

SAMAGRA SHIKSHA, KERALA
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-TERM-I 2025-26
SOCIAL SCIENCE Answer Key English Medium

Standard: IX

Total Score: 80

Answer all questions from I to 8. Each carries I score.		
1.	Identify the period to which tools in the given picture are related. Answer D) Neolithic Age	1
2.	Identify the person from the following hints: Answer A) Gautama Buddha	1
3.	Arrange the items in column B appropriate to column A and choose the correct Answer C) a-iii b-i, c-iv, d-ii a. Banihal Pass -iii. Jammu - Kashmir b. Bomdila Pass -i. Arunachal Pradesh - Lhasa C. Baralacha La Pass - iv. Himachal Pradesh- Ladakh d. Rohtang Pass - ii. Kulu - Lahul, Spiti	1
4.	India signs diplomatic agreement with Sri Lanka Identify the list in the 7th schedule of the Constitution of India related to the above mentioned event. Answer A) Union List	1
5.	Statement I :The Himalayas were formed by the convergence of the Indian Plate and Eurasian Plate. Statement II :Fold mountains are formed along the divergent boundary. Analyse the above statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below . Answer A) Only I is correct	1
6.	Some information related to human life in the Palaeolithic age are given below. (i) Lived in caves and open spaces. (ii) Use of microliths (iii) Food was not stored (iv) Bands were the basic unit of society. Choose the correct answer from the options given below. Answer C) i, ii, iv	1
7.	Assertion (A): The rivers flowing through Bhabar region are not visible. Reason (R) : This zone of the plains are formed by the deposition of rocks and boulders brought by the rivers flowing from the mountains. Answer A) Both (A) and (R) are correct ; and (k) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
8.	Find out the factors that led Magadha to become the most prominent among the Sixteen Mahajanapadas. (i) Magadha was a fertile region with plenty of rainfall. (ii)Elephants were available in large numbers in the forest of Magadha (ii) Copper was casily available in Magadha, Answer B) Both (i) and ii) are correct	1

Answer the questions from 9 to 13 in two or more sentences. Each carries 2 score. (5x 2=10)

9	<p>(A) Complete the following chart related to the use of tools by primitive humans.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="197 282 1238 477"> <tr> <td>Utilisation</td> <td>- Using available stones without changing their shape.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A Fashioning</td> <td>- Using available stones by changing the shape according to the need.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Standardisation</td> <td>B- Making specific tools for each purpose</td> </tr> </table> <p>Or</p> <p>(B) Complete the given table related to Mesolithic centres.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="197 622 1398 831"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mesolithic Centres</th> <th>Country</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sarai Nahar Rai</td> <td>Sarai Nahar Rai - India</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A - Star carr</td> <td>England</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fahien Cave</td> <td>B - Srilanka</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Utilisation	- Using available stones without changing their shape.	A Fashioning	- Using available stones by changing the shape according to the need.	Standardisation	B- Making specific tools for each purpose	Mesolithic Centres	Country	Sarai Nahar Rai	Sarai Nahar Rai - India	A - Star carr	England	Fahien Cave	B - Srilanka	2
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10.	<p>What do you mean by the Bugyals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆The Bugyals, when get buried under snow during winter, is made use for winter tourism in many areas ◆Eg:- Dayara Bugyal, Gorson Bugyal 	2														
11.	<p>Land -A Rent B Capital -Interest</p>	2														
12.	<p>Alluvial Fan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆When rivers enter a plain from mountainous regions, their velocity decreases abruptly. ◆The sediments (alluvium) carried by the rivers get deposited in the form of fans. ◆Such depositional land form features are referred to as alluvial fans. 	2														
13.	<p>Two sects were formed in Jainism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆'Swetambaras' and ◆'Digambaras'. 	2														

Answer the questions from 14 to 21 in three or more sentences. Each carries 3 score (8x3=24)

14	<p>(A)Alluvial plain</p> <p>-To the south of the Tarai, the belt consisting of older and newer alluvial deposits forms the Alluvial plain. *The older alluvium deposits are called the Bhangar, and the newer ones are referred to as the Khadar.</p> <p>-The major characteristic features of this region include depositional landforms such as riverine islands, sandbars, and deltas.</p> <p>Alluvial plain</p> <p>-To the south of the Tarai, the belt consisting of older and newer alluvial deposits forms the Alluvial plain. *The older alluvium deposits are called the Bhangar, and the newer ones are referred to as the Khadar.</p> <p>-The major characteristic features of this region include depositional landforms such as riverine islands, sandbars, and deltas.</p> <p>Braided streams, meanders and ox-bow lakes are also prominent features of this area.</p> <p>Braided streams, meanders and ox-bow lakes are also prominent features of this area.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(B) Tropical Deciduous Forests</p>	3
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	<p>-Divided into two.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆Dry deciduous forests and ◆Moist deciduous forests. <p>* Dry deciduous forests - features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Found in those regions where the annual rainfall ranges between 70 cm and 100 cm. -In these forests, trees shed their leaves for approximately 6 to 8 weeks in the dry season when sufficient moisture is not available. -The dry deciduous forests are found in the plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. <p>* Moist deciduous forests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The moist deciduous forests are found in areas with moderate rainfall, ranging from 100 cm to 200 cm per annum. -They are mainly seen along the strip of Shiwalik range including Tarai and Bhabar and in certain parts of Odisha and West Bengal. 	
15	<p>Early Vedic Period</p> <p>Hitt-1 Settlement - They follow Semi nomadic life. No permanent settlements</p> <p>Hitt-2 Status for women - Comparatively higher social status for women.</p> <p>Hitt-3 Agriculture - The forest was cleared and burned for cultivation</p>	3
16.	<p>Buddha's ideas that attracted people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The Buddha's teachings and principles were simple and practical. *He rejected the Vedas, sacrifices (Yagas) and the caste system. *His concept of 'Ahimsa' was suitable to the new conditions in the Ganga basin. *Buddha spread his ideas in Pali, the language of the common people. 	3
17.	<p>Education leads to the progress of the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Increase in Ability *Technological Knowledge *Skill Development *Better Job *Better Income *Better Quality of Life *National Development 	3
18	<p>Soil types in the Himalayan mountain region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mountain Soil and forest soil ◆Commonly seen in the Himalayan terrain . ◆The soil texture and particle size vary according to mountain environment. * Fine grained soil ◆With high humus content. ◆Seen in valleys. * Coarse grained soil ◆With low humus content. ◆Seen in high slopes. * Alluvial soil ◆Mainly seen in the valleys. * Karewas ◆Humus - rich fine soil ◆Glacial sediment deposits ◆Seen in Kashmir Valley. ◆Ideal for saffron cultivation 	3

19.	<p>Climate in Himalayan mountain region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆The Himalayas, forming India’s northern boundary along with the other continuous mountains together makes a climates divide between the Indian Subcontinent and Central Asia. ◆The climate of the Himalayan mountain zone varies according to the elevation and the topography of the respective parts of the region. ◆Mild climate prevails along the lower mountain slopes and shiwalik foothills. ◆In higher elevations considerably low temperature and winter climate. ◆Extremely high altitudes and in Ladakh region Pole-like extreme winter climate is experienced. ◆South West Monsoon rains are received along the southern slopes of the Shiwalik ranges and the North Eastern India. ◆Snowfall is common in the higher regions of the mountain. ◆The Monsoon wind blowing from the Bay of Bengal get trapped in between the Assam Himalayas and the Purvachal Hills. 	3								
20.	<p>Features of Lk Sabha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆Lower House ◆Age for contest 25 years. ◆Elected directly by the people on a majority system. ◆Term of its members is 5 years ◆Maximum Strength 550. ◆Present members - 543 . ◆Chaired by The speaker 	3								
21.	<p>Features of the present Indian administrative system can be seen in the Mauryan administrative system</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Features of Mauryan rule:</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Features of present day Indian administrative system</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>*The country was divided into provinces for administrativeconvenience</td> <td>*India is divided into various states for administrative convenience</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*Kingdom was under the direct control of the emperor.</td> <td>*Democratic system</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*The army had five divisions.</td> <td>*Land, Navy, Air Force are army units</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Features of Mauryan rule:	Features of present day Indian administrative system	*The country was divided into provinces for administrativeconvenience	*India is divided into various states for administrative convenience	*Kingdom was under the direct control of the emperor.	*Democratic system	*The army had five divisions.	*Land, Navy, Air Force are army units	3
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<p>Answer the questions from 22 to 28 in four or more sentences. Each carries 4 score. (7x4- 28)</p>										
22.	<p>Factors that led humans to begin agriculture in the Fertile Crescent’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Based on available evidence, archaeologists say that agriculture began in this area. *The region is crescent shaped and stretching from Bakan in the east to Jaricho in the west. <p>Factors that led humans to begin agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Population growth *An increase in the number of human settlements *Complex social organisation *Shortage of food products *Change in technology. <p>OR</p> <p>First urbanisation' in Indian history</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The Harappan civilization in India belongs to the Bronze Age. *Well planned cities like Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Lothal, etc 	4								

	<p>*Public buildings, Great Bath, houses, *Streets, *Drainage system, *Granaries and the presence of various types of crafts and trade are clear evidences of urbanisation. *That is why the Harappan civilization is called the 'first urbanisation' in Indian history.</p>	
<p>23.</p>	<p>A. Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra plain</p> <p>Features of the Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra Plain (North Indian Plains)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Extending 3200 km. *From the mouth of River Indus to the mouth of River Ganga *The largest alluvial plain in the world. *It spreads over around 2400 km in India. *The plain widens from east to west, with the width varying between 150 km and 300 km. *This plain is bordered by the Shiwalik ranges in the north and the irregular edges of the Peninsular Plateau in the south. *The plain covers an area of approximately 7 lakh sq.km. <p>OR</p> <p>B. Division of Ganga Plain Based on geographical features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A-Upper Ganga Plain B-Middle Ganga Plain C-Lower Ganga Plain <p>Formation of Ganga Plain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Ganga Plain formed through the depositional processes by River Ganga and its tributaries. *The average elevation of the Ganga Plain is around 200 metres above mean sea level, and it exhibits a general slope towards the east and the south east. 	<p>4</p>
<p>24.</p>	<p>Natural Vegetation of Himalayan terrain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆Average annual rainfall received is above 200cm – Tropical evergreen vegetation – Found in the Eastern Himalayas and the North Eastern Hills. ◆Cold climate Tundra vegetation can be found. ◆Semi- evergreen and deciduous forests are seen in the vallyes and lower mountain slopes. ◆Moist deciduous forests are seen at altitudes ranging from 1000 to 2000 metres ◆Coniferous tree varieties such as pine and deodar grow more along the mountain slopes. ◆Shrubs such as junipers and rhododendrons grow at higher altitudes. ◆At the highest altitude, alpine meadows are seen <p>From this description, we can understand that factors such as topography, altitude, and climate cause regional variations in natural vegetation.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Tourism potential of Himalayan regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Pilgrimage - First phase -Tourism started here through pilgrimage tourism -The pilgrim centres are:- Kailash, Manasaroavar, Amarnaath and HemaKund sahib. * Tourist centres - The resort towns such as Shimla, Darjeeling, Shifting, Almora, Ranikhet, Mussoorie and Nainital are important centres. *Adventure tourism. 	<p>4</p>

	-Today the adventure tourism sector promoting Mountaineering , Paragliding , skiing etc has developed Significantly in Himalayan region.					
25.	<p>Features of Indian federal system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Division of powers between the centre and states *A common Constitution for the centre and the states *Sovereignty of the Constitution *In the division of powers more subjects and key powers are with the centre *Single citizenship *The centre has an upper hand in the powers to amend the Constitution *An Independent and Impartial judiciary *Bicameral legislature *Quasi-federal system 	4				
26.	<p>Factors influence human capital formation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Education, *Healthcare, *Job training, *Migration, *Access to Information 	4				
27.	<p>Features of Indian Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The largest written Constitution *Parliamentary Democracy *Rigid and Flexible Structure *Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties *Directive Principles of State Policy *Bicameral Legislature *Federalism with a strong *Central Government *An Independent and Impartial Judiciary *Independent Constitutional Institutions 	4				
28.	<p>Features of Athens Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The system of government that prevailed in Athens 2500 years ago resembled modern democracy. *This was different from the system of governance in other city-states. *All males, over the age of 30, except slaves were considered as citizens. *These citizens formed a committee and met four times a year to take decisions on important matters. *Women, artisans and the foreigners who worked as traders were not considered as citizens, 	4				
Answer the questions 29 and 30 in detail. Each carries 5 score. (2 x 5 = 10)						
29	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Jainism</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Buddhism</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>(A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Denying the authenticity of the Vedas, Mahavira proposed three principles for attaining 'Moksha' (salvation). *'Triratnas' according to Vardhamana Mahavira - 'Right Belief', </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The Buddha's teachings and principles were simple and practical. *He rejected the Vedas, sacrifices (Yagas) and the caste system. *His concept of 'Ahimsa' was suitable to the new conditions in the Garnga basin. *Buddha spread his ideas in Pali, the </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Jainism	Buddhism	<p>(A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Denying the authenticity of the Vedas, Mahavira proposed three principles for attaining 'Moksha' (salvation). *'Triratnas' according to Vardhamana Mahavira - 'Right Belief', 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The Buddha's teachings and principles were simple and practical. *He rejected the Vedas, sacrifices (Yagas) and the caste system. *His concept of 'Ahimsa' was suitable to the new conditions in the Garnga basin. *Buddha spread his ideas in Pali, the 	5
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	<p>- 'Right Knowledge' and - 'Right Action'. * Mahavira shared his ideas with the people in Prakrit languages. According to Jainism, monks and nuns were supposed to observe five vows – They are - Don't kill any thing - don't steal, - don't lie, - don't own property and - practise celibacy.</p>	<p>language of the common people. Buddha's Principles *Life is full of sorrows *Desire is the cause of sorrow *If desire is destroyed, sorrow will disappear *To achieve this, the Eight Fold Path(Ashtangamarga) should be followed Middle Path. * The Buddha forbades a person from taking up severe asceticism. *Similarly, Buddha rejected luxurious living. *He suggested a middle path between the two.</p>
	<p>OR</p> <p>(B) *Neo lithic tools helped humans to cultivate the land. *They helped them in tilling the soil and cutting down trees. *This marked the beginning of great changes in human life. *Agriculture and domestication of animals ensured the steady availability of food products. *As a result, permanent settlements and agrarian villages came into existence. *The storage of grains became possible with the introduction of pottery and the use of bricks made of clay. *When the surplus production in agriculture became possible, a section of society became free from agrarian activities. *They began to engage in other occupations such as pottery making, weaving, etc. *Thus, the society came to include in the social formation. *From the above, we can understand that the basis of the progress achieved by man today comes from the changes in the Neolithic Age.</p>	
<p>30.</p>	<p>(i) The Himalayan region in between river Indus and river Kali. * Western Himalayas</p> <p>(ii)Western Himalayas can be classified into three: *Kashmir Himalaya, *Himachal Himalaya, *Uttarakhand Himalaya.</p> <p>Kashmir Himalaya ◆Extends over nearly 3.5 lakh sq.km in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh region. ◆Roughly 700 km long and 500 km wide. *Features:- ◆The important mountain ranges of Kashmir Himalaya containing snow covered peaks, valley and hill ranges are Karakoram, Zaskar, Ladakh and Pir Panjal. ◆Mount K2 (Godwin Austin – 8611 metres), the second highest peak in the world, is situated in the Karakoram range. ◆Siachen, Boltoro etc. Are the important glaciers of this region ◆These glaciers help the River Indus and its tributaries such as Ravi Jhelum and Chenab have a luxuriant water flow throughout the year.</p>	<p>5</p>

◆The freight(goods) and passenger movement on either side of the mountains is made possible through the mountain passes.

***Margs in Kashmir Himalaya**

- ◆Meadows formed along the mountain slopes during the summer season.
- ◆These margs get covered under snow during winter.
- ◆These region attracts tourists for winter games such as skiing.

Himachal Himalaya

- ◆The major portion of Himachal Himalaya is the state of Himachal Pradesh.
- ◆Chenab, Ravi and Beas are the important rivers in this mountainous region.
- ◆Dhowladhar and Pir Panjal are the mountain ranges in this region.
- ◆Major freshwater lake in this mountain ranges are Chandratal and Surajtal.

***Major passes in Himachal Himalaya are:-**

- ◆The Baralacha La Pass - Connects Himachal Pradesh with Ladakh
- ◆Rohtang Pass - Connect Kulu Valley with Lahul and Spiti Valleys.

***Major valleys in Himachal Himalaya are:-**

- ◆Kulu
- ◆Kangra and
- ◆Lahul

***Major tourist centres in Himachal Himalaya are:-** ◆Shimla

◆Manali

- ◆Snowfall and mild winters and hot springs are the features of this region

Uttarakhand Himalaya

- ◆Part of the Himalaya which extends from River Satluj to River Kali
- ◆Western side is known as Gadwal Himalaya
- ◆Eastern side is known as Kumaon Himalayas
- ◆Several high peaks such as Nandadevi, Kamet, Badrinath, Kedarnath etc. are situated in the Uttarakhand Himalaya
- ◆The Gangotri and Yamunotri glaciers from where the rivers Ganga and Yamuna originate.
- ◆Freshwater lakes such as Nainital and Bhimtal are also situated in this region.
- ◆The flat valleys seen in between the Lesser Himalayas and the Shiwalik hill ranges are Duns.
- ◆Dehradun in Uttarakhand state is a famous Duns.
- ◆The alpine summer meadows along the higher altitude mountain slopes of this region are called

***Bugyals in Uttarakhand Himalaya**

◆The Buguals, when get buried under snow during winter, is made use for winter tourism in many areas

Eg:- Dayara Bugyal, Gorson Bugyal

OR

(B)Identify the monsoon wind from which the Brahmaputra plain and the Northern plain receive sufficient rainfall. Give an account of this monsoon wind.

* Bay of Bengal branch of the South west Monsoon Season

* Account of the Monsoon Season

-As a result of the rapid increase in temperature over the North Indian Plain by the month of March, a low-pressure area is developed over this region.

-This low-pressure area attracts the south west monsoon winds to the Indian subcontinent.

-The south west monsoon winds enter the Indian subcontinent as two branches.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">-The Bay of Bengal branch, entering the land through then Sundarbans delta region, gets bifurcated into two sub-branches.-One branch moves eastward and enters the Brahmaputra Plain, causing widespread rains.-The other branch, moving westward along the Ganga Plain, causes rainfall in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, and proceeds further westward.-Over the Punjab Plain this branch joins the Arabian branch which is moving parallel to the Aravali Mountains and then brings rain to the foothills of the Western Himalayas.-The south west monsoon season, experienced from June to September, is the main rainy season in the North Indian Plain. | |
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Biju KK
HST Social Science
GHSS Tuvvur
Malappuram
9778300200