

QUESTION BANK -2015-16
CLASS IX - SUBJECT :-SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

Russian Revolution

Multiple Choice :- (1 Mark each)

1. Communism was an idea first developed by:
a) V.I. Lenin c) Karl Marx
b) Joseph Stalin d) Leon Trotsky
2. Czar Alexander III did all of the following during his rule of Russia EXCEPT:
a) Censored people's writings
b) Sent political prisoners to Siberia in NorthEast Russia
c) Made all languages, except for Russian, illegal
d) Killed all his closest supporters when they betrayed him
3. All of the following events weakened the Czar prior to the revolution EXCEPT:
a) the Russo-Japanese War weakened the Czar's army
b) the Duma outlawed the Czar's family
c) Rasputin corrupted the Czar's family and inner circle
d) WWI killed many Russian people
4. The Bolsheviks, who embraced Communist thought, were first primarily led by:
a) V.I. Lenin b) Rasputin c) Josef Stalin d) Nicholas II
5. Following the March 1917r evolution, who took over when Czar Nicholas II stepped down?
a) the U.S.S.R. c) a provisional government of the Duma
b) the Bolsheviks d) the Czar's son, Alexis
6. What is a soviet?
a) a believer in the Czar c) a local council of workers, peasants, and soldiers
b) the communist (red) army d) the national government
7. The Bolshevik Revolution was followed by:
a) general peace, but general poverty
b) civil war between the communist Red Army and the tsarist White Army
c) a quick and harsh regime where no opposition to the communist party was allowed
d) the assassination of V.I. Lenin
8. In order to have time to create a new country, what treaty did Russia sign with Germany to get out of WWI?

- a) Treaty of Versailles
b) Treaty of Moscow
- c) Treaty of the Bolsheviks
d) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
9. In 1921, Lenin launched the New Economic Policy, which said:
a) some capitalism should be allowed while the country switches to communism
b) all land and business would be immediately confiscated from the aristocrats and nobles
c) land should be divided equally among all families
d) foreign trade should be stopped
10. Joseph Stalin's totalitarian dictatorship in the USSR limited people in all the following ways except:
a) outlawed all religion
b) outlawed free press
c) outlawed any education
d) killed people who opposed the government
11. Lenin's successor, who worked to control every aspect of life in the Soviet Union was
a) Joseph Stalin
b) Nicholas II
c) Leon Trotsky
d) Rasputin
12. A government that takes total, centralized control over all aspects of public and private life is an example of
a) dictatorship
b) monarchy
c) totalitarianism
d) socialism
13. Totalitarian leaders used all of the following methods of control except
a) propaganda
b) indoctrination
c) censorship
d) free elections
14. A system in which the government makes all economic decisions is called
a) command economy
b) totalitarian economy
c) dictatorship
d) communism
15. The agricultural revolution in the USSR combined privately owned farms into large, government owned farms called
a) communist collectives
b) collective farms
c) experimental farms
d) plantations
16. What is the name of the royal dynasty that ruled Russia from the 1600s until the February revolution in 1917 ?
a) Yusupov
b) Kerensky
c) Trepov
d) Romanov
17. By whom was 'social contract' written?
a) Voltaire
b) Rousseau
c) Adam Smith
d) Gorky
18. In the context of Russia what was 'Kullak' ?
a) A Collective form
b) A Russian school
c) Well-to-do peasants
d) Landless labourers
19. Which one of the following refers to the secret police of Russia?
a) Cheka
b) Gestapo
c) Security police
d) F.B.I.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS :- (1 Mark each)

- 1 What was the Russian Parliament called?
- 2 What led the Bolsheviks in Russia after the division of Socialist Revolutionary Party?
- 3 In the context of Russia, who launched the slogan - 'Peace, Land and Bread'?
- 4 In the context of Russia, what was 'KULLAK'?
- 5 Who headed the party after the death of Lenin?
- 6 When did Lenin persuade the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolsheviks Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power?
- 7 What were the Muslim reformers within the Russian Empire known as?
- 8 Who introduced collectivization of land in Russia?
- 9 Name the Socialist Party formed in Germany.
- 10 What according to Socialism was the root cause of all evils in society?
- 11 Name the international body formed to co-ordinate socialist efforts.
- 12 Where and when was the first Socialist Government formed?
- 13 Who among the workers were aristocrats?
- 14 What was the source of inspiration for the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party?
- 15 State the reason for the split in Russian Social Democratic Workers Party?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:- (3 Mark each)

- 16 Who were called 'Reds', 'Greens' and 'Whites' respectively?
- 17 What emergency measure did Stalin introduce?
- 18 How could a society without property operate?
- 19 What is meant by 'October Revolution'?
- 20 Explain the ideologies of the three power groups present in the Russian society i.e. the Liberals, the Radicals and the Conservatives.
- 21 Give reasons why Stalin's policy of 'Collectivization' did not yield immediate results.
- 22 What is 'Bloody Sunday' ?
- 23 Mention the demands of the workers who went on strike at St. Petersburg in 1904.
- 24 Explain the vision of the socialists like Robert Owen and Louis Blanc regarding cooperatives.
- 25 What was Duma? How far was it successful in Russia during Tsar Regime?
- 26 State three demands of 'Lenin's April Thesis'.
- 27 Explain any three measures adopted by Stalin to impose restrictions on Kulaks.
- 28 Explain any three changes brought about by industrialisation in Europe.

- 29 Explain any three effects of the February Revolution over Russia
- 30 Explain the ideas of Karl Marx and his communist Society.
- 31 Describe the condition of workers in the industrial society of Russia before the Russian revolution of 1905.
- 32 In what ways was the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe before 1917?
- 33 What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION :- (5 Mark each)

- 34 What were the main reasons of the Russian Revolution of 1906?
- 35 Describe the four major demands of Russian Revolutionaries before the Russian Revolution of 1917.
- 36 How did the Revolution of 1905 prove to be dress-rehearsal of the revolution of 1917?
- 37 Describe the impact of Russian Revolution on the world.
- 38 How did Russia's participation in World War I lead to the fall of Tsar?
- 39 Describe the role of Lenin in post 1917 Russian reconstruction.
- 40 Describe the February Revolution in Russia.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

1. Leader of Jacobin Club was
(a) MaxmillianRobespierre (b) Robert D' Souza
(c) Louis XVI (d) Marie Antoinette
2. Explain the significance of French revolution in the history of France.
3. Despite various reforms introduced by Robespierre, why was his reign termed as reign of terror?
4. How was the system of estates organised in the French society ?
5. Mention the importance of following dates :
 - 1774
 - 1789
 - 1791
 - 1792-93

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS :- (1 Mark each)

- 1 Based on the French Constitution of 1791, who were known as `active citizens'?
- 2 Name the philosopher who had forwarded the principle of voting by the assembly as a whole, where each member, should have one vote: during the rule of Louis XVI.
- 3 Who proposed a division of power within the government between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary?
- 4 Name the taxes paid by the peasants in the eighteenth century in France.
- 5 Who composed the National Anthem of France?
- 6 Who wrote the book `The Social Contract'?
- 7 What was the main objective of the constitution drafted by National Assembly in 1791?
- 8 By whom was "The Spirit of Laws" written?
- 9 What did the red cap worn by Sans Culottes in France symbolize?
- 10 By whom was the book "Two Treaties of the Government" written?
- 11 In the context of France, what was `Estate General'?
- 12 Which rule was established in France after fall of Jacobin government?
- 13 Why was the Bastille hated by all?

- 14 When did French women get voting rights?
- 15 Why political symbols were used, in 18th century, to communicate ideas?
- 16 What do you mean by 'Old Regime'?
- 17 How was the National Assembly recognised and how did it start exercising its powers?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:- (3 Mark each)

- 18 What was the women's main demand and how did the revolutionary government help them to improve their lives?
- 19 'A growing middle class in France during the 18th century envisages an end to privileges'. Analyse the statement.
- 20 Describe the conditions of peasants that led to French Revolution.
- 21 Write about the three main French Philosophers and their role in French Revolution.
- 22 What was Directory? What were its consequences?
- 23 Why were the representatives of the Third Estate disappointed with the pattern of voting in the 'Estate General'?
- 24 Explain triangular slave trade carried out during 18th and 19th centuries.
- 25 Explain the conditions which led to the rise of Jacobins.
- 26 Describe the importance of the Declaration of the Right of Man in France.
- 27 How did Robespierre government ensure equality in French society?
- 28 Mention the events that led to the establishment of the Republic form of the government in France.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION :- (5 Mark each)

- 29 Who were entitled to vote in France as per the Constitution of 1791 framed by the National Assembly ? State any three rights given to the people by this constitution.
- 30 What was Tennis Court Oath?
- 31 Who was Napoleon Bonaparte? What were the reforms introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte in France? Why was he known as the Liberator?
- 32 How was the Church responsible for the French Revolution? Mention any three points.

- 33 What changes were brought in France after the fall of Robespierre government? How did it lead to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte?
- 34 Explain the role of women in France before the Revolution.
- 35 How did the abolition of censorship change lives of people in France after the French Revolution? Explain.
- 36 How was the system of Estate in the French society organised? Who constituted the middle class? What were their ideas about privileges in society?
- 37 Explain the features of the constitution of 1791, framed by National Assembly in France.
- 38 Mention any five events which led to the outbreak of revolution during the late 18th century in France.
- 39 Which period is known as 'Reign of Terror' and why?
- 40 How did the French Revolution affect the everyday life of the people?

RISE OF NAZISM

1. In the context of Nazi Germany what was 'Jungvolk'?
(a) A School for Jews (b) A School of German
(c) A Nazi Youth group of 14 years old (d) Society of adults above 20 years old

2. The Beer Hall Putsch was
a) a Nazi celebration of their Aryan ancestry.
b) an attempted governmental overthrow.
c) the murder of Archduke Ferdinand
d) the first official meeting of the Nazi party in 1928

3. Many Germans believed that Germany had lost World War I because it had been 'stabbed in the back' by which of the following groups?
a) The Einsatzgruppen
b) Communists
c) Leftwing politicians
d) The NS Frauenschaft
e) Jews
f) The National Student League

4. In 1933, the Reichstag (German Parliament) was burned, allowing
a) Communists in Germany to take over.
b) Hitler to become king of Germany and Austria.
c) Hitler to restrict civil opponents liberties of German
d) Hitler to orchestrate the invasion of Poland.

5. Which of the following is true about Anti Semitism?
a) It was invented by Nazis.
b) It is a twentieth century phenomenon
c) It is learned, not innate
d) It is not a form of prejudice

6. During the first five years immediately following the First World War, German society
a) attempted to reestablish friendly relations with France.
b) closely followed provisions set by the Versailles peace treaty.
c) fell into a state of internal disorder and accusation.
d) grew together as a united nation.

7. Hitler's political agenda was described in which book?
a) War and Peace
b) The Communist Manifesto
c) Mein Kampf
d) Das Rheinheitsgebot

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS :- (1 Mark each)

1. In official communication of Nazis, what did 'special treatment' and 'final solution' mean?

2. With whom were the German women prohibited from making contacts?

- 3 When did Japan attack Pearl Harbour?
- 4 In the context of Germany, what was 'Usurers'?
- 5 What were Nazi youth groups for children below 14 years of age called?
- 6 Who was Hitler's Propaganda Minister?
- 7 Who was assigned the responsibility of economic recovery of Germany by Hitler?
- 8 Name the article that gave the right to President to impose emergency and suspend civil rights in Germany?
- 9 What was the great political event that took place in Germany during the Great Depression?
- 10 What was the name given to the Secret Police of Nazi?
- 11 Which countries were known as Axis Powers in World War II.
- 12 What was the German Parliament called?
- 13 How were the deputies of the Reichstag appointed?
- 14 When and between whom was the Treaty of Versailles signed?
- 15 Who were the signatories of the 1940 Tripartite Pact?
- 16 Hitler's ideas on racialism were based on which thinkers?
- 17 Where and when did Hitler and his Propaganda Minister commit suicide?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS :- (3 Mark each)

- 18 Who wrote the book 'Third Reich of Dreams'? What did the author describe in this book?
- 19 How was the Treaty of Versailles was a harsh and humiliating?
- 20 What was 'Enabling Act'?
- 21 What were the effects of the World War I on Europe?
- 22 What new style of politics was devised by Hitler?
- 23 What steps were taken by Hitler to reconstruct German Economy?
- 24 Explain the causes of Great Economic Depression in USA in 1929.
- 25 What were the Nuremberg laws of citizenship of September 1935?

- 26 Why USA forced to join the Second World War?
- 27 How was the first world war responsible for the rise of Hitler?
- 28 What do you mean by hyperinflation in Germany? What were its causes?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION :- (5 Mark each)

- 29 Mention the main features of the Nazi ideology.
- 30 Explain the role of women in Nazi Society.
- 31 How were language and media used by Nazi regime?
- 32 What was the impact of Germany because of her refusal to war compensation in 1923? Mention any three effects.
- 33 What were the main effects of Nazi rules on Germany?
- 34 Explain Hitler's ideology related to geo-political concept of Lebensraum.
- 35 Explain the inherent defects of the Weimer Constitution that made republic unstable and vulnerable to dictatorship?
- 36 What was the effect of Great Economic Depression on Germany?
- 37 What happened in schools under Nazism?
- 38 How Nazis implemented their dream of creating an exclusive racial community of Pure Germany?
- 39 Why were the Nazi killing operations called the Holocaust? Explain.
- 40 Explain why Nazi propaganda was effective in creating a hatred for Jews.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

DEMOCRACY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Short answer questions (1 marks)

1. Define democracy
2. Who is Aung San Suu Kyi?
3. What is the veto power?
4. How many members are there in the Security Council?
5. What is global democracy?
6. What is referendum?

Short Answer Questions (3/4 Marks)

1. Mention two factors that promote global democracy.
2. Explain the universal adult franchise.
3. Mention any three steps which are taken by the President of Chile which led to a military coup?
4. Mention any two limitations on the people in a non- democratic country
5. 'The army rule in Myanmar is undemocratic'. Justify by giving four examples.
6. What was the outcome of the strike under the guidance of Lech Walesa in Poland?
7. What were the similarities between the governments in Poland and Chile?

Long Answer questions (6 Marks)

1. How was democracy restored in Chile? Explain.
2. How was democracy achieved in Poland? Explain.
3. Do you think the UNO works democratically? Give reasons for your answer.
4. Do you think the IMF works democratically? Give reasons for your answer.
5. Give suggestions to promote democracy in the world.
6. Write a short note on Salvador Allende.
7. What was the role of 'Solidarity' in establishing democracy in Poland?

8. What was the outcome of the strike under the guidance of Lech Walesa in Poland?
9. What were the similarities between the governments in Poland and Chile?

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?
WHY DEMOCRACY?

Short answer questions (1 marks)

1. Define Democracy
2. Define Dictatorship.
3. Name any four democratic countries of the world.

Short Answer Questions (3/4 Marks)

1. 'Democracy improves quality of decision making'. Explain
2. 'Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts'. Explain
3. Explain major arguments against democracy.
4. Explain major arguments favouring democracy.
5. Mention few limitations of democracy.

Long Answer questions (6 Marks)

1. Why Zimbabwe cannot be called a democratic nation? Give reasons
2. Distinguish between democratic and undemocratic elections.
3. Explain major features of democracy.
4. Keeping in mind the basic features and principles of democracy, can you say that India is a democratic country?

CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

Short answer questions (1 marks)

1. Define Constitution

2. Define Apartheid.
3. Define the term 'Democratic Republic'.
4. What is a Sovereign country?
5. Name the body which prepared the constitution of India?
6. When was the constitution adopted?
7. Who was the chairman of drafting committee?

Short Answer Questions (3/4 Marks)

1. 'A constitution is a living document'. Justify
2. What is the importance of Preamble?
3. What do you mean by constitutional amendments? What is its importance?
4. What proves that India is democratic?
5. Explain Universal Adult Franchise.
6. How were the non whites discriminated?

Long Answer questions (6 Marks)

1. 'India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic'. Explain
2. 'The working of the constituent assembly has given sanctity to the constitution'. Explain.
3. What changes have been brought in the constitution of South Africa after 1994?
4. 'The constituent assembly was the representative body of the people of India'. Explain.
5. How was the Constitutional Assembly of India constituted?
6. "Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens." Justify this statement?
7. Write a short note on Nelson Mandela.
8. What was the basis of apartheid regime in South Africa?
9. Name the first organisation that led the fight against Apartheid.
10. Why is Africa termed as a 'Rainbow Nation'?

11. Write a short note on first Constituent Assembly of India.
12. What is a Preamble? Mention any six features mentioned in the Preamble of Indian Constitution.

ECONOMICS

The Story of Palampur

Very Short Answer Questions(1Mark)

1. Define the term Capital.
2. Name two different ways of describing a village economy.
3. Define Labour.
4. What is Green Revolution ?
5. State the meaning of Land in economics .
6. What is Working Capital ?
7. State the sources of irrigation.

Short Answer Questions (3/4 Marks)

1. Why do a large number of farmers cultivate small plots of land ?
2. Why are the wages of farm labours low ?
3. What are farm and nonfarm activities? Give examples.
4. What is the difference between multiple cropping and new agricultural farming techniques ?
5. What are the four requirements for the production of goods and services? What are the factors of production?
6. What are the disadvantages of Green Revolution ?
7. What are the disadvantages of using chemical fertilisers ?
8. What working capital is required by the farmers using modern farming methods ?
9. Why is it important to increase the area under irrigation ?
10. Why is the new technology called ‘seed-water-fertiliser technology’?

Long Answer Questions (6 Marks)

1. ‘Gosaipur and Majauli are two villages in North Bihar. Out of a total of 850 households in the two villages, there are more than 250 men who are employed in

rural Punjab and Haryana or in Delhi, Mumbai, Surat or nagpur. Such migration is common in most villages across India’.

- a) Why do people migrate ?
 - b) Describe the kind of work that the migrants of Gosaipur and Majauli might do at the place of destination .
2. Explain the different ways of increasing production on a given piece of land .
 3. Briefly explain the non-farm activities in a village economy.
 4. How is agricultural sector connected with rest of the world ?
 5. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?
 6. Describe the infrastructure development of village Palampur.

HUMAN RESOURCE

Very Short Answer Questions(1 mark)

1. What is meant by Human Resource Development?
2. State two ways in which human resource become an asset for an economy.
3. What do you understand by elementary education ?
4. State two shortcomings of education system in India.
5. How does human resource differ from other resources like land and physical capital ?
6. Define Unemployment.
7. Define Gross Enrolment Ratio.

Short Answer Questions (3/4 Marks)

1. Why is Educated Unemployment a peculiar problem in India ?
2. Distinguish between disguised and seasonal unemployment .
3. Differentiate between economic and non economic activity. Give example of each.
4. Write short note on :
 - a) SarvaShikshaAbhiyan
 - b) Mid-day Meal
 - c) Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidhyalaya Scheme

5. How does education and health contribute to human resource development ?
6. What measures should be introduced to improve the healthcare system in India ?
7. Why is expenditure on education considered a long term investment in human capital ?

Long Answer questions (6 Marks)

1. How is unemployment a catastrophe for the Indian economy ?
2. 'Human capital is better than physical capital'. Do you agree/disagree ? Give arguments in support of your answer.
3. Explain the significance of Human Resource Development for an economy .
4. How does human resource development change the social outlook of citizens? Explain with the help of suitable examples.
5. 'Last summer, Saumya got an opportunity to visit her ancestral village and stay with her grandparents for a month. During her stay, she found that though there was a primary school in the village but very few children attended the school regularly. When she discussed the matter with the villagers, they told her that the parents generally wanted their children to work with them at farm. Due to this , most of the children could not attend the school regularly and continue their studies'.

How should Saumya convince the villagers to send their children to the school.

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER – 1 INDIA SIZE AND LOCATION

Answer the following questions briefly:- (1 Mark each)

1. Name the special line of latitude that divides the country into two equal halves.
2. What is the total land area of India in km square?
3. What is the total length of India's land boundary in km?
4. What is meant by standard time?
5. What is the total length of India's coastal boundary in km ?
6. Which neighbouring country of India is an island?
7. In what ways did the opening of the Suez Canal benefit India?
8. What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland of India?
9. Name the countries that are larger than India?
10. Name the countries with which India shares its land boundaries in the east.
11. Which Island group lies in the south-east of India?
12. How many states are there in India?
13. With which country /countries does India share its land boundary in the north-west?
14. Find out the longitudinal and latitudinal extent of your state.
15. Why is India considered as a Peninsula?

Long answer type questions :- (3 / 5 Mark each)

16. Describe the location of India in the world.
17. India occupies an important strategic position of India in Asia. Justify.
18. With reference to India's geographical location, explain its contributions to the world.
17. Why do we need a standard time for India?
18. India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia. Discuss.
19. Why has 82 30' E been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?
20. **On an outline map of India political locate and label the following:- (1 mark each)**

- a) Southernmost point of the Indian Union
- b) The largest state
- c) The smallest state
- d) The standard meridian of India
- e) The union territory along the eastern coast
- f) The union territories along the western coast.

CHAPTER- 2 PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

Answer the following questions :- (1 Mark each)

1. Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from north to south.
2. Name the oldest relief feature of India.
3. What is the extent of the Himalayan mountain ranges?
4. What are Duns? Name some well-known Duns.
5. Mention any two features of the Himadri range of the Himalayas.
6. State the difference between convergent and divergent plate boundaries.
7. Briefly explain the theory of Plate Tectonics.
8. What are distributaries? Give one example.
9. Name the river which drains the Chotanagpur plateau.
10. Name the highest peak found in the Western Ghats.
11. Name the rivers draining the Central Highlands. Also mention the direction of the flow of these rivers.
12. Which is the largest inhabited river-rine island in the world?
13. Give the location of the Aravali Hills. Also mention one feature of these hills.
14. Which river marks the eastern most boundary of the Himalayas?
15. Differentiate between the following :- (3 Mark each)
 - a) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats
 - b) Eastern Coastal Plains and Western Coastal Plains

- c) Himadri Range and Himachal Range
- d) Khadar and Bhangar
- e) Bhabar and Terai

Long answer type questions:- (5 Mark each)

16. Describe the geographical location of the Northern Plains also mention its features.
17. Describe how the Himalayas were formed ?
18. Describe the Great Indian desert.
19. Explain the major features of the Shiwalik range of the Himalayas.
20. What are the three types of plate boundaries? Write their characteristics.
21. Compare and contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular plateau.
22. **Write short notes on the following:- (3 Mark each)**
 - a) Lakshadweep Islands
 - b) The Himalayan Mountains
 - c) Deccan plateau
 - d) The Terai Belt
23. **On an outline map of India political locate/shade the following:- (1 Mark each)**
 - a) The three parallel ranges of the Himalayas
 - b) The divisions of the Western Coastal Plains
 - c) The Great Indian desert
 - d) The Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau
 - e) Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats
 - f) Mountain ranges – Karakoram , Ladakh, Zaskar, Vindhya ,Satpura, Aravali

CHAPTER – 3 DRAINAGE

Answer the following questions:- (1 Mark each)

1. Define the term Drainage.
2. Which river has the largest drainage basin in India?
3. Name the two major groups the Indian rivers are divided into.
4. What are perennial rivers? Also give examples.

5. What is a Trellis Drainage Pattern ? Give one example of a river having this type of drainage pattern.
6. Where do the following rivers have their source?
 - a) Mahanadi
 - b) Indus
 - c) Kaveri
 - d) Godavari
 - e) Narmada
7. Where does the river Yamuna meet the river Ganga?
8. What is a water divide? Also give an example.
9. Which are the main tributaries of Krishna?
10. Mention two reasons due to which the pollution levels of many are rising.
11. Mention any two features of the peninsular rivers.
12. Name some fresh water lakes of India.
13. **Differentiate between the following:- (3 Mark each)**
 - a) Radial and Dendritic drainage pattern
 - b) Himalayan rivers and Peninsulars
 - c) The east flowing and the west flowing rivers

Long answer type questions:- (5 Mark each)

14. Give a brief description of the Ganga river system.
15. Enumerate some important features of the Brahmaputra river system.
16. Rivers have been of fundamental importance human history Justify this statement.
17. Describe the Indus river system.
18. How do the lakes of India differ from each other in terms of size and other characteristics? Explain with examples.
19. Describe the importance of lakes to mankind.