

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM (2024-25)

## SOCIAL SCIENCE- CLASS –IX -GEOGRAPHY WORK SHEET

### LESSON-4 - CLIMATE

#### 1.MATCH THE FOLLOWING

A	B
1)climate	A. temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity and precipitation
2)weather	B. winter, summer and rainy
3)seasons	C. the state of the atmosphere at any point of time
4)elements of weather and climate	D. the sum total of weather conditions

#### 2.What does monsoon refer?

(a) the seasonal reversal in the wind direction (b) seasons (c) annual amount of rain fall (d) variations in weather conditions

#### 3. Out of the following which part of India receives precipitation mostly in the form of snowfall?

(a) Himalayas (b) Thar Desert (c) Meghalaya (d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

#### 4.Which part of India receives a large portion of its rain during October and November?

(a)Odisha coast (b) Tamil Nadu Coast (c)Andhra Coast (d) Meghalaya

#### 5. As the distance from the sea increases, the people experience -----weather conditions.

(a)Moderate (b) average (c) extreme (d) pleasant

#### 6. Winter rainfall in North India is locally known as-----

(a)Loo (b) Mahawat (c) Kaal Baisakhi. (d) mango showers.

#### 7.Out of the following which sentence is incorrect about Hot Weather Season (Summer)?

(a) duration is from March to May (b) A striking feature of this season is the 'loo'. (c) mango showers. are common in Kerala and Karnataka (d) Another phenomenon associated with the hot weather season is 'breaks' in monsoon.

#### 8.Out of the following which region receives the highest average rainfall in the world?

(a)Rajasthan (b) Gujarat (c) Mawsynram (d) Madhya Pradesh

#### 9.The duration of the retreating monsoon season is-----

(a) October-November (b) June to September (c) March to May (d) December to February

10. What is 'October heat'?

(A) inflow of cyclonic disturbances (B) localised thunderstorms, associated with violent winds (C) hot, dry winds blowing during the day over the north and northwestern India. (D) Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes rather oppressive during the day in retreating monsoon

11. Identify the season with the help of the following statements?

(A) Duration is from March to May

(B) During this season months experience rising temperature and falling air pressure in the northern part of the country.

(C) A striking feature of this season is the 'loo'.

(D) Towards the close of this season, pre-monsoon showers are common especially, in Kerala and Karnataka.

12. Winter rainfall locally known as 'mahawat' is of immense importance for the cultivation of ----- crops.

(A) kharif (B) rabi (C) Zaid (D) multiple crops

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

13. Write any two differences between weather and climate

14. Describe the regional variations in the climatic conditions of India with the help of suitable examples.

15. What are the factors affecting the climate of India?

16. What are the characteristics of cold weather season?

17. What are the features of hot weather season?

18. What are the characteristics of Advancing Monsoon (The Rainy Season) season?

19. What are the features of Retreating/Post Monsoons (The Transition Season)

20. Why is monsoon considered a unifying bond?

21. Write a short note on 'Loo'

22. Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R), Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Options:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation

- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

- A) India's climate has characteristics of tropical as well as subtropical climates
- B) The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country from the Rann of Kutch in the west to Mizoram in the East.

**23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Due to the curvature of the earth, the amount of solar energy received varies according to latitude. As a result, air temperature generally decreases from the equator towards the poles. As one goes from the surface of the earth to higher altitudes, the atmosphere becomes less dense and temperature decreases. The hills are therefore cooler during summers. The pressure and wind system of any area depend on the latitude and altitude of the place. Thus it influences the temperature and rainfall pattern. The sea exerts a moderating influence on climate: As the distance from the sea increases, its moderating influence decreases and the people experience extreme weather conditions. This condition is known as continentality (i.e. very hot during summers and very cold during winters). Ocean currents along with onshore winds affect the climate of the coastal areas, For example, any coastal area with warm or cold currents flowing past it, will be warmed or cooled if the winds are onshore. Finally, relief too plays a major role in determining the climate of a place. High mountains act as barriers for cold or hot winds; they may also cause precipitation if they are high enough and lie in the path of rain-bearing winds. The leeward side of mountains remains relatively dry.

- A) What is meant by continentality?
- B) Relief plays a major role in determining the climate of a place. Explain with an example.
- C) Why are hills cooler during summer?

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM**  
**GEORAPHY CHAPTER-3 - DRAINAGE - CLASS –IX**

**Answer the following**

1. What is the area drained by a single river system called?  
a) Drainage                                      b) Drainage basin  
c) Water divide                                  d) None of these
2. Which river is called as Dakshin Ganga?  
a) Narmada                                      c) Krishna  
b) Godavari                                      d) Mahanadi
3. Which one amongst the following river flows through a rift valley?  
a) Mahanadi                                      c) Tungabhadra  
b) Krishna                                        d) Tapi
4. Which river is the most polluted river of India?  
a) Ganga    c) Indus  
b) Krishna                                        d) Mahanadi
5. The river Indus rises in \_\_\_\_\_ near lake Manasarowar.
6. Which one of the following lakes is the salt water lake?  
a) Sambar                                        c) Wular  
c) Dal    d) Gobind sagar
7. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows

Lakes are of great value to human beings. A lake helps to regulate the flow of a river. During heavy rains, it prevents flooding and during the dry season, it helps to maintain an even flow of water. Lakes can also be used for developing hydel power. They moderate the climate of the surroundings; maintain the aquatic ecosystem, enhance natural beauty, help develop tourism and provide recreation.

Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout the human history. Water from rivers is a basic natural resource, essential for various human activities.

Therefore, riverbanks have attracted settlers from ancient times. These settlements have now become big cities. Make a list of cities in your state which are located on the bank of a river. Using rivers for irrigation, navigation, hydro-power generation is of special significance — particularly to a country like India, where agriculture is the major source of livelihood of the majority of its population.

The growing domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural demand for water from rivers naturally affects the quality of water. As a result, more and more water is being drained out of the rivers reducing their volume. On the other hand, a heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluents are emptied into the rivers. This affects not only the quality of water but also the self-cleansing capacity of the river. For example, given the adequate streamflow, the Ganga water is able to dilute and assimilate pollution loads within 20 km of large cities. But the increasing urbanisation and industrialisation do not allow it to happen and the pollution level of many rivers has been rising. Concern over rising pollution in our rivers led to the launching of various action plans to clean the rivers

7.1 Why did the river banks attract settlers from ancient times?

7.2 How do lakes provide greater value to human beings?

7.3 Mention the causes of river pollution?

8. Match the following

Sno	Column A	Column B
1.	Flows through rift valley	a) Kashmir
2.	Wular lake	b) Godavari
3.	Largest peninsular river	c) Narmada and Tapi
4.	Head waters of Ganga	d) Mahanadi
5.	Rises in highlands of Chhattisgarh	e) Bhagirathi

In the questions (8- 10) given below there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) And Reason (R) , Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Options:

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

9. Assertion (A): The river Godavari is known as Dakshin ganga  
Reason ( R ) : The Godavari river water looks like Ganga.
10. Assertion (A): The coastal rivers in west are short  
Reason ( R ) : The coastal plains between western Ghats and Arabian sea are very narrow.
11. Assertion (A): Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial.  
Reason (R): They have water throughout the year.
12. Define the following:
- a) Drainage basin
  - b) Water divide
  - c) perennial
  - d) Delta
13. Distinguish between
- a) Himalayan rivers and peninsular rivers
  - b) East flowing and West flowing rivers
14. What is river/drainage basin?
15. What is water divide?
16. What is a river system?
17. Mention the cause behind widespread devastation caused by Brahmaputra river.
18. Why are most of the fresh water lakes of India located in the Himalayan region?
19. What are the main causes of the pollution in the rivers of India? How can we prevent this kind of pollution?
20. Write in detail about the Ganga river System.
21. Write a note on Narmada and Tapi river.
22. State some Economic benefits of rivers and lakes.
23. Why are rivers important for the country's economy?
24. What are the causes of river pollution?

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**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE – WORKSHEET (2024 – 2025)**

**GRADE-IX**

**CHAPTER – 6- POPULATION**

**I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Which state in India has the highest population density according to the 2011 census?
  - a) Uttar Pradesh
  - b) Bihar
  - c) Maharashtra
  - d) Kerala
  
2. Which of the following factors does not contribute to population growth?
  - a) Birth rate
  - b) Death rate
  - c) Migration
  - d) Literacy rate
  
3. Who are the most important resources for the future?
  - a) Adults
  - b) Children
  - c) Adolescents
  - d) Senior citizens
  
4. When was the first complete census taken in India?
  - a) 1872
  - b) 1881
  - c) 1891
  - d) 1901

5. The magnitude of population growth refers to:

- a) The number of persons added each year
- b) The total population of an area
- c) The rate at which the population increases
- d) The number of females per thousand males

6. Which movement of the people across regions and territories does not change the size of the population?

- a) Internal
- b) External
- c) Death rate
- d) Birth rate

7. What is the term used to describe the number of live births per thousand people in a year?

- a) Birth rate
- b) Death rate
- c) Fertility rate
- d) Mortality rate

8. Which of the following is an example of a densely populated rural region in India?

- a) Ghats
- b) Gangetic Plains
- c) Eastern Himalayas

9. Which of the following factors is not responsible for India's uneven distribution of population?

- a) Physical features
- b) Climate
- c) Cultural factors



d) Government policies

10. What is the positive indicator of the efforts of birth control?

- a) The declining trend of the death rate
- b) The increasing trend of the birth rate
- c) Both A and B
- d) The declining trend of the growth rate

## **II. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

11. India accounts for about-----percentage of the world's population

12. Almost half of India's population lives in -----states.

13. The population density of India in the year 2011 ----- persons per sq km.

14. -----does not change the size of the population, but influences the distribution of population within the nation

15. Uttar Pradesh accounts for about -----percentage of the country's population.

16. The natural increase in population is the difference between-----and -----

## **III. STATE TRUE OR FALSE:**

17. Assam and most of the peninsular states have moderate population density.

18. In India, most migrations have been from urban to rural areas.

## **IV. ASSERTION AND REASONING.**

In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the Statements and Choose the correct option: Options are:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

19. Assertion (A): Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories.

Reason (R): Migration can be external or international.

20. Assertion (A): Human beings are producers and consumers of earth's Resources.

Reason(R): The Census of India provides us with information regarding the population of our country.

21. Assertion (A): Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.

Reason (R): The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population has been the rapid decline in death rates.

## **V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

22. Name five states of India where almost half of India's population lives.
23. Why do most of the peninsular states have a moderate population?
24. What do you mean by census?
25. Define Birthrate.
26. Define death rate.
27. What does population growth mean and how do we calculate it?
28. Discuss the major components of population growth.
29. What are the factors that influence the population distribution in India?
30. What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000
31. What do you mean by the density of population? Give India's population distribution by density and the reasons responsible for the same.

## **VI. CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

Recognising that the planning of families would improve individual health and welfare, the Government of India initiated a comprehensive Family Planning Programme in 1952. The Family Welfare Programme has sought to promote responsible and planned parenthood on a voluntary basis. The National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 is a culmination of years of planned efforts. The NPP 2000 provides a policy framework for imparting free and compulsory school education up to 14 years of age, reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births, achieving universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable diseases, promoting delayed marriage for girls, and making family welfare a people-centred programme

32. What program was introduced to improve individual health welfare by the Government and when?
33. What is the main aim of NPP regarding education?
34. Write an important feature of NPP 2000 for girls.

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**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2024-2025)-CLASS IX**  
**CHAPTER-3, ELECTORAL POLITICS**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

1. Who among the following is the head of the government and actually exercises all governmental powers?  
A. Finance Minister B. President C. Prime Minister D. Defence Minister
2. Which of the following does not include election procedure?  
A. voting B. Nomination of candidate C. Booth capturing D. Canvassing
3. When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the ----- and not under the government.  
A. Law commission B. Election Commission C. High courts D. Supreme Court
4. How many seats are reserved for women in local bodies?  
A. one-fourth B. one-third C. 3 D. half

**5. MATCH THE FOLLOWING SLOGANS GIVEN BY DIFFERENT POLITICAL PARTIES IN VARIOUS ELECTIONS**

Column A	Column B
(i) Telugu Desam Party	A. Land to the tiller
(ii) Left Front	B. Protect the self-respect of the Telugus
(iii) Congress party	C. Save democracy
(iv) Janata Party	D. Garibi Hatao

6. The following questions consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below.  
Assertion (A) : Once the constituencies are decided, the next step is to decide who can and who cannot vote.  
Reason: (R) : This decision can be left to anyone till the last day.  
A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
C. A is true but R is false.  
D. A is false but R is true.

**7. Define:**

- a) Electoral constituencies    b) voters' list        c) Ballot paper

d) Election photo identity card      e) Party ticket    f) Voter's turn out    g) Rigging

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

8. How can we ensure that elections are held in a democratic manner. Give any two conditions.

9. What is election?

10. Enumerate the demerits of an electoral competition?

11. Why do we need reserved constituencies?

12. Explain the major functions of Election Commission.

13. What is meant by code of conduct?

14. Describe the challenges to free and fair elections.

15. How is the voters' list prepared in India?

16. How do general elections differ from by-elections?

17. How does Election law regulate campaigns?

18. What legal declaration is required to be submitted by each candidate who wishes to contest an election?

19. Why do we need elections?

20. How is people's participation in election measured?

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM**  
**SOCIALSCIENCE WORKSHEETS**  
**CLASS IX – CHAPTER – THE WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS**  
**SECTION- A**

**1. What is the position of the President in India?**

- (a) Nominal head of the state**
- (b) Real head of the state**
- (c) Hereditary head of the state**
- (d) None of the above.**

**2. In a democratic government, the decision making power is divided in the**

- (a) legislature**
- (b) executives**
- (c) judiciary**
- (d) All of these.**

**3. Which of the following institutions can make changes to the existing law of the country?**

- (a) The Supreme Court**
- (b) The President**
- (c) The Prime Minister**
- (d) The Parliament**

**4. What is the government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties called?**

- (a) Cooperation government**
- (b) Coalition government**
- (c) Consensus government**
- (d) Cooperative government**

5. Which body acts as the guardian of Fundamental Rights?

(a) District Courts

(b) Supreme Court

(c) Election Commission

(d) Legislature

6. An assembly of elected representatives at the state level is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

7. The President of India is the highest formal authority in the \_\_\_\_\_ .

8. The ..... is the inner ring of the council of ministers

WRITE TRUE OR FALSE

9. The money bills are introduced in Rajya Sabha only.

10. The president is elected for 6 years.

11. The Rajya Sabha is known as the lower house of the parliament.

12. Prime minister appoints the Attorney General of India.

13. Executive is a political institution consisting of representatives of people, which make laws

14. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a) Supreme Commander of Armed forces	Vice – President
b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha	Prime Minister
c) interpreter of constitution	Speaker
d) Chief Adviser of the President	President
e) Presiding officer of the Lok sabha	Supreme Court

15. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion: (A): Money bills originate only in the Lower House of the Parliament.

Reason (R): The Lower House of the Parliament is popularly elected by the people directly.

a) Both A and R is correct and R is the right explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is correct but R is not the right explanation of A

c) A is correct but R is wrong

d) R is correct but A is wrong

#### SECTION B

#### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

16. What is the full form of SEBC?

17. India has a single integrated judicial system. Explain the structure.

18. What is meant by 'Office Memorandum'?

19. Who have the power to interpret the Constitution of the country?

20. What do you understand by public interest litigation?

21. Why the Prime Minister of a coalition government cannot take decisions as he likes?

#### SECTION C

22. What do you mean by the term institutions? Why are they required?

23. "Prime Minister is the most important political institution in the country" Justify the statement.

24. What is meant by council of Ministers? Explain the different categories of ministers.

25. Our Constitution does give the Rajya Sabha some special powers over the states, but Lok Sabha exercises supreme power. How? Explain.

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**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEETS**  
**CLASS IX – CHAPTER – DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS**  
**SECTION- A**

**1. Which organization ensures the enforcement of human rights in India?**

- a) United Nations
- b) Amnesty International
- c) National Human Rights Commission
- d) Human Rights Watch

**2. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?**

- a) Right to equality
- b) Right to freedom of speech and expression
- c) Right to property
- d) Right to protection of life and personal liberty

**3. Which right allows individuals to approach the courts for the protection of their fundamental**

**Rights?**

- a) Right to equality
- b) Right to freedom of speech and expression
- c) Right to constitutional remedies
- d) Right to freedom of religion

**4. Which among the following is correct regarding PIL?**

- a) Public Interest Legislature Litigation
- b) Public Interest
- c) Public information Litigation Legislature



d) Public Information

5. Cultural and Educational Rights are safeguarded mainly for:

a) Women

b) minorities

c) Children

d) Men

6. Which of these is not a freedom available under the 'Right to Freedom' in India?

a) Freedom of speech and expression

b) Freedom to incite people to rebel against the government

c) Freedom to assemble in a peaceful manner

d) Freedom to form associations and unions

7. If anyone violates our Fundamental Rights we can directly approach the:

a) Prime Minister

b) Supreme Court

c) President

d) Vice Presiden

8. oral duty has the sanction of.....

a) Society

b) State

c) Government

d) Voter

9. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
i) Right to hold public office	A. Legal duty
ii) Civil rights given to individual by	B. Political right

iii) Right to work is	C. State
iv) Obedience of Law	D. Economic right

- a) (i)-A, (ii)-B, (ii)-C, (iv)-D                      b) (i)-D, (ii) C, (ii) B, (iv) A
- c) (i)-D, (ii)-A, (ii) C, (iv)-B                      d) (i)-B, (ii) C, (iii)-D, (iv)-A

10. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given Below:

Assertion: (A): The Constitution also prohibits child labour.

Reason (R): No one can employ a child below the age of fourteen to work in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous work, such as railways and ports.

- a) Both A and R is correct and R is the right explanation of A.  
b) Both A and R is correct but R is not the right explanation of A  
c) A is correct but R is wrong  
d) R is correct but A is wrong

#### SECTION B

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

11. What are rights?
12. What are the procedures to follow while arresting a person?
13. What does 'rule of law' mean?
14. How is the Rule of Law considered the foundation of any democracy?
15. Why do we need Cultural and Educational rights?
16. What are writs?
17. Why did Dr.B.R.Ambedkar said 'Right to constitutional remedies ' is the heart and soul Of Indian constitution.
18. Explain the term Right to Equality.
19. Why are the reservation of jobs for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes not against the right to equality?
20. What are the provisions in the Constitution regarding the Right against exploitation
21. Why do we consider Right to freedom a cluster of several rights?
22. What are the provisions in the Constitution regarding the Right against exploitation?

**23. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**Every citizen, from the Prime Minister to a small farmer in a remote village, is subjected to the same laws. No person can legally claim any special treatment or privilege just because he or she happens to be an important person. For example, a few years ago a former Prime Minister of the country faced a court case on charges of cheating. The court finally declared that he was not guilty. But as long as the case continued, he had to go to the court, give evidence and file papers, just like any other citizen.**

- (a) Write a suitable term for the statement 'No person is above the law'.**
- (b) Name an evil practice which was made a punishable offence by the Indian Constitution.**
- (c) What do you mean by Job reservation? Who are given reservation by the Government of India?**

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**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2024-25)**

**CLASS-IX**

**CHAPTER – 4. FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA**

1. Since independence, India has been aiming at:
  - a. Setting up ration shops
  - b. Increases in population
  - c. Self- sufficiency in food grains
  - d. Distribution of food among poor
2. Which of the following is not a feature of Minimum Support Price?
  - a. The farmers are paid a preannounced price for their crop.
  - b. FCI purchases rice and wheat from the farmers in the state having surplus.
  - c. MSP is declared by government every five years.
  - d. The purchased food grains are stored in granaries
3. Identify the correct statements:
  - a. The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers
  - b. The richest section of the society might be food insecure most of the times
  - c. Hunger is another aspect indicating food security
  - d. All of the above
4. Who are the BPL ration card holders?
  - a. People whose earning is less than the poverty line.
  - b. People whose earning is more than the poverty line.
  - c. People whose age is more than 60 years.
  - d. People belonging to Scheduled Tribe community.
5. ----- are also known Fair Price Shops.
  - a. Ration shops
  - b. Grocery shops
  - c. Book shops
  - d. Cloth shops
6. Name the state in which 94% ration shops are run by co-operatives.
  - a. Andhra Pradesh
  - b. Punjab
  - c. Haryana
  - d. Tamil Nadu

## 7. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column I	Column II
a. Buffer stock	I. Green Revolution
b. Famine of 1943	II. Ration card
c. Self- sufficiency in Food grains	III. Food Corporation of India
d. BPL and APL	IV. Bengal

### OPTIONS

- A) a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II
- B) a-II, b-IV, c-III, d-I
- C) a-I, b-III, c-II, d-IV
- D) a-IV, b-II, c-I, d-III

8. To distribute food grains in the deficit areas among the poorer strata of the society at a price lower than the market price is known as -----.

- a. Wholesale price
- b. Base price
- c. Issue price
- d. Retail price

9. MSP stands for:

- a. Major Support Price
- b. Maximum Support Price
- c. Minor Support Price
- d. Minimum Support Price

10. Where is the Academy of Development Science located?

- a. Gujarat
- b. Rajasthan
- c. Bihar
- d. Maharashtra

11. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Read the statement and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): After independence, Indian policy makers adopted all measures to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains.

Reason (R): India adopted a new strategy in agriculture, which resulted in 'Green Revolution'.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false and R is true.

12. What is the need of maintaining Buffer Stock?
13. What is Food security? How it is ensured in India?
14. Explain the three dimensions of Food security.
15. Which are the people more prone to food insecurity?
16. Write the difference between Seasonal hunger and Chronic hunger.
17. How did India aim at self-sufficiency in food grains after independence?
18. Write a note on:
  - i. Buffer Stock
  - ii. Issue Price
  - iii. Fair Price Shops
  - iv. Minimum Support Price
  - v. ADS
19. Write a short note on the role of co-operatives in providing food and related items
20. What are the initiatives taken by the government to provide food security to the poor? Discuss any two schemes launched by the government.
- 21.. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times.

The poor households are more vulnerable to food insecurity when there is problem of production or distribution of food crops. Food security depends on the Public Distribution System (PDS) and government vigilance and action at times, when this security is threatened.
- 21(a). Which dimension of food security means food is within reach of every person?
- 21(b). Who are more vulnerable to food insecurity?
- 21(c). What is Public Distribution System?

## History -Chapter 2 Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution. (24-25)

1. What was the main demand of the Bolsheviks in 1917?  
A) More taxes B) End to war C) More territories D) Trade agreements
  2. What was the name of the Russian Parliament?  
A) Diet B) Duma C) Reichstag D) Senate
  3. Who was the last Tsar of Russia?  
A) Nicholas I B) Alexander II C) Peter the Great D) Nicholas II
  4. Which party was led by Lenin?  
A) Mensheviks B) Bolsheviks C) Socialist Revolutionaries D) Cadets
  5. What was the result of the February Revolution of 1917?  
A) Tsar stayed in power B) Lenin became Tsar C) Tsar was overthrown D) Russia left WWI
  6. Who were the Soviets?  
A) Soldiers B) Workers' and soldiers' councils C) Monarchy supporters D) Foreign diplomats
  7. Who became the leader of the USSR after Lenin's death?  
A) Trotsky B) Stalin C) Khrushchev D) Gorbachev
  8. What was the purpose of the Five-Year Plans?  
A) To promote agriculture B) To industrialize the USSR C) To enhance trade D) To improve education
  9. Who were the Kulaks?  
A) Urban workers B) Wealthy peasants C) Military leaders D) Factory owners.
  10. What did the Bolsheviks rename their party in 1918?  
A) Socialist Party B) Communist Party C) Labor Party D) People's Party
  11. What was collectivization?  
A) Private farming B) Industrial reform C) Policy to combine individual farms D) Trade policy.
  12. What was the main aim of the Bolsheviks?  
A) To establish democracy B) To end capitalist rule C) To support the Tsar D) To promote private ownership.
  13. What was the major effect of the Russian Revolution on the world?  
A) Spread of socialism B) Economic depression C) Rise of monarchy D) Decline in industrialization
- II. Direction: For questions given below. In each question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Mark as per the codes provided below.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d) R is correct but A is wrong

1. Q.(vii) Assertion (A): The Liberals wanted to Safeguard the rights of individuals against government.  
Reason (R): They wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population.

2. Q.(v) Assertion (A): The Tsar dismissed the first Duma with 25 days and re-elected the second Duma within two months.  
Reason (R): Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.

3. Q. (iv) Assertion (A): Radicals felt that men of property should have the right to vote.  
Reason (R): Radicals opposed the privileges of the rich or the men of property.

### III. Fill in the blanks:

1. ....were central powers during the first world war.

2. ....were Muslim reformers with the Russian Empire.
3. The 'Greens' were .....and ..... were pro-Tsarists.
4. The Russian social democratic workers party was founded in .....

**IV. True / False**

1. In Russia, Kulaks meant Poor peasants.
2. Lenin started 'Collectivization Program' in Russia.
3. Bloody Sunday started a series of events that became known the 1905 revolutions.
4. According to socialists, private property was the roots of all evil in society.

**V. Put the following events in sequences.**

1. Return of Lenin
2. October Revolution
3. Russian's peace with Germany
4. February Revolution
5. Centralized Planning

**VI. Answer the following questions briefly:**

1. Which event in Russian history is known as Bloody Sunday?
2. What were the main demands of "April Theses"?
3. Differentiate between the ideas of the liberals and radicals in Europe.
4. What was the global impact of the Russian Revolution?
5. Why were socialists against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills?

**VII. Answer the following questions in detail:**

1. Explain the collectivization program of Stalin?
2. Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?
3. What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?
4. In what ways was the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe, before 1917?

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