



ST.ALPHONSA'S HIGH SCHOOL – TECHNO SECTION

CLASS- IX ONLINE ASSIGNMENT

SOCIAL STUDIES

Fill in the blanks:

Geography

1. An imaginary straight line on which the earth rotates is called _____.
2. Heat balance is also called _____.
3. The sun emits energy in the form of _____ and _____.
4. The scientists measure heat in terms of _____.
5. In all, our earth receives _____ energy from the sun.
6. The atmosphere exerts pressure on _____.
7. _____ relates to limited time.
8. Low pressure on the earth's surface indicates _____ rainfall.
9. The convectional rainfall usually occurs during the _____ or early parts of the night.
10. The freezing point of water is _____.
11. The area experiencing an earthquake depends on _____.
12. Magma reaches the earth's surface through _____.
13. Radioactive minerals continuously emanate _____.
14. The albedo is expressed in percentage of _____.
15. We find 6 months daylight at _____ latitude.

History

1. The history of the period about half a million years ago is _____ period.
2. Modern man's species start with _____.
3. The study of bones, skulls, skeletons and the teeth of human beings is known as _____.
4. _____ age is also called as Neolithic age.
5. _____ described wheel as a revolution in production and transport.

6. The art of weaving, laid the foundation for studying _____.
7. The planet earth was formed _____ million years ago.
8. _____ specifies is known as first man.
9. _____ prepared the calendar.
10. Bronze age marks the beginning of _____.
11. Unity and diversity is a special feature of _____ civilization.
12. Surplus and the knowledge of the user of metals is called _____.
13. The natural sources like _____ was increased by cutting forests.
14. Geometrical proportions were observed by Egyptians in constructing _____.
15. The Egyptians prepared the calendar based on _____.

Civics

1. _____ is the highest court of justice in India.
2. _____ are the guidelines issued by the constitution by the central and state governments.
3. The state which reduces the economic inequalities among its people and works for economic development is a _____ state.
4. _____ is the volume of rules and regulations which determine the nature of state and the system of the government.
5. The numbers of members in the constitution assembly were _____.
6. Introduction the Indian constitution is called _____.
7. A great Indian philosopher which has been elected as president was _____.
8. The president appoints _____ as the prime minister.
9. The finance commission is appointed by _____.
10. From all union territories _____ members are elected to lok sabha.
11. The financial bills should be sent back to lok sabha by rajya sabha within _____ days.
12. Between two sessions of lok sabha the time should not exceed _____ months.
13. The joint session of the parliament is presided over by _____.

14. The acts formulated by the parliament are executed by _____.
15. _____ is the first citizen of the country in India.

Economics

1. HDI stands for _____.
2. UNDP stands for _____.
3. Real GNP is equal to nominal GNP less _____.
4. National income is an indicator of better _____.
5. National income is the value of _____ and _____ produced in a country in a year.
6. Literacy helps to increase _____.
7. Literacy rate is calculated by dividing the total population by the number of _____.
8. _____ is the first teacher of the child.
9. Household expenditure becomes _____ to produce.
10. GDP at market price is equal to $C + I + G + (X-M) + (R-P)$. X in the equation is _____.
11. NNP at factor cost means _____.
12. _____ is aggregate value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a year.
13. GDP at market price is equal to $C + I + G + (X-M) + (R-P)$. P in the equation is _____.
14. _____ the basic activity of firms.
15. _____ means that more and more people of the country come to live in citizen towns.
16. _____ means how long, on an average, a person is expected to live.