

BCM SCHOOL ,BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA

REVISION ASSIGNMENT

SUBJECT -SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS -IX

Section A

Multiple Choice Questions .

1. Abbe Sieyes, originally a priest, wrote a famous pamphlet titled

- (a) 'Reflections on the Revolution in France' (b) 'The Social Contract'
(c) 'What is the Third Estate?' (d) 'The Rights of Man and Citizen'

2. Arrange the following events related to the French Revolution and Napoleonic era in chronological order.

- I. Louis XVI becomes king of France, faces empty treasury and discontent.
- II. Convocation of Estates General.
- III. France becomes a republic; the king is beheaded.
- IV. Napoleon becomes emperor of France annexes large part of Europe.

Options: (a) I, II, III, IV (b) I, II, IV, III
(c) II, I, III, IV (d) II, I, IV, III

3. Read the following information and identify the party

- founded in 1898 by socialists who respected Marx's ideas.
- Operated illegally due to government policing.
- Engaged in activities such as setting up a newspaper, mobilising workers, and organising strikes.

Options: (a) Socialist Revolutionary Party
(b) Russian Social Democratic Workers Party

(c) Bolshevik Party

(d) Menshevik Party

4. According to Hitler's ideology, what concept emphasised the acquisition of new territories for German settlement and expansion?

(a) Blitzkrieg (b) Détente (c) Lebensraum (d) Anschluss

5. Identify the Indian leader described below.

- He was born in Gujarat. He served as Minister of Home, Information, and Broadcasting in the Interim Government.
- He was a lawyer and a leader of the Bardoli peasant satyagraha.
- He played a decisive role in the integration of Indian princely states. Later, he became Deputy Prime Minister.

Options: (a) Bhagat Singh (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

6. Identify the statements that accurately describe benefits of electoral competition in democracy.

- I. Minimises factionalism and disunity among political parties.
- II. Ensures that political leaders are motivated solely by a desire to serve the people.
- III. Provides incentives for political parties and leaders to address issues important to the voters.
- IV. Allows for the formulation of sensible long-term policies without external pressures.

Options: (a) Socialist Revolutionary Party
 (b) Russian Social Democratic Workers Party
 (c) Bolshevik Party (d) Menshevik Party

7. What does the image most likely depict about political parties during elections?



- (a) Political parties focus solely on implementing their past promises.
- (b) Political parties tend to make numerous promises to attract voters.
- (c) Political parties disregard voter concerns during election campaigns.
- (d) Political parties maintain their popularity without making promises.

8. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) of India?

- (a) Prime Minister of India
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) President of India
- (d) Parliament of India

9. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement I : Zimbabwe attained independence from white minority rule in 1980.

Statement II: Since independence, Zimbabwe has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle.

Codes: (a) Statement I is correct and II is incorrect.

- (b) Statement I is incorrect and II is correct.
- (c) Both I is and II is incorrect.
- (d) Both I is and II is correct.

10. Which is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats?

- (a) Mahendragiri
- (b) Anaimudi
- (c) Doda Betta
- (d) Mullayanagiri

Section -B

Very short answer type questions.

11. How did Hitler consolidate power and establish dictatorship in Germany by early 1933?
12. Lakshadweep Islands different from the Andaman and Nicobar Island in term of geographical location and composition. Justify the statement.

Section -C

Short answer type questions.

13. How did Robert Muqabe's government in Zimbabwe undermine democratic principles despite holding regular elections?
14. What are the natural processes of population change and how do they influence population growth in India?
15. In the wake of high incidence of poverty levels as reported by the NSSO in the mid 1970's, three important food intervention programs were introduced. Name these programs and what impact they had on food security and poverty elevation?

Section -D

Long answer type questions.

16. How does increasing pollution in rivers due to domestic municipal industrial and Agriculture demands affect human health and the environment?
17. Compare composition and functions of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in the Indian Parliament.

Section -E

Source -based questions.

18. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:

The food insecure people are disproportionately large in some regions of the country, such as economically backward states with high incidence of poverty, tribal and remote areas, regions more prone to natural disasters, etc. Hunger is another aspect indicating food insecurity. Hunger is not just an expression of poverty, it brings about poverty. Chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and/or quality. Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income

and in turn inability to buy food even for survival. Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting.

i. How can food security be attained?

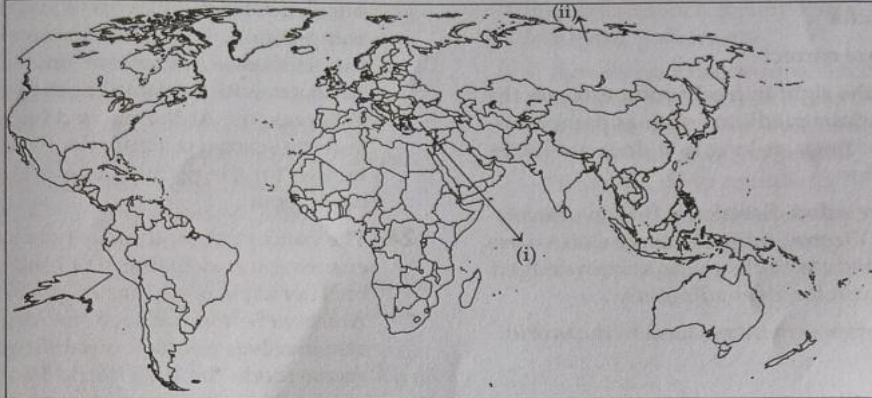
ii. Which type of hunger is prevalent in rural areas? iii. Why do poor people suffer from chronic hunger?

Section -F

19. Map -based question

Section 1: Map based Question (10 marks)

- (a) On the outline political map of the World two places have been marked as (i) and (ii). Identify the country and write the name on the lines along them.
- (i) Central power during the Second world War
 - (ii) Allied power during the First World War



- (b) On the outline political map of India locate and label any three of the following with the suitable symbol
- A. Capital of Arunachal Pradesh
 - B. Tropic of Cancer
 - C. Karakoram Range
 - D. Corbett National Park

