



BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SESSION 2024-25

CLASS: IX

TERM 1 REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: S.Sc

HISTORY

CH 1 The French Revolution

1. Arrange the following in correct sequence:

I Napoleon- King of France

II The Directory rule in France

III Attack on Bastille

IV Louis XVI – King of France

Options:

a) III, IV, I, II

b) II, I, III, IV

c) I, II, IV, III

d) IV, III, II, I

2. Which proposal of the third estate was rejected by the Estates General? (2)
3. What was a Directory? Why was it removed from France? (2)
4. How was the taxation policy responsible for the French Revolution? (3)
5. What type of freedoms were granted to the citizens of France after the French Revolution? (5)

CH 2 Socialism and the Russian Revolution

1. “We shall strike at the Kulak working for the decrease in cultivation” was the slogan of which social movement in Russia?
 - a) 1905 Russian Revolution
 - b) Agriculture Collectivisation
 - c) Forage Collectivisation
 - d) Society Collectivisation
2. The First World War had a huge impact on the Russian Empire. With respect to this, name the group of countries which formed the central powers.
3. Examine the philosophy of Karl Marz, one of the most influential socialist intellectuals, focusing on the significance of his ideas. (2)
4. The 1905 Revolution changed the Russian empire in a drastic way. Describe the events that happened in the 1905 Revolution. (3)
5. Explain the reasons why Russian people wanted Tsar to withdraw from the First World war. (5)

CH 3 Nazism and the Rise of Hitler

1. Assertion: The Nuremberg Tribunal sentenced only eleven Nazis to death. Many others were imprisoned for life.

Reason: The punishment of Nazis was far short of brutality and extent of their crimes.

- 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, R is false.
 - d) A is false, R is true.
2. Who were called the November criminals? (2)
 3. What led to the start of Great economic depression? (2)
 4. Why was Weimar republic not welcomed by its own people? (2)
 5. State the major effects of the First World War on Germany. (5)

CH 5 Pastoralists in the Modern World

1. Which of the following was not a reason for Konkani peasants welcoming the herders?
 - a) Dhangar flocks fed on the stubble of the rabi crop.
 - b) They helped in the Kharif harvest
 - c) Shepherds received surplus of rice.
 - d) They returned to the plateau with the onset of monsoon.
2. Describe the seasonal movement of Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh. (3)
3. Mention the factors that pastoral communities had to keep in mind while moving from one place to another. (3)
4. What lifestyle did the Dhangars- the pastoral community of Maharashtra- follow? (5)
5. Why did pastoral communities of Jammu and Kashmir migrate? (5)

GEOGRAPHY

CH 1 India: Size and Location

1. The former Prime minister of India said that, ‘you can change your friends but not your neighbours.’ In the light of this statement, identify, how many countries are India’s neighbours?
 - a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 6
2. Assertion: There would be least difference in the duration between day and night time at Kanyakumari.
Reason: It is located far down south of the country.
 - 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, R is false.
 - d) A is false, R is true.

3. India was ruled by the Britishers for long before it got independence after prolonged struggle. How many types of states were there in India before 1947?

4. Read the source and answer the question that follows:

Sun rises earliest in Arunachal Pradesh in India. Then it rises for the rest of the country moving westward. Gujarat sees the sun last in the morning in the country. Similarly, the sun sets earliest in Arunachal Pradesh and then moves westwards till Gujarat. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°30'E) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north.

Ram has grown up in Arunachal Pradesh and has recently moved to Gujarat for higher studies.

- What is the difference of time between when he will now see the sun rising in the morning and when someone in Arunachal Pradesh sees the rising sun?
 - Through which city does the Standard Meridian pass according to the passage?
 - Based on the passage how does the latitudinal extent influence the duration of day and night?
5. Explain the significance of India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean.

CH 2 Physical Features of India

1. Identify the mountain range based on the given hints:

- The ranges have very high peaks and deep V- shaped valleys
- Fast flowing rivers emerge from them
- They deposit sediments south of its ranges.

a) Aravali Ranges b) Western ghats c) Eastern ghats d) Himalayas

2. Arrange in the correct order from east to west.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| I Purvanchal hills | II Punjab Himalayas |
| III Assam Himalayas | IV Nepal Himalayas |

Options:

a) I, II, IV, III b) II, III, I, IV c) III, II, I, IV d) I, III, IV, II

- In how many parts is the Peninsular Plateau broadly divided? Explain. (3)
- Distinguish between khadar and bhangra. (2)
- India has been blessed with various physical features which have been extremely beneficial for the nation. Explain. (5)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CH 1 What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

1. Consider the following statements regarding democracy. Identify the incorrect one from the following:

- a) Parliament cannot pass laws without the consent of the Chief of Army.
 - b) People feel free and equal.
 - c) Two or more parties to contest in elections.
 - d) All decisions are taken by the representatives of the people.
2. Assertion: Democracy improves the quality of decision making.
Reason: Democracy provides method to deal with differences and conflicts.
- 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, R is false.
 - d) A is false, R is true.
3. Who is the final decision maker in democracies? (1)
4. India has had a complex neighbourhood in terms of political systems prevalent. Pakistan is India's neighbour where democracy has been problematic. In this context what role did Pervez Musharraf play in shaping Pakistan's political system? (5)
5. Your cousin is in class 7th and is keenly interested in the various political systems that exist. He asks you why is it so that certain countries are not considered democratic despite holding elections. What would be your answer? (5)

CH 2 Constitutional Design

1. Indians were deliberating on their future constitution way before India got independence. In this context, under whose leadership did the leaders draft a Constitution of 1928? (1)
2. A Constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. Do you agree with this statement? Support your stand using two points. (2)
3. "The Preamble to the Indian Constitution provides a philosophy and values of the Constitution," Explain any three values that you derive from it. (3)
4. Assess the Constitution made by the Constituent Assembly of India. (3)
5. Formation of Indian Constitution was no less difficult than that of South Africa. Do you agree? Explain with five arguments. (5)

CH 3 Electoral Politics

1. Which party used the slogan 'Garibi hatao' in the Lok Sabha elections in 1971?
 - a) BJP
 - b) Congress
 - c) BSP
 - d) Janata Party
2. Jagdeep and Navpreet read a story and drew the following conclusions. Can you say which of these is/are right or wrong (or if the information given in the story is inadequate to call them right or wrong):
(A) Elections can lead to changes in the policy of the government.

d) A is false, R is true.

3. Read the following situation carefully and state whether the person concerned is employed or not?
Dinesh works as a daily wage labourer in Delhi. He earns Rs 150 per day whereas the going wages are more than his daily earnings. (2)
4. Primary sector in India employs the majority of the country's population. What is this primary sector and what all activities are included in it? (2)
5. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:

Bansi lives in a village named Nangal. He is engaged in agriculture. He owns 3 acres of land. Enough amount of rainfall occurs in the village yearly. He cultivates sugarcane on his entire 3 acres of agricultural field. He invested some money in buying the seeds. He sells the sugarcane in the nearby sugarcane mills and earns some money. He is positively contributing to the economy. He is engaged in the preparation of the fields and sowing for the first 2 months when the season starts. At the end of the year, he invests another 1 to 2 months in harvesting the sugarcane crop. However, the problem with Bansi is that he is sitting idle at home for almost 8 months during the year. He has no gainful employment during 8 months in the year.

i Every year Bansi is engaged in his fields cumulatively for 4 months and remains unemployed for the rest of the time. Identify the type of unemployment that Bansi faces.

ii Why can't Bansi cultivate different crops in both seasons of the year?

iii What do you think could be the employment in which Bansi can be employed in between the time he is engaged in his fields?

CH 3 Poverty as a Challenge

1. Poverty line is a concept to measure poverty of a place. Which of the following is the factor which is accounted for when poverty in India is calculated?
- a) The poverty line is estimated in terms of annual income of a family.
 - b) The poverty line is estimated in terms of the daily wage of an individual.
 - c) The poverty line is defined as the calorie requirement of a person per month.
 - d) The poverty line is defined as the calorie requirement of a person per day.
2. Arrange from richest to poorest regions on the basis of the given table on poverty headcount ratio.

Country	% of population below \$1.90 a day
Nigeria	39.1 (2018)
Bangladesh	14.3 (2016)
India	22.5 (2011)
Pakistan	4.4 (2018)

China	0.5 (2016)
Brazil	4.6 (2019)
Indonesia	2.7 (2019)
Sri Lanka	0.9 (2016)

I Brazil

II Nigeria

III Sri Lanka

IV India

Options:

a) III, I, IV, II

b) II, III, I, IV

c) III, II, I, IV

d) I, III, II, IV

3. Lack of industrialisation is often stated as the reason for low level rise in economy in India. How is it related to crippling poverty? (2)
4. How do inequalities in income occur within a family? (3)
5. Discuss the major reasons of poverty in India. (5)