



# Anand Niketan

## Maninagar Campus

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Subject :Social Science</b>	<b>Date:</b> _____
<b>Grade: IX</b>	<b>EMPOWER II</b>	<b>Practice Worksheet</b>

<b><u>Syllabus for Empower - II</u></b>	<b><u>SEA (5 MARKS)</u></b>	<b><u>MA (5 MARKS)</u></b>	<b><u>NOTEBOOK (5 MARKS)</u></b>
<p><b>History</b> Ch:1 The French revolution Ch:2 Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution Ch:3 Nazism and the Rise of Hitler Ch:5 Pastoralists in the Modern World</p> <p><b>Geography:</b> Ch:1 India- Size and Location Ch:2 Physical Features of India Ch:3 Drainage Ch:4 Climate Ch:5 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Ch:6 Population</p> <p><b>Civics:</b> Ch:2 What is Democracy? Why is Democracy? Ch:3 Constitutional Design Ch:4 Electoral politics Ch:5 Working of Institutions Ch:6 Democratic Rights</p> <p><b>Economics:</b> Ch:1 The Story of Village Palampur Ch:2 People as Resources Ch:3 Poverty as a Challenge Ch:4 Food security in India</p>	<p><b>MAP REFLECTION</b></p>	<p><b>MIND MAP</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Timely submission</li><li>➤ Neatness</li><li>➤ Index</li><li>➤ Correction work</li><li>➤ Handwriting</li></ul>

### SECTION A

#### Q1. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

- The revolutionaries in France stormed which prison?  
a) Versailles    b) Marseillies    c) Bastille    d) Ruschritz
- 'Tithe' was a tax collected from the French peasants by  
a) The Emperor    b) The Church    c) The Nobles    d) The Army
- Define the concept of 'Old Regime'.
- Which century witnessed the emergence of social groups? By what name were these groups known?
- When and who called together an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes?
- Which of the following religions did not constitute the Russian society in 1914?  
a) Buddhism    b) Islam    c) Judasim    d) Christianity

7. The fathers of socialism and communism are:
  - a) Lenin and Stalin
  - b) Leon Trotsky and Kerensky
  - c) Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels
  - d) Robert Owen and Louis Blanc
8. In which year did the Nazi party become the largest party?
9. What is the term used for the German Parliament?
10. Hitler's ambition was to conquer:
  - a) The whole world
  - b) The whole Europe
  - c) The whole Asia
  - d) The whole Africa
11. Define Bhabar?
12. Which act was passed in 1871?
13. In which century, did the Bakarwals came to India?
14. Dhangars were an important pastoral community of\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Gujarat
  - b) Maharashtra
  - c) U.P.
  - d) Assam
15. In which hemisphere does India lie with reference to the equator?
16. The opening of which canal shortened the distance between India and Europe?
17. Which of the following state was created in 2014?
18. Which is the world's largest growing delta?
19. Which two peninsular rivers make an estuary?
20. Which type of a drainage pattern is formed by the river Narmada?
21. Define climate?
22. What does this picture signify?



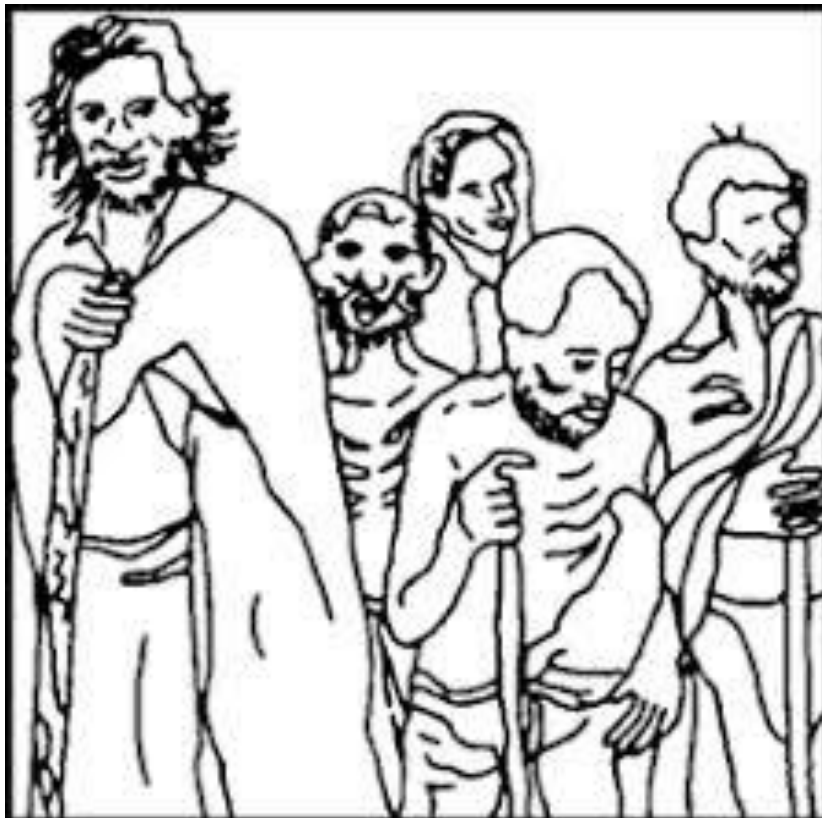
- a) Police escorting gypsies who are being deported to Auschwitz, 1943-1944.
  - b) People waiting for Hitler
  - c) People waiting for employment
  - d) People taken to concentration camp
23. The state of normal rainfall increasing suddenly and continuing constantly for several days is known as
    - a) Break
    - b) Burst
    - c) Mango shower
    - d) Kal Baisakhi
  24. Name the areas of moist Deciduous Forest.
  25. Name two countries having higher population densities than India.
  26. What is the electoral system of Fiji?
  27. Why was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964?
  28. In India, for which of these bodies are elections held after every five years?
    - a) Rajya Sabha
    - b) Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha
    - c) Vidhan Parishad
    - d) Only Lok Sabha
  29. What is the maximum period allowed to lapse between the two sessions of Parliament?

30. The most affected groups in rural areas facing food insecurity are
- a) Landless people      b) Traditional artisans      c) Beggars      d) All of the above

## SECTION B

### II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

31. What was subsistence Crisis? Mention any three factors responsible for it.
32. “Liberals of European states were not democratic . Elucidate the statement by giving three reasons.
33. Describe any four points of Hitler’s foreign policy.
34. What was the Weimar Republic? How was it formed?
35. How did the pastoralists in Africa adapt themselves to tide over the bad times?
36. Explain the cycle of seasonal movement of Gaddis of Himachal Pradesh.
37. What is the difference between a continent and a subcontinent ?
38. Why are Peninsular rivers seasonal in nature ? Give three reasons.
39. Describe any three characteristics of the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.
40. Why do the houses in Rajasthan have thick walls and flat roofs?
41. What does this picture signify?



42. Define monsoon. What do you understand by ‘Break’ in monsoon?
43. Mention any three features of thorn forests.
44. Define bird migration

45. Read the source and Write down three points showing importance of NFWP?

**National Food for Work Programme**

National Food for Work Programme was launched on **November 14, 2004** in **150** most backward districts of the country with the objective of intensifying the generation of supplementary wage employment. The programme is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual unskilled work. It is implemented as a **100 per cent** centrally sponsored scheme and the foodgrains are provided to States free of cost. The Collector is the nodal officer at the district level and has the overall responsibility of planning, implementation, coordination, monitoring and supervision. For **2004–05**, Rs **2,020 crore** have been allocated for the programme in addition to **20 lakh tonnes** of foodgrains.

46. What does this picture signify?



47. Why does Delhi receive more rain than Jodhpur?

48. What does this picture signify?



49. How do forests play a productive role ? Explain.

50. Differentiate between Flora and Fauna.

51. Describe population composition.

52. What could be the reason of uneven distribution of population in India?
53. How does democracy allow us to correct its own mistakes?
54. Enlist the rights and freedoms which people do not enjoy in a non-democratic country.
55. Why do we call India a democratic country?
56. Define the term ‘ Constitution’.
57. What are the demerits of political competition?
58. Discuss the powers and functions of the Parliament.
59. Who appoints the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers , and on what basis?
60. Explain what is meant by ‘ Rule of Law’.

### SECTION C

#### III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

61. When and how France became a constitutional Monarchy? Explain
62. Read the table and answer the questions below:

**Number of Institutions of Higher Education, Enrolment and Faculty**

	Number of Colleges	Number of Universities	Students	Teachers
1950–51	750	30	2,63,000	24,000
1990-91	7346	177	4925000	272000
1996-97	9703	214	6755000	321000
1998-99	11089	238	7417000	342000

Source: UGC Annual Report 1996–97 and 1998–99 and Selected Educational Statistics, Ministry of HRD.

- a) Is the increase in number of colleges adequate to admit the increasing number of students?
  - b). Do you think we should have more number of Universities?
  - c). What is the increase noticed among the teachers in the year 1998–99.
63. How did the Bolsheviks organize the October Revolution?
  64. By the end of 1940 , Hitler was at the pinnacle of his power . Explain the statement with examples.
  65. How did the Pastoralists cope with the changes brought about by the new laws?
  66. Why do we need a standard meridian for India? What is its importance?
  67. Distinguish between the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the peninsular India.
  68. Explain the five factors which influence the climate of India.
  69. Explain the distribution of rainfall.
  70. What makes the maintenance of the ecosystem indispensable for the survival of human beings?

71. Read the source and the answer the questions below:

Writing in the 1850s, G.C. Barnes gave the following description of the Gujjars of Kangra: ‘In the hills the Gujars are exclusively a pastoral tribe – they cultivate scarcely at all. The Gaddis keep flocks of sheep and goats and the Gujars, wealth consists of buffaloes. These people live in the skirts of the forests, and maintain their existence exclusively by the sale of the milk, ghee, and other produce of their herds. The men graze the cattle, and frequently lie out for weeks in the woods tending their herds. The women repair to the markets every morning with baskets on their heads, with little earthen pots filled with milk, butter-milk and ghee, each of these pots containing the proportion required for a day’s meal. During the hot weather the Gujars usually drive their herds to the upper range, where the buffaloes rejoice in the rich grass which the rains bring forth and at the same time attain condition from the temperate climate and the immunity from venomous flies that torment their existence in the plains.’

- a) Write briefly about what they tell you about the nature of the work undertaken by men and women in pastoral households.
- b) Why do you think pastoral groups often live on the edges of forests?

72. Examine the picture and answer the question below:



- (a) Find out from the above newspaper cuttings, the main concern highlighted in the given news items.
- (b) Find out various steps taken by the Indian government to protect them.

73. What are the essential objectives of studying population education?

74. How can you say that Pakistan was not exercising democracy when General Musharraf was ruling?

75. Describe any five main functions of a Constitution.

76. What does this picture signify?



77. Explain any five conditions that make an election democratic.

78. In which ways does the parliament exercise political authority on behalf of the people?

79. Explain the provisions included in the Right against Exploitation.

80. Mention any four rights which the Constitution of South Africa has guaranteed to its citizens.

81. Describe five unfavorable effects of population growth in a country like India.

82. What are the main features of poverty in India?

83. What is the difference between the PDS and the TPDS?

84. What are the major functions of the FCI?

85. Describe four main advantages of PDS in India.

### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

86. (A) Some features are marked on the political outline map of India, identify these features with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:

- A type of lake
- A type of river
- A type of lake
- A type of river
- A nomadic tribe
- The island groups of India lying in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.
- The place situated on the three seas.

(B) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

- The states having highest density of population: Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal
- The states having lowest density of population: Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim
- Bird Sanctuaries: Bharatpur and Ranganthittu
- Wildlife Sanctuaries: Sariska, Mudumalai, Rajaji, Dachigam.
- National parks: Corbett, Kaziranga, Shivpuri, Manas
- Areas of Evergreen forests, Areas of Dry Deciduous Forests
- Mountain Ranges: The Karakoram, The Zaskar, The Shiwalik, The Aravali, The Vindhya, The Satpura, The Western and Eastern Ghats.
- Union Territories- Chandigarh, Daman and Diu
- The easternmost longitude with its degrees  $97^{\circ}25'E$

x. Pastoral Tribes: Banjaras, Raikas, Dhangars xi Cities- Shillong, Bangalore

