

**N**

**FIRST TERM - 2018-19  
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT  
IX STD**

**Time:2.00 Hrs**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Totalmarks:60**

**I. Choose the correct Answer :**

**8x1=8**

- 1) Direct ancestor of modern man was \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Homo habilis (b) Homo erectus  
(c) Homo Sapiens (d) Neanderthal man
- 2) The famous venetian traveller who described kayal as a great and noble city \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Vasco da gama (b) Alberuni  
(c) Marco polo (d) Megasthenes
- 3) The Harappans did not have the Knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Gold and Elephant (b) Horse and Iron  
(c) Sheep and Silver (d) Ox and Platinum
- 4) Many million years ago, India was a part of the super continent \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Gondwana (b) Laurasia  
(c) Panthalasa (d) Pangea
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important gas for the survival of living organisms  
(a) Helium (b) Carbon dioxide  
(c) Oxygen (d) Methane
- 6) Assertion (A) : Indian constitution provides for an independent Election commission  
Reason (R) : To ensure free and fair elections in the country  
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) Explain (A)  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)  
(c) (A) is correct and (R) is false  
(d) (A) is false and (R) is true
- 7) Which one of the following country is not a member of SAARC  
(a) India (b) Pakistan  
(c) China (d) Bhutan
- 8) Find the odd one  
(a) Banking (b) Railways  
(c) Insurance (d) Small scale Industry

**II. Fill in the blanks :**

**5x1=5**

- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is a massive lime stone image of a lion with a human head
- 10) Egypt was called as the Gift of Nile by the Greek historian \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are permanent gases of the atmosphere
- 12) The constitution of India was finally adopted on \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) The head quarters of HRD Ministry is in \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Match the following :**

**5x1=5**

- |                 |   |                             |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 14) Pharaoh     | - | Action of sea wave          |
| 15) Zend avesta | - | The Egyptian king           |
| 16) Mantle      | - | Sacred literature and myths |
| 17) Theocracy   | - | Vatican                     |
| 18) Cliff       | - | Sima                        |

**IV. Give short answers : History (any 3)****3x2=6**

- 19) Enumerate the distinctive characteristics of Neanderthals ?
- 20) Write a note on the Great wall of china ?
- 21) Agriculture was one of the main sources of subsistence in sangam age Give reasons ?
- 22) What does the Edict of kalinga convey ?
- 23) What are the contributions of Mesopotamian civilisation ?
- 24) Elaborate the term " Tri ratnas "

**Geography (any 2)****2x2=4**

- 25) Mention the layers of the interior of the earth ?
- 26) What are the three types of volcanoes based on the periodicity of Erupions ?
- 27) Define weathering ?
- 28) Mention the factors that affect the climate ?

**Civics (any 1)****1x2=2**

- 29) Give Abraham Lincolns definition for democracy ?
- 30) Explain about national parties ?

**Economics (any 1)****1x2=2**

- 31) What are the three sectors of an economy ?
- 32) What is meant by percapita income ?

**V. Distinguish between the following :****2x2=4**

- 33) Weather and climate ?
- 34) Continental glaciers and valley glaciers ?
- 35) Wind ward side and leeward side ?
- 36) Cirque and mushroom rock ?

**VI. Answer all the questions given under any one caption : (any one)****1x4=4**

- 37) Features of Egyptian civilization
  1. Who built the pyramids and why ?
  2. What is the process of mummification ?
  3. What is the brief system of ancient Egyptians ?
  4. What is the importance of great sphinx ?
- 38) Gautama Buddha
  - a. What was the original name of Buddha ?
  - b. Name the birth place of Buddha ?
  - c. Where did he get enlightenment ?
  - d. Mention the place of his first sermon ?

**VII. Answer the following in detail :****2x5=10**

- 39) Define the terms Hieroglyphics and cuneiform with their main features ?

(or)

Discuss the five cardinal principles of confucius ?

- 40) How are clouds classified ? Explain them (or)

What is a glacier ? Explain its types ?

**VIII. Mark the following places in outline map of world :****5x1=5**

- 41) Equator
- 42) Pacific Ocean
- 43) Figid Zone
- 44) Thafdesert
- 45) Japan

**IX. Mark the following places in outline map of Asia :****5x1=5**

- 46) Mesopotamia
- 47) Egypt
- 48) Sindhu
- 49) China
- 50) Redsea

\*\*\*\*\*



SAKKARAMPALAYAM, NGARAI POST, ELACHIPALAYAM,  
TIRUCHENGODU TALUK, NAMAKKAL DISTRICT 637202

**CELL: 9965531727, 9443231727**

**IX - SOCIAL SCIENCE  
I TERM ANSWER KEY - 2018**

**TOTAL MARKS: 60**

1.	c. Homo Sapiens	1
2.	c. Marco polo	1
3.	b. Horse and Iron	1
4.	a. Gondwana	1
5.	c. Oxygen	1
6.	a. Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) Explain (A)	1
7.	c. China	1
8.	d. Small scale industry	1
9.	The great sphinx of Giza	1
10.	Herodotus	1
11.	Nitrogen and Oxygen	1
12.	26 <sup>th</sup> January 1950	1
13.	Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi	1
14.	pharaoh - The Egyptian King	1
15.	Zend Avesta - Sacred literature and myths	1
16.	Mantle - Sima	1
17.	Theocracy - Vatican	1
18.	Cliff - Action of sea wave	1
19.	<b>The characteristics of Neanderthals.</b> The people of Middle palaeolithic period were called Neanderthals. They buried the dead people systematically. Neanderthals did not have needles, sewn clothes and warm houses essential for survival in colder climates.	2
20.	Great Wall of China. ❖ The Great Wall of China, one of the wonders of the world, was a massive effort undertaken for the protection of China from the Mongols. ❖ In 220 BCE, under Qin Shi Huang, earlier fortifications were connected by walls as a form of defence against invasions. ❖ It was built from third century BCE until 17th century CE. ❖ It ran for over 20,000 kilometres covering the hills and plains, from the border of Korea in the east to the Ordos Desert in the west.	2

21.	<p><b>Agriculture was one of the main sources of subsistence in Sangam Age. Give reasons.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Agriculture was one of the main sources of subsistence. Crops like paddy, sugarcane, millets were cultivated.</li> <li>❖ Both wet and dry land farming were practiced. In the riverine and tank-irrigated areas, paddy was cultivated.</li> <li>❖ Millets were cultivated in dry lands. Varieties of rice such as <i>sennel</i> (red rice), <i>vennel</i> (white rice), and <i>aivananel</i> (a type of rice) are mentioned in the literature.</li> <li>❖ Rice grains were found in burial urns at excavations in Adichanallur and Porunthal. People in the forest adopted <i>punam</i> or shifting cultivation.</li> </ul>	2
22.	<p><b>Edict of Kalinga</b></p> <p>In one of his Kalinga edicts, he tells us his horror and sorrow over the deaths which the war and conquest caused. In yet another edict, he makes it known that Ashoka would not tolerate any longer the death or captivity of even hundredth or thousandth part of the number killed and made captive in Kalinga.</p>	2
23	<p><b>Contributions of the Mesopotamian Civilisation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The invention of the potter's wheel is credited to the Sumerians.</li> <li>• They developed the calendar system of 360 days and divided a circle into 360 units.</li> <li>• The cuneiform system of writing was their contribution.</li> <li>• The Hammurabi's law code was another legacy of the Mesopotamians.</li> </ul>	2
24.	<p>The three principles of Jainism, also known as <b>Tri-ratnas</b>, are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Right faith: Belief in the teachings and wisdom of Mahavira.</li> <li>2. Right knowledge: Acceptance of the theory that there is no God and that the world existed without a creator.</li> <li>3. Right action: It refers to the Mahavira's observance of the five great vows: (a) ahimsa, (b) honesty, (c) kindness, (d) truthfulness and (e) not coveting or desiring things belonging to others.</li> </ol>	2
25.	<p><b>Layers of the interior of the Earth.</b></p> <p>The structure of the Earth's interior is divided into three layers namely <b>the crust, the mantle and the core.</b></p>	2

26.	Based on the periodicity of <b>eruptions</b> , volcanoes are classified into (i) Active volcano, (ii) Dormant volcano, (iii) Extinct volcano.	2						
27	<b>Weathering</b> is the disintegration and decomposition of materials of the earth's crust by their exposure to atmosphere.	2						
28.	<p><b>The factors that affect the climate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance from the equator</li> <li>• Altitude</li> <li>• Nearness to the sea</li> <li>• Nature of the prevailing winds</li> <li>• Mountain barrier</li> <li>• Cloud cover</li> <li>• Ocean currents</li> <li>• Natural vegetation</li> </ul>	2						
29.	Abraham Lincoln, one of the Presidents of USA, defines democracy as a government of the people, by the people and for the people.	2						
30.	National Party A party which is recognised as a state party in at least four states is recognised as a national party.	2						
31.	<b>Three sectors of an economy</b> Primary Sector, Secondary Sector, Tertiary Sector.	2						
32.	The average income is calculated by dividing the country's total income by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.	2						
<b>Distinguish Between (relevant any two points)</b>								
33.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Weather</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Climate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Weather is the study of atmospheric conditions for short duration over small areas..</td> <td>Climate is the study of the average weather condition observed over a long period of time for a larger area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The weather changes very often ; hour to hour and day to day</td> <td>Climate is more or less permanent and remains the same always.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Weather	Climate	Weather is the study of atmospheric conditions for short duration over small areas..	Climate is the study of the average weather condition observed over a long period of time for a larger area	The weather changes very often ; hour to hour and day to day	Climate is more or less permanent and remains the same always.	2
Weather	Climate							
Weather is the study of atmospheric conditions for short duration over small areas..	Climate is the study of the average weather condition observed over a long period of time for a larger area							
The weather changes very often ; hour to hour and day to day	Climate is more or less permanent and remains the same always.							
34.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Continental glaciers</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Valley glaciers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Thick Sheets of ice that covers vast areas of a continent is called <b>Continental Glacier.</b></td> <td>The glacier which takes its origin from a snow covered mountain range is known as a <b>Valley Glacier.</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Continental glaciers	Valley glaciers	Thick Sheets of ice that covers vast areas of a continent is called <b>Continental Glacier.</b>	The glacier which takes its origin from a snow covered mountain range is known as a <b>Valley Glacier.</b>	2		
Continental glaciers	Valley glaciers							
Thick Sheets of ice that covers vast areas of a continent is called <b>Continental Glacier.</b>	The glacier which takes its origin from a snow covered mountain range is known as a <b>Valley Glacier.</b>							

35.	<b>Windward side</b>	<b>Leeward side</b>	
	The windward is the side of a mountain which faces the prevailing wind.	The leeward side of the mountain is the side sheltered from the wind	2
	It receives heavy rainfall.	It receives very less rainfall.	
36.	<b>Cirque</b>	<b>mushroom rock</b>	
	The glacier erodes the steep side walls of the mountain and forms a bowl-shaped armchair like depression, it is termed as Cirque.	By the constant wearing down action of the wind, the bottom rocks gets eroded away to form a mushroom like structure. This is called a mushroom rocks.	2
37	<b>Features of Egyptian civilization:</b>		
	1. Egyptians built the pyramids. Pyramids and tombs were built to preserve the body of pharaohs. The people treated pharaoh as a divine form.		1
	2. The Egyptians believed in life after death. Therefore, they preserved the dead body. The art of preserving the dead body is known as mummification.		1
	3. The Egyptians believed in life after death.		1
	4. <b>The Great Sphinx of Giza</b> is a massive limestone image of a lion with a human head. It is dated to the time of Pharaoh Khafre. It is one of the largest sculptures of the world.		1
38	Gautama Buddha		
	1. His original name name was Siddhartha.		1
	2. He was born in 567 BCE in Lumbini Garden, near Kapilavastu.		1
	3. He attained enlightenment, the Mahabodhi temple, still exists in Bodh Gaya (Bihar)		1
	4. He went to Varanasi and gave his first sermon at Saranath.		1
39.	<b>Hieroglyphics</b>		
	♣ Egyptians are well known for their writing system. Their form of writing is known as hieroglyphic.		
	♣ Hieroglyphic was used in the inscriptions on seals and other objects.		
	♣ The heretic, an another form of writing, was used for common purposes.		
	♣ This form of writing used a pictogram-based system. It was developed around 3000 BCE and many texts and books were written using this script.		5

- ♣ This inscription, which was written in Hieroglyphic, Demotic and Greek, was taken to France by Napoleon and from there it was taken to England.
  - ♣ Now this inscription is on display in the British Museum London
- Cuneiform**
- ♣ Cuneiform is the Sumerian writing system.
  - ♣ The shape of the letter is in the form of wedge and hence it is called cuneiform.
  - ♣ The epic of Gilgamesh was written in this script.
  - ♣ They used this script for commercial transactions and writing letters and stories.
  - ♣ The clay tablets contain loads of information on the Sumerian civilisation.

**(OR)**

### **Five Cardinal Principles of Confucius' Ethics**

1. Humaneness
2. Righteousness
3. Propriety;
4. Wisdom
5. Trustworthiness

📖 Confucius said that wisdom grows from the family, and that the foundation of society is the disciplined individual in an orderly family.

📖 The superior man, according to him, is not merely intelligent or scholarly, but his character should be exemplary.

📖 The superior man of Confucius possesses three virtues: intelligence, courage and goodwill.

📖 Though Confucius insisted on children obeying parents and wife her husband, he also clearly proposed that "when the command is wrong a son should resist his father and a minister should resist the prince."

📖 When asked about government, he said that there are three requisites for it: "That there should be sufficiency of food, sufficiency of military equipment and confidence of the people in their ruler."

📖 The philosophy of Confucius gave the Chinese people an awareness about their political rights.

📖 It also clearly listed the government's duty towards the people.

- 📖 Confucius felt that the government should work with an ideal.
- 📖 In matters of national life, Confucius felt that the people in the nation are the actual and proper source of political sovereignty.
- 📖 He advised that the ruler must appoint persons of character in the government to govern the people impartially. Confucianism is often characterised as a system of social and ethical philosophy rather than as a religion.

40. **Classification of Clouds**

Large amount of water evaporates each day from the surface of the sea. This is the principal source of atmospheric moisture.

Cool moisture laden air, gets collected around particles like dust, salt content from the sea, smoke etc., and forms clouds.

Sometimes, mixing of warmer and cooler air also produces clouds.

A visible mass of condensed water vapour floating in the air above the ground level is called a cloud.

The three layers of atmosphere such as troposphere, stratosphere and mesosphere are specific locations of clouds.

According to their height, clouds are classified into the following types

- High clouds (6-20km Height)
- Middle clouds (2.5km-6km Height)
- Low clouds (ground surface to 25 km height)

These major types of clouds are further divided into different types on the basis of shape and structure.

**High clouds**

**Cirrus:** Detached clouds in the form of white delicate fibrous silky filaments formed at the high sky (8000 meters to 12000 meters) are called Cirrus clouds. These clouds are dry and do not give rainfall.

**Cirro-cumulus:** White patched, sheet or layer like clouds composed of ice crystals.

**Cirro-stratus:** Smooth milky transparent whitish clouds composed of tiny ice crystals.

**Middle clouds**

**Alto-stratus:** Thin sheets of grey or blue coloured clouds in uniform appearance, consisting of frozen water droplets.

**Alto-cumulus:** clouds fitted closely together in parallel bands, called as 'Sheep clouds' or wool pack clouds.



**Nimbo stratus:** These are clouds of dark colour very close to the ground surface associated with rain, snow or sleet.

### **Low clouds**

**Strato-cumulus:-** Grey or whitish layer of non-fibrous low clouds found in rounded patches at an height of 2500 to 3000 metres, associated with fair or clear weather.

**Stratus:-** Dense, low lying fog-like clouds associated with rain or snow

**Cumulus:-** Dome-shaped with a flat base often resembling a cauliflower, associated with fair weather.

**Cumulo-nimbus:-** Fluffy thick towering thunderstorm cloud capable of producing heavy rain, snow, hailstorm or tornadoes.

**(OR)**

### **Glacier and its types**

- A Glacier is a large mass of ice that moves slowly over the land, from its place of accumulation.

#### ***Types of Glacier***

- Glaciers are broadly divided into two types based on the place of occurrence, such as Continental glacier and valley **glacier**.
- Thick Sheets of ice that covers vast areas of a continent is called **Continental Glacier**.
- The glacier which takes its origin from a snow covered mountain range is known as a **Valley Glacier**.

#### **Erosional Landforms of glacier**

- Glaciers are powerful erosive agents. Some of the important erosional landforms are Cirque, Aretes, Matterhorn, U-shaped valley, Hanging valley, Fiords etc.,
- Most of these glacial features are predominantly seen in countries like Switzerland, Norway etc.,

#### **Cirque**

- The glacier erodes the steep side walls of the mountain and forms a bowl-shaped armchair like depression, it is termed as Cirque.

#### **Arete**

- Aretes are narrow ridges formed when two cirque walls joined together back to back, and forms narrow knife like ridges.

## Matterhorn

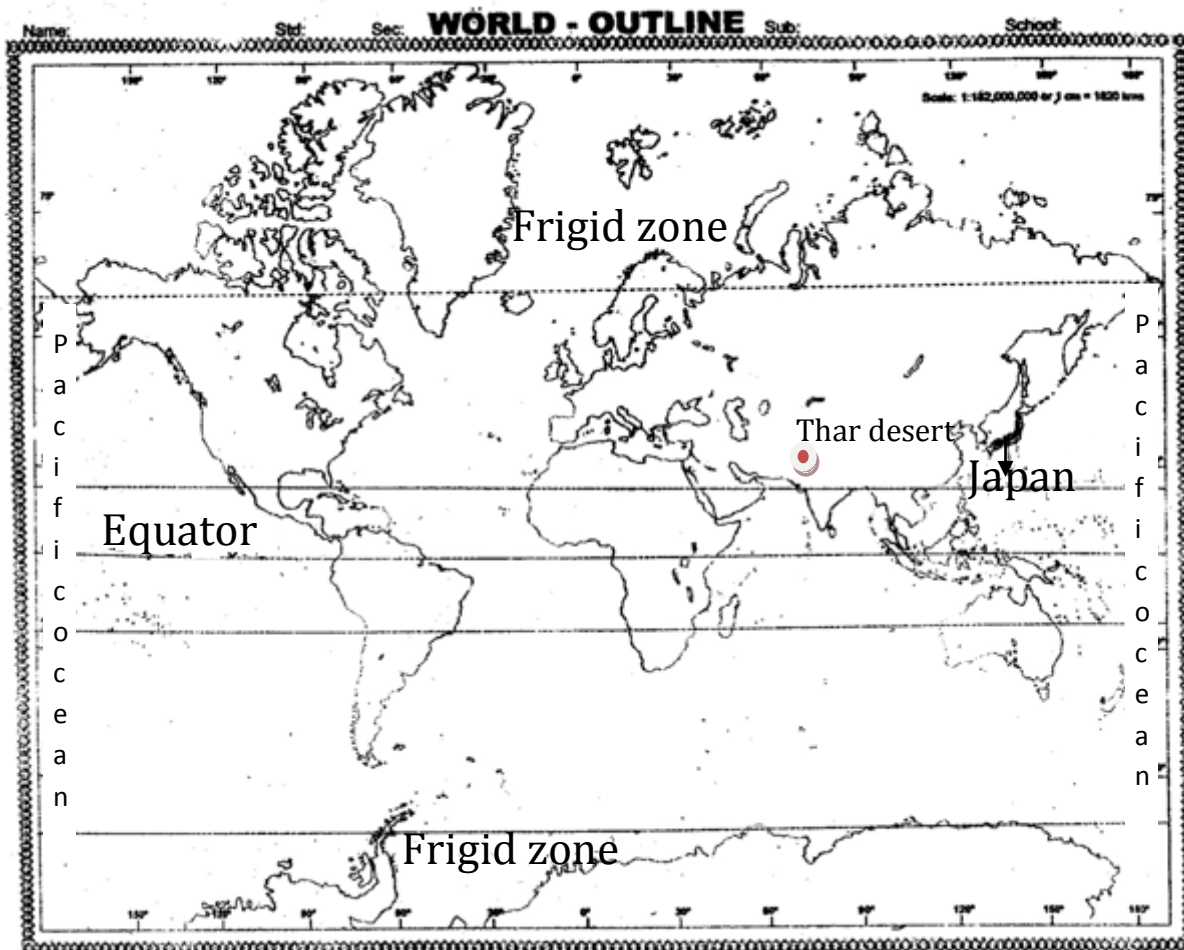
- The pyramidal peaks formed when three or more cirques meet together, are referred as Matterhorns.

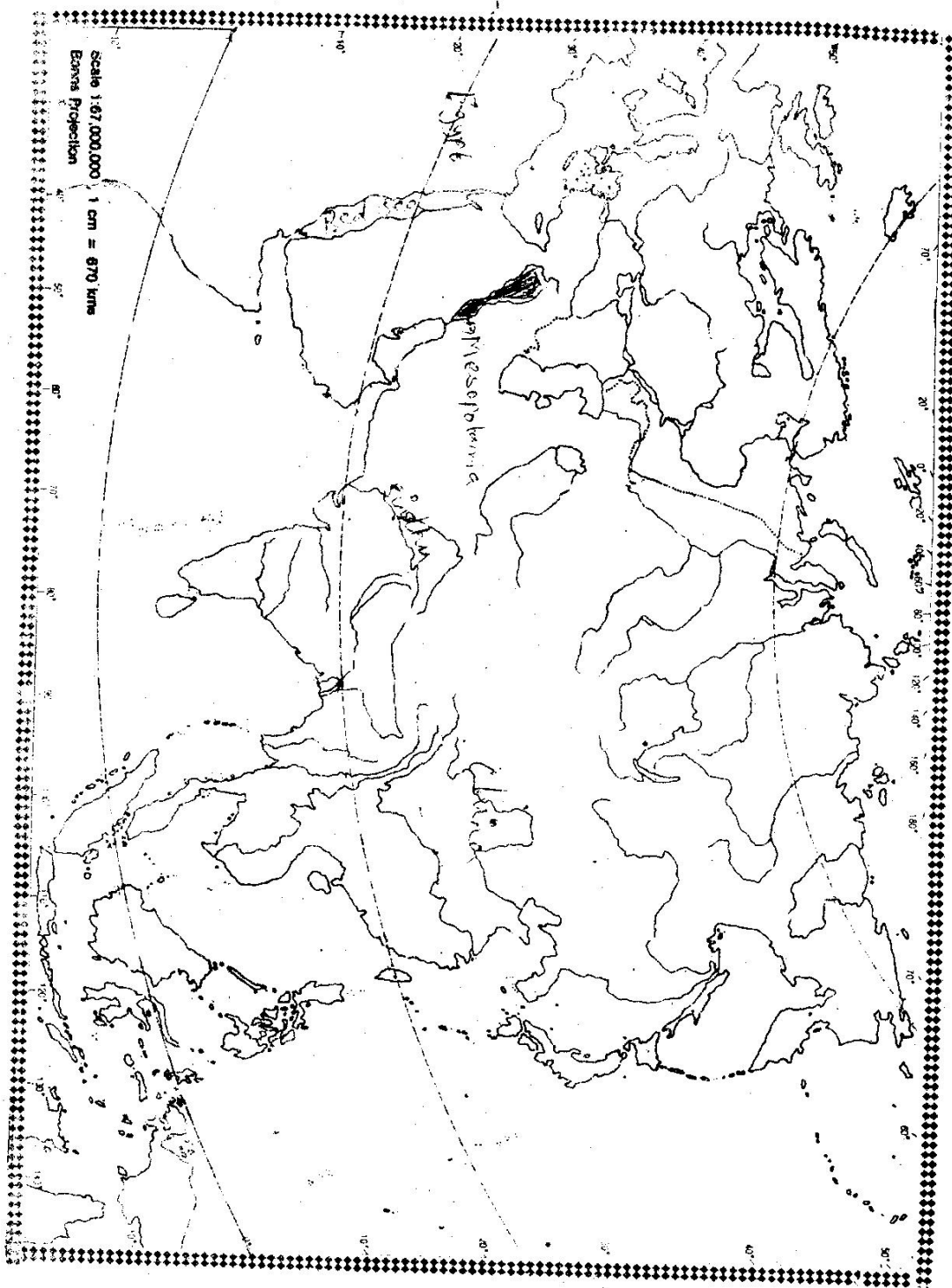
## U-Shaped Valley

- When the glacier moves down along a river valley, the valley further gets eroded deep and wide to form a 'U' shaped valley.

## VIII. World Outline map

5





**ASIA - RIVERS**

MRS. C. RAJAMANI M.COM.,M.PHIL.,

MRS. S. VASANTHA M.A.,B.ED.,

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SHRI VIDHYABHARATHI MATRIC HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL,

SAKKARAMPALAYAM, AGARAM POST,

TIRUCHENGODU TALUK, NAMAKKAL DISTRICT 637202.

CELL: 8012031555, 9965782883.