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SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – TERM II, 2026–27

SOCIAL SCIENCE – ANSWER KEY (English Medium)

SET 2

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	Chandragupta II	1
2	Police	1
3	Malwa	1
4	The Vice-President	1
5	a – iii, b – iv, c – ii, d – i	1
6	Both A and R are true, and R explains A.	1
7	Gujarat	1
8	Only Statement I is correct (one-third of members retire every two years)	1
9 A	Settlements of Brahmins on land granted by kings; they enjoyed rights over the land and its revenue (2)	2
9 B	Kings gave away land and its revenue, so their income and direct control decreased; local landlords and intermediaries became powerful (2)	2
10	Lok Sabha: directly elected, term of five years, can be dissolved, money bills originate here. Rajya Sabha: indirectly elected by State Legislative Assembly members, permanent house, members have six-year terms (any two differences) (2)	2
11	Subjects not included in any of the three lists (1); the Union Parliament (1)	2
12	They are cut through by large east-flowing rivers such as the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri (2)	2
13	The total value of all final goods and services produced within the boundaries of a country in a year (2)	2
14	Thorny bushes and shrubs; plants with long roots and small or thick leaves; few trees like khejri and babul; grasses (any two) (2)	2
15	The knowledge, skills, health and abilities of people that make them productive (2)	2
16	Temples owned large areas of land (devadana); collected revenue; employed many people; gave loans; centres of trade, crafts and festivals (3)	3
17	Triangular plateau south of the Narmada; bounded by the Western and Eastern Ghats; slopes towards the east; covered by black soil in the north-west (Deccan Trap); rich in minerals (any three) (3)	3
18	Primary – uses natural resources directly, e.g. agriculture, fishing (1); Secondary – manufacturing, e.g. textile mill, construction (1); Tertiary – services, e.g. banking, transport, teaching (1)	3
19	Makes laws; controls the executive (questions, motions); passes the budget; amends the Constitution; elects the President and Vice-President (with others) (any three) (3)	3
20	Counting of the population with details like age, sex, literacy and occupation, done every ten years (1) Uses: planning, allotting resources, fixing constituencies, studying population trends (any two) (2)	3
21	Search for jobs; education; marriage; better facilities in cities; natural disasters;	3

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	displacement due to projects (any three) (3)	
22	Brought water for irrigation and drinking; cultivation of crops such as wheat and cotton; increased vegetation; settlements grew; problems of waterlogging and salinity in some areas (3)	3
23	Education gives skills and knowledge; good health increases working capacity; both raise productivity and income for many years, like any investment (3)	3
24	Literature – Kalidasa (Abhijnanasakuntalam, Meghaduta); science – Aryabhata (astronomy, mathematics, concept of zero and place value), Varahamihira; art – Ajanta paintings, temples at Deogarh, iron pillar at Mehrauli (4)	4
25	Central Highlands – north of the Narmada, between the Aravallis and the Vindhyas, slope to the north-east, rivers flow north-east. Deccan Plateau – south of the Narmada, triangular, between the Western and Eastern Ghats, slopes to the east, rivers flow east (4)	4
26 A	a) 121.1 − 36.1 = 85 crore (1) b) Unemployment, poverty, shortage of food and housing, pressure on resources and the environment, strain on health and education services (any three) (3)	4
26 B	Spread of education, especially of girls; awareness about family planning; health care to reduce infant mortality; raising the age of marriage; empowering women (4)	4
27 A	No job security, irregular income, no pension or health benefits, unsafe working conditions (3); Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008 / Code on Social Security 2020 / e-Shram (any one) (1)	4
27 B	Growth of IT, banking, telecom, transport and trade; rising incomes and demand for services; urbanisation; government services in education and health (4)	4
28	Correct marking and labelling of each place (4 × 1)	4
29 A	Union List – subjects of national importance, e.g. defence, railways; State List – e.g. police, agriculture; Concurrent List – both can make laws, e.g. education, forests; Union law prevails in conflict; residuary powers with the Union (4)	4
29 B	Reviews laws for women's safety; looks into complaints of injustice; suggests new laws; promotes gender justice and awareness (4)	4
30 A	Land grants created new landlord groups; peasants and labourers became dependent; occupational groups became new jatis; untouchability increased; power became local and hierarchical – feudal features (5)	5
30 B	Rock-cut: rathas carved from single rocks at Mahabalipuram (Pancha Rathas); mandapas with sculptures (e.g. Arjuna's Penance). Structural: Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram, Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram; vimanas, sreekovil, early Dravidian style (5)	5
31 A	Features: sand dunes, rocky plains, Luni river, salt lakes; climate: very hot days, cold nights, very low rainfall (3) Adaptations: camels, thorny plants, houses with thick walls, water harvesting (kunds, tankas), nomadic herding (2)	5
31 B	At independence the primary sector had the largest share; the secondary sector grew with industrialisation; the tertiary sector now has the largest share (over half of GVA); employment, however, is still high in agriculture (5)	5

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