

International Indian school Buraidah

Social Science Worksheet-2 (2026-27) (Ch-3 to 7)

Name:_____.

Class: 9 Sec: (.)

MCQs:

1. Which gas remains largely inactive but helps maintain atmospheric balance?

- (a) Oxygen. (b) Carbon dioxide **(c) Argon.** (d) Ozone

2. Why does air density decrease with increase in altitude?

- (a) Air expands due to gravity. **(b) Air pressure reduces with height**
(c) Solar radiation increases. (d)) Water vapour disappears

3. Why are satellites placed in the exosphere?

- (a) It has high oxygen content. (b) It is free from atmospheric pressure
(c) Air is extremely thin and offers minimal resistance(d) Weather conditions are stable

4. What were microliths?

- (a) Large stone monuments. (b) Polished stone tools
(c) Small, sharp stone tools. (d) Metal tools

5. Which human ancestor is associated with the discovery of fire?

- (a) Australopithecus. (b) Homo habilis. **(c) Homo erectus.** (d) Homo sapiens

6. The Neolithic Revolution is best described as the.

- (a) discovery of fire. (b) beginning of metal tools
(c) shift from food gathering to food production. (d) growth of cities

7. The Vedic Age derives its name from_____

- (a)Upanishads. (b) Puranas. **(c) Vedas.** (d) Epics

8. Who wrote the medical text Sushruta Samhita?

- a) Charaka. (b) Aryabhata c) Brahmagupta. **(d) Sushruta**

9. Which assembly played an important role in Early Vedic political life?

- (a) Janapada. **(b) Sabha and Samiti.** (c) Mantriparishad. (d) Vishaya

10. Who gave the famous definition of democracy as "of the people, by the people, and for the people"?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru. **(c) Abraham Lincoln** (d) Aristotle

11. The principle of "one person, one vote, one value" refers to

(a) Economic equality. (b) Social equality. **(c) Political equality** (d) Religious equality

12. Which institution protects fundamental rights in a democracy?

a) Legislature. (b) Executive. **(c) Judiciary.** (d) Election Commission

13. Which of the following is the main purpose of delimitation?

(a) To increase the number of political parties

(b) To ensure equal population in constituencies

(c) To conduct elections regularly

(d) To prepare electoral rolls

14. Which electoral system is followed in India for Lok Sabha elections

(a) Proportional Representation System. (b) Mixed Electoral System

(c) First-Past-the-Post System. (d) Preferential Voting System

Answer the following :

1. Explain the factors affecting climate.
2. Explain the effects of climate change.
3. Monsoon is the lifeline of India." Justify this statement with examples.
4. Why do coastal areas experience moderate climate?
5. Explain the role of carbon footprint in global climate change.
6. Suggest ways by which individuals can reduce the amount of carbon footprint.
7. Bring out the main features of the Neolithic age.
8. Differentiate between the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.
9. Explain the main features of the Harappan Civilisation.
10. Explain the political institutions of the Vedic period and their significance.
11. Explain the cultural practices of ancient India.
12. Discuss the role of trade, guilds, and economic activities in ancient India.
13. Discuss the challenges faced by modern democracies.
14. Analyse the essential features of democracy and their significance
15. Write the difference between "Direct & Indirect democracy"?
16. Explain why Free and Fair Elections are important in a democracy?
17. Critically examine the role and functions of the Election Commission of India.
18. Examine the concept of coalition government and its implications.