

CH. CHHABIL DASS PUBLIC SCHOOL

SESSION 2021-22



SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS IX

CHAPTER 1 (HISTORY)

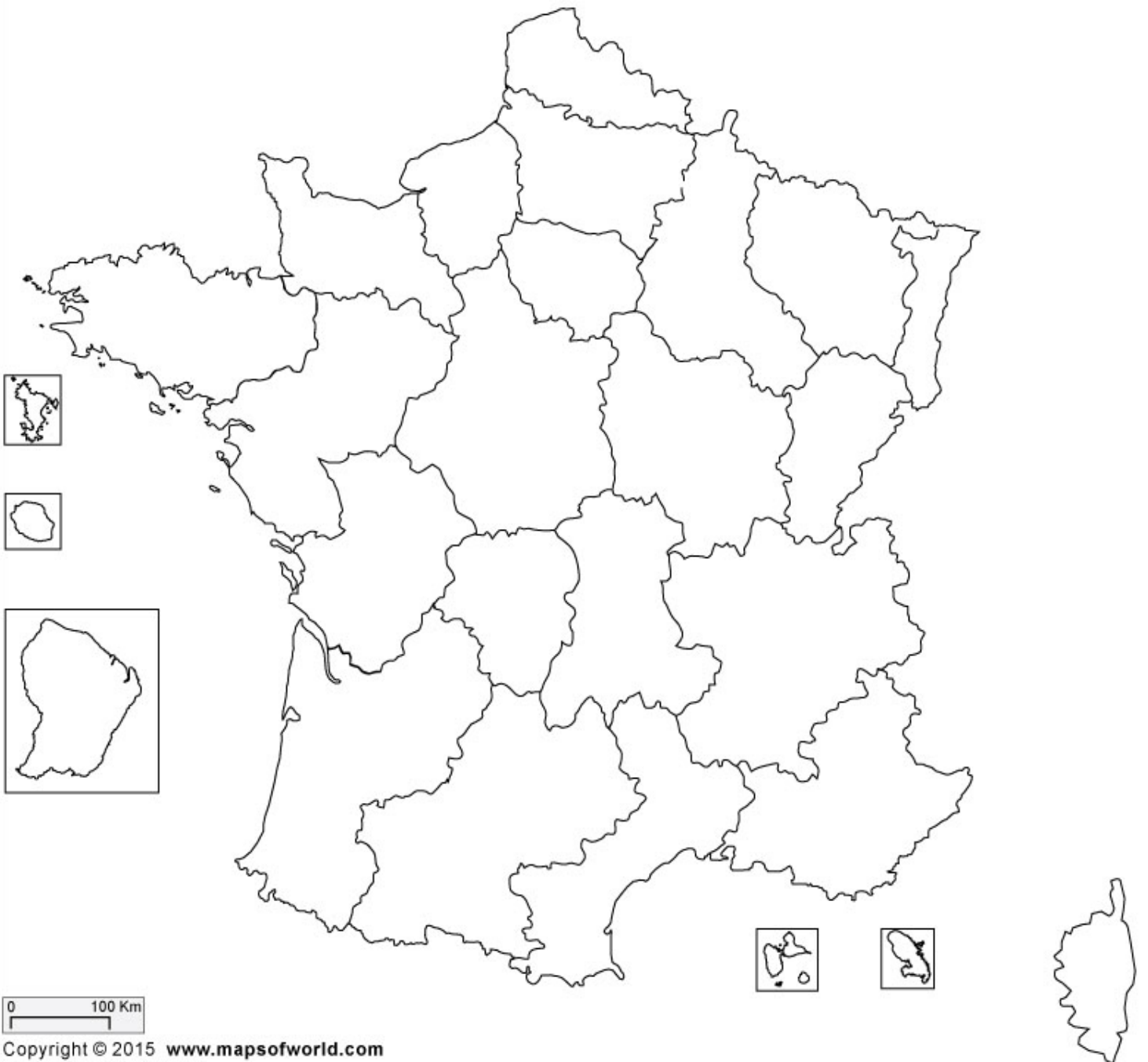
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

1. Who formed the First and Second Estate of French Society?
2. Define Tithe and Taille.
3. Which social groups emerged as “middle class” in 18th century in France?
4. What was the most important legacy of the French Revolution?
5. When was slavery finally abolished in France?
6. How was the society divided in France?
7. Discuss the role of philosophers in the French Revolution.
8. Differentiate between Active and Passive Citizens.
9. Which incident had led to the outbreak of the revolution in France?
10. Describe the Reign of Terror and role played by Robespierre in it.
11. Discuss the various causes of French Revolution.
12. Highlight the main features of the constitution of 1791 drafted by the National
Assembly.
13. How did the fall of Bastille prison become the immediate cause of the French Revolution?
14. Elucidate the participation of women in political clubs, their activities and
demands.
15. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte? Why was he called a liberator?

On the outline map of France label the following-

- A) Paris
- B) Bordeaux
- C) Marseilles

FRANCE
(Blank Map)



CHAPTER 2 (HISTORY)

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

1. Who were Liberals? Why do you think they were not democrats?
2. Who was the ruler of Russia and its empire in 1914?
3. List the major change during industrialisation.
4. What was Bloody Sunday?
5. What were Stalin's views about rich peasants and traders?
6. What was the impact of World War I on the Russian economy?
7. Discuss the viewpoints of conservatives.
8. What were the main causes of 1905 Revolution?
9. How did Social Democrats disagree with Socialist Revolutionaries?
10. What were the demands referred in Lenin's "April Theses"?
11. Discuss the role and importance of Lenin in the history of USSR.
12. Critically examine Stalin's Collectivisation Programme.
13. Explain the impact of the Russian Revolution on the world.
14. Elaborate the main causes of the Russian Revolution.
15. Why did Kerenskii government become unpopular in Russia?

On the outline map of World locate the following-

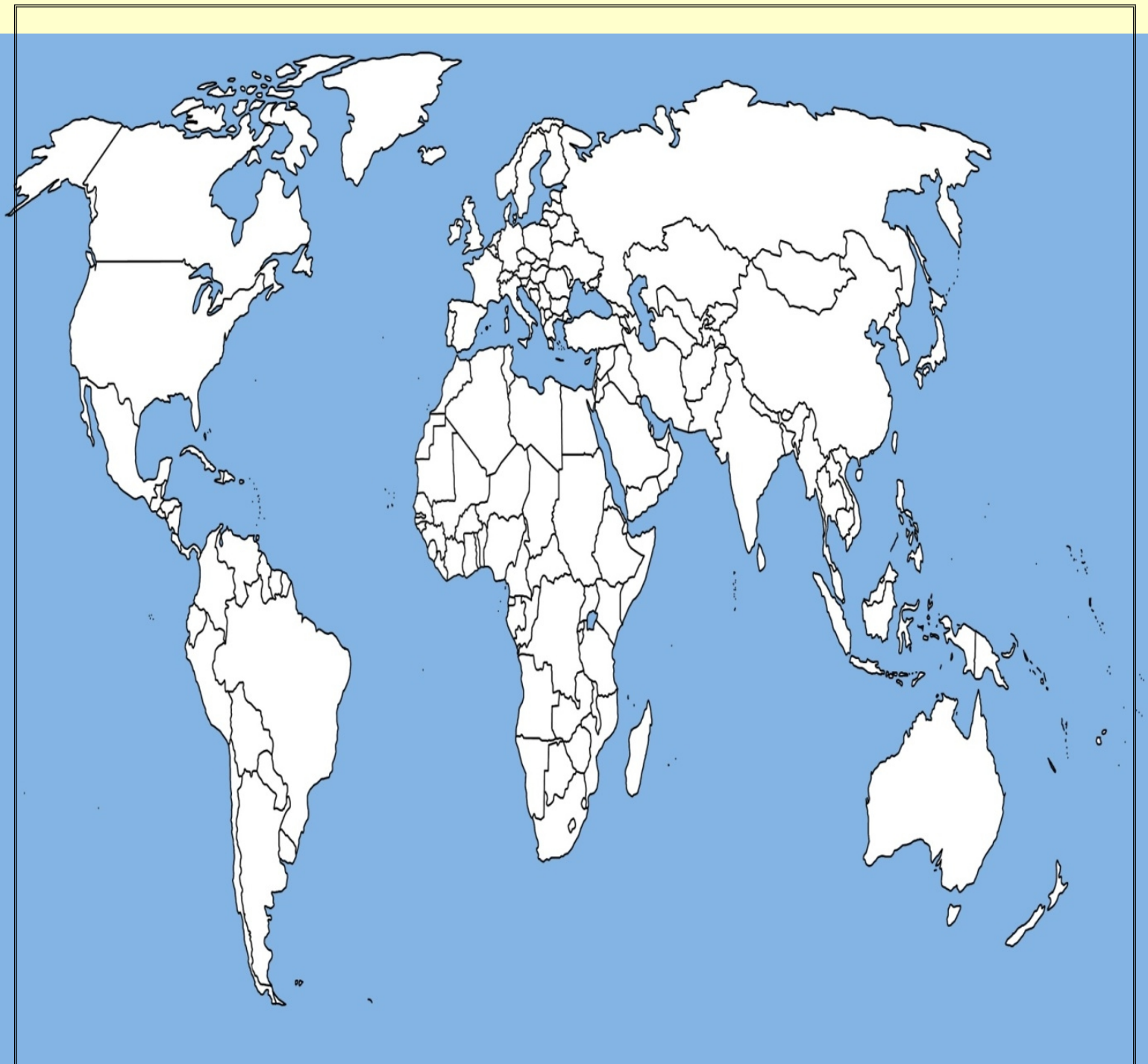
Central Powers of First World War-

- a) Germany
- b) Austria- Hungary
- c) Turkey.

On the same outline map of World locate and label the following-

Allied Powers of First World War-

- a) France
- b) England
- c) Russia
- d) America.



CHAPTER 3 (HISTORY)

NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER

1. Who were called November Criminals?
2. Who founded the Communist Party of Germany?
3. What is proportional representation?
4. Name two thinkers who influenced the racial ideology of Hitler?
5. How was the Hitler projected by the Nazi Propaganda?
6. "The Treaty of Versailles was humiliating on the Germans." Give three examples in support of the statement.
7. What was Hitler's aim in conquering Eastern Europe? What was its result?
8. How did the common people react to Nazism?
9. Discuss the events which happened in 1945 when Germany surrendered to Allies?
10. What do you mean by "Hyperinflation"?
11. What was the impact of First World War on European and German Society?
12. Describe the problems faced by the Weimar Republic.
13. Discuss the consequences of Nazism in Germany.
14. What steps were taken against the Jews between 1933-39?
15. Highlight any five events that led to the destruction of democracy in Germany when Hitler came into power?

On the outline map of World locate and label the following-

- i) Axis Powers of II World War- a) Germany b) Italy c) Japan.
- ii) Allied Powers of II World War- a) UK b) France c) USA d) Former USSR.

On the same outline map of World identify the following-

Territories under German Expansion (Nazi Power)

- a) Austria b) Poland c) Czechoslovakia (only Slovakia) d) Denmark e) France
f) Belgium g) Lithuania.



CHAPTER 1 (GEOGRAPHY)

INDIA – SIZE AND LOCATION

1. Write the degrees of the northernmost and southern most latitudes of India.
2. What are the degrees of the easternmost and westernmost longitude of India?
3. What is the southernmost point of the Union of India?
4. Which route connects countries of Europe in the west to the countries of East Asia?
5. In which year was Suez Canal opened? Write its significance.
6. Which ideas of India could reach the world?
7. Name two water bodies which separate India from Sri Lanka.
8. Mention the two types of states in India present before 1947.
9. Name the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.
10. Why is the north- south extent of India larger than east-west extent even though
the latitudinal and the longitudinal extent in degrees is of the same value?
11. From which regions and styles India got influenced in ancient times?
12. What is a subcontinent? Name the countries that constitute the Indian subcontinent.
13. Justify the naming of Indian Ocean after India.
14. Why are Ahmedabad and Kolkata able to see the noon sun exactly overhead twice a year but not Delhi?
15. Describe how the geographical features of India have fostered unity and homogeneity in the Indian society.

MAP SKILLS

On the political map of India mark and name the following-

- a) The easternmost and westernmost longitudes with their degrees.
- b) The northernmost and southernmost latitudes with their degrees.
- c) Standard Meridian of India.

- d) Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Kutchch and Palk Strait.
- e) Cape Comorin or Kanyakumari.
- f) Union Territories.
- g) Island groups of India.



CHAPTER 2 (GEOGRAPHY)

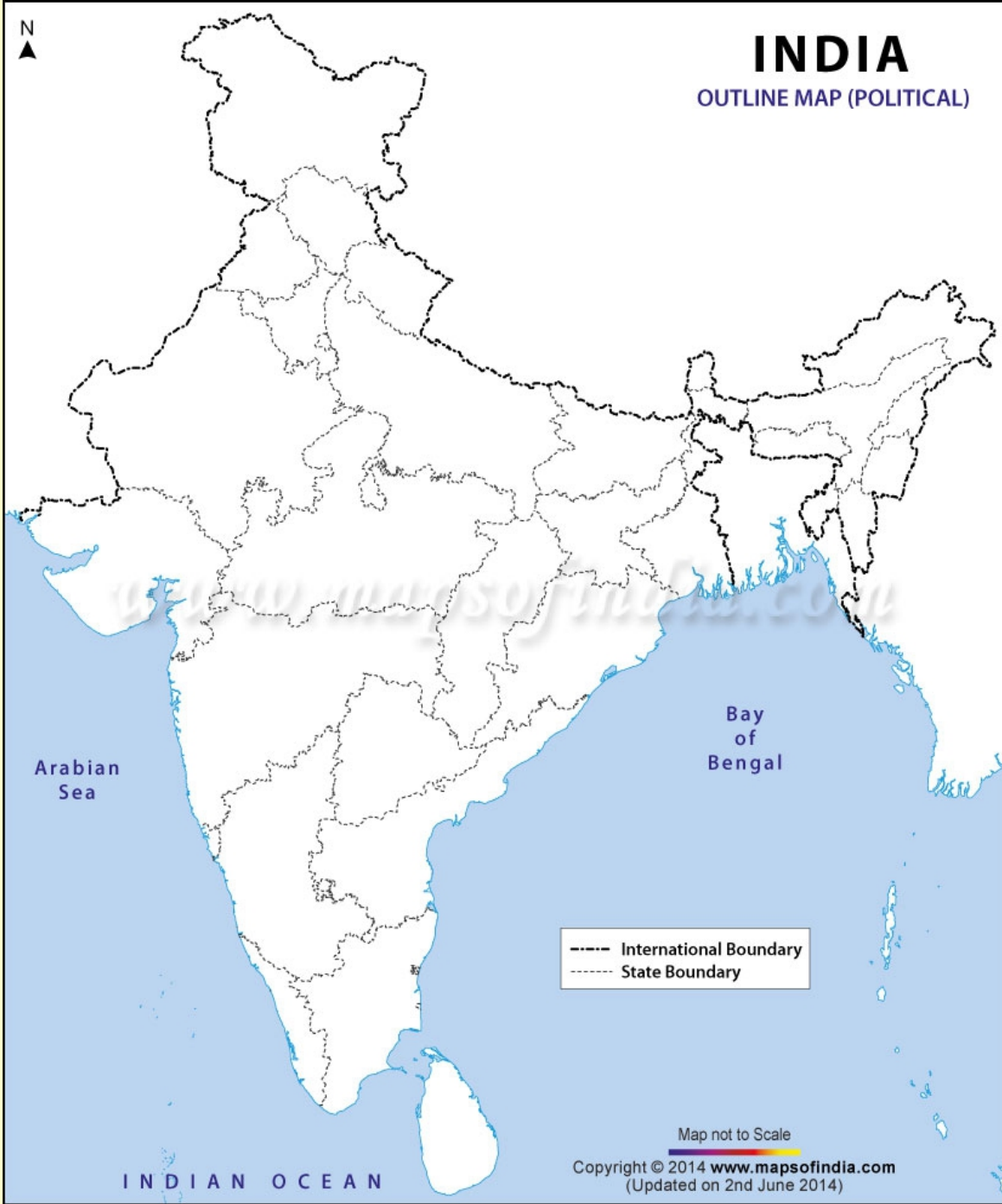
PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

1. What is the Theory of Plate Tectonics?
2. Give the reason for variation of soil colour at different places.
3. Mention six Tectonic Plates of the Earth's crust.
4. Which areas comprised the Gondwana land?
5. Name the major physical divisions of India.
6. Why is Himadri mountain range named so?
7. Why are the Shiwaliks more prone to earthquake and landslides?
8. How are riverine Islands formed give an example?
9. Mention the divisions of northern plains
10. Which is the only largest river in the Indian desert?
11. Name the island groups which have an active volcano
12. Which physical features of India are known as Granaries of the world?
13. Give an account of four divisions of Himalayas from west to east along with Purvachal hills.
14. Mention division of normal plains marked by Rivers.
15. How do the physical divisions of India complement each other?

MAP SKILLS

On the political map of India mark and name the following-

1. Mountains Ranges- The Karakoram, the Shiwalik, the Aravali, the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
2. Mountain peaks- K2, AnaiMudi, Kanchenjunga
3. Coastal Plains- Konkan, Malabar, Coromandel, Northern Circars



CHAPTER 4 (GEOGRAPHY)

CLIMATE

1. Name the elements of weather and climate.
2. What does the word 'Monsoon' mean?
3. What are Jet stream?
4. Why the houses in Rajasthan have thick walls and flat roofs?
5. Explain the term 'Brust' of the Monsoon.
6. Give two examples of pre- monsoon shower.
7. Bring out any two differences between Weather and Climate.
8. "India has characteristics both of tropical and temperate types of climate."
Discuss how climate influences diversity in India.
9. Explain the three factors affecting the mechanism of monsoons.
10. Discuss the different factors that affect the climate of India.
11. Write the difference between Advancing monsoon and Retreating monsoon.
12. "The monsoon is considered as a unifying bond in India" Justify the statement.
13. Give the reasons for the uneven distribution of rainfall in India.
14. Write the characteristics of Indian monsoon.
15. "Indian monsoon is said to be a unifying bond for the people of the country."
Suppose the monsoon is disturbed for a prolonged period of time. What do you think, how will it affect the country?

MAP SKILLS

On the political map of India mark the following-

1. Areas receiving rainfall less than 20 cm and over 400 cm.

2. Cities – Chennai, Jodhpur, Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Leh, Shillong, Delhi, Nagpur and Thiruvananthapuram.



CHAPTER 5 (GEOGRAPHY)

NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

1. Define Natural Vegetation and Wildlife.
2. Why is there a great diversity of flora and fauna?
3. Why are the southern slopes of the Himalayas covered with thicker vegetation as compared to northern slopes?
4. Name any two bird sanctuaries in India.
5. Differentiate between Endemic and Exotic plants.
6. Which forest is the most widespread forest of India? What is its other name? Give an example of any two species of trees of these forests.
7. What are the main reasons for deforestation? Suggest some measures to conserve forests.
8. Discuss the major vegetation zones of the Himalayan region.
9. "Bird life in India is colourful." Explain.
10. "Forest play a productive role in human's life" Do you agree? Explain.
11. Discuss the different steps taken by the government to protect flora and fauna of
the country.
12. Describe the features of Mangrove forest.
13. Great variety of flora and fauna is found in India. Give 3 geographical factors
responsible for the diversification of flora.
14. Explain how Tropical Deciduous forests are different from Tropical Evergreen
forests.
15. "The main reason for the dwindling wild life resources in India is hunting by
Greedy hunters." Support this statement and suggest some steps to overcome
this threat.

MAP SKILLS

On the political map of India mark the following-

1. Vegetation type- Tropical evergreen forest, Thorn forest, Mangrove
2. National parks- Corbett, Kaziranga, Simlipal and Manas.
3. Wild life Sanctuaries- Rajaji, Dachigam, Sariska and Mudumalai.



CHAPTER 1 (CIVICS)

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

1. What is the origin of the word democracy?
2. How does Abraham Lincoln define democracy?
3. What is a referendum?
4. What major political incident happened in Pakistan in the year 2002?
5. Which type of party system is there in China?
6. What is PRI?
7. How can you say that media is not independent in Zimbabwe?
8. Robert Mugabe changed the constitution several times. Why?
9. Why Pakistan under Pervez Musharraf can not be called a democracy?
10. Mention the essential features of democracy.
11. In what ways a Democratic Government is different from Non-Democratic Government?
12. Why is Democracy better than any other form of government? Write five arguments in support of your answer.
13. Which methods were adopted by PRI to win elections in Mexico?
14. What are the shortcomings of Democracy?
15. Write any 3 instances of denial of equal right to vote in the world politics?

CHAPTER 2 (CIVICS)

CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

- Q1. What does the Constitution include?
- Q2. What does the term “Apartheid” mean?
- Q3. Who integrated the Indian princely states? How many princely states were there?
- Q4. What was Constituent Assembly? When was its first meeting held?
- Q5. What is a Preamble?
- Q6. Why do we need to make amendments to our constitution?
- Q7. What is the unusual achievement of our constitution?
- Q8. What compromises were made by Black majority and White minority in South Africa?
- Q9. How difficult it was for India to frame a constitution for united India after Independence?
- Q10. Why is constitution of India acceptable to Indians even today?
- Q11. How was Apartheid system practiced in South Africa?
- Q12. Mention any three changes that were brought about in the constitution of South Africa after 1994.
- Q13. What did Mahatma Gandhi want the constitution to do as expressed in his magazine “Young India” in 1931?
- Q14. Assess the contribution made by Constituent Assembly to form the Indian Constitution.
- Q15. Explain the major ideals enshrined in the Preamble to the constitution

CHAPTER 3 (CIVICS)

ELECTORAL POLITICS

1. Which movement was launched by Chaudhary Devi Lal in the year 1987?
2. How many seats are reserved for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes in Lok Sabha?
3. How many Constituencies do we have for Lok Sabha?
4. Why are elections necessary in a democracy?
5. What do you mean by a) Code of Conduct b) Reserved Constituencies
6. Give any two advantages of Political Competition.
7. Mention any two challenges of free and fair elections in India.
8. How are General Elections different from By- Elections?
9. Write any one power of Election Commissioner.
10. Into how many constituencies our state is divided during election?
11. What are the trends of outcome of elections in India?
12. What legal declaration is required to be submitted by each candidate who wishes to contest an election?
13. Write the demerits of Political Competition.
14. Why did the makers of the Constitution feel that the weaker sections might not be able to win elections in an open electoral competition? How did they solve this problem?
15. "Election Commission is an independent and powerful body." In the light of this statement explain the composition and powers of the Election Commission.

CHAPTER 4 (CIVICS)

WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

- Q1. Who is the member of the Political Executive- District Collector or Home minister?
- Q2. What is a Coalition Government?
- Q3. Define the terms –
- a) Government
 - b) An Office Memorandum
- Q4. Can the houses be dissolved or are they permanent?
- Q5. Who chairs the Cabinet meetings?
- Q6. How is the Prime Minister appointed?
- Q7. Name two houses of the Parliament.
- Q8. How does the President give his assent to a bill?
- Q9. How does a person who is not a member of Parliament can become a minister?
- Q10. What is the need for Political Institutions?
- Q11. How was the dispute of Mandal Commission resolved?
- Q12. Compare the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- Q13. “Prime Minister is the head of the government”. Justify the statement.
- Q14. Discuss the election, powers and position of the President of India.
- Q15. How are the judges of Supreme court and High court appointed? How can they be removed?

CHAPTER 1 (ECONOMICS)

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

1. What was the benefit of electricity in Palampur?
2. What do you mean by production?
3. Name the kharif and rabi crops grown in Palampur.
4. What was the main reason for the growth of three different crops in a year?
5. Which is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy?
6. What do the medium and large farmers do with the surplus from farm production?
7. Why small farmers have to arrange capital by borrowing?
8. Suggest any three ways to sustain land.
9. Distinguish between Modern Farming Methods and Traditional Farming Methods.
10. Green Revolution is associated with loss of soil fertility. In the light of this statement, mention three problems caused by modern farming.
11. Discuss the requirements of production.
12. Explain the term physical capital. Mention its different types with examples.
13. How can you say that the distribution of land is unequal in Palampur?
14. Land being a natural resource, is necessary to be carefully used. Why?
15. Explain the economic condition of the village Palampur.

CHAPTER 2 (ECONOMICS)

PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

1. What do you understand by “People as a Resource”?
2. When does population become human capital?
3. How can investment be made in humans?
4. Why do educated parents invest heavily in the education of their children?
5. What kind of jobs in the organized sector attract humans?
6. Which factors decide the growth of the country?
7. What do you know about SarvaShikshaAbhiyan?
8. Mention 2 things necessary for good health?
9. What is Infant Mortality Rate?
10. Mention 3 sectors of economic activity with their example?
11. “Unemployment leads to low income or low saving and hence low demands and low production. This is the identification of a depressed economy.” Support the statement with 3 arguments.
12. Describe different types of unemployment found in India?
13. Explain the difference between economic activity and non economic activity?.
14. “Human resource is superior to any other resource”. Explain with the help of arguments?
15. Discuss any 3 ways through which a large population considered as liability can be converted into a productive asset?

CHAPTER 3 (ECONOMICS)

POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

1. What kind of people in India are considered poor?
2. State any 2 consequences of poverty?
3. Define Poverty line?
4. What is the average number of calories required per person per day in rural and urban areas?
5. How is poverty line estimated periodically?
6. Give the definition of poverty line as defined by the World Bank?
7. What lead to the substantial decline in poverty in china?
8. How is regular growth of population one of the major cause of poverty?
9. Who implements the NFWP ?
10. What are the 2 methods to estimate poverty line?
11. Analyse the factors responsible for contributing to decline in poverty in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab?
12. 'In poor families all suffer, but some suffer more than others'. Explain the statement?
13. What are the different causes of poverty. Explain?
14. "The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state." Justify the statement?
15. Elucidate the targeted anti-poverty programmes under taken by the government.