have to migrate to other areas in search of work are also among the most food insecure people.
- (v) **Women and children :** There as a high incidence of malnutrition among women. This matter concerns because it can put the unborn baby at the risk of malnutrition. A large proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers and children under the age of 5 years constitute an important segment of the population who needed food insecurity.

or

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

Ans :

Buffer Stock is the stock of two food grains that is wheat and rice.

- (i) It is procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The farmers in states where there is surplus production sell wheat and rice to the FCI.
- (ii) The farmers sell the foodgrain at a preannounced price for their crops known as Minimum Support Price (MSP) which is declared by the government every year.
- (iii) The purchased food grains are stored in granaries.
- (iv) The stored food grains is distributed in the deficit areas and among the poorer sections of the society at a price lower than the market price also known as Issue Price.
- (v) This Stored foodgrains at granaries will also help in resolving the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity. The foodgrains procured by the FCI is distributed through government controlled ration shops among the poorer section of the society. This system is called the Public Distribution System (PDS).
- (vi) Ration shops which are also known as Fair Price Shops are available in most localities, villages, towns and cities. There are about 5.5 lakh ration shops all over the country. There is stock of food grains, sugar, and kerosene for cooking in these Ration shops. People can get these items at a price lower than the market price. Any family with a ration card can buy a fixed amount of these items (e.g., 35 kg of grains, 5 litres of kerosene, 5 kgs of sugar etc.) every month from the nearby ration shop.

- 34.** Analyse the Various Factors affecting the natural vegetation of India. [5]

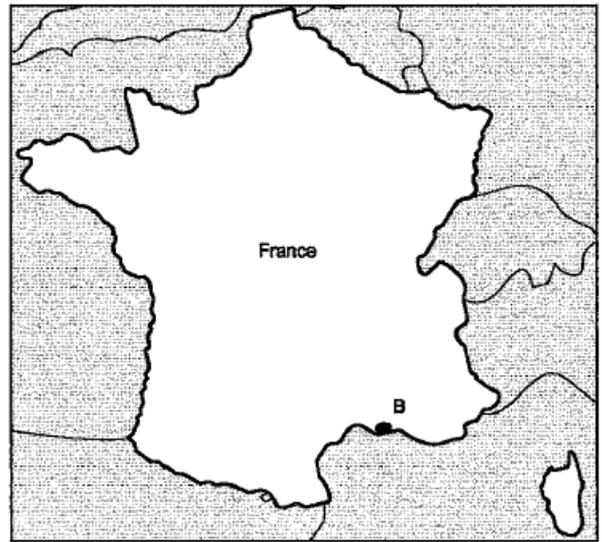
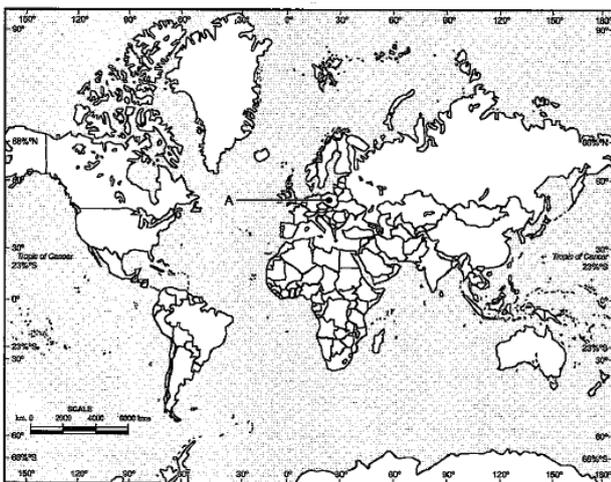
Ans :

Following factors affect the natural vegetation in India :

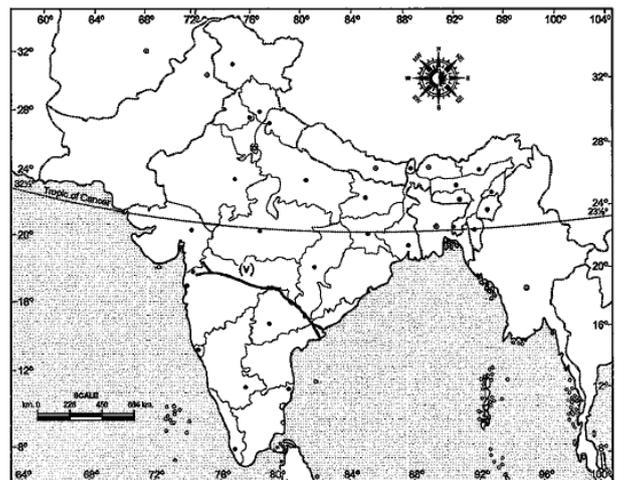
- (i) **Land :** Land has direct and indirect effects on the natural vegetation. The nature of land influences the type of vegetation. For example, undulating and rough terrains supports grassland and woodlands.
- (ii) **Soil :** There are different types of soils found on the Earth. Every soil supports different types of vegetation. For example, the sandy soils of the desert support cactus and thorny bushes, while wet, marshy, deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation.
- (iii) **Temperature:** Temperature along with humidity in the air, precipitation and soil determines the character and extent of vegetation. In the hilly and mountainous region, at the height of 915 metres and more the fall in the temperature affects the types of vegetation and its growth, and changes it from tropical to subtropical temperate and alpine vegetation. This can be seen on the slopes of the Himalayas and the hills of the Peninsula.
- (iv) **Photoperiod/Sunlight :** Sunlight receiving time is a factor in the growth of plants. Latitude, altitude, season and duration of the day determines the sunlight receiving time. In summer trees grow faster due to longer duration of sunlight.
- (v) **Precipitation :** Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to areas of less rainfall. In India, advancing southwest monsoon during June to September and retreating northeast monsoons in winter bring almost the entire rainfall. For example, Western Ghats, northeast India have dense forest whereas in Rajasthan scattered trees are found.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (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.

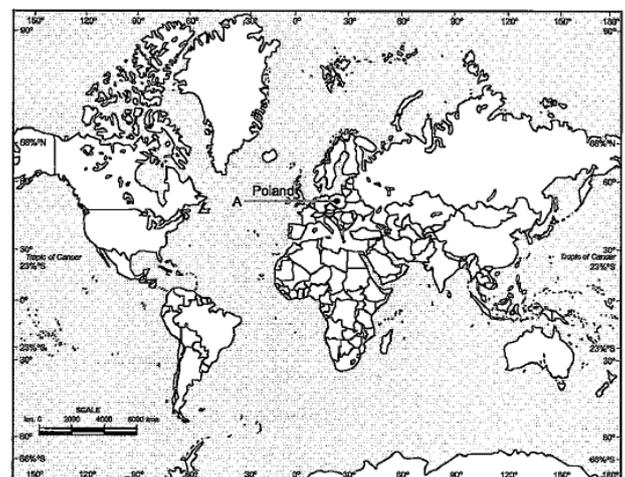


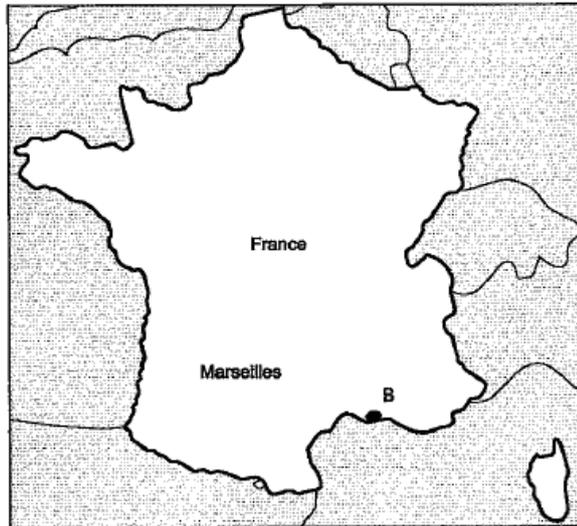
- (b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols.
- (i) Mountain Peak K2
 - (ii) National Park - Ranthanbor
 - (iii) Lakes- Pulicat
 - (iv) Capital of state Haryana
 - (v) Identify river
 - (vi) The State having highest sex ratio.



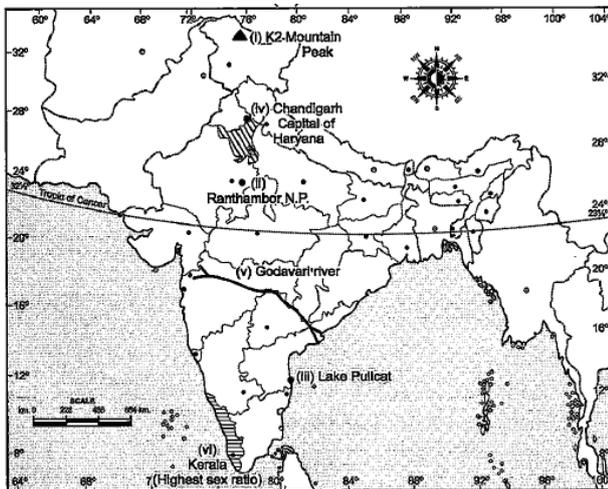
Ans :

- (a) (A) Poland
- (B) Marseilles





- (b) (i) Mountain Peaks — K2
 (ii) National Park — Ranthambor
 (iii) Lakes — Pulicat
 (iv) Chandigarh
 (v) The Narmada River
 (vi) Kerala



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