Worksheet for class IX- 2016-2017

Politics – Chapter-1

Democracy in the contemporary world

1. Which political party was led by Salvador Allende?
2. What is a military coup?
3. What steps did Salvador Allende take to help the Poor?
4. Why did the landlords and capitalists oppose the policies of Allende?
5. How did the power shifted from an elected govt. to the military rule in Chile?
6. Why was the U.S.A unhappy with Allende’s rule in Chile?
7. Can Chile under Pinochet’s rule be called a democracy? Why?
8. How was democracy restored in Chile?
9. Who was Michelle Bachelet?
10. Describe the political conditions in Poland in the 1980s.
11. Which party ruled Poland in 1980?
12. Name the two political organizations in Poland.
13. When and why did the workers of Lenin Shipyard in the city of Gdansk start a strike? What were their demands?
14. How did Poland become a democratic? Examine the steps.
15. Who was elected as the first president of Poland in 1990?
16. Why did General Jaruzelski impose martial law in Poland?
17. State the differences and similarities between Pinochet’s rule in Chile and Communist rule in Poland.
18. What is democracy? What are the features of democracy and non-democracy? Give examples.
19. What were the differences in the two democratic governments in Chile and the other in Poland with regard to their approach towards social and economic matters? What are their basic features?
20. Which freedoms are usually taken away when a democracy is overthrown by the military?
21. What are the difficulties people face in a non-democracy? Give examples.
WORKSHEET FOR CLASS- IX (2016-17) POLITICAL SCIENCE
CH-2 WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? AND WHY DEMOCRACY?

1. What is Democracy?
2. What are the features of Democracy?
3. Distinguish between Democratic and Non- Democratic Government?
4. What are the merits of Democracy? OR What are the argument for democracy?
5. What are the de-merits of Democracy? OR What are the arguments against Democracy?
7. Give one reason to justify why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy?
8. What is the most common feature experienced in non- democratic countries? Give examples.
10. Why did the Opposition parties in Mexico despite contesting in elections, never managed to win?
11. Why elections carried out in China and Mexico cannot be called as fair elections?
12. Give some examples of countries where, equal right to vote has been denied.
13. Why is Zimbabwe not considered as a democratic country?
14. ‘Popular governments can be undemocratic. Popular leaders can be autocratic’. Explain.
15. If we wish to assess a democracy, it is important to look at the elections. Explain.
16. Which was the worst recorded famine in world history? What did the economist think?
17. Explain with example how democratic government is more accountable to the people.
18. How can Democracy improve the quality of decision-making?
19. How do we resolve conflict that arises due to different preferences of the people?
20. What should be done in a democracy if mistakes are committed?
21. Why is the representative democracy the most common form of government in the modern world?
22. If the ideals of democracy is aimed at seriously, then no country in the world is a democracy. Explain.
23. The principles of democracy can be applied to all spheres of human life. As a citizen of India, do you support this statement?
24. Explain the broader meaning of democracy.
25. Name the smallest administrative unit in India where decisions are taken Collectively.
GRADE IX. HISTORY WORKSHEET. NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER

1. What is Genocidal war?
2. What was the outcome of international Military Tribunal set up at Nuremberg?
3. What was Weimar Republic and what were the inherent defects of its constitution?
4. Explain the conditions of Versailles treaty?
5. Who were called as November criminals?
6. What were the Effects of the World War I in Germany?
7. Explain Hitler’s Promises in his speeches.
8. How did Hitler Destroy Democracy in Germany?
9. How did Hitler Reconstruct German Economy?
10. Explain the peculiar features of Nazi World View.
11. What happened to schools under Nazism in Germany?
12. Explain the Nazi Cult of Motherhood.
13. Why was Nazi propaganda so effective in creating a hatred for Jews?
14. How did the common people react to Nazism?
15. What did Jews feel in Nazi Germany?
16. What is Holocaust?
17. Enumerate the events that led to Great Economic Depression.
18. Explain the role of women in Nazi Germany.
19. Who were Free Corps?
20. Explain any five features of political policy adopted by Hitler after coming into power in 1933.
21. When did Nazi party became largest party in Germany.
22. Who was the propaganda minister of Hitler?
23. Discuss the factors responsible for Hitler’s rise in power.
24. Why did Germany suffer from “hyperinflation” in 1923?
25. Mention any three main features of foreign policy of Hitler.
26. Examine any three features of racial hierarchy that was promoted by Hitler in Germany under his Nazi ideology.
27. Explain Spartacist League.
28. In Nazi Germany, which youth organizations were made responsible for educating German youth in the spirit of “National Socialism”.
29. Who wrote the book “The Third Reich of Dreams”. What did it tell us about?
30. Which Act gave Hitler all powers to become a dictator?
31. The separately marked areas where Jews lived.
32. In the context of Germany, what were usurers?
33. What was the name given to gas chambers by Nazis?
34. Name the infamous film which was made to create hatred for Jews.
35. List out three countries that signed Tripartite Pact.
36. Who propounded the theory “Survival of the Fittest”.
37. What do you know about Lebensraum?
38. Who introduced the economic plan of full production and full employment?
39. Name the natural scientist that discovered the theory of natural selection and evolution.
40. Who offered chancellorship to Hitler?
CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

Chapter- 3 political science-IX std-2016-2017

1. When did the Constituent Assembly adopt the Constitution of India?
2. What do you mean by Apartheid?
3. Who is Nelson Mandela? What were his main achievements?
4. African constitution was a compromise formula. Explain.
5. Who was the National leader who tried to draft the Constitution of India as far back as 1928?
6. What were the rights which were given to people by constitution in South Africa?
7. What is Secularism? Why India is called a secular state?
8. Name any three members of the Constituent Assembly?
9. Who was the founder of Andhra Mahisasabha?
10. Who was the founder President of the BharatiyaJansangh?
11. Who was the founder of the Republican Party of India?
12. Who was the founder of the Swatantra Party?
13. Why is Preamble very important?
14. Name three of democratic countries which have a written constitution.
15. What is known as ‘Constituent Assembly Debates’? Why are they important?
16. What do the following terms mean: Sovereign and Socialist?
17. Where was Nelson Mandela imprisoned?
18. Name the Umbrella organization which led the struggle against Apartheid in South Africa?
19. The Constitution Assembly initially consisted of ............... members, but as a result of the partition, its membership was reduced to ............... in 1947.
20. The Indian Constitution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November .............
21. The Constitution Assembly met for ............ days.
22. Which countries influenced the constitution of India?
23. Why did the constitution framers make provisions for amendment in the Indian Constitution?
24. Why is South African Constitution called the finest constitution in the world?
25. Define philosophy of the Indian constitution?
26. The constituent Assembly was a representative body of India explains with example?
27. The constitution describes the institutional arrangements in a very legal language. Explain.
28. What determines the rights of citizens and the powers of the government?
29. What was the reaction of the white government of South Africa towards the protest movement?
30. When did South Africa become a democratic country?
31. What was the need for constitution in South Africa?
32. What did the whites in South Africa agree to?
33. Why do countries need constitution?
34. What are main features of the constitution?
35. Does having a constitution mean that a country is democratic?
36. Why was constitution making not an easy affair in India?
37. What was the biggest advantage for the makers of Indian constitution?
38. Some basic values were accepted by all leaders much before the Constituent Assembly met to deliberate on the Constitution.
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM
CLASS IX, WORKSHEET {2016-2017}

HISTORY CH-1 THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

1. Why was the Fortress-Prison of Bastille hated by all the people of France?
2. What did the new king find upon his accession?
3. Who was the common enemy of France and America?
4. How was the French society divided?
5. Name the term which was usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789?
6. Who owned the lands in the French society?
7. What were the privileges enjoyed by the first two estates in France?
8. Name the following:
   a. Tithe  b. Taille  c. Livre
9. The burden of financing the state’s activities fell on the third estate. Explain.
10. What is meant by Subsistence Crisis?
11. Discuss in detail the situations that led to Subsistence Crisis.
12. Discuss the rise of the middle class in France.
13. What were the views / belief of the educated middle class?
14. Why did Louis XVI call the Assembly of the Estates General on May 05, 1789?
15. How many delegates were present in an assembly called by the King Louis XVI to increase taxes?
16. What is meant by “The Estates General”?
17. Why did the members of the Third Estate walk out of the assembly in protest?
18. Why did the representatives of the Third Estate declare themselves as National Assembly?
19. Who led the Third Estate as National Assembly?
20. Why did peasants in several districts seize hoes and attacked Chateaux?
21. Why did Louis XVI finally accord recognition to the National Assembly?
22. When was the Feudal System abolished in France?
23. How did France become a Constitutional Monarchy?
24. What qualifications were needed/ required to become a voter in France?
25. Which rights were established as natural and inalienable rights?
26. Which is the National Anthem of France?
27. How did revolutionary wars bring losses and economic difficulties to the people of France?
28. Which was the most successful political club?
29. Who were the members of the Jacobin club?
30. Write a short note on the Jacobin Club- the most famous political club formed amidst revolutionary wars.
31. What was the newly elected assembly called?
32. When was France declared as a Republic?
33. Name the author of the book-” The Spirit of the Laws”.
34. Why is the period from 1793 to 1794 of Robespierre referred to as the Reign of Terror?
35. Give two examples of Indian individuals who responded to the ideas of the French Revolution.
36. Discuss in detail Robespierre's policies which sought to maintain equality.
37. Why was Robespierre executed?
38. Why was the new constitution introduced in France?
39. What is a Directory?
40. What paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte?
41. Which was the most famous women's club?
42. Why did women start their own political clubs and newspapers?
43. What were the laws introduced by the Revolutionary Government to improve the condition of Women in France?
44. When did Women in France win the right to vote?
45. Which was the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime?
46. Write a note on a Triangular Slave Trade.
47. Name the artist who painted "The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen".
48. What is L'Ami du peuple?
49. Name the revolutionary woman of France who was later executed by the National Convention.
50. When did Napoleon Bonaparte crown himself as an Emperor of France?
LESSON 1  INDIA - SIZE AND LOCATION

1) Name the latitude that divides India into almost two equal parts.
2) Name the island group in which Indira Point is located.
3) In which hemisphere does India lie?
4) Name the longitude that passes through the middle of India.
5) Which island group lies to the south west of India?
6) In which year was the Suez Canal opened?
7) What influences the duration of day and night as one moves from south to north?
8) Name the western most longitude of India.
9) Name the island neighbours of India.
10) With which countries does India share its land boundaries in the east?
11) India’s land routes have been important since ancient times. Explain.
12) Explain the importance of Standard Meridian of India.
13) Describe the location of India.
14) Explain in detail about India and her neighbours.
15) India occupies a strategic position in South Asia. Explain.
16) What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India? How does the latitudinal extent influence our lives?
17) Explain the land boundary of India.
LESSON - 2 - PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

1. Mention three types of plate movements. What is the influence of these movements?

2. How far do you agree with the statement that all physiographic regions complement each other? Explain.

3. 'In its longitudinal extent the Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges'. Describe all the three ranges.

4. Differentiate between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.

5. Write any two differences between the Island group in the Arabian Sea and Island group in the Bay of Bengal.

6. Name the two islands groups of India? Explain two main features of each.

7. Name the part of Northern Plains formed of older Alluvium. Describe any two features of this part.

8. Name the coastal strip of peninsular plateau lying along the Arabian Sea. Describe any four features of it.

9. Explain the formation of Northern plains in India. State any two important features of it.

10. Name the coastal strip of Peninsular plateau lying along Bay of Bengal and describe any four features of it.

11. Which part of Himalayas form Purvanchal? State any two characteristics of Purvanchal

12. Explain any five characteristics of Peninsular plateau?


14. Name the major Physiographic divisions of India.

15. Which are the famous hill stations of Himachal?

16. What are Duns? Name three well known Duns of Shiwaliks Range.

17. How are Himalayas formed?
18. How are the riverine islands formed? Which is the largest riverine island in the world?

19. Name the division of Himalayas demarcated by river valleys.

20. Distinguish between convergence and divergence of tectonic plates.

21. How the northern plains are divided according to the relief features?

22. Distinguish between Bhangar and Khadar.
LESSON - 3 - DRAINAGE

1. Give any three points of distinction between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.
2. Which type of drainage pattern develops where the river channel flows the slope of the terrain?
3. Describe any three features of the Himalayan rivers.
4. Which is the largest Peninsular river of our country?
5. Name the area drained by a single river system:
6. Explain any three causes of river pollution in India.
7. Which is the largest freshwater lake of India?
8. 'Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout the human history.' Justify this statement in three points.
9. 'Lakes are of great value to human beings.' Justify the statement with three suitable reasons.
10. Which river is known as 'Dakshin Ganga'?
11. Explain any three main features of the Brahmaputra river system.
12. Where does river Narmada originate? Name any two picturesque locations formed by it.
13. Define – 'Water Divide'. Which place is water divide for Ganga and Indus river systems. Name the major distributry of river Ganga.
14. Where does Alaknanda join Bhagirathi?
15. Explain the role of rivers in the economy of a country.
16. What is meant by drainage basin?
17. What is a water divide?
18. Describe different types of drainage patterns.
20. What is Indus water treaty?
21. Name two head streams of the Ganga.
22. Name the right bank and the left bank tributaries of the Ganga.

23. Write important features of the Brahmaputra river system.

24. Define the following:
   a. Drainage Pattern
   b. Perennial Rivers
   c. Seasonal Rivers

26. Where does the Ganga leave behind the mountains and enter the plains?

27. Which river flows in Tibet with the name Tsang Po?

28. Apart from Narmada and Tapi, which are the other west flowing rivers?

29. Name the east flowing rivers of India apart from the major ones.

30. Which peninsular rivers flow through a rift valley?

31. What are the characteristics of river Yamuna?

32. What are the features of Sundarban Delta?

33. Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course?

34. Why is the river Godavari often referred to as 'Dakshin Ganga'?

35. Explain the four drainage patterns.
1. Define the term yield.

2. What is the main production activity in Palampur Village?

3. What is the aim of production?

4. The clay used by a potter is an example of which type of capital?

5. Name the standard unit of measuring land.

6. What is multiple cropping?

7. Name the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.

8. Name the most abundant factor of production.

9. Which states of India were the first to try out the modern farming methods?

10. Which crop is benefitted the most due to Green Revolution?

11. What are the four requirements of production? Explain.

12. How did the spread of electricity help the farmers in Palampur?

13. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

14. Differentiate between fixed capital and working capital.

15. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Green Revolution.

16. What is the difference between multiple cropping and modern farming method?

17. Describe the ways through which the farmers of Palampur are able to grow more from the same land.

18. Define non-farm activities. Describe the non-farm activities practiced in Palampur.

19. Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?

20. Describe the work of a farmer with one hectare of land.

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1. How does population become economically productive or human capital?
2. How do the countries without natural resources develop? Explain with example.
3. What are the aims of National Health policy?
4. What are the steps taken by the government to increase the literacy rate in India?
5. What is the aim of mid-day meal scheme?
6. What was the aim of the 10th five year plan?
7. Name the state that has the highest literacy rate in India?
8. What is known as IMR?
9. How infant mortality can be reduced?
10. Name the two professions that attract women in organised sector.
11. What are the activities involved in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors?
12. Differentiate between birth rate and death rate?
13. Name 2 states having good health facilities and 2 states having poor health facilities?
14. What are the disadvantages of unemployment?
15. Why do educated parents invest heavily on the education of their children?
16. What are the problems faced by women in unorganised sectors?
17. What is the aim of 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'?
18. What is the difference between Sakal and Vilas?