

PON VIDYASHRAM
HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET 2017-18
SUB: HISTORY **CLASS: IX**
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

I. ANSWER IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES

1. What does the term 'conservative' mean?
2. What differentiated the 'liberals' from the democrats?
3. What was the significance of the Russian Revolution?
4. Into which two prominent political groups was the Russian Socialist Democratic Labour Party divided in 1898.
5. List names of two advocates of cooperatives.
6. What was the name of the cooperative community built by Robert Owen? Where was it started?
7. Why were workers associations formed in France, Britain and Germany?
8. List the religious groups in Russia before 1914.
9. Who were the Bolshevik's?
10. How did the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party enlist support?
11. Why is International Women's Day celebrated on February 22nd?
12. Who were called 'Whites' and 'Greens'?
13. Which treaty marked the end of Russia's participation in the First World War?
14. State two objectives of Stalin's Five Year Plan.
15. What were the factors behind Bolshevik success in the Civil War?

II. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. Why were socialists against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills?
2. What was the basic principle of the Marxist theory?
3. Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?
4. What was the impact of the First World War on the Russian economy?

5. What steps were taken to improve the condition of factory workers and peasants in Russia after the civil war?
6. Discuss the relationship between peasants and nobles in Russia during early 19th century.
7. Why socialists were against private property?
8. Mention the demands of the workers who went on strike at St. Petersburg in 1904.

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Why was the decision to collectivise farms taken?
2. Describe the incident known as 'Bloody Sunday'.
3. How should society, according to liberals and radicals, develop?
4. Discuss about the reforms introduced by Tsar Nicholas-II immediately after the Revolution of 1905.
5. What factors contributed to industrialisation in Russia in the last quarter of the 19th century?

IV. MAP-World Political

1. Mediterranean sea
2. St.Petersburg
3. Austria-Hungary
4. USSR
5. Baltic sea

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SUB: HISTORY

CLASS: IX

NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER

I ANSWER IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES

1. How did the US help Germany to overcome the 1923 financial crisis?
2. Which countries were known as Axis Powers in World War II?
3. Who were called 'November Criminals'?
4. When and between whom was the Treaty of Versailles signed?
5. The Nazi Party was renamed after which organisation?
6. How did Hitler propose to bring about economic recovery in Germany?
7. What was the Nazi argument for their imperialist ambitions?
8. Who were the supporters of the Nazi ideology?
9. What marked the beginning of World War II?
10. Name some countries which became victims of Hitler's aggressive policy.
11. Hitler's ideas on racism were based on which thinkers?
12. Who according to the Nazis were 'desirables'?
13. What does the term 'Holocaust' refer to?
14. Where and when did Hitler and his propaganda minister Goebbels commit suicide?

II ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. What does the term 'Genocidal war' refer to?
2. Who were regarded and treated as 'undesirables' during the Nazi regime?
3. How did common people react to Nazi behaviour and propaganda of Jews?
4. What were the provisions and significance of the Fire Decree?
5. What does the term Great Economic Depression signify?
6. What was the immediate cause for American entry in World War II?

III ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Why Hitler's attack on Soviet Union in 1941 regarded a historic blunder?
2. Why did Germany attack Poland? What were its consequences?
3. How did the Jews feel in Nazi Germany?
4. What were the results of the Treaty of Versailles within Germany?

IV MAP-World Politicals

1. Germany
2. Poland
3. Denmark
4. France
5. Black Sea
6. Powers cooperating with the Axis

PON VIDYASHRAM
HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET 2017-18
SUB: GEOGRAPHY **CLASS: IX**
PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

I ANSWER IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES

1. Which are the major physiographical divisions of India?
2. Classify the Himalayan regions from East to West.
3. What are the processes that influence the formation and modification of relief?
4. What is the average height of Himadri and Himachal?
5. Name the valleys in Himachal.
6. Name the river systems in the Northern Plains.
7. Write the extensions of Ganga plain.
8. Name the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats.
9. What is Deccan trap?
10. Which is the largest salt water lake in India?
11. What is a doab?
12. What are riverine islands?

II ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. Why are the Himalayas called young fold mountains?
2. The relief of India displays a great physical variation. Explain
3. What is the Great Himalaya? Write two characteristics of it.
4. Define: Bhabar , Bhangar, Kankar, Khadar
5. Write a note on Aravali Hills.
6. Explain the features of Western Coast of India?
7. Distinguish between Western and Eastern Ghats.
8. Write a note on Shiwaliks.
9. Why the Northern Plains are most densely populated areas of the world?

III ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Which part of the Himalayas is known as Purvanchal? Write a short note on the Purvanchal Himalayas.
2. Distinguish between the Northern Plains and the Peninsular Plateau.
3. Describe the formation of India from Gondwanaland.
4. Give the characteristics features of the Indian desert.

IV MAP-India outline

1. Zaskar range
2. Satpura range
3. Aravali range
4. Peaks- K2, Kanchenjunga, Nanga Parbat, Anai mudi
5. Plateaus- Chotanagpur and Malwa

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SUB: GEOGRAPHY **CLASS: IX**

DRAINAGE

I. ANSWER IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES:

1. What is a River System?
2. What is a drainage basin?
3. Define the following: a. Drainage Pattern b. Perennial Rivers c. Seasonal Rivers
4. Name the rivers that originate from Mansarovar Lake.
5. What is the source and mouth of the river?
6. Apart from Narmada and Tapi, which are the other west flowing rivers?
7. Define : Dendritic pattern , Trellis pattern, Rectangular pattern, Radial pattern
8. Which two peninsular rivers form-estuaries?

II. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. What do you understand by the term Water Divide?
2. What are the characteristics of river Yamuna?
3. Why river Godavari is often referred to as 'Dakshin Ganga'?
4. What are the main causes of increasing river pollution?
5. List three salient features of inland salt lakes.
6. Why are the rivers of the Western coastal plains short?
7. Explain the 'National River Conservation Plan' (NRCP) in brief.

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Write important characteristics of the peninsular rivers under the following subheads: a. Origin b. Length c. Drainage Basin (states covered) d. Delta / Estuary

2. Why lakes are important for human beings?
3. Describe the Brahmaputra River System

IV. MAP-India outline

Rivers- Ganga, satluj, Damodar, Krishna, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi and Brahmaputra. Lakes- Chilika, Sambhar, Wular, Pulicat, Kolleru

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SUB: GEOGRAPHY **CLASS: IX**

CLIMATE

I. ANSWER IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES:

1. What are the elements of climate and weather?
2. What does the term monsoon mean?
3. What are jet streams?
4. What is the variation of annual precipitation in India?
5. Why air temperature decreases from equator to polar?
6. What does the term 'Continentality' mean?
7. What is Coriolis force?
8. What are subtropical westerly Jet streams?
9. In which parts of India subtropical westerly Jet streams blow?
10. What are tropical easterly Jet streams?
11. What do you understand by ITCZ?
12. Name the two branches of South-West Monsoons of India.
13. What is the average temperature of North India and Coastal plains during winter?
14. What is 'Kaal Baisakhi'?
15. What does 'break in rainfall' mean?

II. ANSWER IN BRIEF:

1. What is 'October Heat'?
2. How does the latitude affect India's climate?
3. What are Tropical cyclones?
4. How is monsoon known for its uncertainties?
5. Why are Thiruvananthapuram and Shillong rainier in June?

6. Why are South West monsoons less rainy in Chennai?
7. Why has Leh moderate precipitation almost throughout the year?
8. Differentiate between South West monsoons and North East monsoons.
9. Which parts of India receive high rainfall and why?
10. What is southern oscillation?

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL:

1. What do you understand by the phenomenon of ENSO?
2. Why are the monsoons considered as a unifying bond? Explain.
3. Give a brief account of how monsoons advance into India.
4. State the chief characteristics of the hot weather season in India.
5. What is the role of western disturbances' in the Indian climate?
6. How does the process of withdrawal of monsoon take place in India?
7. Why do the north-east trade winds change their direction while blowing through the Ganga valley?

IV Map work:-

- a. Distribution of rainfall - very high rainfall, very low rainfall
- b. Area affected by the western disturbances
- c. Areas receiving north-east monsoon
- d. (Meteorological Stations) Thiruvananthapuram, Chennai, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Leh, Shillong, Delhi, Nagpur.

PON VIDYASHRAM
HALF YEARLY WORK SHEET 2017-2018

STD: IX

SUB: ECONOMICS

POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

I. Answer in two or three sentences:

1. What are the two main dimensions of poverty?
2. What is meant by social exclusion?
3. Name four categories of people who are vulnerable to poverty.
4. Even though poverty ratio declined between 1993-94 and 2004-05, the number of poor remains almost the same. Why?
5. Which countries show decline in poverty substantially according to World Bank?
6. What are the major reasons for the less effectiveness of poverty alleviation programmes?
7. What is the historical cause for poverty in India?
8. What is "NREGA"?
9. Why is poverty a serious challenge in India?
10. Which category of the poor is at the double disadvantaged position?

II. Answer in brief:

1. What are the indicators used by social scientists to understand poverty?
2. Describe the poverty trends in India since 1973.
3. Discuss the dimension of inter-state disparity in relation to poverty in India.
4. Why do countries use different poverty lines?
5. Explain one factor each for the success of Haryana, Kerala and West Bengal in reducing poverty.

III. Answer in detail:

1. What is poverty line? How is it estimated in India?
2. What are the major reasons for poverty in India?

3. Explain the features of global poverty scenario.
4. Explain the anti-poverty programmes of the government for the promotion of economic growth.
5. Explain the inter-state disparities in poverty in India.

PON VIDYASHRAM
HALF YEARLY WORK SHEET 2017-2018

STD: IX

SUB: ECONOMICS

PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

I. ANSWER IN TWO OR THREE SENTENCES:

1. What do you understand by “people as resource”?
2. What is the role of education in human capital formation?
3. What is the role of health in human capital formation?
4. Which capital would you consider as the most important among land, physical capital and human capital? Why?
5. What is the result of unemployment in a country?
6. Explain the term “unemployment”.
7. How does population become human capital?
8. How can a large population of India be turned as an asset rather than a liability?
9. What are the different sectors of an economy?
10. What are economic activities?
11. What are tertiary activities? Explain with examples.
12. On what factors quality of population depends?
13. Why was Mid-day meal scheme launched in the schools by the government?
14. What is the result of unemployment in a country?
15. What is meant by “seasonal unemployment”?

II. ANSWER IN BRIEF:

1. Highlight the steps taken by the government to improve the literacy rate in India?
2. What is disguised unemployment? Explain.
3. How can investment be made in human capital?
4. Differentiate between market activities and non market activities.

5. How did countries like Japan become rich?

III. ANSWER IN DETAIL:

1. Highlight the main elements of National Health Policy. Describe the achievements in this field.
2. Write a short note on “Sarva Shiksha Abiyan”.
3. “Illiterate and unhealthy population is a liability for the economy”. Justify the statement with an example.
4. How is human resource different from other resources like land and physical capital? Explain.
5. Explain the role of education in human capital formation.

PONVIDYASHRAM
HALF YEARLY WORK SHEET 2017-2018

STD:IX

SUB:DP

ELECTORAL POLITICS

I. Answer in two or three sentences:

1. What is meant by “booth capturing”?
2. Which people can be denied to vote in India?
3. Who used the slogan “land to the tiller”?
4. What is meant by voters’ list?
5. What is “Rigging”?
6. What do reserved constituencies ensure?
7. Define the term “constituency”.
8. What is an “election manifesto”?
9. Mention any two groups for whom reservation has been provided by the government.
10. What are “by-elections”?

II. Answer in brief:

1. Describe the need for election in a democracy.
2. What is the minimum age
 - a) to be a candidate in election
 - b) for a voter in election.
3. Define:
 - a) EVM
 - b) Ballot paper
 - c) Universal adult franchise
4. Distinguish between general election and by-election.
5. “Party in power is not allowed use government vehicles in elections”. Why?

III. Answer in detail:

1. Differentiate between a general constituency and a reserved constituency.
2. How does election campaign take place in India? Explain.

3. What is the model code of conduct in Indian electoral system? Mention its chief elements.
4. What are the various malpractices used by a party or candidates to increase their votes?
5. Why are some constituencies reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes? What values were considered by the constitution makers in this regard?

APEX PONVIDYASHRAM, VELACHERY
HALF YEARLY WORK SHEET 2017-2018

STD: IX

SUB:DP

CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

I. Answer in two or three sentences:

1. What does “Apartheid” mean?
2. What is a “constitution”?
3. What is meant by “Constituent Assembly”?
4. How many members did the Constituent Assembly have?
5. What are constituent assembly debates?
6. Who is known as the father of Indian Constitution?
7. When did Apartheid end in South Africa?
8. Why is constitution considered as the Supreme law?
9. Who was the first person to draft Indian constitution?
10. How much time did it take to form the Constitution of India?

II. Answer in brief:

1. How was Constituent Assembly formed?
2. When was the Constitution work completed and when did it come to effect?
3. Constitutional features of which all countries inspired Indian constitution makers?
4. What is the importance of preamble?
5. What do you mean by “Constitutional Amendments”? What is its importance?
6. Write a short note on Nelson Mandela.
7. Why did the constitution come into effect on 26th January 1950?
8. Why do we need a constitution for a country?
9. Give brief descriptions about any three members of the constituent assembly.

10. What was Gandhiji's dream about constitution, which he wrote in Young India?

III. Answer in detail:

1. "The making of the constitution for a huge and diverse country like India was not an easy task". Justify the statement.
2. Write a short note on Constituent Assembly.
3. What is meant by Preamble? What does the preamble of Indian constitution contain?
4. "Even though many countries have rewritten their constitution, nobody questioned the legitimacy of our constitution". Explain.
5. Explain any five ideals of preamble of the Indian constitution.