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SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – TERM II, 2026–27

SOCIAL SCIENCE – ANSWER KEY (English Medium)

SET 1

Standard: IX **Time: 2½ Hours**

Total Score: 80

These are scoring indicators. Award scores for relevant points written in the student's own words.

Q. No.	Answer / Scoring indicators	Score
1	Samudragupta	1
2	Defence	1
3	Anamudi	1
4	Appointing the Prime Minister	1
5	a – ii, b – iii, c – iv, d – i	1
6	Both A and R are true, and R explains A.	1
7	Sex ratio	1
8	Only Statement I is correct (the Luni ends in the Rann of Kutch)	1
9 A	Brahmadeya: land granted to Brahmins, often whole villages, with rights over the land and its revenue (1) Devadana: land granted to temples (1)	2
9 B	Rock-cut temples carved out of single rocks (rathas); shore temple built with stone blocks; sculptures on walls; pyramid-shaped vimanas (any two) (2)	2
10	Produces skilled workers; raises productivity and income; spreads new technology; improves awareness and quality of life (any two) (2)	2
11	Lower house / House of the People; members directly elected by the people; term of five years; minimum age 25; presided over by the Speaker; money bills introduced here (any two) (2)	2
12	Formed from the weathering of basalt rock formed by lava flows from volcanic eruptions (Deccan Trap); rich in iron, lime and magnesium and holds moisture (2)	2
13	List of subjects on which both the Union and the States can make laws; if laws conflict, the Union law prevails (1) Education, forests, marriage, electricity, trade unions (any two) (1)	2
14	Inquires into complaints of human rights violations; can intervene in court cases; visits jails; reviews laws for protection of rights; spreads human rights awareness (any two) (2)	2
15	The economic benefit a country gets when the share of working-age people (15–64 years) in the population is large compared with dependants (2)	2
16	Forest and waste land brought under cultivation; Brahmins used their knowledge of seasons, irrigation and calendars; new settlements and tanks; labour supplied by peasants and lower groups; surplus production (any three) (3)	3
17	Runs parallel to the west coast from the Tapi to Kanyakumari; continuous range, broken only at gaps like Palakkad; higher than the Eastern Ghats; source of many rivers; dense forests and rich biodiversity; acts as a water divide (any three) (3)	3
18	Organised: registered with the government, fixed hours and salary, job security, benefits like PF and leave. Unorganised: not registered, irregular work and wages, no job security or benefits (3)	3
19	Division of powers (Union, State and Concurrent lists); written constitution;	3

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	supremacy of the Constitution; independent judiciary; bicameral legislature; rigid amendment for federal provisions (any three) (3)	
20	The total value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a year (1) Measures economic growth; shows the contribution of each sector; helps planning and policy; allows comparison with other countries (any two) (2)	3
21	Fall in death rate due to better health care; high birth rate; early marriage; illiteracy; poverty; preference for male children; lack of awareness of family planning (any three) (3)	3
22	Very low and uncertain rainfall; very hot days and cold nights; high evaporation; dust storms in summer; the south-west monsoon brings little rain because the Aravallis lie parallel to the winds (3)	3
23	Healthy people work more and better; fewer working days are lost; less spending on treatment; longer working life; better learning by healthy children (3)	3
24	New groups of landlords and intermediaries emerged; peasants became tied to the land; the caste system became more rigid; many new jatis formed; groups like the Chandalas were treated as untouchable; power and wealth concentrated with Brahmins and landlords (4)	4
25	Western Ghats: continuous, higher, parallel to the west coast, source of many rivers, steep slope to the west. Eastern Ghats: discontinuous, lower, broken by rivers like the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri, run parallel to the east coast (4)	4
26 A	High literacy, especially among women; good public health system; decentralised health care; clean drinking water and sanitation; nutrition and awareness; low infant mortality (4)	4
26 B	Spread of education; skill training and vocational education; better health care; creating employment; empowering women; encouraging entrepreneurship (4)	4
27 A	a) Primary sector (1) b) Tertiary sector (1); growth of banking, transport, communication, IT and trade; rising income and urbanisation; government services (any two) (2)	4
27 B	Low productivity and small holdings in agriculture; fewer jobs in industry and services; disguised unemployment; seasonal work; need for skill training and rural industries (4)	4
28	Correct marking and labelling of each place (4 × 1)	4
29 A	Composition: Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners appointed by the President (1) Functions: preparing voters' lists, conducting elections to Parliament, State Legislatures and the offices of President and Vice-President, recognising political parties and allotting symbols, enforcing the model code of conduct (3)	4
29 B	Interprets the Constitution; judicial review – can declare laws against the Constitution invalid; protects fundamental rights through writs; settles disputes between the Union and States (4)	4
30 A	Expansion of agriculture into forest land; growth of temple-centred villages; rise of trade and crafts; land-based revenue system; power of landlords and temples; changes in the caste structure (5)	5
30 B	Sreekovil (garbhagriha); pyramid-shaped vimana with sikhara; large mandapas; pradakshina path; huge gopurams at the gateways; enclosure walls; examples – Pallava temples at Mahabalipuram and Kanchipuram (5)	5
31 A	Central Highlands – north of the Narmada, between the Aravallis and the Vindhyas; includes the Malwa plateau, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Chotanagpur; slopes towards the north-east.	5

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	Deccan Plateau – south of the Narmada; triangular; bounded by the Western and Eastern Ghats; slopes to the east; Deccan Trap with black soil (5)	
31 B	Open unemployment, disguised unemployment, seasonal unemployment, structural unemployment, educated unemployment (2½) Measures: skill training, rural industries, self-employment schemes, employment guarantee programmes (e.g. MGNREGA), growth of industry and services (2½)	5

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