



# Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

## REVISION SHEET

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS-IX**

**TERM 1**

### HISTORY

#### Ch 1 French Revolution

**Q1. Which book John Locke criticized the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch?**

- a) What is the Third Estate?
- b) The Social Contract
- c) The Spirit of the Laws
- d) Two Treatises of Government

**Q2. Which of the following group comprised the Third Estate comprised?**

- a) Big businessmen
- b) Clergy
- c) Monarchs
- d) Nobility

**Q3. Assertion (A):** The gap between the poor and the rich widened in France.

**Reason (R):** The subsistence crisis led to this gap.

- 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.

**Q4. 'The eighteenth-century France witnessed the emergence of the middle class'. Who were they and what were their ideas?**

**Q5. Elucidate the contribution of Mirabeau in the formation of the National Assembly?**

**Q6. Which three causes led to the 'subsistence crisis' in France during the Old Regime?**

#### Ch 2 Socialism in Europe and Russian Revolution

**Q1. The name of St Petersburg was changed to**

- a) Moscow
- b) Vladivostok
- c) Syria
- d) Petrograd

**Q2. Arrange the following events in chronological order with respect to the February Revolution of 1917:**

- i. Sympathy strike by workers in 50 factories.
- ii. Police Headquarters ransacked by the workers. Regiments support the workers.
- iii. The government suspends the Duma.

iv. Factory lockout on the right bank of the river Neva.

a) ii, iv, i, iii

b) iii, ii, i, iv

c) iv, i, iii, ii

d) iii, iv, i, iii

Q3. Write in brief on October revolution.

Q4. Who was father Gapon? Narrate the events leading to the Bloody Sunday incident and the 1905 Revolution.

Q5. Write a short note on Stalin's collectivization program.

### **Ch 5 Pastoralists in the Modern World**

Q1. Which of the following is a pastoral nomadic community of Maharashtra?

a) Raikas

b) Gujjar Bakarwals

c) Maasai

d) Dhangars

Q2. Which of the following is true about pastoral nomadic community of Jammu and Kashmir?

A. Due to low temperature the high ranges are covered with snow so there are no pastures.

B. The low hills of Shiwaliks provides green pastures to their animals.

a) Both A and B are true.

b) A is true but B is false.

c) A is false but B is true.

d) Both A and B are false.

Q3. How did the Gujjar cattle herders of Garhwal and Kumaon go in search for pastures?

Q4. The Pastoral groups had sustained by a careful consideration of a host of factors". Explain these factors.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **Ch 1 India: Size and Location**

Q1. Which one of the following country shares land boundaries with India in the northwest?

a) China

b) Pakistan

c) Nepal

d) Bhutan

Q2. What is the position of India in the world in terms of area?

a) Seventh

b) Fifth

c) Sixth

d) Eighth

Q3. What is the significance of India's central location?

Q4. How can you say that India had close links with other parts of the world in ancient times?

Q5. The sun rises two hour earlier in eastern parts of Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Jaisalmer in the west but the watches show the same time. How does it happen?



## **Ch 2 Physical Features of India**

Q1. The lesser Himalayas are also called

- a) Himachal                      b) Himadri                      c) Purvachal                      d) Shivalik

Q2. The eastward extension of the Central Highlands are known as:

- a) Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand                      b) Aravali range  
c) Maikal range and Mahadev hills                      d) Chota Nagpur plateau

Q3. Differentiate between western coastal plains and eastern coastal plains.

**Q4. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northern - most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the 'Himadri'. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya. The ranges are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks. The altitude varies between 3,700 and 4,500 metres and the average width is of 50 Km. While the Pir Panjal range forms the longest and the most important range, the Dhauladhar and the Mahabharat ranges are also prominent ones. This range consists of the famous valley of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu Valley in Himachal Pradesh. This region is well known for its hill stations.

- i. What is the other name of Himadri?
- ii. Name three longitudinal divisions of the Himalayas.
- iii. Give a brief description of Shiwalik range.

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

### **Ch 1 What is Democracy? Why Democracy?**

Q1. What is the name of Chinese parliament?

- a) National People's Congress  
b) Communist Congress  
c) National Congress  
d) Congress

Q2. Democracy improves the quality of decision - making because:

- a) Decisions are taken over a long period of time  
b) Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion

c) All decisions are approved by judiciary

d) Decisions are taken by educated people

Q3. There are 40 villages in a district where the government has made no provision for drinking water. These villagers met and considered many methods of forcing the government to respond to their need. Which of these is not a democratic method?

a) Paying money to government officials to get water

b) Boycotting the next elections to give a message to all parties

c) Filing a case in the courts claiming that water is part of right to life

d) Organizing public meetings against government's policies

Q4. How is the dignity of citizens enhanced in democracy?

Q5. How far is it correct to say that respect for citizen's rights was not followed in Pakistan. Explain

Q6. "Elections in China do not offer people a real choice." Explain.

## **Ch 2 Constitutional Design**

Q1. India would adopt a form of government in which people would elect their rulers and hold them accountable. Choose one word for this?

a) Equality

b) Secular

c) Democratic

d) Liberty

Q2. Mahatma Gandhi's vision about the Indian Constitution was published in which magazine?

a) Discovery of India

b) Indian Gazette

c) Young India

d) New India

Q3. Each citizen should respect the spirit of brotherhood and no one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior. Choose one word for this statement?

a) Secular

b) Equality

c) Liberty

d) Fraternity

Q4. What do you understand by constitutional amendment?

Q5. "The Preamble to the Indian Constitution provides a philosophy and values of the Constitution".

Explain any three values that you derive from it.

Q6. "India emerged as an independent country amidst heavy turmoil." Justify the statement.

## **Ch 3 Electoral Politics**

Q1. What is the code of conduct?

a) Instructions issued by the Prime Minister.

b) Instructions issued by the President.

c) Conditions in which all parties contest elections.



d) A set of norms and guidelines to be followed by political parties.

Q2. A few functions of the Election Commission of India are given below. List out the one that is not applicable.

a) Fixes the date for an election

b) Prepares electoral rolls and sets up the polling booths

c) Allots constituencies

d) Cannot declare the election results after the counting is over

Q3. How has reservation system been extended to other weaker sections?

Q4. Why does the Election Commission have so much power? Is this good for democracy?

Q5. Give two facts to support your position for each of these.

a. Election Commission of India does not have enough powers to conduct free and fair elections in the country.

b. There is a high level of popular participation in the elections in our country.

c. It is very easy for the party in power to win an election.

**Q6. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Each state is divided into a specific number of Assembly constituencies. In this case, the elected representative is called the Member of Legislative Assembly or an MLA. Each Parliamentary constituency has within it several assembly constituencies. The same principle applies for Panchayat and Municipal elections. Each village or town is divided into several 'wards' that are like constituencies. Each ward elects one member of the village or the urban local body. Sometimes these constituencies are counted as 'seats', for each constituency represents one seat in the assembly. When we say that 'Lok Dal won 60 seats' in Haryana, it means that candidates of Lok Dal won in 60 assembly constituencies in the state and thus Lok Dal had 60 MLAs in the state assembly. Once the constituencies are decided, the next step is to decide who can and who cannot vote. This decision cannot be left to anyone till the last day. In a democratic election, the list of those who are eligible to vote is prepared much before the election and given to everyone. This list is officially called the Electoral Roll and is commonly known as the Voters' List.

i. If X party has 35 members in the state legislature. How many seats it might have won?

ii. Explain the principle for the election of local (village or town) governments.

iii. What is the next step in the election process after the demarcation of constituencies?

## **ECONOMICS**

### **Ch 1 The Story of Village Palampur**

Q1. People of Palampur sell milk in the nearby large village named

a) Panipat

b) Siliguri

c) Shahpur

d) Raiganj

Q2. Raw material and money in hand are called:

- a) Human Capital
- b) Working Capital
- c) Fixed Capital
- d) Variable Capital

Q3. What is fixed capital and working capital?

Q4. Differentiate between physical and human capital.

## **Ch 2 People As a Resource**

Q1. Which new services are now appearing in the tertiary sector?

- a) Banking and Construction
- b) Biotechnology and Information technology
- c) Construction and Manufacturing
- d) Mining and Animal Husbandry

Q2. Which of the following is not the aim of India's National policy relating to health?

- a) Special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population
- b) Improving the accessibility of healthcare and family welfare
- c) Improving the accessibility of nutritional service
- d) Special focus on the privileged segment of the population

Q3. Explain the Positive aspects of a large population.

Q4. How have the various activities been classified into sectors? Give one example from each other?

Q5. Describe the unfavorable effects of population growth in a country like India.

Q6. 'Human resources are indispensable factor of production'. Explain.

**Q7. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Education contributes to the growth of society also. It enhances the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance. There is a provision made for providing universal access, retention and quality in elementary education with a special emphasis on girls. There is also an establishment of pace - setting of schools like Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district. Vocational streams have been developed to equip large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills. Literacy is not only a right; it is also needed if the citizens are to perform their duties and enjoy their rights properly. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 - 14 years by 2010. It is a time - bound initiative of the Central government, in partnership with the States, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalization of elementary education. Along with it, bridge courses and back - to - school camps have been initiated to increase the enrolment in elementary education. Mid - day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status. These policies could add to the literate population of India. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the age



group of 18 to 23 years is 27% in 2019 - 20, which would be broadly in line with world average. The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of state - specific curriculum modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology. There is also a focus on distance education, convergence of formal, non - formal, distance and IT education institutions.

- i. Mention any one government policy undertaken to add to the literate population of India.
- ii. Which government scheme provides for the establishment of residential schools for rural children? Explain about it in 40 words.
- iii. Education contributes towards the growth of society. Explain how.

### **Ch 3 Poverty as a Challenge**

Q1. Which of the following is not included in the most vulnerable group of poverty?

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Schedule Tribe   | b) Urban Casual Laborers |
| c) Marginal farmers | d) Schedule Caste        |

Q2. The poorest states in India are

- i. Orissa
- ii. Bihar
- iii. Punjab
- iv. Haryana

**Options:**

- |                 |                   |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) (i) and (ii) | b) (ii) and (iii) | c) (i) and (iv) | d) All of these |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|

Q3. Ramlal is a villager living in a kacchha house. He was not getting any work leading to the condition of poverty. Subsequently, a new scheme was launched in the village and Ramlal got the assured work of 100 days. Based on the above case, name the scheme launched in the village.

- a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- b) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana.
- c) Rural Employment Generation Programme
- d) Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana

Q4. Sivaraman a cobbler by caste works as an agricultural labourer for Rs 50 per day. But that's only for five to six months in a year. At other times, he does odd jobs in the town. His son - Karan has completed his graduation but he is still unemployed. Recently, a scheme has been launched in the village. The aim of the programme is to create self - employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. Karan took advantage of this scheme and is self - employed now. Name the scheme.

- a) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana
- b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

c) Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana

d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

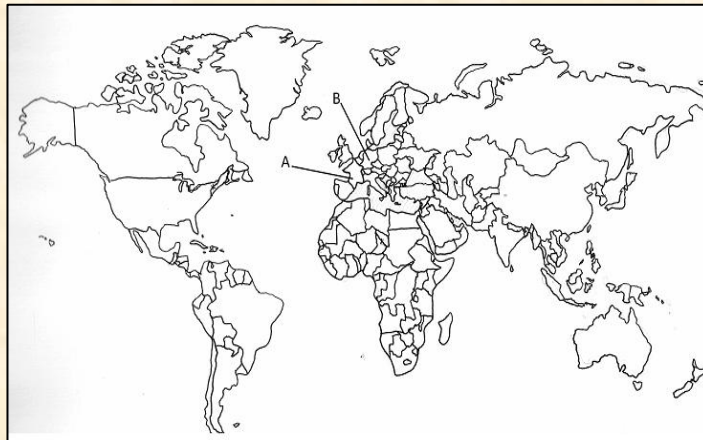
Q5. How do income inequalities exist within a family?

Q6. How far is it correct to say that social exclusion can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty? Explain.

## MAP SKILLS

Q1. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them

- A. The place where the slave trade began in the seventeenth century.
- B. The central power of the first world war.



Q2. On the outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable Symbol

- i. K2 - Mountain Peaks
- ii. Coastal Plains - Malabar

