

BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA

CLASS - IX

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Practice Assignment

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of these did not form a part of the changed attitude of South African government?

- (a) Discriminatory laws were repealed
- (b) Ban on political parties and media was lifted
- (c) Nelson Mandela was freed from imprisonment
- (d) More discriminatory laws were passed

Answer - (d) More discriminatory laws were passed

2. Geologically, which of the following are the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface?

- (a) The Himalayas
- (b) Peninsular Plateau
- (c) The Coastal plains
- (d) Andaman & Nicobar islands

Answer - (b) Peninsular Plateau

3. Which of the following is not a fact of the Deccan Plateau?

- (a) The Satpura range makes its broad base in the north.
- (b) The Mahadev, the Kaimur hills, and the Maikal range form its eastern extensions of the Deccan Plateau.
- (c) The Deccan Plateau is higher in the east and slopes gently westwards.
- (d) The Meghalaya, Karbi-Anglong Plateau, and North Cachar Hills are part of the Deccan Plateau.

Answer - (c) The Deccan Plateau is higher in the east and slopes gently westwards.

4. Source based questions

I) identify the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks? 1.

Ans) Himadri also known as the Greater Himalayas is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks.

II) Why is the Himachal range highly compressed? 1.

Ans) Firstly, the Himachal range lies between Himadri and Shivaliks
Secondly, as this range lies between two prominent ranges, therefore it gets compressed.

iii) What are Himachal and Shivalik ranges known for? Why are Shivaliks prone to earthquakes? 2.

Ans) Himachal range is known for beautiful hill stations like Kullu, Manali, Mussoorie, etc. whereas the Shivalik range is known for dense forests. Moreover, the Shivalik is also a

source of herbal medicinal plants.

Shivaliks are prone to earthquakes because they are composed of unconsolidated sediments.

5. Why the Preamble is called the soul of the Indian Constitution?

Answer- It contains the philosophy on which the entire constitution has been built.

- It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of government, to find out whether it is good or bad.

6. What do you understand by the term 'apartheid'?

Answer- Apartheid refers to the official policy of racial separation and ill-treatment of blacks followed by the white government of South Africa between 1948 and 1989. This practice of racial discrimination remained for the longest period in South Africa.

7. Divide the northern plain on the basis of its relief. Describe each of them.

Answer-

Bhabar- After descending from the mountains the rivers deposit pebbles in a narrow belt. The width of this belt is about 8 to 16 km. It lies parallel to the Shivaliks.

Terai - Streams and rivers re-emerge in this region and create a wet, swampy and marshy land called terai.

Bhangar- It is the largest part of the northern plain formed of older alluvium. Khadar- The floodplains formed of newer and younger alluvium is called khadar.