

CLASS IX

SOCIAL SCIENCE

REVISION ASSIGNMENT No. 1– HISTORY

1. Which classes formed the privileged Estates? What privileges were enjoyed by the people of first two estates? (3)
2. Give the titles of books written by John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau and Montesquieu (3)
3. On what principle was voting conducted in the Estates General? (1)
4. Discuss in detail three taxes levied on the Third Estate. (3)
5. Why was Bastille hated by all? (1)
6. Who was the leader of the Jacobin Club? (1)
7. Why the reign of Robespierre referred as “The Reign of Terror”? (5)
8. What were the changes introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte in France? (3)
9. Who were Active Citizens? (1)
10. Whom did Robespierre see as being ‘enemies’ of the republic? What happened to those whom Robespierre saw as being enemies of the republic? (3)
11. Which was the most famous women’s club? (1)
12. Into which two prominent political groups was the Russian Socialist Democratic Labour Party divided in 1898. (1)
13. What according to Socialism was the root of all evils in society? (1)
14. Name the Tsar in whose reign the Revolution broke out. (1)
15. How did the war on the eastern front differ from war on the western front? (1)
16. Who succeeded to power after Lenin? (1)
17. What was the impact of the First World War on the industries in Russia? (3)
18. What steps were taken by the Bolsheviks to make Russian society a Socialist Society. (3)
19. Briefly explain the term 'Bloody Sunday'. (3)
20. Give any two reforms introduced by Tsar Nicholas-II immediately after the Revolution of 1905. (1)
21. Why did Stalin introduce collectivization? (3)

REVISION ASSIGNMENT No. 2 – DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

1. Why should Pakistan government under General Musharraf not be called a democracy? (3)
2. Enumerate any three arguments against democracy. (3)
3. In China, elections are held after every five years. In spite of this, China does not have a democratic government. Why? (3)
4. Though elections were held regularly in Mexico since 1930, it did not present an example of true democracy till 2000. Give reason. (3)
5. With the help of Zimbabwe, show that popular approval of rulers is necessary in a democracy, but it is not sufficient. (3)
6. Explain any three features of democracy. (3)
7. "I have fought against the white domination and I have fought against black domination....." Who has said these lines? (1)
8. "Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny....." Who gave this speech? (1)
9. What was the appeal made by the black leaders to the fellow blacks after the emergence of the new democratic South Africa? (1)
10. Why did the makers of the Indian constitution have anxieties about the present and the future of the country? (3)
11. What is the significance of 'We the people of India' and 'secular' in the preamble? (3)
12. Discuss the various stages that led to the formation of the Indian constitution. (3)
13. What is Apartheid? How was the apartheid oppressive for blacks? (3)
14. Why do we need elections? (1)
15. What is the Model Code of Conduct for election campaigns? (3)
16. What are the challenges to free and fair elections in India? (5)
17. What are minimum conditions required for a democratic election? (3)
18. One final test of the free and fair election lies in the outcome itself". Justify the statement with the help of the outcomes of India's elections. (5)
19. Give reasons why the system of reserved constitution was introduced by the constitution makers in India. How has the system of reservation extended to other weaker sections at the district and local level? (5)
20. What Legal declaration a candidate has to make before filing Nomination papers? (3)

REVISION ASSIGNMENT No. 3 – ECONOMICS

1. Name the four factors of production. (1)
2. Kareem has opened a Computer Coaching centre in the village. What will be his fixed capital? (1)
3. Why most of the small farmers like Dala and Ramkali are ready to work on lower wages. (1)
4. What is the basic constraint in raising farm production? (1)
5. “In the past and present migration of the people from rural to urban areas has shown an upward trend.” What factors compel the rural people to migrate to cities? (1)
6. Why small farmers like Savita and Gobind’s sons have little surplus wheat? (1)
7. Enlist two techniques used in Palampur Village to increase production from same piece of land. (1)
8. Name any two non-farming activities in Palampur village. (1)
9. Modern farming methods require the farmer to start with more cash than before. Why? (1)
10. Mishrilal has purchased a mechanical sugarcane crushing machine run on electricity and sold jaggery in the nearby town. What is his fixed capital? (1)
11. Find out the difference between Multiple Cropping and Mixed Farming Methods. (3)
12. What do medium and large farmers do with their earnings from the surplus farm produce? (3)
13. How did the spread of electricity help the people of Palampur? (3)
14. What were the main terms on which Savita got a loan from Tejpal Singh? How can Savita be benefitted if she gets a loan from the bank? (3)
15. What is meant by term unemployment? (1)
16. What type of unemployment is as found in India? (3)
17. If a person in rural areas cannot find jobs during some months of the year, which type of employment is this called? (1)
18. At Rampur village, in an agricultural field 6 men are required for weeding, but 10 people are doing the work. This kind of employment is known as what? (1)
19. How does an improved quality of human resource help in establishing a virtuous cycle? (3)
20. Why did Japan emerge as a developed country inspite of its poor natural resource? (1)
21. What is Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan? (1)
22. Is begging an economic activity? Give reason for your answer. (1)
23. State any three measures taken by government to improve literacy condition in India. (3)
24. Conduct a comparative study between the life of Sakal and Vilas. Examine the role of education and health in human capital formation in their life. (5)
25. ‘Unemployment is an economic as well as a social evil.’ Explain the statement. (5)

REVISION ASSIGNMENT No. 4– GEOGRAPHY

1. What is the latitudinal extent of India? (1)
2. Why is the difference in the duration of day and night very little in Kanyakumari while it is not so in the northern part of the country? Give specific reasons for your answer. (3)
3. What is the significance of India in the Indian Ocean. (3)
4. Name the countries which are larger than India. (3)
5. Why $82^{\circ}30'E$ has been selected as the standard meridian of India? (3)
6. How have mountain passes been helpful to India since historic times? (3)
7. Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges? (1)
8. Name the island group of India having coral origin. (1)
9. Differentiate between Convergent and Divergent Plate Boundaries. (3)
10. Differentiate between Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains (5)
11. "Himalayas are the young fold mountains." Justify the given statement. (3)
12. Differentiate between Khadar and Bhangar (5)
13. Give the characteristics features of the Indian desert (5)
14. Give some unique features of Andaman and Nicobar islands. (1)
15. Explain the three parallel ranges of Himalayas (3)
16. Name the two broad divisions of Peninsular Plateau. Discuss any one of them in detail. (3)
17. Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course? (1)
18. Name the two headstreams of the Ganga. Where do they meet to form the Ganga? (3)
19. Why Godavari is called as Dakshin Ganga? (1)
20. Where do the rivers Indus and Ganga have their origin? (3)
21. Lakes are of a great value to human beings. Justify the given statement. (3)
22. Ghaghara, Gandak, and Kosi rivers cause widespread damage to life and property still they are economically and geographically important. Give reason. (1)
23. Why are rivers important for the country's economy? (3)
24. Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the peninsular rivers. (5)
25. Compare the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the peninsular plateau. (3)

MAP WORK

1. On the outline map of France, locate and label the following:

- a) A port related to slave trade
- b) Ruffec
- c) The city associated with the national anthem of France
- d) Place where Bastille was demolished
- e) Alsace

2. On the political outline map of India, locate and label the following:

Any one river flows in trough

Largest fresh water lake

- a) Largest salt water lake
- b) Important lake in Kerala
- c) Lake in Odisha
- d) Any two states from which Tropic of Cancer passes
- e) Neighbouring country of India sharing its boundary with Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam and Arunchal Pradesh
- f) Neighbouring country of India sharing its boundary with West Bengal, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura
- g) Neighbouring country of India sharing its boundary with Uttrakhand, UP, Bihar and Sikkim
- h) State sharing its boundary with only Afghanistan
- i) Any two states sharing its border with Bangladesh
- j) Any two states sharing its border with Pakistan
- k) Any two states sharing its border with Bhutan
- l) Himadri, Himachal and Shiwalik
- m) Anai Mudi , Mahendragiri
- n) Konkan Coast, Malabar Coast, Coromandal Coast and North Circas
- o) Aravali Hills, Satpura Range and Vindhya Range