

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMMU

Cycle Test II 2019-20

CLASS – IX

ASSIGNMENT

SUB:-Social Science

Q.1 Match the following :-

a)	German attacked Russia	1914-1918
b)	End of the Second World War	1929-1932
c)	First World War	1945
d)	The Enabling Act was passed	1941

Q.2 Reading the Cartoon carefully and answer the following questions:-



Q.What are women doing in this Picture?

Q.3 Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-

Source A

What were the social and political conditions in Russia when the revolution occurred? To answer these questions, let us look at Russia a few years before the revolution.

In 1914, Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire. Besides the territory around Moscow, the Russian empire included current-day Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus.

Source B

It stretched to the Pacific and comprised today's Central Asian states, as well as Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The majority religion was Russian Orthodox Christianity – which had grown out of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Source C

But the empire also included Catholics, Protestants, Muslims and Buddhists. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the vast majority of Russia's people were agriculturists. About 85 percent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from agriculture.

- a) When did Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia?
- b) Which religion was followed by majority.
- c) What other religions were followed apart from Russian Orthodox Christianity?

Q.4 How did France become a Constitutional Monarchy?

Q.5 How was the Weimar Republic born in Germany? Explain.

Q.6 Here are some reports of mal practices in Indian Elections. Identify what the problem in each case is. What should be done to correct the situation?

Problem. The minister has violated the Model Code of Conduct.

Correction.

Q.7 What are the difficulties people face in non democratic countries?

Q.8 Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:

Source A

After the emergence of the new democratic South Africa, black leaders appealed to fellow blacks to forgive the whites for the atrocities they had committed while in power.

Source B

They said let us build a new South Africa based on equality of all races and men and women, on democratic values, social justice and human rights., The party that ruled

through oppression and brutal killings and the party that led the freedom struggle sat together to draw up a common constitution.

Source C

After two years of discussion and debate they came out with one of the finest constitutions the world has ever had. This constitution gave to its citizens the most extensive rights available in any country.

1. Who appealed to blacks to forgive whites for atrocities?
2. What were the basic values of the New South Africa?
3. How many years did they take to have finest constitution ?

Q.9 Explain any five challenges faced by Election system in India?

Q1: Which activity is performed by these men in the picture below? Also mention the type of sector they are working in.



OR

Define Infant Mortality Rate.

Q.10 When was MGNREGA launched

- a) 1993
- b) 1995
- c) 2000
- d) 2005

Q.11 Explain any three effects of unemployment in India.

OR

Explain the role of health in human capital formation?

Q.12 Define the following terms:

- i) Poverty line
- ii) Vulnerability

Q.13 Mention any five causes of poverty in India since independence.

Q.14 Which of these countries is larger than India in size?

- a) Sri Lanka
- b) Canada
- c) Japan
- d) Pakistan

Q.15 Which of the following Indian State does not share its boundary with Nepal?

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Assam
- d) Bihar

Q.16 Each physiographic region of India Complements the other and makes the country rich in its natural resources. Explain the statement with five examples.

Q.17 What are main causes of the pollution in the rivers of India? How can we prevent this kind of pollution?

Or

Distinguish between East flowing and West flowing peninsular river.

Q.18 Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The monsoon, unlike the trades, are not steady winds but are pulsating in nature, affected by different atmospheric conditions encountered by it, on its way over the warm tropical seas. The duration of the monsoon is between 100-120 days from early June to mid –

September. Around the time of its arrival, the normal rainfall increases suddenly and continues constantly for several days. This is known as the burst of the monsoon, and can be distinguished from the pre-monsoon showers. The monsoon arrives at the southern tip of the Indian peninsula generally by the first week of June. Subsequently, it proceeds into two – the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. The Arabian Sea branch reaches Mumbai about ten days later on approximately the 10th June. This is a fairly rapid advance. The Bay of Bengal branch also advances rapidly and arrives in Assam in the first week of June. The lofty mountains cause the monsoon winds to deflect towards the west over the Ganga plains.

- a) What is known as the ‘burst’ of the monsoon?
- b) Mention the duration of the monsoon in India.
- c) When and where does the monsoon arrive in India?