

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

**TERM II - SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET FOR CLASS IX 2017-2018**

**HISTORY - 3**

**NAZISM - WORKSHEET**

**SHORT QUESTIONS**

**(1 mark)**

- 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**

**(3 marks)**

- 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 were the main features of the Great Economic Depression in Europe?
- Q5. Examine why Nazi propaganda was effective in Germany.

**LONG ANSWERS**

**(5 marks)**

- 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?

## INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL- DAMMAM

### CLASS-IX, II TERM WORKSHEET

#### L-4 HISTORY-FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONISATION

1. Define the terms 1. forest 2. deforestation 3. plantation 4. sleepers
2. When was Indian Forest Act made?
3. Who was Dietrich Brandis? Explain the system of scientific forestry.
4. Why were forests important to the villagers?
5. What were the causes of deforestation in India under colonial rule?
6. What is shifting cultivation? Give any two local names. Why was this practice banned by European foresters?
7. Explain the new developments in forestry in Asia and Africa in recent times.
8. Why were the forests affected by wars?
9. State the provisions of the Forest Act of 1878.
10. Who were Kalangs? What is Scorched Earth policy?
11. What is the role of (a) Railways (b) shipbuilding in the decline of forest cover?
12. What are the similarities between the colonial management of the forest in Bastar and Java?
13. What were the provisions of the forest laws passed by the Dutch?
14. How was Bastar rebellion suppressed? What were the results of the rebellion?

## GEOGRAPHY : LESSON - 2 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.
9. Define barchans.
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.

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8. Write a note on the Indian Desert.
9. Define tectonic plates. Explain the theory of plate tectonics.
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
  - 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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**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

**GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET**

**LESSON -3 Drainage**

**I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A WORD OR SENTENCE. ( 1 mark each )**

1. Define a water divide
2. Which is the largest river basin in India?
3. Name the second biggest waterfall in India.
4. Which river is also known as Dakshin Ganga?
5. Name the two Peninsular rivers which flow west and make estuaries.

**II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY. ( 3 mark each )**

1. Define a river system and describe two characteristics of river Indus.
2. Distinguish between East flowing and West flowing rivers of the Peninsular Plateau.
3. Define the term Drainage .Name any four drainage patterns formed by the rivers.
4. Where does the river Narmada originate from? Name any two picturesque locations formed by it.
5. Explain any three causes of river pollution in India .

**III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL. ( 5 marks each )**

1. 'Lakes are of great value to human beings'. Explain the statement.
2. 'Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout the human history'.  
Explain the statement.
3. Discuss the significant differences between the Himalayan and the Peninsular Rivers.

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM**  
**GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET**  
**LESSON: 4-CLIMATE**

**I. ANSWER BRIEFLY**

1. What are the elements of climate and weather?
2. What does the term monsoon mean?
3. What is Ferrell's law?
4. What is southern oscillation?
5. What is burst of monsoon?
6. Name the regions in India where we experience winter rainfall.

**II. ANSWER IN DETAIL**

1. Describe briefly the regional variations in the climatic conditions of India with the help of suitable examples.
2. What is the impact of India's latitudinal extent on its climate?
3. Why most of the world's deserts are located in the western margins of continents in the subtropics?
4. Why does western Rajasthan receive low rainfall?
5. What are jet streams? How do they affect the climate of India?
6. Explain the mechanism of monsoon.
7. Describe the important features of cold weather season.
8. Explain the unifying influence of monsoon on the Indian subcontinent
9. Describe the main features of retreating monsoon.

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**  
**GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET**  
**LESSON -5 NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE**

1. Define the terms
  - (a). Virgin Vegetation
  - (b). Endemic and Exotic plants
  - (c). Flora and Fauna
  - (d).Ecosystem
  - (e). Biome.
2. What are the factors responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India?
3. Why are forests important for human beings?
4. Name and explain the different types of vegetation found in India.
5. Write about any five medicinal plants and its uses.
6. What are the major causes responsible for the extinction of few animal species?
7. What are the steps taken by the government to protect the flora and fauna of the country?

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE- WORKSHEET- 2015-2016**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**L - 2. WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?**

**Class: - IX**

**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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**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS IX**  
**L-3 CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN**

1. Name the autobiography of Neslon 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.
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**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM**

**CLASS: IX POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**LESSON: 4 ELECTORAL POLITICS**

**Q1.ANSWER IN A WORD OR SENTENCE:(1MARKS EACH)**

1. What is meant by the term “constituency”?
2. What is an election held for only one constituency to fill the vacancy caused due to the death or resignation of a member called?
3. Into how many constituencies is the country divided for Lok Sabha elections?
4. Name the body which conducts the election in India.
5. What does the term “incumbent” mean?
6. What is a ballot paper?

**Q2.SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: (3 MARK EACH)**

1. Why is there a provision of reservation of seats in the legislature?
2. What choices do voters make during elections?
3. State the Model Code of Conduct which all political parties have to follow during election campaign.

**Q3. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS: (5MARK EACH)**

1. What are the main functions of the Election Commission of India?
2. What are the limitations and challenges of Indian election?
3. What makes an election democratic?

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CHAPTER - 5

S.S CLASS 9 CIVICS-WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS 2016-2017

1. Name the three institutions that play a key role in major decisions in India.
2. Who settles disputes arising out of governmental decisions?
3. Who is the head of the government?
4. Who appoints council of ministers?
5. What is judicial review?
6. What is the role of prime minister in a democracy?
7. What is public interest litigation?
8. What are the powers of the president?
9. What is judiciary? What kinds of disputes are solved by the Supreme Court?
10. What are the main differences in the compositions of two houses of Parliament?
11. What is a coalition government? What constraints has it imposed on the powers of Prime minister?
12. Discuss the powers and functions of the parliament.
13. Write about the process of appointment and removal of a judge of Supreme Court.
14. Explain the difference between Political Executive and Permanent Executive.

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

**CLASS: IX POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**LESSON: 6 DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS**

Q1.EACH QUESTION CARRIES ONE MARK.

1. Which body exposed to the world that prisoners at Guantanamo Bay were being tortured in ways that violated the US laws?
2. What is meant by “rights”?
3. What can be done in case of infringement of the rights in a democracy?
4. Under which Fundamental Right has the parliament enacted a law giving the right to information to the citizens?
5. What is meant by the term “writ”?
6. When was the NHRC set up?
7. What is meant by “begar”?
8. What does the word “secular” mean?
9. Which one of following fundamental rights is called the heart and soul of Indian constitution?
10. Which fundamental rights ensure the ban on bonded labour?

Q2.SHORT ANSWER QUESTION: (3 MARK EACH)

1. Why do we need rights in a democracy?
2. “The right to freedom is a cluster of rights”. Explain.
3. State any three provisions of the Fundamental Right against Exploitation.

Q3.LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS: (5MARK EACH)

1. Explain the right to equality enjoyed by the citizens of India.
2. State the provisions of the Cultural and Educational Rights.
3. Explain what is meant by the “Right to Constitutional Remedies”

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

## ECONOMICS WORKSHEET

### L - 1 The Story of Village Palampur

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 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.

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# ECONOMICS WORKSHEET

## L - 2 PEOPLE AS A RESOURCE

Class :- IX

### 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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**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

**Subject – ECONOMICS**

**Chapter - 3 POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE**

**I. Answer the following in a word or sentence:**

1. What is poverty?
2. Mention any two indicators of poverty.
3. Name any two social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty.
4. Name the act through which poor person can get 100 days of assured employment.
5. What is the accepted calorie requirement in India ? (Rural & Urban areas)

**II. Answer the following briefly:**

1. Discuss the major reasons of poverty.
2. How is the high level of indebtedness both the cause and effect of poverty?
3. What are the major reasons for less effectiveness of the anti-poverty measures?
4. What are the major objectives of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana?
5. Describe Global poverty trends.

**III. Answer the following in detail:**

1. Describe the current government strategy of poverty alleviation.
2. Give a brief account of inter-state disparities of poverty in India.
3. Give the main features of NREGA in alleviating poverty.
4. Describe the poverty trends in India since 1973.
5. Suggest any 4 ways to reduce poverty in India

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

**II TERM WORKSHEET CLASS IX**

**ECONOMICS: LESSON – 4 FOOD SECURITY**

1. What do you mean by food security?
2. Explain the three dimensions of food security.
3. How is food security affected during a natural calamity?
4. Who are the worst affected by food insecurity?
5. Explain chronic and seasonal hunger.
6. How is food security ensured in India?
7. Which states are the most food insecure in India?
8. Why Buffer stock is created by the government?
9. How has green revolution helped India to be self sufficient in food grains?
10. Explain the steps taken by the government to bring food security in India.
11. How has PDS helped in reducing food insecurity?
12. Explain the role of co-operative societies in food security.
13. Write short notes on – Minimum Support price, Buffer stock.
14. What are the problems faced by ration shops?

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