

WORKSHEET-3 ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY-I

Name Class Roll No. Date of Submission Grade Signature

Solve the Puzzle by following your search horizontally and vertically to find the hidden answers

Q	A	S	S	I	M	E	R	I	S	D
S	D	D	K	H	I	S	T	P	D	M
S	I	D	D	E	R	Z	X	N	D	O
R	A	J	I	U	Z	K	N	M	A	R
I	N	D	I	R	A	P	O	I	N	T
S	H	E	E	O	P	D	A	K	E	P
T	A	L	S	P	U	E	S	T	P	Q
C	D	F	G	E	R	W	E	Y	A	S
S	M	S	F	N	L	T	R	W	L	G
P	A	L	K	S	T	R	A	I	T	K
X	C	V	N	P	E	W	M	N	P	P
O	T	M	N	X	Q	S	C	S	L	P

Clues :

- (a) Southernmost point of Indian Union.
- (b) Narrow water body separating India and Sri Lanka.
- (c) Standard Meridian passes through this place.
- (d) A country sharing its boundary with India from three sides.
- (e) Silk route connects India with this continent.

ACTIVITY-II

Group the following Indian states into four divisions :

J & K, H.P., Tamil Nadu, Assam, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, M.P., Gujarat, West Bengal, Mizoram, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Punjab.

Above the Tropic of Cancer	Below Tropic of Cancer	On the tropic of Cancer	On the Standard Meridian
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____	4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____	5. _____	5. _____

GEOGRAPHY

WORKSHEET-3 MAP WORK ASSIG

Name

Class

Roll No.

Date of Submission

Q. 1. On Map 2.1 Fourteen features (1 – 14) are marked.

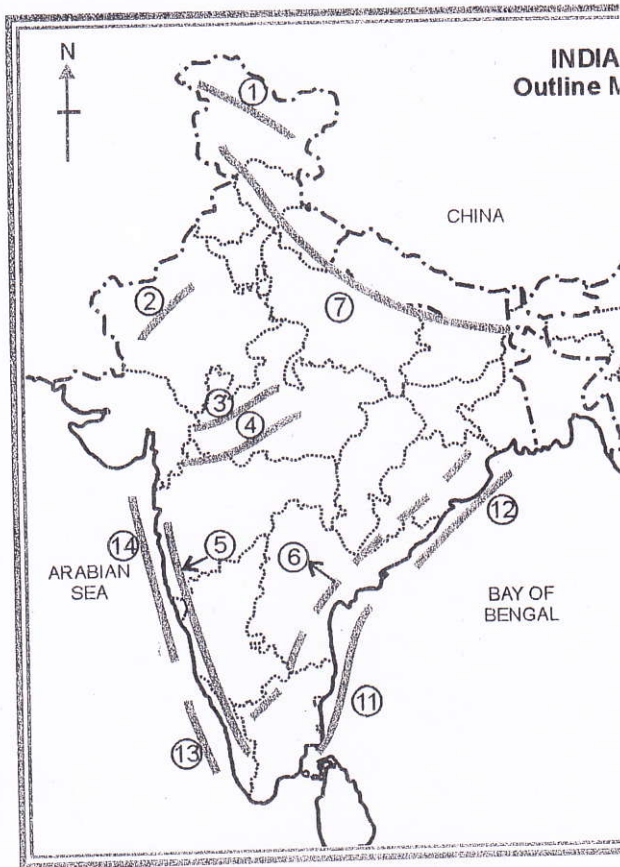
Identify these features with the help of following information given in space provided.

Information (Map 2.1)

1 – 7 Mountain Range

8 – 10 Hills

11 – 14 Coast



Map (2.1)

Answers

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

◀ ||| WORKSHEET-2 HOME ASSIGNMENT ||| ▶

Name Class Roll No. Date of Submission Grade Signature

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Q.1. Word Jumble

Rearrange the letters in the following words to find the proper meaning as suggested by the hints provided in the bracket ()

- (a) GTASNOP (The river Brahmaputra as known in Tibet)
- (b) BECHAN (Tributary river of Indus)
- (c) AETDL (Where river meets sea)
- (d) ALDIRA (Type of Drainage)
- (e) LUWRA (Fresh water lake)
- (f) EAVRKI (Name of peninsular river)

Q.2. Fill in the blanks by selecting the appropriate answers given in the box.

Narmada, Indus, Ganga, Godavari, Tapti, Kaveri, Krishna, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi

- 2.1. River and forms the largest delta in the world.
- 2.2. an estury.
- 2.3. The river rises near Amarkantak.
- 2.4. River is the largest peninsular river.
- 2.5. Major portion of river flows through Pakistan.

Q.3. Match the following :

A	Tributary	B	Main River
1	River Penganga	(a)	River Indus
2	River Satluj	(b)	River Brahmaputra
3	River Ghaghra	(c)	River Krishna
4	River Dibang	(d)	River Godavari
5	River Tungabhadra	(e)	River Yamuna
6	River Chambal	(f)	River Ganga

Ans.

- 1. (.....)
- 2. (.....)
- 3. (.....)
- 4. (.....)
- 5. (.....)
- 6. (.....)

GEOGRAPHY

WORKSHEET-2 HOME ASSIGNMENT

Name _____ Class _____ Roll No. _____ Date of Submission _____ Grade _____ Teacher's Signature _____

Q. 1. Match the following words with their appropriate description :

A	B
1. Degradation of soil	(a) High yielding variety of seeds required for Green Revolution
2. Traditional Farming	(b) Least payment of wages at Palampur was ₹ 60.
3. Modern Farming	(c) Gur made from juice of sugarcane.
4. HYV	(d) Shifting of labour from place of poverty to rich place.
5. Minimum Wages at Palampur	(e) Bullock-cart and plough cultivation.
6. Jaggery	(f) Use of tractor, farm machinery and chemical fertiliser.
7. Migration of labour	(g) Loss of fertility due to excessive use of chemical fertiliser.

Ans.

1. (.....) 2. (.....) 3. (.....) 4. (.....)
 5. (.....) 6. (.....) 7. (.....)

Q. 2. Answer the following :

(i) Name a limitation of green revolution.

Ans.

(ii) What are major means of transportation at Palampur ?

Ans.

(iii) What was that small scale unit introduced at Palampur ?

Ans.

Q. 3. Define the following terms and concepts :

(i) Non-farm Activities at Palampur

Ans.

(ii) Rabi Crops

Ans.

(iii) HYV

Ans.

Q. 4. Identify the following as fixed capital or working capital :

Items of expenditure	Fixed capital	Working capital
(a) Bullock cart		
(b) Tube well		
(c) Jute fibre to make sacks		
(d) Electricity to run machines		
(e) Loan taken to buy a tractor		
(f) Cash in hand to purchase seeds		

WORKSHEET-3 OPEN BOOK TEST

Name Class Roll No. Date of Submission Grade Teacher's Signature

Note : Answer to be given by students on their own paper.

Q. 1. Define the following terms :

- (i) Human capital (ii) Degradation of soil (iii) Modern farming.

Q. 2. Fill in the Blanks :

- (i) There lives families at Palampur village. (450/150)
 (ii) Palampur village is well-connected village with Raiganj and (Shahpur/Sultanpur)
 (iii) The main activity at village Palampur is (Farm/Non-farm)
 (iv) Palampur village is much influenced by farming. (Modern/Traditional)
 (v) of people at Palampur are engaged in non-farm activities. (25%/75%)

Q. 3. State any three causes of green revolution at Palampur. (3)

Q. 4. Mention cropping pattern adopted at Palampur. Can you call it as multiple cropping ? (5)

Q. 5. What are major non-farm activities adopted at Palampur village ? (3)

Q. 6. Complete the following table showing whether these are farming or non-farming activities :

Activities	Farming	Non-farming
1. Sowing Potatoes in the field		
2. Rearing Cows for Milk		
3. Running a Computer Centre		
4. Spraying pesticides and fertiliser in fields		
5. Crushing sugarcane for making Jaggery.		

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1

Chapter

Getting Acquainted with Disaster Management

Formative Assessments

WORKSHEET-1 CLASS ASSIGNMENT

Name	Class	Roll No.	Date of Submission	Grade	Teacher's Signature

Q. 1. Match each of the items on the left side with one of the items on the right

A	B
1. Cyclone	(a) Disaster Management
2. Train Accident	(b) Early warning system
3. Wind (Gales)	(c) Disaster
4. Flag	(d) Man-made Disaster
5. Food, water and medical supplies	(e) Hazard
6. Devastating everything in its path	(f) Disaster Preparedness
7. Building a dam	(g) Emergency supplies
8. Pre-positioned (food, water and medical supplies)	(h) Hazard characteristics

Ans.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. (.....) | 2. (.....) | 3. (.....) | 4. (.....) |
| 5. (.....) | 6. (.....) | 7. (.....) | 8. (.....) |

Q. 2. Classify the disaster as natural and man-made :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Train accident | (ii) Snow Avalanches | (iii) Forest fire |
| (iv) Heat wave | (v) Epidemics | (vi) Electrocution |
| (vii) Floods | (viii) Global warming | (ix) Anthrax Letter bomb |
| (x) Chemical and Industrial accidents | (xi) Land Slide | (xii) Cloud Burst |

WORKSHEET-5 MENTAL APTITUDE TEST

Name

Class

Roll No.

Date of Submission

Grade

Teacher's Signature

Answer the following Mental Aptitude Test

Q. 1. How human capital is better than land, labour and capital ?

Ans.

Q. 2. Name three indicators of quality of life.

Ans.

Q. 3. What is meant by market activity ?

Ans.

Q. 4. What is an alternative name of secondary sector ?

Ans.

Q. 5. How universalisation of education was made effective by government of India ?

Ans.

Q. 6. What was the literacy rate as on 2001 ?

Ans.

Q. 7. Which is maximum labour absorbing sector of India ?

Ans.

WORKSHEET-2 HOME ASSIGNMENT

Civics
-IX

Name	Class	Roll No.	Date of Submission	Grade	Teacher's Signature
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Q. 1. What were the most significant features of the constitution of India ? Enumerate/highlight main points.

Ans. 1.

 2.

 3.

Q. 2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

2.1. Our leaders were inspired by the ideals of, the practices of parliamentary democracy in, and the bill of rights in the, besides the socialist revolution in

Q. 3. Match the following to make full sense :

A	B
1. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in	(a) Dec. 1946
2. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held in	(b) July 1946
3. The Constitution of India was adopted on	(c) 26 th Jan., 1950
4. The Constitution of India came into effect on	(d) 26 th Nov., 1949

Ans. 1. (.....) 2. (.....) 3. (.....) 4. (.....)

Q. 2. Name the women members of Constituent Assembly.

Ans. (i) (ii)

Q. 3. Why was constitution enforced on 26th January, 1950 ?

Ans.
.....

Q. 4. Define Treason.

Ans.

Q. 5.

COMPREHENSION-I

The drafting of the document called the Constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. Soon after the country was divided into India and Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly was also divided into the Constituent Assembly of India and that of Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian Constitution had 299 members. The assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November, 1949 but it came into effect on 26 January, 1950. To mark this day we celebrate January 26 as Republic Day every year.

The manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the Constitution. The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner. First some basic principles were decided and agreed upon. Then a Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar prepared a Draft Constitution for discussion. Several rounds of thorough discussion took place on the draft constitution, clause by clause. More than two thousands amendments were considered. The members deliberated for 114 days spread over three years. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called 'Constituent Assembly Debates'. When printed, these debates are 12 bulky volumes ! These debates provide the rationale behind every provision of the Constitution. These are used to interpret the meaning of the Constitution.

Q. 5.1. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Constitution in India ?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) None of these.

Ans.

Q. 5.2. The Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution on :

- (a) 26th Jan., 1949 (b) 26th Jan., 1950
(c) 26th Jan., 1947 (d) 15th Jan., 1947.

Ans.

Q. 5.3. Which of the following statements is true ?

- (a) The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner.
(b) The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian Constitution had 299 members.
(c) Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July, 1946
(d) All of the above.

Ans.

Q. 5.4. How Constituent Assembly worked ? Explain briefly.

Ans. 1.
2.
3.

Q. 2. State whether the following statements True (T) or False (F).

1. In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 2002.
2. Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui is the name of South Korean Parliament.
3. In Fiji, vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of Indian Fijian.
4. In Saudi Arabia women have the right to vote.
5. In China, the government is always formed by the communist party.

Q. 3. Fill in the Blanks :

1. In Greek 'demos' means and 'kratia' means
2. is considered to be best form of government.
3. Democracy enhances the dignity of
4. PRI stands for
5. Democracy is not a magical for all the problems.
6. , Referendum and recall are direct democratic devices.
7. Election after a choice and fair opportunity to the to the current rulers.
8. In a democracy, the final decision making power must rest with those by the people.
9. True democracy will come to this country when no one goes
10. Democracy provides a method to deal with and

Q. 4. Define the following terms :

1. Referendum

HISTORY (IX)

FORMATIVE HOME ASSIGNMENT

2. Match Column A with B

A	B
(a) Tithe	(1) An estate consisting of lord's lands and his mansion.
(b) Treason	(2) Unit of currency in France, discontinued in 1794.
(c) Old Regime	(3) Castle or Stately residence belonging to a king or a nobleman.
(d) Chateau	(4) A tax levied by the Church.
(e) Livre	(5) The term used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789.
(f) Manor	(6) Betrayal to one's country.

Ans.

- (a) (.....) (b) (.....) (c) (.....) (d) (.....)
 (e) (.....) (f) (.....)

3. Fill in the blanks :

- Increase in population and increase in demand of foodgrains led to _____.
- National anthem of France is _____.
- France was declared republic on 21 September _____.
- The device guillotine was invented by _____ members.
- Directory was an executive made up of _____ members.
- _____ was finally abolished in French colonies in 1848.
- _____ and _____ were two Indians who responded to the ideas coming from revolutionary France.
- The _____ was hated by all in France because it stood for the despotic power of the king.
- Louis XVI was married to Austrian Princess _____.
- The _____ was the tax collected by the church from the French Peasants.
- French women got the right to vote in _____.

4. Define the following important terms and concepts :

- Clergy
- Revolution
- First Estate
- Nationalism
- Manor

Name _____ Class _____ Roll No. _____ Date of Submission _____ Grade _____ Signature _____

1. Match Column A with B

A	B
1. Marie Antoinette	(a) Austrian Princess, married to Louis XVI.
2. John Locke	(b) A military dictator who crowned himself as Emperor of France in 1804.
3. Abbe' Sieyès	(c) The leader of Jacobin Club.
4. Maximilian Robespierre	(d) Author of 'Two Treatises of Government'.
5. Napoleon Bonaparte	(e) Writer of Pamphlet 'What is the Third Estate' ?

Ans.

1. (.....) 2. (.....) 3. (.....) 4. (.....)
 5. (.....)

2. Fill in the blanks

- Tax paid directly to the state was called _____.
- John Locke wrote the book _____.
- French society was divided into _____.
- The National Assembly in the grounds of Versailles was led by _____ and _____.
- Under the political system, according to constitution of 1791, _____ citizens had no voting rights.
- _____ was political symbol depicting strength lies in unity.
- The national colours of France were _____, white and _____.
- The society and institutions of France before 1789 are termed as _____.
- Napoleon was defeated at _____ in _____.
- The leader of Jacobin club was _____.

3. Put a (✓) mark for the correct response and a (x) mark for wrong response. Replace the wrong response with the right answer.

- (a) The French society was divided into two states.
- (b) Louis XVI ascended the throne of France in 1774.

WORKSHEET - 3 ACTIVITY

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Name	Class	Roll No.	Date of Submission	Grade	Signature

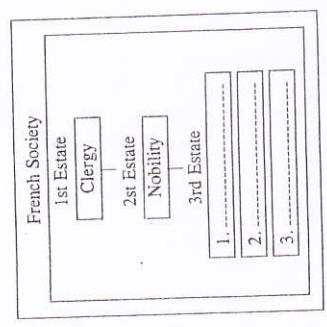
(c) The People of the Third Estate declared themselves a National Assembly in 1789.

(d) Napoleon Bonaparte became the French Emperor in 1780.

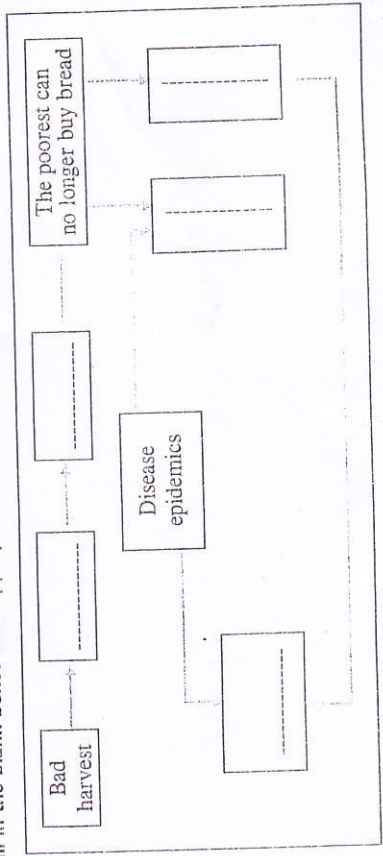
(e) The French constitution of 1791, began with the Declaration of the rights of man and citizen.

3. Mention the important events that took place in the following years.

- (a) 1774 -----
- (b) 1789 -----
- (c) 1791 -----
- (d) 1804 -----
- (e) 1815 -----

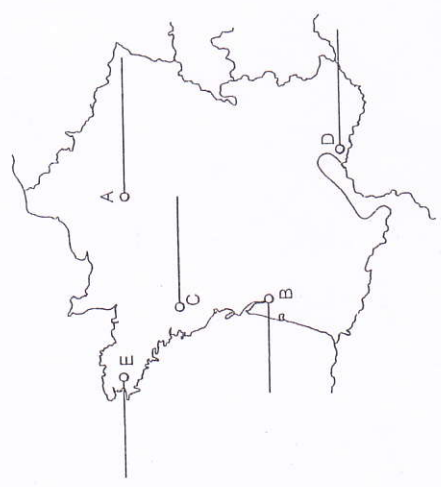


2. Fill in the blank boxes with appropriate terms from the following word box.



Terms: Weaker bodies, food riots, scarcity of grain, increased number of deaths, rising food prices.

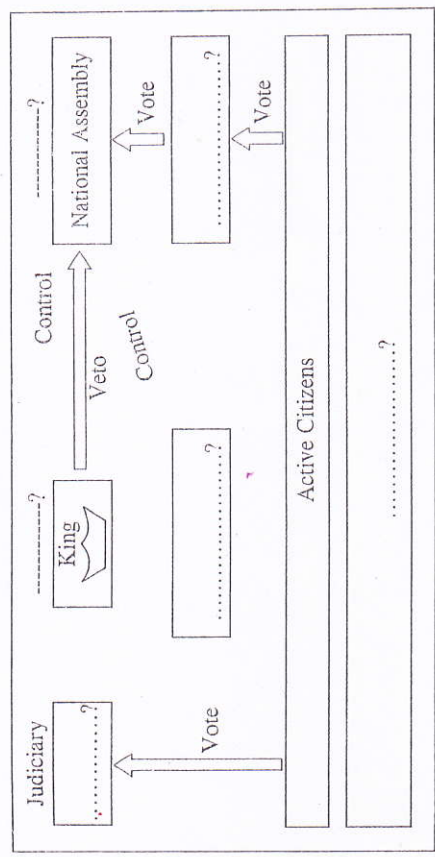
5. Five items A, B, C, D and E are shown in the given outline map of France. Identify these with the help of following information and write their correct names on the line marked on the map.



- A : A fortress-prison stormed by the people in 1798.
- B : A port of France related to slave trade.
- C : Epicentre of main panic movements.
- D : Region not affected by great fear.
- E : Region not affected by great fear.

3. Complete the following diagram using the terms given below.
 Terms : Executive, Legislature, Passive Citizens, Judge, Electors, Ministers.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1791.



4. The majority of men and women in the eighteenth century could not read or write. Therefore, images and symbols were often used instead of printed words to communicate important ideas. Identify these images / symbols and explain their significance.

