

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

S.Sc ASSIGNMENT

CLASS-IX

OCT'24

GEOGRAPHY

Ch 3 Drainage

- The term "drainage" refers to:
 - The process of water flowing over land
 - The system of water removal from an area
 - The collection of rainwater
 - The evaporation of water
- The Ganga River originates from:
 - Yamunotri
 - Gangotri
 - Khandala
 - Amarkantak
- Which of the following is a tributary of the Ganga?
 - Godavari
 - Brahmaputra
 - Yamuna
 - Narmada
- Define drainage basin.
- Explain the importance of lakes to human beings.
- Describe the characteristics and significance of the Himalayan rivers.
- Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow:

Case Study: The Brahmaputra River, which flows through Assam, is known for its seasonal flooding, especially during the monsoon. The floods can cause severe damage to infrastructure and agriculture.

- What are the possible causes of flooding in the Brahmaputra River basin?
 - Suggest measures that can be taken to mitigate the impact of such floods.
- Assertion Reason:
 - Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.
 - Assertion (A):** Himalayan rivers are primarily snow-fed.
Reason (R): They maintain a continuous flow throughout the year.
 - Assertion (A):** The Peninsular rivers have a seasonal flow pattern.
Reason (R): They are dependent on monsoon rainfall for their water supply.

Ch 4 Climate

- The term "monsoon" refers to:
 - A type of precipitation
 - A seasonal wind
 - A type of climate
 - A weather phenomenon
- What role does relief play in influencing climate?
- How does altitude influence climate?
- Explain the differences between the summer and winter monsoons in India.
- Case based:

During October-November, with the apparent movement of the sun towards the south, the monsoon trough or the low-pressure trough over the northern plains becomes weaker. This is gradually replaced by a high-pressure system. The south-west monsoon winds weaken and

start withdrawing gradually. By the beginning of October, the monsoon withdraws from the Northern Plains.

- i) Which place is reputed for its stalagmite and stalactite caves?
- ii) What is October heat?
- iii) Explain how from the beginning of October the monsoon withdraws from Northern Plains?

6. Assertion Reason:

- 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.

i) **Assertion (A):** Tropical climates are characterized by high temperatures and high humidity.

Reason (R): These climates are located near the equator, where the sun's rays are most direct.

ii) **Assertion (A):** Climate change has led to an increase in extreme weather events globally.

Reason (R): Human activities, such as deforestation and fossil fuel burning, contribute to rising greenhouse gas levels.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ch 4 Working of Institutions

1. The Prime Minister is appointed by:

- a) The President
- b) The Parliament
- c) The Judiciary
- d) The Vice President

2. The Rajya Sabha is:

- a) The lower house of Parliament
- b) The upper house of Parliament
- c) The judiciary
- d) A state legislature

3. What is the role of the President of India in the functioning of the government?

4. How does the Lok Sabha differ from the Rajya Sabha in terms of powers and functions?

5. Case based:

Scenario: The Supreme Court has the power to interpret the Constitution and protect fundamental rights.

Question: Explain how the judiciary can uphold the fundamental rights of citizens.

6. Explain the concept of a coalition government.

7. Assertion Reason:

- 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.

i) **Assertion (A):** The Rajya Sabha is known as the upper house of Parliament.

Reason (R): Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the people directly.

ii) **Assertion (A):** The President of India has the power to appoint the Prime Minister.

Reason (R): The President acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers.