

8. SOCIAL SCIENCE
Code No. 087
Class-IX
Summative Assessment- II
March - 2012
Design of Question paper

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 90

1. WEIGHTAGE TO FORM OF QUESTIONS

Form of Questions	Marks of Each Question	Number of Questions	Total Marks
1. M.C.Qs.	1	10	10
2. Short Answer (S.A.)	3	12	36
3. Long Answer (L.A.)	5	8	40
4. Map Question	4	1	4
Total	-	31	90

2. UNIT-WISE DIVISION OF QUESTIONS

Unit No. (Subject)	Marks	No. of 1 mark Questions	No. of 3 marks Questions	No. of 5 marks Questions	Map Question	Total
1. India and the Contemporary World I (History)	23	2	2	3	-	23 (7)
2. Contemporary India I (Geography)	23	2	4	1	1	23 (8)
3. Democratic Politics I (Pol. Sc.)	22	3	3	2	-	22 (8)
4. Economics I	22	3	3	2	-	22(8)
Total	90	10	12	8	1	90(31)

Sample Question Paper
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class-IX
Summative Assessment-II
March - 2012

Unit No. & Subject	Chapter No. of the Prescribed Textbook & Topics of the Syllabus	From of Questions				Total of Unit
		M.C.Q. (1 mark each)	S.A.Q. (3 marks each)	L.A.Q. (5 marks each)	Map Q.	
I History	Ch. 4 Forest society and colonialism OR Ch. 5 Pastoralists in the Modern World OR Ch. 6 Farmers and Peasants	-	(11)	(23, 24)	-	
	Ch. 7 Sports and Politics OR Ch. 8 Clothes and cultures	(1, 2)	(12)	(25)	-	23 (7)
II Geography and Wildlife	Ch. 4 Climate	(3,4)	(13,14)		1 (1)	
	Ch. 5 Natural Vegetation	2 (2)	6(2) (15) 3 (1)		2 (-)	7(3)
III Political Science	Ch. 6 Population	-	(16) 3(1)	(26) 5 (1)	1 (-)	23 (8)
	Ch. 4 Electoral Politics in Democracy	(5) 1 (1)	(17,18) 6(2)			
IV Economics	Ch. 5 Institutions of Parliamentary Democracy	(6,7)	(19) 3 (1)	(27) 5 (1)		22 (8)
	Ch. 6 Citizens' Rights in Democracy	2 (2)	-	(28) 5 (1)		
IV Economics	Ch. 3 Poverty as a challenge	(8) 1(1)	(20,21) 6(2)	(29) 5 (1)		
	Ch.4 Food Security	(9,10) 2 (2)	(22) 3 (1)	(30) 5 (1)		22 (8)
	Total	10 (10)	36 (12)	40 (8)	4 (1)	90 (31)
	Sl. No. of Questions	1-10	11-22	23-30	31	

Note: (i) Figures within brackets indicate number of Questions in the question paper and outside the brackets their total marks (ii) Figures within circles indicate Sl. Nos. of Questions in the Questions Paper.

Sample Question Paper
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class-IX
Summative Assessment- II
March - 2012
List of Map Items for Examination

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 90

Geography

- Chapter 4** (Climate)
(Meteorological Stations)
For Location & Labelling : Thiruvananthapuram, Chennai, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Leh, Shillong, Delhi, Nagpur.
- Chapter 5** (Natural Vegetation & Wild life)
(a) For Location & Labelling : (i) **National Parks :** Corbett , Kaziranga, Ranthambhor, Dachigam, Rajaji, Shivpuri, Kanha Kisli, Simlipal, Keoladeo Guindy, Bandipur,
(ii) **Wild life Sanctuaries :** Sariska, Mudumalai, Periyar, Chandaka.
(b) For Identification : **Forest Zones :** Tropical Evergreen Forests, Tropical Thorn Forests, Mangrove Forests, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Montane Forests.
- Chapter 6** (Population)
(a) For Location & Labelling : The state having highest density of population.
The state having lowest density of population.
The state having highest sex ratio.
The state having lowest sex ratio.
The most populous state of India.
The most sparsely populated state of India.

Note : Items for location & Labelling may be asked for identification.

Sample Question Paper
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class-IX
Summative Assessment- II
March - 2012

TIME : 3 Hrs

Maximum Marks : 90

Instructions :

1. The question paper has 31 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1-10 are multiple choice questions (MCQ) of 1 mark each. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternative in your answer book.
4. Questions from serial number 11 to 22 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 23 to 30 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Question number 31 is a map question of 4 marks from Geography only. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.

1. Till the eighteenth century the shape of the cricket bat was in the shape of hockey stick. Choose the correct reason :

- a) The ground was uneven.
- b) The ball was bowled underarm along the ground.
- c) There was no limit on the shape and the size of the bat.
- d) It was easy to play in open ground.

OR

Which combination was suggested by the Rabindra Nath Tagore for India's national dress?

- a) Elements of Hindu and Muslim Dress.
- b) Elements of Hindu and Parsi Dress.
- c) Elements of Muslim and European Dress.
- d) Elements of European and Hindu Dress.

2. Why is cricket match different from other sports? Choose the correct answer.

- a) The match can go on for five days and still end in a draw.
- b) The playing time is an hour and half.

- c) The dimension of the playing area is specified.
- d) The game gets completed in nine innings.

OR

The red cap introduced by Jacobin Club symbolized :

- a) Liberty
- b) Equality
- c) Broken Chain
- d) Fraternity

- 3. Which one of the following types of forests is found in the Ganga-Bramputra Delta?**
- a) Thorny forest
 - b) Montane forest
 - c) Mangrove forest
 - d) Tropical Rain forest
- 4. Which one of the following provides an ideal habitat for the animal 'Yak'?**
- a) Sunderbans
 - b) Swampy and marshy lands of Assam
 - c) Rann of Kutch
 - d) Freezing high altitudes of Ladakh
- 5. Which of the following statements is against the democratic process of elections?**
- a) Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections.
 - b) Elections must be held regularly immediately after the term is over.
 - c) The right to vote should be given to the selected people only.
 - d) Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner.
- 6. Which one of the following is a violation of the right to life or personal liberty?**
- a) The arrested person was informed about the reason of his arrest.
 - b) He was produced before the court within 24 hours of his arrest.
 - c) He was not allowed to consult his lawyer.
 - d) He was shown the warrant before arrest.
- 7. Which one of the following rights is available to the citizens of India and not to the citizens of Saudi Arabia?**
- a) The country is ruled by a hereditary king.
 - b) Citizens cannot form political parties.
 - c) Women are subjected to many public restrictions.
 - d) Citizens enjoy the freedom of religion.
- 8. Which one of the following is not considered as a social indicator of poverty?**
- a) Illiteracy level.
 - b) Lack of access of health care.

- c) Inadequate safe drinking water.
- d) Ample job opportunities.

9. Which one of the following does not ensure food security to the people?

- a) Enough food is available for all the persons.
- b) All persons have the capacity to buy food.
- c) Extremely inadequate purchasing power.
- d) There is no barrier on access to food.

10. Which Institution was set up by the Maharashtra Academy of Development Science (ADS) to facilitate a network of NGOs in different regions?

- a) Gramin Bank
- b) Grain Bank
- c) Commercial Bank
- d) Food Corporation of India

11. What is shifting cultivation? Why did the European foresters discourage the practice of shifting cultivation? 1+2=3

OR

How did the Pastoralists cope with the changes in the modern world? 3x1=3

OR

Explain the impact of introduction of machines in agriculture on poor farmers.

3x1=3

12. State any three important changes introduced in the game of cricket during the 19th century? 3x1=3

OR

What was the main objective of Sumptuary laws? Mention any two restrictions imposed under these laws.

13. How is the climate of India governed by the atmospheric conditions? Explain with three suitable examples. 3x1=3

14. Describe any three features of advancing monsoon season. 3x1=3

15. In which region are the tropical thorny forests and shrubs found in India? Mention any four characteristics of such type of vegetation. 1+2=3

16. Explain three main processes of change of population in India. 3x1=3

17. How does the Election Commission of India regulate campaigns of political parties and candidates to ensure fair and equal chances to compete? 3x1=3

18. What are 'Reserved Constituencies'? Why was the system of reserved constituencies introduced in India? 1+2=3

19. Explain any three powers of the Prime Minister of India as Head of the State. 3x1=3

20. Explain with examples how the poverty line is estimated in India? 1½+1½=3

21. Explain any three causes for the widespread poverty in India. 3x1=3

22. Describe the three dimensions of food security. 3x1=3
23. Explain any five ideas of Dietech Brandis for management of forests in India during British period. 5x1=5

OR

Why are Maasais of Africa continuously losing their grazing grounds? Explain any five reasons.

OR

How did the Enclosure Movement benefit Britain. Explain any five benefits. 5x1=5

24. Explain any five reasons for increase in deforestation under colonial rule. 5x1=5

OR

What was the impact of the colonial policies on the life of the pastoralists. Explain any five. 5x1=5

OR

Why were the peasants not willing to grow opium in their fields? 5x1=5

25. "The Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing field of Eton". Justify the statement with any five suitable arguments. 5x1=5

OR

"The introduction of western style clothing in the 19th century in India met with severe reactions in different ways". Support the statement with suitable arguments. 5

26. Describe any five provisions made in the National Population Policy of 2000. 5x1=5
27. Name the two houses of Parliament in India. Which of the two houses is more powerful? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments. 1+1+3=5
28. "Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy". Give any five arguments to support the statement. 5x1=5
29. Explain five important anti-poverty measures undertaken by the Government of India. 5x1=5
30. What is buffer stock? Why is the buffer stock created by the government? 1+4=5
- 31.a) Two features A and B are shown in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the line marked on the map. 2x1=2

A- Type of forest

B- The state having lowest sex-ratio

- b) On the same political outline map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:
- (i) Thiruvananthapuram - A weather station
- (ii) Corbett National Park 2x1=2

Note : The following questions are for the **BLIND CANDIDATES** only in lieu of Q.No. 31.

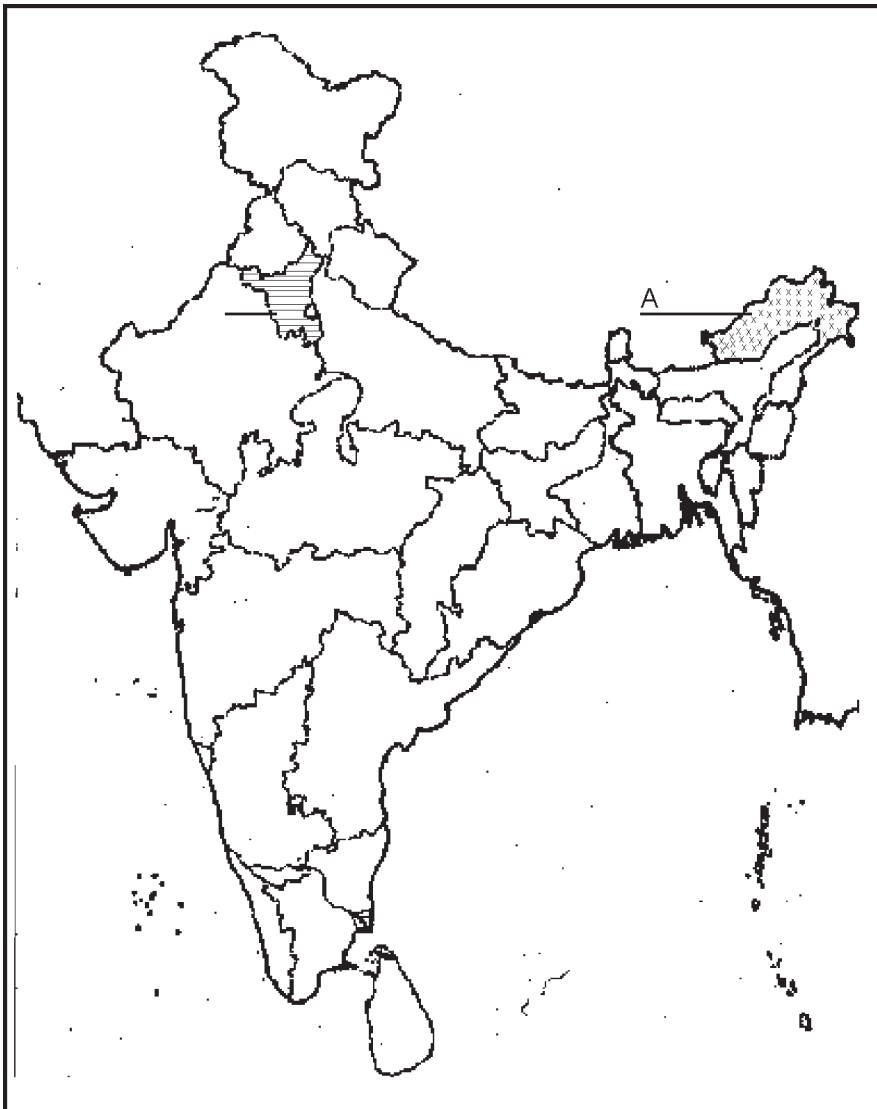
(31.1) Name the type of forest found in most parts of Arunachal Pradesh.

(31.2) Which state has the lowest sex ratio?

(31.3) Name the weather station located in the southern part of Karela.

(31.4) Name any national park located in Uttarakhand (Uttaranchal).

4x1=4



Marking Scheme
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class-IX
Summative Assessment- II
March - 2012

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 80

Q.no		Marks
1	_____ (b) or (a)	1
2	_____ (a) or (a)	1
3	_____ (c)	1
4	_____ (d)	1
5	_____ (c)	1
6	_____ (c)	1
7	_____ (d)	1
8	_____ (d)	1
9	_____ (c)	1
10	_____ (b)	1
11	_____ (b)	1
12	_____ (c)	1
13	_____ (c)	1
14	_____ (b)	1
15	_____ (c)	1
16	_____ (d)	1
11.	(i) In shifting cultivation, parts of the forest are cut and burnt in rotation. Seeds are sown in the ashes. Such plots are cultivated for a couple of years and then left follow to regain fertility.	1 marks

ii) Europeans discouraged practice of shifting cultivation:

1. Considered the practice harmful for the forests.
2. Lands used for shifting cultivation could not be used to grow trees for railway timber.
3. Danger of the flames spreading and burning valuable timber.
4. Difficulty in the calculation of taxes.

Any other relevant point

2 marks

Any two points

(1+2=3 marks)

OR

Pastoralists coped with the changes by the following ways.

1. Reduced the number of cattle.
2. Moved to new pasture lands.
3. Became agriculturalist.
4. Became traders.

Any other relevant point

Any three points

3x1=3

OR

Impact of introduction of machine in agriculture on poor farmers-

1. It brought misery to poor farmers.
2. They came under debt.
3. They had to leave their farms.
4. Look for alternate jobs.
5. Difficulty in finding jobs.

Any other relevant point.

Any three points.

3x1=3

12. Changes in the game of cricket-

1. The exact circumference of the ball was specified.
2. Protective equipment like pads & gloves became available.
3. Boundaries were introduced where previously all shots had to be run.
4. Over arm bowling became legal.

Any other relevant point.

Any three points

3x1=3

OR

Objective of Sumptuary laws was to control the behaviour of those considered social inferiors.

1

Restrictions.

1. Preventing them from wearing certain clothes.
2. Consuming certain foods & beverages.
3. Hunting game in certain areas.

Any other relevant point.

Any two points to be mentioned

2

13. The climate of India is governed by the following atmospheric conditions.

- a) Pressure and surface winds.
- b) Upper air circulation.
- c) Western cyclonic disturbances and tropical cyclones.

(a) Development of low and high pressure during different seasons and the consequent development and pattern of wind movements.

(b) Development and the position of Jet stream during different seasons.

(c) Inflow of western disturbances during winters and the development of tropical cyclones over the seas. Explanation of each point.

3x1=3

14. Features of Advancing Monsoon:

- (i) June to September is the period of advancing monsoon.
- (ii) Development of monsoon low pressure trough.
- (iii) Formation of south west monsoon winds.
- (iv) Distribution of rainfall across the country.
- (v) Breaks in monsoon.
- (vi) Known for uncertainties.

Any other relevant feature

Any three points to be explained

3x1=3

(ix) The Monsoon is known for its uncertainties. The alternation of dry and wet spells vary in intensity, frequency and duration. It causes heavy floods in one part and droughts in the other.

(x) It is often irregular in its arrival and its retreat.

Any three features.

4x1=4

15. Thorn forests and scrubs are found in the north western part of India including semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

1 mark

Characteristics :

- (i) Found in regions with less than 70cm of rainfall
- (ii) Trees are scattered and have long roots penetrating deep into soil to get moisture.
- (iii) Stems are succulent to conserve water.
- (iv) Leaves are thick and small to minimise evaporation.

1+2=3 marks

16. Any two points:

1+2=3

In India

- (i) **Birth Rate** is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth of population. In India birth rates have always been higher than death rates.
- (ii) **Death Rate** is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. Rapid decline in death rate is the main cause of rapid growth in population rapidly. Since 1981 birth rate has also started declining resulting in a gradual decline in the rate of population growth.
- (iii) **Migration** is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal or international. Internal migration does not change the size of the population within the nation. Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population. 3x1=3

17. According to our election commission laws no party or candidate can:

- i) Bribe or threaten voters
 - ii) Appeal to voters in the name of caste or religion
 - iii) Use government resources for election campaign ;
 - iv) Spend not more than 25 lakhs in a constituency for Lok Sabha election or 10 lakhs in a constituency in an assembly election. 3x1=3
- Any other relevant point.
Any three points.

18. Reserved Constituencies:

Some constituencies are reserved for people who belong to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). In these constituencies, only someone who belongs to these categories can contest election.

Arguments for introduction of Reserved Constituencies

- (i) The Constitution makers were worried that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.
- (ii) They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others.
- (iii) If the reservation is not done, our Parliament and Assemblies would be deprived of the voice of a significant section of our population. 3+1=3

19. Powers of the Prime Minister as Head of the State. The Prime minister:

- (i) chairs cabinet meetings.
- (ii) coordinates the work of different departments.
- (iii) exercises general supervision of different ministries.
- (iv) distributes and redistributes work to the ministers.
- (v) has the power to dismiss ministers.
- (vi) his/her decisions are final in case of disagreement between the departments.

Any other relevant point

Any three points to be explained

3x1=3

20. The poverty line is estimated in India.

The common method used to estimate poverty line in India is based on income or consumption method.

Income Method - For the year 2000, the poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs 328 per month for the rural areas and Rs. 454 for the urban areas.

Consumption Method - The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$

21. Causes for the widespread poverty in India:

- i) Low level of economic development under colonial rule.
- ii) Less job opportunities
- iii) Low growth rate of income.
- iv) High growth rate of population.
- v) Low per capital income

Any other relevant point

Any three points to be explained

3x1=3

22. Food security has following dimensions:-

1. Availability of food means food production within the country, food imports and the previous years stock stored in government granaries.
2. Accessibility means food is within reach of every person
3. Affordability implies that an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs.

Any other relevant point

Any three points

3x1=3

23. Five Ideas of Dietrich Brandis for Management of forest in India

- i) Training people in the science of conservation
- ii) Framing rules about the use of forest resources
- iii) Restriction on felling of trees

- iv) Restriction on grazing
- v) Preservation of forest for timber production

Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained.

5x1=5

OR

The main reasons for the continuous loss of grazing lands of Maasais:

- (i) European imperial powers scrambled for territorial possessions in Africa, slicing up the region into different colonies.
- (ii) Maasai land was divided into British Kenya and German Tanganyika.
- (iii) The best grazing lands were gradually taken over by white settlements and Maasais were pushed into a small area.
- (iv) The Maasais lost about 60 percent of their pre-colonial lands.
- (v) They were confined to an arid zone with uncertain rainfall and poor pastures.
- (vi) Large areas of grazing land were turned into game reserves.

Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained.

5X1=5

OR

- (i) Grain production grew as quickly as population.
- (ii) Landlords sliced up pasture lands, carved up open fields, cut up forest commons, took over marshes, and turned larger areas into agricultural fields.
- (iii) Enclosures were seen as necessary to make long term investments on land.
- (iv) Planned crop rotation to improve their soil
- (v) It also allowed the rich landowners to expand the land under their control and produce more for the markets.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

Any five benefits to be explained.

5x1=5

24. Five reasons for increase in deforestation under the colonial rule:

- i) Increase in demand for food.
- ii) Forests were considered unproductive by the colonial rulers.
- iii) Increase in need for raw materials for industrial production.
- iv) Spread of railways
- v) Development of plantation

Any other relevant point

Any five points to be explained

5x1=5

OR

Impact of the colonial policies on the life of Pastoralists-

- i) Loss of grazing land.
 - ii) Loss of cattle.
 - iii) Decline in the quality pastures.
 - iv) Shortage of forage for animals.
 - v) Death of cattle or
Any other relevant point
- Any five points to be explained

5x1=5

OR

The Peasants were not willing to grow opium in their fields.

- i) The crop had to be grown on their best lands.
 - ii) Many cultivators owned no land.
 - iii) The rents charged on good lands near village was very high.
 - iv) Growing of opium was a difficult process.
 - v) The price given by government was low.
- Any other relevant point
- Any five points to be explained

5x1=5

25. (i) Britain's military success was based on the values taught to school boys in its public schools.
1+2=3
- (ii) Eton was the most famous of these schools.
 - (iii) The English boarding school was the institution that trained English boys for careers in the military, the civil service & the church.
 - (iv) Men like Thomas Arnold, head master of the famous Rugby School and founder of the modern public school system, saw team support like cricket and rugby not just as outdoor play, but as an organised way of teaching English boys the discipline.
 - (v) It taught the English boys, the importance of codes of honour and the leadership qualities that helped them build and run the British empire.
- Any other relevant point.
- Any five arguments to be given.

5x1=5

OR

Many Indians reacted differently by the introduction of western style clothing.

- (i) The wealthy Parsis of western India were among the first to adapt western style of clothing. Baggy trousers and the Phenta (or hat) were added to long colourless coats with boots and a walking stick to look like a gentleman.
- (ii) To some, western clothes were a sign of modernity and progress.
- (ii) There were others who were convinced that western culture would lead to a loss of traditional cultural identity.

- (iv) The use of western style clothes was taken as a sign of the world turning upside down.
- (v) Some men resolved this dilemma by wearing western clothes without giving up their Indian ones.

Any other relevant point.

Any five arguments to be given.

5x1=5

26. Provisions made in the National Population Policy 2000

- i) Imparting compulsory school education upto 14 years of age.
- ii) Reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live birth.
- iii) Achieving universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.
- iv) Raising marriage age for girls.
- v) Making family welfare a people centred programme.

Any other relevant point.

Any five points

5x1=5

27. Two Houses of Parliament in India:

- i) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
- ii) Lok Sabha is more powerful.
- iii) a. If both the houses disagree on an ordinary bill, the will of Lok Sabha will prevail in the joint session due to its larger number.
b. Lok Sabha enjoys more powers in money matter. For example a money bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha.
c. Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers.
d. Only Lok Sabha can pass the no confidence motion against the Council of Ministers.

Any other relevant point

Any three points

1+1+3=5

28. Rights are necessary for the sustenance of democracy because:

- (i) Every citizen must have the right to vote and the right to be elected.
- (ii) Every citizen should have the right to express his/her opinion.
- (iii) Citizens have the right to form political parties.
- (iv) Right to protect minorities from the oppression of majority.
- (v) Right to act as a check on misuse of government power.

Any other relevant point

Any five arguments to be given

(5x1=5)

29. Anti-Poverty Measures taken by the Government of India.

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005

The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts.

2. National Food for Work Programme. (NFWP) 2004 was launched in 150 most backward districts of the country. It is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment.

3. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) 1993.

The aim is to create self employment opportunities for educated youth in rural areas and small towns.

4. Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) 1995

The aim is to create self employment opportunities in rural areas.

5. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) 1999.

It aims at bringing the poor families above poverty line by organizing them into self help groups through bank credit and government subsidy.

Any other relevant point

Any five measures to be explained

5x1=5

30. Buffer stock is the stock of foodgrains and rice procured by the government through Food Corporation of India (FCI). 1

Buffer stock is created by the government :

(i) To distribute foodgrains in the deficit areas.

(ii) To use among the poorer strata of society at a lower price.

(iii) To resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity.

(iv) Any other point to maintain food security

Any other relevant point

Any four points

1+ 4 = 5

31. See attached map for answer.

FOR BLIND CANDIDATES

(31.1) Montane Forests

(31.2) Haryana

(31.3.) Thiruvananthapuram

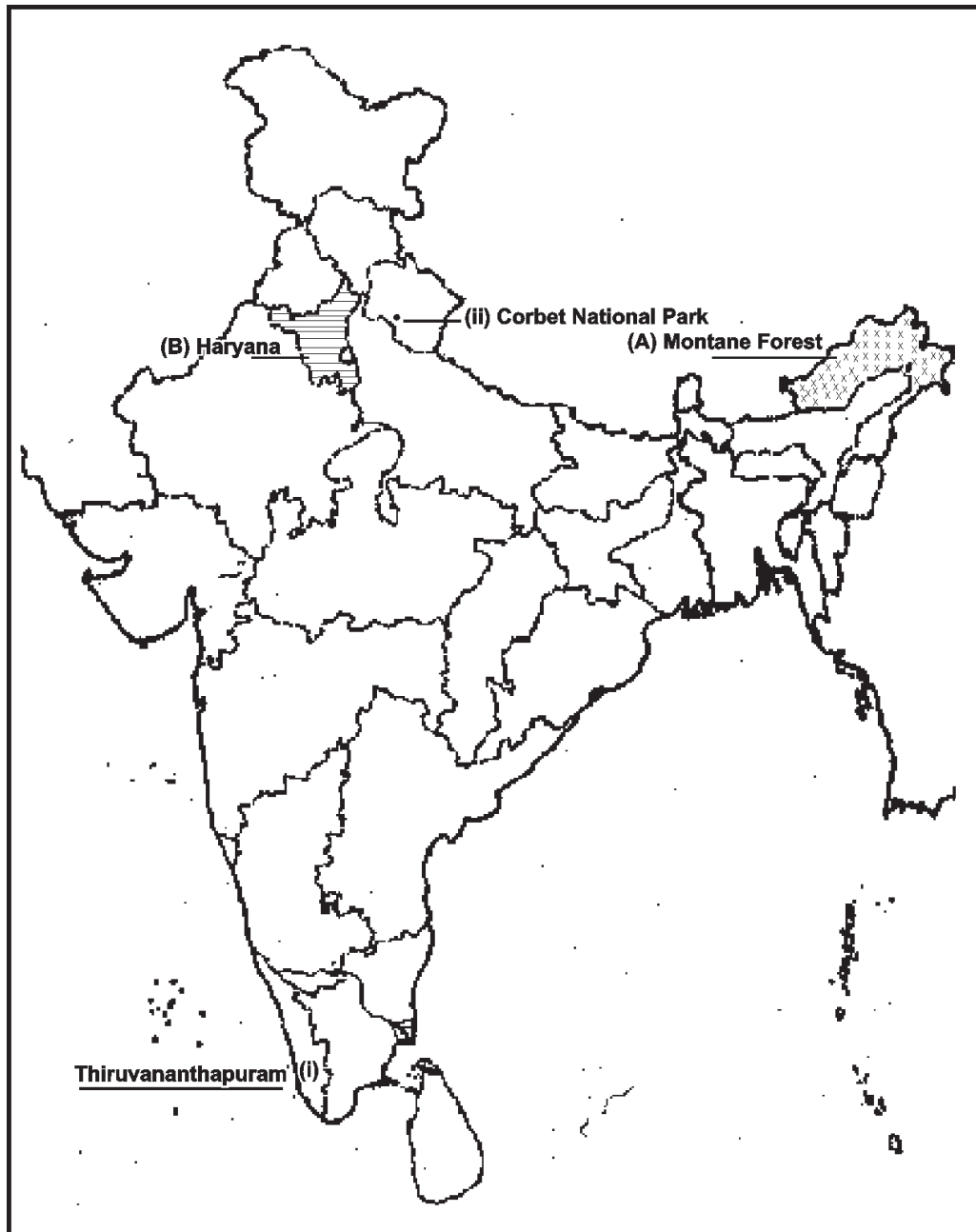
(31.4) Corbett National Park or Rajaji National Park

4 x 1 = 4

32. Reserved Constituencies:

Some constituencies are reserved for people who belong to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). In these constituencies, only some one who belongs to these categories can contest for election.

Q. No. 31 (Answer)



Arguments for justification of the Concept

- (i) The Constitution makers were worried that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.
- (ii) They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others.
- (iii) If the reservation is not done, our Parliament and Assemblies would be deprived of the voice of a significant Section of our population. 3x1=3

- 33.** (i) Parliaments all over the world make laws, change existing laws or abolish existing laws and replace

them by new ones.

1+3=4

- (ii) It exercises control over those who run the government.
- (iii) Parliament controls all the money that government has.
- (iv) Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policies.
- (v) Parliament can seek information on any matter.

4x1=4

Any four points.

