



Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

ASSIGNMENT NO. 4

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-IX

SEPT/OCT,2025

HISTORY

Ch 3 Nazism and the Rise of Hitler

Q1. After World War I, Germany faced severe political and economic crises. People lost faith in the democratic government and began to support extremist parties.

What does this situation reveal about the relationship between economic hardship and political stability?

- a) Economic hardship strengthens democracy
- b) Economic hardship can lead people to support dictatorship
- c) Political stability increases during a crisis
- d) People always support moderate leaders in difficult times

Q2. Hitler promised to restore Germany's pride, rebuild its economy, and provide jobs.

What skill did Hitler use to gain the trust of the German population?

- a) Military training
- b) Political speeches and propaganda
- c) Agricultural development
- d) Economic reforms before coming to power

Q3. 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 Treaty of Versailles created deep resentment in Germany.

Reason (R): It forced Germany to accept full responsibility for the war and pay heavy reparations.

II Assertion (A): The Nazi ideology promoted equality among all citizens.

Reason (R): It believed in the racial superiority of the Aryan race.

III Assertion (A): The Great Depression created severe unemployment and poverty in Germany.

Reason (R): The German economy grew rapidly during the Depression.

Q4. The Holocaust remains one of history's darkest chapters. What lesson does it give to the modern world?

Q5. The First World War left Germany politically and economically shattered. Explain how the conditions created by World War I paved the way for the rise of Hitler.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ch 4 Working of Institutions

Q1. If a bill is passed by Parliament but not signed by the President, what happens?

- a) The bill becomes law automatically
- b) It is sent back for reconsideration once
- c) The Prime Minister can overrule the President
- d) The Supreme Court can pass it

Q2. In the NCERT example, when the Mandal Commission recommendations were implemented, people protested but the decision was not reversed. What democratic principle does this highlight?

- a) Decisions are based on public opinion
- b) Institutions follow legal procedure even if there's opposition
- c) Judiciary always decides political issues
- d) The President can cancel any law

Q3. 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 judiciary in India is independent from the legislature and the executive.

Reason (R): Judges are appointed by the Parliament and can be removed by the President easily.

II Assertion (A): The Cabinet is a small group of ministers within the Council of Ministers.

Reason (R): The Cabinet meets daily to discuss administrative work.

Q4. Read the passage and answer the questions below:

During the general elections, the Election Commission of India announced the election schedule and ensured free and fair voting across all states. They monitored political parties and candidates, checking violations of the Model Code of Conduct.

- i) Which role of the Election Commission is illustrated here?
- ii) Why is the independence of the Election Commission important?
- iii) How does the Election Commission contribute to democracy?

Q5. The Supreme Court can strike down laws that violate the Constitution. How does this power protect citizens' rights?

Q6. How does the implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations show the working of democratic institutions?

GEOGRAPHY

Ch 3 Drainage

Q1. Why do Himalayan rivers have perennial flow throughout the year?

- a) They originate in rain-fed plateaus
- b) They originate in snow-clad mountains and are fed by rainfall
- c) They flow through rift valleys
- d) They deposit silt at deltas

Q2. The Ganga delta is one of the largest in the world. Why is it highly suitable for agriculture?

- a) It has seasonal flow
- b) It is rich in alluvial soil
- c) It originates from the Himalayas
- d) It flows into the Arabian Sea

Q3. These rivers originate in the Peninsular plateau, have shorter courses, and flow into the Arabian Sea. Name any two such rivers.

Q4. 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):** Peninsular rivers are non-perennial.

Reason (R): They are mostly fed by rainfall.

II **Assertion (A):** Peninsular rivers are mostly east-flowing.

Reason (R): They have wide valleys.

Q5. How do rivers of India affect agriculture and human settlement?

Q6. Compare **Himalayan and Peninsular rivers** with respect to origin, flow, and utility.