

# Vacation Homework

## Class-IX

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Q1. Which of the following is grown in the rainy season?

- a) Jowar and Bajra
- b) Soyabean
- c) Rice
- d) Wheat

Q2. Which area in India has a low level of irrigation?

- a) Deccan plateau
- b) Coastal regions
- c) Riverine plains
- d) None of the above

Q3. High yield variety of seeds are developed in :

- a) Research institution
- b) Factories
- c) Krishak Bharati cooperatives
- d) Agriculture copoperatives

Q4. The person who puts together land, labour and capital is known as:

- A) Moneylender
- B) Entrepreneur
- C) Zamindar
- D) Manager

Q5. Consumption of chemical fertilisers is higher in which state of India?

- a) Punjab
- b) Haryana
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Himachal Pradesh

Q6. Multiple cropping refers to:

- a) Cultivation of wheat and rice
- b) Cultivation of two crops in alternate rows
- c) Cultivating more than one crops on the same field each year
- d) Cultivating crop and rearing animals on the same farm

Q7. Finance raised to operate a business is the:

- a) Labour
- b) Enterprise
- c) Land
- d) Capital

Q8. Which is the most literate state of India?

- a) Bihar
- b) Kerala
- c) Goa
- d) Assam

Q9. Which of the following sector is related to agriculture, forestry and dairy ?

- a) Primary sector
- b) Tertiary sector
- c) Secondary sector
- d) Service sector

Q10. Which of the following is liability for the Economy?

- a) Illiteracy
- b) Healthy population
- c) Skilled Workers
- d) Educated population

Q11. Which is following is an economic activity?

- a) Work of Nurse at her home
- b) Work of Doctor at his home
- c) Work of teacher in the school
- d) Work of NGO'S

Q12. Tertiary sector of economy includes:

- a) Tourism
- b) Forestry
- c) Quarrying
- d) Agriculture

Q13. When more people are employed than required for a particular job it is known as :

- a) Unemployment
- b) Seasonal Unemployment
- c) Disguised Unemployment

d) Open Unemployment

Q14. Which of the following is not included in National Income?

- a) Doctor services in clinic
- b) Domestic chores of housewives
- c) Teaching services in school
- d) Lawyer's consulting services

Q15. The number of females per thousand males refers to:

- a) Sex Ratio
- b) Literacy rate
- c) Infant mortality rate
- d) Birth rate

Q16. The calorie requirement per person in urban areas in India is:

- a) 2200 calories
- b) 2000 calories
- c) 2300 calories
- d) 2100 calories

Q17. Antodaya Anna Yojana was launched in:

- a) 2003
- b) 1999
- c) 2000
- d) 2005

Q18. Every ----- person in India is poor.

- a) Third
- b) Fourth
- c) Fifth
- d) Tenth

Q19. Which among the following is a social indicator of poverty laid by social scientists?

- a) Increase in population
- b) Illiteracy level
- c) Caste
- d) Early marriage

Q20. Which one is not the major cause of income inequality in India?

- a) Unequal distribution of land

- b) Lack of fertile land
- c) Gap between the rich and the poor
- d) Increase in population

Q21. Who released a special stamp entitled 'Wheat revolution' in July 1968?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Indira Gandhi
- c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- d) Motilal Nehru

Q22. Which of the following crops are related to Green revolution?

- a) Wheat, Rice
- b) Cotton, Bajra
- c) Maize, Rice
- d) Bajra, Wheat

Q23. Mother Dairy is an important cooperative in:

- a) Gujarat
- b) Punjab
- c) Haryana
- d) Delhi

Q24. Farmers are paid a pre-announced price by the government for their crops. It is called:

- a) Issue price
- b) Invested price
- c) Market price
- d) Minimum support price

Q25. The price at which the government offers to sell foodgrains lower than the market price is known as?

- a) Procurement price
- b) Minimum support price
- c) Issue price
- d) Market price

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# Climate

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Q.1- Which one of the following is an element of weather and climate?

- a. Atmospheric pressure
- b. Temperature
- c. Humidity
- d. All of these

Q.2- What do you mean by weather?

- a. State of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time
- b. Envelope of air surrounding earth
- c. Generalised monthly atmospheric conditions.
- d. None of these

Q.3- In which month the transition season changes the hot rainy season to dry winter season?

- a. December to February
- b. February to March
- c. June to July
- d. October to November

Q.4- Kal Baisakhi is associated with:

- a. Punjab
- b. Odisha
- c. Karnataka
- d. West Bengal

Q.5- The term monsoon is originated from?

- a. German
- b. Arabic
- c. Latin
- d. Hindi

Q.6- Most parts of India receive rainfall during which of the following months?

- a. June to September
- b. May to July
- c. September to March
- d. None of these

Q.7- Which places in India experiences a very high diurnal range of temperature?

- a. Mumbai
- b. Jodhpur

- c. Punjab
- d. None of these

Q.8- In which places of India there is very little difference between day and night temperatures?

- a. Bihar
- b. Bangalore
- c. Thiruvananthapuram
- d. All of these

Q.9- Which one of the following places of India experiences the highest summer temperature?

- a. Jaisalmer
- b. Punjab
- c. Bihar
- d. All of these

Q.10- In which place in India are houses built on stilts?

- a. Bihar
- b. Assam
- c. Goa
- d. None of these

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# Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

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Q.1- India belongs to which of the following categories according to natural vegetation and wildlife?

- a. A country lacking in biodiversity cover
- b. One of the twelve mega biodiversity countries of the world
- c. The country with the greatest forest cover
- d. None of these

Q.2- Which is not included in the group of non-flowering plants?

- a. Orchids
- b. Algae
- c. Fungi
- d. None of these

Q.3- Which type of vegetation does not belong to the category of natural vegetation?

- a. Horticulture
- b. Forests
- c. Mangroves
- d. All of these

Q.4- Which term is used for the original plant cover of an area which has grown naturally?

- a. Garden
- b. Agriculture
- c. Virgin Vegetation
- d. Indigenous species

Q.5- Which National Park is the natural habitat of Asiatic Lion in India?

- a. Gir
- b. Manas
- c. Jim Corbett
- d. Hemis

Q.6- Which term is used for virgin vegetation, which have come from outside India?

- a. Indigenous plants
- b. Endemic species
- c. Exotic Plants
- d. None of these

Q.7- Which term is used for virgin vegetation which is purely Indian in origin?

- a. Normal species
- b. Endemic species
- c. Exotic species
- d. None of these

Q.8- Which term is used to denote animal species of a particular region or period?

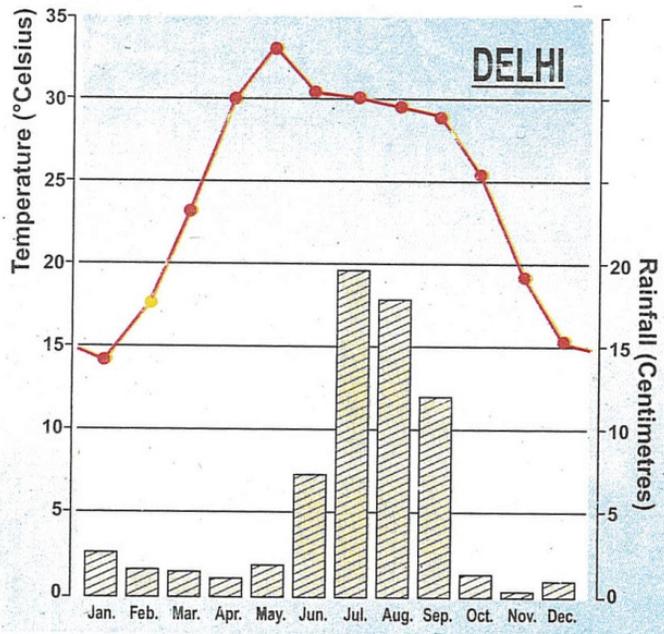
- a. Fauna
- b. Ferns
- c. Flora
- d. None of these

Q.9- Which type of vegetation is common in fertile, level lands?

- a. Forests
- b. Cultivated crops
- c. Grasslands
- d. None of these

Q.10- The yak, shaggy-horned wild ox and the antelope are found in which one of the following regions?

- (a) Tibet
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Ladakh



*Temperature and Rainfall of Delhi*

Study the given Climograph and answer the questions that follow.

Q.11 What does the bar graph show ?

Q.12 What does the line graph show ?

Q.13 Calculate the range of temperature and write the climatic type of the place on the basis of that data.

Q.14 Name the rainiest month.

Q.15 Name the hottest month.

# **HISTORY**

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## **1. Society in 18th century Europe was divided into**

- (a) castes and classes
- (b) estates and orders
- (c) liberals, radicals and conservatives
- (d) religious groups

## **2. In 19th century Europe, Conservatives**

- (a) favoured radical restructure of society
- (b) toleration of all religions
- (c) opposed uncontrolled dynastic rulers
- (d) accepted the idea of gradual change in society

## **3. Liberals were opposed to**

- (a) secularism
- (b) rights of individuals
- (c) representative form of government
- (d) universal adult franchise

## **4. On which of the following issues did Liberals and Radicals defer?**

- (a) Property and privileges
- (b) Dynastic
- (c) Individual rights
- (d) Representative form of government

## **5. Which of the following was not a feature of 19th century Europe?**

- (a) New cities
- (b) High wages
- (c) Industrial Revolution
- (d) Expansion of Railways

## **6. Socialists**

- (a) favoured private property
- (b) Were against private property
- (c) favoured individual controlled property
- (d) regarded private property as a solution of all problems

## **7. Capitalists believed in**

- (a) control of property by society
- (b) workers rights
- (c) sharing of profits with workers
- (d) profit and private property

**8. Which of the following were important socialists of 19th century Europe?**

- (a) Rousseau and Voltaire
- (b) Lenin and Stalin
- (c) Charles Darwin and Spencer
- (d) Karl Marx and Engels

**9. Socialist International body**

- (a) Socialist Democratic Party
- (b) Socialist Party
- (c) Labour Party
- (d) Second International

**10. Which of the following was the ruler of Russia during World War I?**

- (a) Louis XVI
- (b) Tsar Nicholas II
- (c) Tsar Nicholas I
- (d) Louis XVI

**11. The majority religion of Russia was**

- (a) Greek Orthodox Church
- (b) Protestantism
- (c) Russian Orthodox Christianity
- (d) Catholicism

**12. Majority of Russia's population was**

- (a) industrial workers
- (b) craftsmen
- (c) artisans
- (d) agriculturists

**13. Which of the following owned majority of the land in Russia?**

- (a) Peasants, Nobility and Workers
- (b) Workers' Crown and Church
- (c) Tsar, Peasants and Workers
- (d) Nobility, Crown and Church

**14. Leader of the Bolsheviks**

- (a) Kerensky
- (b) Vladimir Lenin
- (c) Stalin
- (d) Gorbachov

**14. Which of the following was not a factor in the Revolution of 1905?**

- (a) October Manifesto

- (b) Bloody Sunday
- (c) Condition of Workers
- (d) Russo-Japanese War

**15. Which of the following groups of workers were regarded as aristocrats among workers?**

- (a) Metal workers
- (b) Ship builders
- (c) Weavers
- (d) Textile workers

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**17. Party which fought for peasants rights in Russia**

- (a) Social Democratic Workers Party
- (b) Socialist Revolutionary Party
- (c) Social Democratic Party
- (d) Socialist Party

**18. The Russian Parliament:**

- (a) Reichstag
- (b) National Assembly
- (c) House of Commons
- (d) Duma

**19. Which of the following was not a result of Russia's involvement in World War II?**

- (a) War exposed Russia as incapable of carrying out modern warfare
- (b) Breakdown of economy
- (c) Discredit of government
- (d) Russia became a super power

**20. Most significant result of the February Revolution**

- (a) Suspension of Duma
- (b) Abdication of Tsar
- (c) Petrograd Soviet
- (d) Women's Participation

**21. International Women's Day is celebrated on**

- (a) 22nd March
- (b) 24th February
- (c) 8th May

(d) 22nd February

**21. Which of the following was not a feature of the October Manifesto?**

- (a) Freedom of speech, press and association
- (b) Power to make laws conferred on the Duma
- (c) Authority of the Tsar was reduced
- (d) Final decision-making power was vested in the Tsar

**22. Which of the following was not a part of the 'April Thesis'?**

- (a) Land to be transferred to the tiller
- (b) Banks to be nationalised
- (c) Withdrawal from World War I
- (d) Establishment of political democracy through constitutional reforms

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**24. Provisional Government in Russia was led by**

- (a) Lenin
- (b) Stalin
- (c) Kerensky
- (d) Bolsheviks

**25. Who led the procession of workers to the event 'bloody Sunday' in Russia?**

- (a) Lenin
- (b) Stalin
- (c) Father Gapon
- (d) Friedrich Engels

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# **DEMOCRATIC POLITICS**

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**1. Which of the following statements about Judiciary is false?**

- a) Every law passed by the Parliament needs approval of the Supreme Court
- b) Judiciary can strike down a law if it goes against the spirit of the Constitution
- c) Judiciary is independent of the Executive
- d) Any citizen can approach the courts if his/her rights, are violated

**2. Judiciary (court) can take up any dispute like**

**(i) Between citizens and the judiciary**

**(ii) Between citizens and the government**

**(iii) Between two or more state governments**

**(iv) Between government at the Union and governments of the other countries.**

Select the best options

- a) (i)
- b) (ii)
- c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- d) (iv)

**3. Can the Houses of Parliament be dissolved? Select the correct option.**

- a) Lok Sabha cannot be dissolved because it is a permanent house whereas Rajya Sabha can be dissolved.
- b) Both the Houses of Parliament cannot be dissolved
- c) Rajya Sabha is a permanent house so it cannot be dissolved whereas, Lok Sabha can be dissolve
- d) Both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can be dissolved.

**4. The President of India is elected by**

- a) Direct election by citizens who are 18 years or above
- b) Indirect election by the Electoral College
- c) Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers
- d) None of these

**5. Who is the Real Executive of the Indian Union?**

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The President
- c) The Union Cabinet
- d) The President and the Prime Minister

**6. Which of the following statements is true regarding President of India?**

- a) Head of the government
- b) Head of the state
- c) Head of the Parliament
- d) None of these

**7. What is the strength of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?**

- a) 485 in Lok Sabha and 265 in Rajya Sabha
- b) 620 in Lok Sabha and 340 in Rajya Sabha
- c) 460 in Lok Sabha and 240 in Rajya Sabha
- d) 545 in Lok Sabha and 250 in Rajya Sabha

**8. In what ways Lok Sabha exercises Supreme Power over Rajya Sabha?**

**(i) Lok Sabha exercises more powers on money matter.**

**(ii) Lok Sabha controls the President of India**

**(iii) During the joint session final decision is taken by Lok Sabha because of its larger number of members**

**(iv) It guides the functioning of Rajya Sabha.**

- a) (i) and (iv)
- b) (i) and (iii)
- c) (ii) and (iv)
- d) All above

**9. Which one of the following institutions exercises greater power over the Union budget?**

- a) The Reserve Bank of India
- b) The Rajya Sabha
- c) The Lok Sabha
- d) The Supreme Court of India

**10. The cabinet as a team assisted by**

- a) Chief Ministers and Governor
- b) Ministers of State
- c) A team of Civil Servants of Cabinet Secretariat
- d) President and Speaker

**11. What is meant by 'Office Memorandum'?**

- a) Order issued by the Government of India
- b) Memoirs of the leaders of the past
- c) Important defence documents
- d) None of the above

**12. When was the Second Backward Class Commission appointed?**

- a) 1989
- b) 1979
- c) 1999
- d) 2001

**13. Why did people react strongly to the Mandal Commission Report?**

- a) It left out many backward communities
- b) It affected thousands of job opportunities

- c) Some high castes wanted to be included in it
- d) Both (a) and (c)

**14. What do the Civil Servants do?**

- a) They take important policy decisions
- b) They implement the ministers' decisions
- c) They settle the disputes
- d) None of the above

**15. What is 'Parliament'?**

- a) Assembly of elected representatives at the national level
- b) A body consisting of appointed ministers
- c) Body comprising judges
- d) Assembly of only appointed members

**16. Which of these are correct so far as powers of the Parliament are concerned, apart from making laws?**

- a) Exercising control over the government
- b) Controlling finance of the country
- c) Serving as the highest forum of discussion and debate
- d) All the above

**17. Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament?**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Chief Minister
- c) Governor
- d) President

**18. What happens if there is a difference of opinion between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over an ordinary bill?**

- a) The President decides the matter
- b) The will of Rajya Sabha prevails
- c) There is a joint sitting of the two Houses
- d) The bill is cancelled

**19. For how long can the Rajya Sabha delay a Money Bill?**

- a) 15 days
- b) 1 month
- c) 3 months
- d) 14 days

**20. Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?**

- a) Speaker
- b) Vice President
- c) President
- d) Prime Minister

**21. Two features of Indian judicial system are:**

- a) Independent Judiciary
- b) Integrated Judiciary
- c) Dependent Judiciary
- d) Both (a) and (b)

**22. Which of these disputes can the Supreme Court take?**

- a) Between citizens of the country
- b) Between citizens and the government
- c) Between two or more state governments
- d) All the above

**23. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts?**

- a) President, according to his own wishes
- b) President, on the advice of the PM
- c) President on the advice of the PM in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
- d) None of the above

**24. How can a judge of the Supreme Court be removed?**

- a) By the Supreme Court itself
- b) By the Parliament through impeachment
- c) By the President alone
- d) By the Police

**25. What is the power of the Supreme Court to judge the constitutional validity of a law passed by the Parliament or an action of the Executive called?**

- a) Judicial Revision
- b) Judicial Review
- c) Judicial Consent
- d) Judicial Permission

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