

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-1 2026-2027

Social Science

Std IX

Answer Key

Score 80

Answer all questions 1 to 8 . Each carries 1 score		
Qn No	Value points /Answers	Score
1	Find out the Mesolithic site in India from the followin C. Sarai Nahar Rai	1
2	Identify the facts related to Trans Himalayas from those given below A.i, ii	1
3	Identify the feature related to Early Vedic period. C. Semi nomads	1
4	Choose the correct option by evaluating the statement and reason given. Statement (A): North Indian Plains experience severe cold during the months of November and December Reason (R): Major portion of the North Indian Plains is located far away from the moderating influence of the oceans A. (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation for (A).	1
5	Arrange the items in column B appropriate to column D. a-ii, b-ii, c -iv, d-i	1
6	Which among the following is NOT a feature of Indian federalism. C.Multi citizenship	1
7	Identify the measures to be taken for strengthening human capital. D.a,b,c are correct	1
8	Arrange the items in column B appropriate to column A B. a-v,b-i c-iv, d-iii	1
Answer the questions 9 to 15 in two or more sentences.Each carries 2 score 7x2= 14		
9	(A)The formation of the Constituent Assembly and the Objective Resolution were steps towards fulfilling two important promises given to the people by independent India. What were these promises? \$ Democratic governance and the construction of a welfare state were the two most important promises given to the people by independent India. Or (B) <i>News Clip:</i> "Kerala has sought centre's permission to transfer 28 acres of forest land for the development of the government medical college hospital at Mananthavady in Wayanad." To which list of the Constitution of India the government action mentioned in this news is associated as per the division of powers mentioned in the	2

	7th schedule? What is its feature? Concurrent List *List of subjects over which both the Central and the State Governments have legislative powers. *Initially, it had 47 subjects. *Education, Forestry, Trade Unions, Marriage, Birth and Death Registration, etc	
10	(A) Himalaya mountains were formed due to the convergence of two major lithospheric plates. Identify the plates. Indian Plate and Eurasian Plate Or (B) Elucidate how seasonal changes influence the life of shepherds in the Buggyals of Gadwal region. § When the snow melts away in summer, Buggyals are transformed into green meadows. § The shepherds reach these meadows from the dry valleys with their herds during the summer season. § Leaving their dry valleys, they make temporary camping sheds and live along with their livestock in the luxuriant green buggyals. § With the advent of winter, they leave these hills and live in the valleys until the next season. § This seasonal migration along with their domestic animals from one grazing ground to another is known as transhumance.	2
11	The material conditions of the Ganga basin played an important role in the development of new ideas during the 6th century BCE. Mention the reasons for this. ⊙ Widespread use of iron tools ⊙ Increased agricultural production. ⊙ Growth of trade and cities . ⊙ Not in harmony with the Vedic practice which gave importance to rituals and animal sacrifices. ⊙ Agriculture depending on cattle was adversely affected by the widely prevailed practice of animal sacrifice. ⊙ Gahapathis were Rich classes emerged outside the existing Varna system. ⊙ Engaged in trade and owned land. ⊙ Financially higher position and gained better status in the society.	2

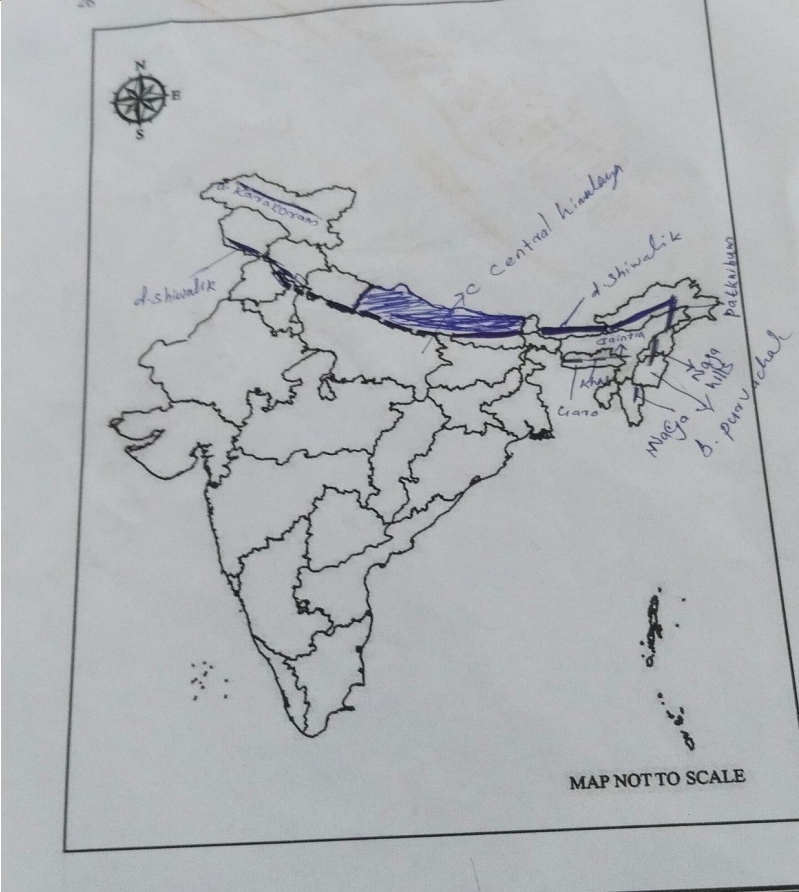
12	Observe the picture and identify the stone age to which these tools are associated with. Mention the features of these tools. Mesolithic tools > These are smaller tools than the ones used in the Palaeolithic Age. > This is the period when microliths (very small tools) were used. Early Vedic Period-the period when Rigveda composed Later Vedic Period-the period when Yajur, Sama and Atharva Vedas were composed	2
13	Identify and name the natural vegetation types marked as A and B in the given map A- Tropical Forest (Tropical Evergreen Forest, Semi Evergreen Forest), Deciduous Forest, Moist Deciduous Forests, Tundra Vegetation B- Tropical Evergreen Forest, Semi Evergreen Forest, Mangrove vegetation	2
14	Mention any two features of the Constitution of India • largest written Constitution • Parliamentary Democracy • Rigid and Flexible Structure • Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties • Directive Principles of State Policy	2
15	Complete the diagram with the names of Vedas in each Vedic period. Early Vedic Period-the period when Rigveda was composed Later Vedic Period-the period when Yajur, Sama and Atharva Vedas were	2

	composed	
Answer the questions from 16 to 23 in three or more sentences. Each carries 3 score. 8x3= 24		
16	(A) Illustrate the features of the stupas with examples • Buildings built on sites where the physical remains of the Buddha or objects used by the Buddha were buried. • Made in a semi-circular shape. • Rich in carvings. • Sanchi and Sarnath stupas are famous. Or (B) The administrative system that existed in ancient Greece before 2500 years were similar to that of modern democracy. Evaluate \$ Resembled modern democracy. \$ 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.	3
17	(A) The Bay of Bengal branch of southwest monsoon plays an important role in bringing rainfall to the North Indian Plains @ The Bay of Bengal branch, entering the land through the 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. Or (B) Elucidate the characteristic features of summer season in the North Indian Plains > The summer season experienced in the months of April, May, and June. Summer is extremely severe. > By the month of May, the temperature rises up to 48 Degree Celsius in the western part. > Loo wind increases the temperature considerably in the North Indian Plain. > Storms bring light rain during summer, it provides some relief from the oppressive heat. > 'Loo'; Hot, dry and oppressive wind blows from the desert region of Rajasthan to the Ganga Plain in the months of May and June, called 'Loo'.	3

18	What are the factors that helped the early humans in the domestication of animals and in the beginning of cultivation during the Neolithic period? • Population growth • An increase in the number of human settlements • Complex social organisation • Shortage of food products • Change in technology	3				
19	The major physical divisions of North Indian Plains are given below Bhabar -⊙ Width approximately 8 to 10 km. Running parallel to the Shiwalik mountain range at the break-up of the slope. ⊙ Situated to the south of the Shiwalik mountain range along its foothills. ⊙ Formed by the deposition of rocks and boulders brought by rivers flowing from the mountains. ⊙ The rivers flowing through this region are not visible as they flow beneath the rocks and boulders. Tarai-• Marshy and swampy tract. • Approximately 10 to 20 km wide. • Running parallel to the Bhabar belt. Alluvial plain-* 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. * Include depositional landforms such as riverine islands, sandbars, and deltas. Braided streams, meanders and ox-bow lake	3				
20	Which ideas put forward by the national movement were included in the Objective Resolution? ☞ Equality of opportunity ☞ Equality of status ☞ Equality before the law ☞ Social, economic and political justice	3				
21	Himalayan region has become a zone with high economic potential for tourism <table><tr><td>Phase 1</td><td> * Travels associated with pilgrimage were what initiated the development of tourism in these regions. * There are several pilgrim centres in this region such as Kailas, Manasarovar, Amarnath and Hema Kund Sahib. * These places have been attracting travellers for centuries. </td></tr><tr><td>Phase 2</td><td> * Began in the 19th century when the British identified the area's favourable climate. </td></tr></table>	Phase 1	* Travels associated with pilgrimage were what initiated the development of tourism in these regions. * There are several pilgrim centres in this region such as Kailas, Manasarovar, Amarnath and Hema Kund Sahib. * These places have been attracting travellers for centuries.	Phase 2	* Began in the 19th century when the British identified the area's favourable climate.	3
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	* The resort towns such as Shimla, Darjeeling, Shillong, Almora, Ranikhet, Mussoorie and Nainital are important tourist centres. Phase 3 * Began in the Himalayan region after the conquest of Mount Everest by Sherpa Tenzing Norgay and Edmond Hillary on 29th May 1953. * Today the adventure tourism sector promoting Mountaineering, Paragliding, skiing etc. has developed significantly in this region	
22	Three stages in the evolution of money are given. Identify the form of money in each stage A → B → C A-Paper Currency B-Plastic Cards/ Money (Debit Card,Credit Card) C-Digital money	3
23	What do you mean by human resource? Mention the factors influencing human resource \$ People who can work and can be used in the production process \$ Human resources are able to convert the available natural resources into products using physical \$ powers and intelligence, with the help of other factors of production * Size *Composition * Skills of the population.	3
Answer the questions from 24 to 29 in four or more sentences. Each carries 4 score. (6 x 4= 24)		
24	Analyse the features of the life of people during the Later Vedic period @ Extended up to the Gangetic plain @ Agriculture was given importance @ Settled life @ The social status of women declined @ Use of iron @ The Varna system became stronger @ The Yagas became complicated and expensive. Or	4

	(B). The making of tools is related to the means of subsistence of early humans. Explain the main stages in the use of tools in the Palaeolithic Age <table><tr><td>Utilisation</td><td>using available stones without changing their shape</td></tr><tr><td>Fashioning</td><td>using available stones by changing the shape according to the need</td></tr><tr><td>Standardisation</td><td>making specific tools for each purpose</td></tr></table>	Utilisation	using available stones without changing their shape	Fashioning	using available stones by changing the shape according to the need	Standardisation	making specific tools for each purpose	
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25	(A)The swamp forests are one among the natural vegetation types generally found in the North Indian Plains \$ Natural vegetation found in the vast saline expanses of Rajasthan, freshwater lakes, the freshwater marshes of the Ganga Plain, the flood plains of the Brahmaputra, and in the deltaic region of Sundarbans. \$ The marshy and expansive deltaic region of Ganga Plain in West Bengal is Sundarbans. \$ The natural vegetation found luxuriously in this region is mangroves. \$ Serves as a natural habitat for the Royal Bengal Tiger. Or (B).Distinguish between Kharif and Rabi agricultural seasons <table><tr><td>Kharif</td><td>-Southwest monsoon season crop -Duration from June to September -Major crops:- Tropical Crops -Rice, -Cotton -Jute -Bajra -Tur etc.</td></tr><tr><td>Rabi</td><td>-Winter season crop -Duration from October to March -Major crops - Temperate - Subtropical Crops:- - Wheat - Gram - Mustard - Barley etc.</td></tr></table>	Kharif	-Southwest monsoon season crop -Duration from June to September -Major crops:- Tropical Crops -Rice, -Cotton -Jute -Bajra -Tur etc.	Rabi	-Winter season crop -Duration from October to March -Major crops - Temperate - Subtropical Crops:- - Wheat - Gram - Mustard - Barley etc.	4		
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26	(A) Answer the following questions by analysing the map. Mark and label the geoinformation mentioned below in the outline map of India provided a.The mountain range connects Himalayas with Pamir Knot-Karakoram b.Part of the Himalayas known as Purvachal-Eastern highlands/Hills c.The regional division of Himalaya between Western and Eastern Himalayas-Central Himalaya d. The Himalayan mountain range known as outer Himalayas-Shiwalik	4						

		
27	What are the major ideas included in Asoka's Dhamma? Mention its importance @ The ideas propagated by Emperor Asoka to maintain peace and coexistence among his subjects are known as 'Asoka Dhamma' (Dharma). @ Be tolerant to other religions @ Respect elders and teachers @ Be kind to slaves and the sick	4
28	Even if the North Indian Plains only accounts for less than one-fourth of the total area of India, it is home to more than half of India's total population. Analyse the reasons ¢ Wheat, rice, jute, and sugarcane are widely cultivated here. ¢ Extensive cultivation, supported by irrigation ¢ The entire plain, except the Thar Desert, has a well-developed network of roads and railways. ¢ This infrastructural development has facilitated large-scale industrialisation and urbanisation of the region. ¢ North Indian Plain is known as the granary of India.	4
29	Answer the following related to Metal age a. First metal used by man – Copper b. Places in Turkey where the presence of copper was found - Catal Huyuk c. What are the advantages of copper tools over stone tools • Can be changed into suitable shape and form • Durability • Even if it is damaged, it can be brought back to its original state through	4

	processing	• Can be reused	• It will be easier to use					
Answer the questions 30 and 31 in detail. Each carries 5 score. (2 x5= 10)								
30	(A).Compare the life of the people in the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods Human life in Palaeolithic Age \$ Lived in caves and open spaces. \$ Hunting and gathering were the means of livelihood. \$ Bands were the basic units of society. \$ Men were engaged in hunting and women, in gathering. \$Food was not stored. \$ Nomadic life prevailed. Human life in Palaeolithic Age ★ Humans begun agriculture and domestication of animals ★ Settlements and agricultural villages grew up ★ The society shifted from agricultural activities to other occupations such as pottery and weaving. ★ The manufacture of clay pots and the use of bricks made grain storage possible ★ Society has become composed of various occupational groups. B. Explain the factors that led to the growth of Magadha @ Magadha was a fertile region with good rainfall. @ Large deposits of iron ore. @ The iron needed for tools and weapons was readily available. @ Elephants were an important factor in wars in those days. @ Elephants were available in large numbers in the forests of Magadha. @ This ensured Magadhan victory in battles. @ The Ganga and its tributaries provided easy transportation of goods.			5				
31	A. ompare Kashmir Himalaya and Himachal Himalaya on the basis of hints given Hints: Location, Rivers, Mountain, Mountain pass, Tourist places <table><tr><td>Kashmir Himalaya</td><td>\$The Kashmir Himalaya include in western himalaya. \$River Indus and its tributaries, such as Ravi, Jhelum and Chenab \$ Karakoram, Zaskar, Ladakh and Pir Panjal. \$Banihal Pass across the Pir- Panjal Range that connects Jammu with the Kashmir Valley \$Dal Lake, Sonmarg and Gulmarg,Laddak</td></tr><tr><td>Himachal Himalaya</td><td>\$ Include in western himalaya. \$ Chenab, Ravi and Beas are the important rivers in this mountainous region</td></tr></table>			Kashmir Himalaya	\$The Kashmir Himalaya include in western himalaya. \$River Indus and its tributaries, such as Ravi, Jhelum and Chenab \$ Karakoram, Zaskar, Ladakh and Pir Panjal. \$Banihal Pass across the Pir- Panjal Range that connects Jammu with the Kashmir Valley \$Dal Lake, Sonmarg and Gulmarg,Laddak	Himachal Himalaya	\$ Include in western himalaya. \$ Chenab, Ravi and Beas are the important rivers in this mountainous region	5
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\$ Dhowladhar and Pir Panjal are the mountain ranges in this region.
 \$ The Baralacha La Pass that connects Himachal Pradesh with Ladakh and Rohtang Pass that connects Kulu Valley with Lahul and Spiti Valleys are the important passes in Himachal Himalaya.
 \$ Beautiful valleys such as Kulu, Kangra and Lahul and tourist centres such as Shimla, and Manali attract numerous tourists

Or

(B)How do rivers create depositional landforms? Explain the formation of Sindhu-Ganga-Brahmaputra plains based on this

W Rivers originating from high altitudes transport sediments down the stream and deposit them in low-lying areas creates depositional landforms, expansive alluvial plains.

Eg: Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra plain

W The fertile Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra plain was formed in the same way by the deposition of sediments carried by rivers.

W The sediments are deposited in a vast depression at the south of the Himalayas which was formed as a result of the formation of the Himalayas.

W The sediments, transported by rivers originating from both the Himalayas and Peninsular India, were deposited in this expansive depression, which led to the formation of the plain.

W The continuous depositional processes over millions of years have contributed to the evolution of this fertile plain.

W The average depth of alluvial deposits in this plain ranges from 1000 metres to 2000 metres.

All the Very Best Dear Students

Prepared by

VIMAL VINCENT V HST GHSS North Paravur 9847452945