

9th Social science Important Q&A

History 2 Marks.

1 Discuss how the age of speculation made humans become conscious and knowledgeable.?

In the course of evolution, humans began to think and ask questions about nature, organism and the world around them

2. Write a note on the impact of pastoralism on the prehistoric people in Tamil Nadu?

People practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep, and some of the groups were still hunting and gathering

3.List out the features of Megalithic Burial types.?

Dolmens, Cists, , Menhirs. Sarcophagus

4.Examine the tool making technical skills of lower palaeolithic people.?

* Flaking the big stones and made them to hand axes.

*The hand axe tools are also known as Acheulian..

5.State the salient features of the Ziggurats.?

Ziggurats were pyramid-shaped monuments found in ancient Mesopotamia.

6.Hammurabi Code is an important legal document Explain.?

The eye for eye|| and – tooth for tooth|| form of justice is used in the Hummurabi code.

7.Agriculture was one of the main sources of subsistence in sangam age. Give reasons.?

Agriculture was the main factor to fulfill the basic needs of our life.

Both wet and dry land farming were practiced.

8.Write about Hinayana and Mahayana.?

Hinayana :They regarded Buddha as their guru. They denied idol worship.

Mahayana : Buddha was worshipped as God. They made Buddha images and offered prayers.

9Elaborate the term "Tri - Ratnas"?

The three principles of Jainism, as known as Tri Ratna. Right Faith, Right Knowledge., Right Action.

10.Write about St. Sophia.?

St.Sophia Cathedral was built in mid- Sixth century. The most magnificent building in Europe.

11.The Great wall of China.?

China built walls to defend themselves from the enemies of the North.Now its length is about 6,700 km.

12.Impact of Crusades?

Crusades ended the Feudal relations.One notable outcome of Crusades was the loss of Prestige suffered by the Pope and Papacy.

13.Write about the military expeditions of Malik Kafur? Malik Kafur was Alauddin Khilji's commander.

The purpose of his invasion was to expand his territory, to plunder the wealth and to destroy the Hindhu temples.

14. Who founded the Vijayanagar kingdom? Mention the dynasties that ruled over the kingdom?

The brothers Harihara and Bukka. 1.Sangama Dynasty, 2.Saluva dynasty, 3.Tuluva dynasty,4. Araveedu dynasty,

15.What is Sericulture?

Sericulture is the process of Silk production by breeding the mulberry silkworm

16.Write a brief note on Counter Reformation? .

Pope Paul III dealt with corruption severely and stopped the sale of offices.

He also gave official sanction to the Society of Jesus.

17.What is Columbian Exchange? .

The movement of plants, animals, technology, culture and strange disease between the America and Europe

18.Who were puritans? Why did they leave England?

Reforms who led areligions movement to reform the church of England

They could not accept the practices of the Roman Catholic. So they left England.

19.What do you know about the Quakers?

Quakers were laying emphasis on the Holy Spirit, rejected outward rites and an ordained ministry..

Quakers have the reputation of actively working for peace and opposing war.

20.Point out the significance of " the Boston Tea Party" ?

The Boston tea party led to war between the rebellions colonies and England.

21.Explain the composition of " Three Estates of France "?

1.The clergy. 2. The nobles . 3. The commons.

22.What were the taxes the peasants had to pay in France on the eve of Revolution ?

i) Tithe ii) taile iii) gabelle iv) labour

23.Highlight any two important results of Industrial revolution

1The Expansion of trade.2Create opportunities for employment. 3.Increase the population.

24.Colonel Pennycuick ?

An Army Engineer a member of the Madras Legislative Council. When the construction of Mullai Periyar Dam, he could not get adequate funds from the British Government.

Geography.

1.Write a brief note on the various spheres of the Earth.

Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere.

2. Mention the layers of the interior of the Earth?

crust, mantle and core

3. Define Plate tectonics? .

The lithosphere is divided into a number of huge slabs of rocks

4. What is Tsunami ?

Large seismically generated sea waves caused by Earthquakes,

5. What is an Earthquake and how it occurs ?.

Earthquakes are generally caused by the sudden vibrations in the Earth's crust.

6. Write about the Pacific Ring of Fire.?

The Pacific Ring of Fire is an around the pacific ocean where many volcanoes are found

7. Define weathering.?

Weathering is the disintegration and decomposition of materials of the earth's.

8. What do you mean by biological weathering?.

Biological weathering occurs due to penetration of plants, animals and some human activities.

9. What are ox bow Lakers?

Meanders in due course of time become almost a complete circle with narrow necks.

10. Define?

Moraine. Landforms formed by the glacial deposits of valley are termed as moraines.

Drumlins are deposits of glacial moraines that resemble giant inverted teaspoons or half cut eggs

11. Mention the various features formed by wind erosion.?

Mushroom rocks , Inselbergs, Yardangs

12. Define atmosphere.?

The blanket of air that surrounds the Earth.

13. Mention the factors that effect the climate.?

- 1 Disaster from Equator
2. Altitude
3. Mountain
4. Nearness to the sea.
5. Natural vegetation.
6. Nature of the prevailing winds
7. Cloud cover.
8. Ocean currents

14. Write ashort note on Lapse rate.?

The temperature decreases at the rate of 10 c for every 165 mts of height .

15. What is hydrological cycle?

The Earth's water is always in motion. This continuous movement of water on above and below the Earth `s surface

16. Mention the various relief features of ocean floor.?

1. Continental shelf
2. Continental slope
3. Continental rise
4. Deep sea plain
5. Oceanic deep

17. What is Biosphere?

Biosphere is a life supporting layer that exists on the Earth`s surface.

18. What is an ecosystem?

An ecosystem is a community where all living organisms and non living organisms interact with one another.

19. What does the term `biodiversity` mean?

A wide variety of living organisms which live in a habitat

20. What is meant by loss of biodiversity?

The extinction of species due to human and natural influences

21. What do you mean the term " Density of population " ?

The number people living per square kilometer .

22. What is 'Black death'?

When the disease breaks out and affects large number of people in a particular geographical region and spreads at the sametime it is called Black death.

23. Define.?

- 1 **Population growth** : It refers to an increase in the number of people who reside in a particular area during a particular period.
- 2 **Census** is an official enumeration of population carried out periodically.

24. What is a map ?

A map is a location guide.

25. . What are the components of a map?

Title, Scale, Direction , Grid system , Project , Legend, Symbol
Conventional signs

26. What are the components of remote sensing?

Energy source , Transmission path , Target

27. Who are the community `s first responders to disaster ?

Police officers , Fire fighters , Emergency medical technicians.

28. How many males, females die per day due to fire in India?

42 females and 21 males die every day in India due to fire.

Civics

1. Give Abraham Lincoln`s definition for democracy.?

As a government of the people, by the people, for the people .

2. Explain the electoral system in India.?

1 Direct election.. People directly vote for the candidates in the fray and elect their representatives.

Ex., Lok Saba elections and State Assembly elections.

2. Indirect Elections : Voters elect their representatives who in turn elect their representatives. Ex. President

3.What is a pressure - group?

A pressure group is a group of people who are organized for promoting and defending for common interest actively.

4.What is Human Right?

The right inherent to all human beings without any discrimination is called human right.

5.What are the fundamental right?

1 Right to Equality 2. Right to Freedom.

3.Right against Exploitation.

4.Right to freedom of Conscience and Religion

5.Cultural and Educational Rights for Minorities.

6.Right to Constitutional Remedies.

6. Write a short note on the Right to Constitutional Remedies? .

A person can adopt constitutional means, approach a court if he is denied of the Fundamental Rights.

7.Define Posco?

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.

8. Why do children need special attention?

Special care is given for vulnerable children like those affected by child labor child, marriage and children affected by any abuse.

9. All are equal before law " . But we have enacted a separate law for women. – Justify. ?

Women are affected by child marriage, sexual exploitation, female infanticide and inequality in society

10.Unitary Form of Government.?

A unitary system of government or unitary state, is a sovereign state governed as a single entity.

11. .List out the types of constitution.?

i) Written constitution , Unwritten Constitution.

ii) Federal, Unitary. .iii) Flexible, Rigid.

12. What are the merits of federal government ?

1. Division of power between the centre and the states leads to administrative efficiency.

2 It is good for economic and cultural progress

13.Name the taxes levied by the village panchayat.?

Property tax , professional tax , House tax , Land tax

Taxes on drinking water , Taxes levied on shops .

14.Mention the important functions of the Village Panchayat.?

1Supply of drinking water.2 Maintenance of street lights roads..

3 Maintenance of village libraries. 4.Maintenance of drainage.

15.What are the benefits of wearing helmet while driving.?

Helmets help us to protect our head from accident injuries.

16.List out any three road safety rules.?

i Stop, Look and Cross. ii Avoid Rash Driving..

iii. Pay Attention and Listen to traffic signals. iv Keep Left

1.What do you mean by development?

Development refers to the progress of a particular field

2.What are the indicators of development?

1 Net National Product 2. Per Capita Income

3.Purchasing Power Parity 4. Human Development Index

3.Expand the following i) PPP ii) HDI . iii) NNP iv) PCI

PPP - Purchasing Power Parity.

HDI - Human Development Index .

NNP - Net National Product .

PCI - Per Capita Income .

4.What is 'Solar Power' ?

Solar power is the conversion of energy from sunlight

5.What is labor force of the economy?

The labor force is defined simply as the people who are willing and able to work.

6.Why are children and old age (above 60 years) are not considered for computation of workforce ?

They are not physically fit to undertake productive occupation.

7. What are the three sectors of an economy?

i) Primary sector ii) Secondary sector iii) Tertiary sector.

8.Why was money invented?

Measuring the quantity and value of the goods exchanged

9.What is ancient money ?

Gold, silver and copper were the metal used first instead of barter system

10.What are the items used as barter during olden days?

Leather, beads, shells, tobacco, salt and corn.

11.What is spice route? Why was it called so?

Pepper, spices, pearls, gems, rubies and muslin clothes

Pepper and spices took a major share of the exports. Thus this route was called the spice route

12.What is natural money?

The metals such as silver and gold gained importance gradually all over the world.

13.What is meant by foreign exchange?

Foreign exchange is a exchange of currency between the countries.

14.Give to examples for each food crops and non - food crops.?

Food crops : Paddy, Sorghum .

Non- food crops : Coconut tree, Palm tree .

15. What are the factors responsible for changes in cropping area?

Rainfall, Available water, Weather, Market price

16. Differentiate between small and marginal farmers?

Small farmers	Marginal farmers
Small farmers cultivate 1-2 hectares of land.	Marginal farmers cultivate less than 1 hectare
These farmers account around 14 % of the total cultivators	These farmers account to around 78 % of the total cultivators.

17. Enlist the reasons for migration.?

Work, Business, Education, Marriage, Migration after Birth, Migration with family, Others

18. Name four districts in Tamil Nadu which record low number of immigration.?

Cuddalore, Velur, Salem, Namakkal.

History Details Marks 5.

1. The history of humans is closely related to the history of the Earth. Elucidate.?

1 The history of humans is closely related to the history of the Earth.

2 In the course of evolution humans have become sensitive and intellectual.

3. Homo habilis were known to make tools.

4. Agriculture and animal breeding were introduced in the new stone age.

5. The Iron Age is known for the use of iron.

2 Define the terms Hieroglyphics and Cuneiform with their main features.?

Hieroglyphics	Cuneiform
Hieroglyphics is the Egyptians writing system	Cuneiform is the Sumerian writing system
This writing system used a picto – gram based	This writing system used the form of wedge.
It was developed around 3000 BCE.	It was also developed around 3000 BCE.
They used this script in the inscriptions on the seals	They used this script for commercial transactions
They were seen on the Rosetta stones	They were seen on the clay tablets

3. Write about the hidden treasure of Indus civilisation.?

1 Well - planned streets, lanes and drainages can be observed in Harappan town.

2 Agriculture and Animal Domestication were in practice.

3. The Harappans used painted pottery.

4. Metal tools and weapons were used by them.

5. They developed a system of proper weights and measures.

4. Indicate how the industries and crafts of the Sangam Age contribute to their economy.?

1. Craft production and craft specialization were important aspects of Urbanization.

2 Pottery was practised in many settlements..

3. Iron manufacturing was an important artisanal activity.

4. Gold, stone ornaments, glass materials improved their trade..

5. The economy was mixed as elaborated in the Thiruvalluvar concept.

5. Compare and contrast the principles of Jainism, Buddhism?

Similarities: 1 Both of them were in favour of non-violence.

2 Both were averse to caste system..

3 Both religions gave much importance to honest conduct and law of Karma..

Differences Jainism believed in the doctrine of severe penance. Buddhist religion advocated a middle course.

2 Jainism didn't recognize the existence of God at all.

Buddha remained silent about the existence of God.

6. Who were the Mongols? How will they rule China?

1 Mongols were nomads. They were herdsmen.

2. Chief Chengizkhan was a great military genius.

3. Mongols rule in China: They ruled China from AD 1252-1368..

4. They appointed Kublaikhan, the Governor of China.

5. They were spreading the techniques of China to the West.

7. Discuss the political changes during 1526-1707 AD.?

1 In Tamilnadu the Cholas period was enterprising at that time..

2. Trade and economy developed. New temples were built.

3. The establishment of Vijayanagar empire made a great impact in Tamilnadu administration.

4. The Mughal empire was founded by Babur established in Delhi..

5. The advent of the Europeans ended at the beginning of Colonization of the British in India.

8. Explain the Commercial developments in Medieval India.?

1 The village was the basic geographical unit of production.

2 Barter was the medium of exchange.

3 A network of roads to other centers in other parts of the country.

4. The business intermediaries were seen in this period.

9. Chola period was an enterprising period in this history of Tamilnadu" - Elucidate?

1 The administrative machinery was re-organized during the Chola rule.

2 The basic rule of local administration was the village followed by the sub-region and district.

3. They were responsible for the maintenance of the water resources, land, temple and local needs.

4. Trade and the economy expanded in Chola period.

10. Examine the outcome of the geographical discoveries.?

1 The geographical discoveries transform the Europe as a commercial centre of the world

- 2.Many new cereals and fruits were exported from America and imported in Europe.
- 3.Most of the countries in the world followed slavery system.
- 4.The economic system followed during this period has been described as mercantilism.

11.What were the effects of Industrial Revolution of England on India?

- 1 India became the platform for producing the raw materials for the industries of England.
- 2 Indian handloom lost their market value.
- 3.India had become the selling place for their finished products.
- 4.The unemployment led to major crisis.
- 5.Food production decreased.

Geography Details.

1 Describe the structure of the Earth?

- 1 **Crust** is the outer layer of the Earth.
The major elements of crust are Silica, Aluminium..
- 2.**Mantle** : The interior part beneath the crust
The major elements of the mantle are Silica, Magnesium.
- 3 **The core** is the innermost part of the Earth.
It is the hottest layer.
The major elements of core are Nical and Iron .

2. Explain the effects of volcanoes .?

- 1 Constructive effects : Enrich the soil fertility that promotes agricultural activities.
- 2 Most of the volcanic materials are used as building material.
- 3 Destructive effects :Volcanic eruption causes Earthquake , fast floods , mud slide and rock fall..
- 4.Volcanic eruption can alter the weather changes.

3. Explain the erosional landforms formed by underground water?

- 1 **Terra Rossa** :Deposition of red clay soil on the surface of the Earth.
- 2 **Lappies** :When the joins of Limestone rocks are corrugated by ground water ,
- 3.**Sinkhole** A funnel shaped depressions formed due to dissolution of limestone rocks
- 4.**Caves and Cavers** ;Caves are hollows that are formed by the dissolution of limestone rocks

4.How are clouds classified? Explain them.?

- 1. **High clouds** are 6 - 20 kms Height.They are classified into Cirrus, Cirro cumulus, Cirro -stratus.
- 2. **Middle clouds** are 2.5 - 6 kms Height. They are classified into Alto stratus,Alto cumulus,Nimbo stratus
- 3. **Low clouds** are ground surface to 25 kms height. They are classified into Strato cumulus, Stratus, Cumulus and Cumulonimbus.

5.Explain the various components of ecosystem?

- 1 **ABIOTIC COMPONENTS**: It includes the non living, inorganic, physical and chemical factors in the environment.
Ex., Land, air, water.
- II. **BIOTIC COMPONENTS**: Biotic components include plants, animals, and microorganisms.
It can be classified into three categories:
 - 1 Producers - Plants, algae. 2 Consumers - Goat, lion.
 - 3.Decomposers - Fungus, mushrooms.
- III. **ENERGY COMPONENTS**: All organisms in the biosphere use energy to work and convert one form of energy into another.
The Sun is the ultimate source of energy for the biosphere as a whole.

6.Explain the factors affecting the distribution of population? .

- 1**Physical factors** include temperature, rainfall, soil, relief, water, natural vegetation, distribution of minerals,
- 2. **Historical factors**: Regions with historical importance, war
- 3.**Economic factors**: Educational institutions, employment opportunities, manufacturing industries, trade

Civics 5 Marks

- 1 **What are the challenges to Indian democracy? Explain.?**
 - 1.Illiteracy 2 Gender discrimination 3.Regionalism
 - 4.Corruption 5 Political violence. 5.Casteism ,
 - Communalism 6. Criminalisation of politics

2. Discuss merits and demerits of direct elections ?

- Merits** :As the voters elect their representatives directly ,
- 2 It educates people regarding the government activities
- 3 Also , it encourages people to play an active role in politics..
- Demerits** : Direct elections are very expensive .
- 2 There are instances in which some political candidates influencing the voters through payments in the form of cash, goods or services

3.What are fundamental duties? How would you follow these in your school premises?

- 1 Fundamental Duties are the form of duties, responsibilities of every citizen in our constitution.
- 2 Every student should respect for the school rules.
Students should respect the National Flag, National Anthem.
- 3.To protect and improve the school natural environment including plants, trees and have compassion on living creatures
- 4.To safeguard the school property.

4. Write about the President form of government, difference between presidential and parliamentary form of government .?

President form of government,	parliamentary form of government
President is directly elected by the people	Prime Minister is from the majority party
President is supreme.	Central legislature is supreme.

Individual leadership.	Collective leadership.
President is the head of the state	Prime Minister is the head of the state.

5 Write in details about the salient features of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (1994)?

- 1 Panchayats and Municipalities will be "Institutional of self government".
- 2 Gram sabas and ward committees comprising all the adult members registered as Voters.
- 3 Seats at all level are filled by direct election.
4. One – third of the total number of seats reserved for women.
5. Uniform five year term and elections to constitute new bodies should be completed before the expiry of the term.

Economics

1. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources?

Renewable resources	Non-Renewable resources
Renewable resources are resources that can be reproduced again and again	Non-renewable resources that cannot be replaced again after utilization
These resources take a short time for renewal	Million of years are needed for the formation of these resources
Ex, Solar energy, wind, energy, water, wood,	Ex, Metals, glass, petroleum, natural gas

2. Mention any five environmental acts and their action?

acts	action
National Green Tribunal Act, 2010	Environmental protection conservation of forests, other natural resources
Biological Diversity Act, 2002	To provide for conservation of biological diversity
The Environment Act, 1986	Providing for the protection, improvement of the environment
Forest Act, 1980	Check deforestation and encourage afforestation of nonforest areas.
Wildlife protection Act, 1972	Providing protection to wild animal and birds.

3. Explain : (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector

(c) Tertiary sector.?

- 1 Primary Sector. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc.,
2. Secondary Sector : Manufacturing, small and large scale industries and constructional activities.
- 3 Tertiary Sector : Transport, insurance, banking, trade, communication, government activities.

4. Explain the employment structure in India.?

1. In recent years, there has been a change in the employment pattern and this has helped the employers
2. To develop more flexible working patterns among their employees.
3. Increasing self-employment.
4. There has been a growth in part - time employment.
5. This maybe due to lifestyle of the people.

5. Explain in detail about the role of RBI in the country. ?

1. Reserve Bank of India had a primary function of printing currency and leading for circulation.
- 2 RBI regulates the circulation of currency in India.
3. In India, the Reserve Bank supervises the control of economic stability and the price.
4. Reserve Bank has foreign exchange stocks in India.
5. RBI regulates and controls public sector banks, private banks, co - operative banks.

6. Give a note on the water resources of Tamil Nadu. ?

- 1 Tamil Nadu receives the required freshwater from northeast and southwest monsoons.
- 2 Northeast monsoon is a major source of freshwater in Tamil Nadu.
3. The rainwater is stored in reservoirs, lakes and dams for cultivation.
- 4 When the southwest monsoon rains are high Tamil Nadu gets water from Cauvery river.
5. Open wells and bore wells are another sources of water in Tamil Nadu.

7. Discuss the patterns of migration. Inner country movements?

- 1 Rural to Rural . 2 Rural to Urban 3. Urban to Rural .
4. Urban to Urban .

Distance type movements : Short, medium and long distance migration streams .

Circulatory type of movements Long term stable migration and short - term circulatory type of movements .

8. Elucidate about some of the interesting findings on migration in Tamil Nadu.?

- 1 In Tamil Nadu the extent of migration is much higher in rural areas compared to urban area .
- 2 A large proportion of female are reported to be migrants compared to male.
3. In Tamil Nadu two out of every five persons is reported to be a migrant .
4. Migrants from Tamil Nadu select the countries like Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Australia.

Distinguish between		7. Terrestrial biomes	Aquatic biomes
1 Crust.	Core	Terrestrial biomes are a group of living organisms that live on land	Aquatic biomes are a group of living organisms that live in aquatic environments
Outer layer of the earth.	Innermost layer of the earth	Ex., Deer, elephant	Ex Fishes
It is composed mainly of Silica and Aluminium.	It is composed mainly of Nickel and Iron.	8. Primary activities.	Secondary activities
2 Primary waves	Secondary waves	Primary activities pertain to the extraction of raw materials from the earth's surface.	Secondary activities transform raw materials into finished materials
These waves are the fastest of all the earthquake waves	These waves are slower than primary waves	Ex., Food gathering, hunting, fishing etc.	Ex., Iron and Steel Industries
These waves pass through solids, liquids, gas	These waves pass through only solids	9. globe	map
3. Physical Weathering	chemical weathering	A globe is a three-dimensional sphere	A map is a two-dimensional shape.
It is the break down of rocks due to action of physical force	It is the break down of rocks due to chemical reactions	The globe represents the whole earth.	A map represents whole earth or part of it.
The agents of physical weathering are constant freezing	The agents of chemical weathering are oxidation, Carbonation,	Give Reasons	
4. Weather	Climate	1. Igneous rocks are also called Primary Rocks or Mother rocks. All other rocks are directly or indirectly formed from them	
Weather is observed for short duration over small areas	Climate is observed over long period of time for a larger area	2. Wind can possibly erode the rocks from all sides.? Rocks are made up of hard, soft layers. When the rock's bottom is soft, the sand, laden winds blow against. By the constant wearing down action of the wind,	
It changes hour to hours	Climate is average of the weather around 35 years	3. Chemical Weathering is predominant in hot and humid zones..? chemical weathering process of oxidation, carbonation, solution and hydration cannot happen without water and heat.	
5. Abyssal plains	Ocean deeps	4. The northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere are called land and water hemispheres respectively.? The northern hemisphere holds 61% of land whereas the southern hemisphere holds 81% of water..	
underwater plains found on the deep ocean floor	Trenches are the deepest part of the oceans	5. Biosphere provides a stable ecosystem.? An ecosystem is a community, where all living organisms live and interact with one another and also with their non-living environment such as land, soil, air, water etc.	
These are slight slope	They occupy about 7% of the total relief of the ocean floor	6 Map is the basic tool of a geographer.? It is useful to a geographer to find information about mountains, soil, land, roads, railroads and buildings.	
6. Producers	Decomposers	7. Producers are also called autotrophs.? Producers are self-nourishing components of the ecosystem.	
self-nourishing components of the ecosystem.	some organisms that are incapable of preparing their own food.	8. Continental shelf provides good fishing ground.? They are shallower, thus enables sunlight to penetrate through the water	
Ex., Plants, algae, etc	Ex., Fungae, mushrooms, etc.,		