LESSON:- WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

Class: - IX  \hspace{1cm} S.A. 1

Answer in one Sentence:-

1. In which year did Zimbabwe attain independence from white minority rule?
2. Define democracy.
3. In which year was the military coup under General Parvez Musharraf?
4. In Estonia which minority citizens find it difficult to get the right to vote?
5. What is the Parliament in China called?

Answer the following:-

1. Differentiate between a democratic government and a non-democratic government.
2. Explain the meaning of representative democracy. How is it significant in contemporary world?
3. State any three arguments against democracy.
4. Why are elections in China not free and fair? Explain
5. Explain the main features of democracy.
6. State the reasons for not calling government under General Musharraf in Pakistan a democracy.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS IX
LESSON: CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

1. Name the autobiography of Nelson Mandela

2. When did Motilal Nehru draft a constitution for India.

3. Where was 1931 session of Indian National Congress held?

4. What kind of justice does Preamble provide?

5. The constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values, what is it called?

6. In which way was the system of apartheid oppressive?

7. Give a description of the composition of the constituent Assembly.

8. Describe how the constituent assembly worked to prepare the constitution of India?

9. In his speech “Tryst with destiny” Nehru said, “Freedom and power brings responsibility” explain what he meant by this?

10. Regarding the constitution making what was the compromise reached between the blacks and whites of South Africa.
ECONOMICS WORKSHEET

LESSON:- PEOPLE AS A RESOURCE

Class :- IX  S.A. 1

Answer in one Sentence:-

1. What adds to the quality of Labor?
2. Which is the best example of a country that has invested in human resource?
3. What is the literacy rate in India in the year 2001?
4. Name the scheme for providing elementary education to all children the age ground of 6 to 14 years by 2010.
5. What is infant mortality rate?
6. What is the age span of the workforce population?
7. Which is the most labor absorbing sector of the Indian economy?

Answer in few sentences:-

1. What is human capital formation?
2. How can a large population be turned from a liability to an asset?
3. What are market activities?
4. What are the steps taken by the government to spread education and develop human resource?
5. Healthy population is an asset to any country’s progress. Substantiate.

Answer the following:-

1. What is unemployment? what are its affects?
2. Explain the three main sectors of the economy with examples.
3. Education is a boon to a country’s development. Explain
4. Explain the variances in the literacy rates in India.
5. Which are the different types of unemployment?  

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1. What is the aim of production?
2. What is the standard unit of measuring land?
3. What is yield?
4. Which is the highest fertilizer consuming state in India?
5. Which is the abundant factor of production?
6. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming?
7. Write a short note on the non-farm activities of Palampur?
8. What are the demerits of modern farming?
9. How did the spread of electricity the help farmers of Palampur?
10. Why do the farm labourers try to find some alternative source of income?
11. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land?
12. Explain the different factors of production.
SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Mention two political ambitions of Adolf Hitler.
Q2. What is meant by the term Axis powers?
Q3. When and by whom was the Munich pact signed?
Q4. What do you mean by Phoney war? Give one example.
Q5. What was the name of Hitler's propaganda minister during his regime? What happened to him and his family?

BRIEF ANSWERS

Q1. Who was Hitler? How did Hitler reconstruct Germany?
Q2. What were the main features of Nazism?
Q3. How was Nazi ideology taught to the youth in Germany?
Q4. What was the main features of the Great Economic Depression on Europe?
Q5. Examine why Nazi propaganda was effective in Germany.

LONG ANSWERS

Q1. What were the main reasons for the birth of the Weimer republic in Germany? Describe the problems faced by the Weimer Republic.
Q2. What three duties did the Nazi state impose on the women? In what two ways, did they reward women who performed their duties?
India Size and Location

1. State the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India?
2. Which is the Narrow channel of sea which separates two landmasses.
3. Name any two states through which Tropic of Cancer passes?
4. Which places is situated on three seas? Name the seas
5. Which is the southern most point of Indian Union?
6. What makes the third largest ocean in the world to be named after India?
7. Why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?
8. What is a Sub-continent? Name the countries which constitutes Indian sub-continent?
9. How are the three physiographic units of India? Complementary to one another in resources? Explain.
10. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west, But the watches show the same time. How does it happen?
11. India’s strategic location on the head of Indian Ocean has helped her to establish land and Maritime contact in the ancient and medieval times. Explain.
12. What is standard meridian? From where does it pass through in our country? What is its Significance?
HISTORY CHAPTER - 1  FRENCH REVOLUTION

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A WORD OR A SENTENCE (1 MARK EACH)

1. When was monarchy abolished in France?
2. Who were the sans-culottes?
3. What is a republic?
4. What is the national anthem of France?
5. What is a guillotine?
6. When was Napoleon Bonaparte finally defeated?
7. What was convention?
8. When was slavery finally abolished in France?
9. What do you mean by the term Old Regime?
10. Which was the political club of France? Who was its leader?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY -(3 MARK EACH )

1. Why the period from 1793 to 1794 in France is referred to as the Reign of Terror?
2. How did France become a constitutional monarchy
3. What measures were taken by Robespierre’s government to bring about equality in the French society?
4. How was French society organised?
5. What laws were passed by the revolutionary government for the benefit of women?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL - (5 MARK EACH)

1. What were the causes of French revolution?
2. Write a short note on the revolutionary attack on the fortress prison of the Bastille?
3. Explain the triangular slave trade between Europe, Africa and America in the 17th century?
1. Who was the military general who led the military coup on 11th September, 1973 in Chile?

2. Who was the leader of Solidarity movement in Poland?

3. Aung San Suu Kyi of Myanmar belongs to which political party?

4. Which country supported and controlled the autocratic government in Poland?

5. Which international organization is responsible for maintaining peace and security among the countries of the world?

6. Name the first country which established Universal Adult Franchise.

7. How many member states are there in International Monetary Fund?

8. A direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal.

9. The .............. inspired many struggles for democracy all over Europe.

10. Who was the founder of Socialist party in Chile?

11. Which freedoms are generally taken away when the democracy is overthrown by the military?

12. What was the outcome of Military coup of 1973, in Chile?

13. Why did USA supported military coup in Chile?

14. Why did US and its allies invaded Iraq?

15. Why did the collapse of USSR had a negative impact on democracy?

16. Give reason whether International Organizations are functioning in democratic manner.
PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

1 MARK QUESTIONS:

1. Name the only largest river of the Indian Desert.
2. Where do the Aravali Hills lie?
3. What is a pass?
4. Name some important peaks of the Himalayas.
5. Which rivers form the Northern Plains?
6. Name the national park in the terai region.
7. Give another name for Mumbai – Goa coast.
8. Name the highest peak in the Western Ghats.
10. Mention the three types of plate movements.

3 MARK QUESTIONS:

1. Why are Himalayas called the Young fold mountains?
2. Give reason Northern plains are important for Indian economy.
3. Differentiate between Bhangar and Khadar. (any 3 points)
4. Explain in brief the Shiwaliks.
5. State three differences between Western and Eastern Ghats.
6. Write a short note on the island groups of India.
7. Differentiate between Himadri and Himachal. (Contd. Pg.2)


10. How are the Himalayas divided on the basis of regions from west to east?

**5 MARK QUESTIONS:**

1. Write the extent and location of Himalayan mountains. Explain its ranges.

2. Define peninsula. Diverse physical features of land have immense future possibilities of development. Explain.

3. How has the movements of plates influenced evolution of present landform features relief of India?

4. State the importance of Andaman and Nicobar Island groups from the following point of view:
   a) historical  b) strategic and c) economic

5. Briefly describe the following:
   a) Central Highlands
   b) The Coastal Plains
   c) The Northern Plains
   d) The Himalayan mountains

6. Define tableland. Each region of India complements other and make the country richer in natural resources. Explain by giving examples

7. How was the mountain systems of Himalayas formed?

8. Why is peninsula plateau the oldest landmass? Explain any one of its divisions.

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Q1. Choose the correct answer:
   a) Which is the largest river basin in India?
      1. The Godavari basin   2. The Ganga basin
      3. The Brahmaputra basin  4. The Indus basin
   b) Which of the following lakes is not in J&K?
      4. Wulur Lake
   c) Which drainage pattern develops when streams flow in different directions from a central peak?
   d) Which city is situated on the confluence of the Yamuna & Ganga?
   e) Which one of the following rivers flows through an estuary?
   f) Which of the following rivers rises from the Brahmagir range?
   g) Which one is a southern tributary of the Ganga?
   h) Name a state through which the Krishna river flows.
      1. Maharashtra  2. Kerala  3. Tamil Nadu  4. None of the above
   i) The main cause of river water pollution is
      1. The growing domestic, agricultural & industrial demand.
      2. Draining of a heavy load of untreated sewage & industrial effluents into the rivers.
      3. None of the above.
      4. Both of the above.

Q2. What is meant by drainage basin?

Q3. What is a water divide?

Q4. Differentiate between the Himalayan and the Peninsular Rivers.

Q5. Describe different types of drainage patterns.

Q6. Name the three main Himalayan river systems.

Q7. Where does the Indus River rise? State important characteristics of the Indus basin.

Q8. What is Indus water treaty?

Q9. Name two head streams of the Ganga.

Q10. Name the right bank and the left bank tributaries of the Ganga.

Q11. Write important features of the Brahmaputra river system.

Q12. Why does the Brahmaputra form a braided stream in Assam?

Q13. Write important characteristics of the peninsular rivers under the following subheads:
   a. Origin
   b. Length
   c. Drainage Basin (states covered)
   d. Delta / Estuary

Q14. What is the significance of rivers?

Q15. Compare the eastward and the westward flowing rivers of the peninsular plateau.

Q16. Define the following:
   a. Glacial lakes  b. Ox bow lakes  c. Lagoons  d. Man-made reservoir

Q17. What is river water pollution? What are the main causes of river water pollution?

Q18. What are the ways of preventing river water pollution?

Q19. In an outline map of India locate:
   Indus, Satluj, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri