



ST. TERESA SCHOOL

INDRAPURAM GHAZIABAD

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2026-27)

CLASS: IX

ग्रीष्मकालीन गृह कार्य -हिन्दी

निर्देश- संपूर्ण गृह कार्य को व्याकरण की उत्तर पुस्तिका में कीजिए।

- १-“सच्चा संवाद ही संबंधों की नींव है।” इस कथन पर अपने विचार पाठ 'संवादहीन' के माध्यम से लिखिए।
- २- रैदास के प्रथम पद का सारांश अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।
- ३- रैदास के दूसरे पद में निहित सारांश को भक्त और आराध्या के भाव से स्पष्ट करते हुए लिखिए ।
- ४- संज्ञा और सर्वनाम का दोहराव कीजिए।
- ५- सभी मुहावरों के वाक्य प्रयोग अपने शब्दों में कीजिए।

English

LESSONS –

- *How I Taught My Grandmother to Read* (Prose)
- *Bharat Our Land* (Poem)
- *The Pot Maker* (Prose)

Instructions

- Complete all the work neatly.
- Use coloured pens/pencils wherever required.
- Maintain proper handwriting and presentation.
- Submit the homework in your **English Notebook**.
- Originality and creativity will be appreciated.

Assignment Guidelines

(To be followed for each chapter)

- Students are required to submit a well-organized response for each of the three chapters based on the following parameters:

1. Title and Author

- Learn and write:
- The full title of the chapter
- The name of the author/poet

2. Theme(s)

Identify and explain one or two major themes explored in the text.

Examples: Patriotism, importance of education, dignity of labour, determination, self-respect, and hard work.

3. Tone and Mood

Bharat Our Land

- How does the poem inspire readers emotionally? Write your response in about **80–100 words**.

4. Personal Reflection / Critical Thinking (30–40 words each)

Le - How I Taught My Grandmother to Read

- What message do you learn from the relationship between the grandmother and the granddaughter?
- Why is education important at every stage of life?

Poem - Bharat Our Land

- Explain how the poem develops feelings of patriotism and pride for the nation.
- Share your contribution towards making your country better.

Le- The Pot Maker

- What values do we learn from the life of the pot maker?
- Share an experience where you appreciated the hard work of another person.

5. Creative Writing Skills

A. Descriptive Paragraph Writing

Le - How I Taught My Grandmother to Read

- Describe the emotions and feelings of the grandmother on the day she finally learnt to read independently. Highlight her excitement, determination, gratitude, and sense of achievement.
(Word Limit: 100–120 words)

B. Factual Description

Le - The Pot Maker

- Write a factual description of a village potter and his workplace. Include details about the tools used, the working environment, the process of making pots, and the importance of pottery in daily life.
(Word Limit: 100–120 words)

C. Letter to the Editor

Poem - Bharat Our Land

- You are concerned about the lack of patriotic values and cleanliness in public places among citizens. Write a letter to the Editor of a national newspaper expressing your views and suggesting ways to make citizens more responsible towards the nation.

(Word Limit: 120–150 words)

D. Notice Writing

Le - The Pot Maker / Poem - Bharat Our Land

- You are the Cultural Secretary of your school. Draft a notice informing students about an Inter-House Poster Making Competition on either of the following themes:

“Respect Every Profession”

OR

“Proud to be an Indian”

MATHEMATICS

The foundation of success lies in consistent effort and thoughtful learning. This holiday homework encourages students to utilize their vacation productively by balancing relaxation with creativity, reading, research, and practice.” It is in accordance with experiential and competency-based learning. Students are encouraged to complete the activities with originality, creativity, and proper presentation while enjoying the process of learning.”

PROJECT TOPIC: Role of Indian Mathematicians in Modern Mathematics

- From ancient India to present
- Global impact of Indian mathematics

Guidelines for Project Preparation:

- The project should be neat, informative, and creatively designed.
- Include a proper cover page with project title, student details, and relevant illustrations.
- Add an index and arrange the content systematically.
- Include the biography, achievements, discoveries, and contributions of the mathematician.
- Explain important mathematical concepts or discoveries in simple language.
- Add pictures, charts, timelines, diagrams, or decorative borders to make the project attractive.
- Mention real-life applications of the mathematician’s work wherever possible.
- Write the conclusion in your own words highlighting what you learned from the project.
- Use neat handwriting and maintain cleanliness throughout the file.

- Avoid copying directly from the internet; originality and creativity will be appreciated.
- Mention the sources of information in the bibliography section.
- The file should be hard bound

PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM SMART MINDS BOOK TO BE DONE IN SMART MINDS NOTEBOOK

CH-1 Number System

1. Pg-24, Q20,Q21,Q23,Q25
2. Pg-42 Q56,Q58
3. Pg-65 Q90,Q92, Q95, Q98

CH-4 Linear Equations in 2 variables

1. Pg- 301 Q33,Q34,Q35,Q36,Q37,Q38,Q39
2. Pg-303 Q64,Q65
3. Pg-304,Q67

Ch-3 Coordinate Geometry

1. Pg-267,Q8
2. Pg-259,260 Q69
3. Pg-257 Q52,Q53,Q54,Q61
4. Pg-264 Q85

SCIENCE

General instructions:

- * *Students must complete the Holiday Homework neatly in their Science notebook copies only.*
- * *Holiday Homework will carry credits/internal assessment weightage; therefore, students are advised to complete it sincerely and submit quality work.*
- * *Submission of Holiday Homework: First Week of July.*

BIOLOGY (Ch-Cell)

Q.1 Riya added salt to cucumber slices while preparing salad. After 15 minutes, she noticed that water had come out from the cucumber and the slices became soft.

Questions:

1. Which process caused water to move out of the cucumber cells?
2. Why did the cucumber slices become soft?
3. What type of solution was created outside the cucumber cells?
4. Name another daily life situation where this process is observed.

Q.2 A freshwater Amoeba placed in salt water shrinks after some time. Explain the reason using the concept of diffusion/osmosis.

Q.3 Farmers sprinkle water on leafy vegetables in the market to keep them fresh. How does water help the cells of vegetables remain fresh and firm?

Q.4 A person suffering from a mitochondrial disorder feels tired very quickly. Explain the connection between mitochondria and energy production.

Q.5 Vegetables stored outside become spoiled quickly, while those kept in the refrigerator remain fresh for longer time.

Questions:

1. How does low temperature help preserve food?
2. Which living organisms are mainly responsible for food spoilage?
3. How does cold temperature affect cell activities of microorganisms?
4. Which cell structure controls movement of substances in and out of microbial cells?

Q.6 A science teacher compares cell organelles with parts of a school:

- Principal → Nucleus
- Security gate → Cell membrane
- Solar power room → Mitochondria
- Store room → Vacuole

Questions:

1. Why is the nucleus compared to the principal?
2. How is the cell membrane similar to a security gate?
3. Which organelle stores food and water?
4. Why are mitochondria important for cell activities?

CHEMISTRY (Ch- Exploring mixture & their separation)

Q1. Name the most suitable physical method to separate the following mixtures:

- (a) Salt and water
- (b) Oil and water
- (c) Cream from milk
- (d) Iron filings and sand
- (e) Different pigments present in an ink sample
- (f) Salt and camphor
- (g) Kerosene and petrol (miscible liquids with a boiling point difference greater than 25°C)

Q2. **Distillation vs. Fractional Distillation:** What is the primary difference between these two methods? When would you use fractional distillation?

Q3. Why crystallization is considered a better technique than simple evaporation to obtain pure salt from seawater?

Q4. A solution contains 30g of common salt in 220g of water. Calculate the mass by mass percentage of the solution.

Practical Application (Higher Order Thinking)

Q5. You are given a mixture containing sand, iron filings, and salt. Suggest a step-by-step procedure to separate all three components completely using physical methods.

Q6. How does centrifugation work? Give two practical applications of this technique in a laboratory or daily life.

PHYSICS (Ch-Describing motion around us)

Numericals

Q1. A train starting from a railway station attains a velocity of 40 m/s in 5 minutes. Assuming uniform acceleration, calculate the acceleration and the distance traveled.

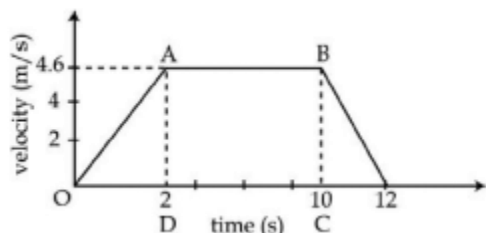
Q2. Vishnu swims in a 90 m long pool. He covers 180 m in one minute by swimming from one end to the other and back along the same straight path. Find his average speed and average velocity.

Q3. A train starting from a railway station attains a velocity of 40 m/s in 60 seconds. Assuming uniform acceleration, calculate the acceleration and distance travelled.

Graphical Representation & Graph Analysis

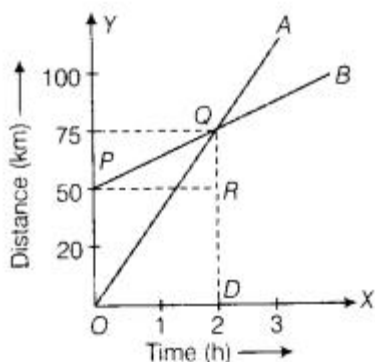
Q4. Draw a velocity-time graph for a body moving with a constant acceleration.

Q5. The velocity-time graph (see below Figure) shows the motion of a cyclist. Find (i) its acceleration (ii) its maximum velocity and (iii) the distance covered by the cyclist between 2-10 seconds and the distance covered by the cyclist after 12 seconds.



Q6. Derive the three fundamental equations of motion for an object moving with uniform acceleration graphically.

Q7. D-T graph of two trains are given below. The trains start simultaneously in the same direction:



- a) How much ahead of A is B when the motion starts.
- b) What is the speed of B?
- c) When and where will A catches B?
- d) What is the difference between the speed of A and B?
- e) Is speed of both the trains uniform or non-uniform?

Justify your answer.

ग्रीष्मावकाश गृह कार्य- संस्कृत

यात्रा: वृतांतः

अवकाशे त्वं स्व परिवारेण सह कस्मिंश्चिद् स्थाने भ्रमितुं गमिष्यसि ततः स्व यात्रायाः वृतांतः संस्कृते लिखत।

(अवकाश में परिवार के साथ यदि कहीं घूमने जाते हैं तो वहां की यात्रा का वृतांत लिखें।)

परीक्षायाः पाठ्यक्रमे प्रदत्ताः संधि, प्रत्यय, समासाः, अशुद्धि संशोधन, पत्रादयस्य अभ्यासः करणीयः

परीक्षा में दिए पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार विषयों का अभ्यास करें।

SOCIAL SCIENCE

SAMPLE PAPER OF PRE TERM – 1

MM.80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises six sections – A, B, C, D, E, and F. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A contains 10 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each.
3. Section B contains 4 Very Short Answer Type Questions of 2 marks each.
4. Section C contains 4 Short Answer Type Questions of 3 marks each.
5. Section D contains 1 Case-Based Question carrying 4 marks.
6. Section E contains 2 Long Answer Type Questions carrying 5 marks each.

Theme I: Meaning, Scope, and Importance of Social Science

NOTE – DO THE GIVEN SAMPLE PAPER IN YOUR SOCIAL SCIENCE REGISTER

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each)

Q1. Who defined Social Science as a "body of knowledge and thought pertaining to human affairs as distinguished from sticks, stones, stars and physical objects"?

- (a) James High
- (b) Charles Beard
- (c) Adam Smith
- (d) Herodotus

Q2. Which core discipline of Social Science studies the Earth as the home of human beings, analyzing landforms, climates, and resource distribution?

- (a) History
- (b) Economics
- (c) Geography
- (d) Political Science

Q3. The practice of ensuring that everyone feels welcomed, respected, and able to participate fully in shared spaces by removing social and physical barriers is known as:

- (a) Diversity
- (b) Inclusivity
- (c) Sustainability
- (d) Decentralization

Q4. According to the 2011 Census of India, how many languages are recognized under the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, providing them with official status?

- (a) 121
- (b) 22
- (c) 1,369
- (d) 28

Q5. When we look at urban flooding through multiple lenses—Geography for river drainage, History for civic expansion, Economics for livelihood damage, and Political Science for state disaster policies—we are applying an:

- (a) Isolated approach
- (b) Unscientific perspective
- (c) Interdisciplinary framework
- (d) Exclusively theoretical view

Q6. Which value emphasizes fairness in opportunities and outcomes by providing additional targeted support to individuals facing historic or structural disadvantages?

- (a) Equality
- (b) Equity
- (c) Liberty
- (d) Fraternity

Q7. The method geographers use to study rivers, urban growth, and track natural disasters using modern satellite images is called:

- (a) Ground surveying
- (b) Remote sensing
- (c) Archival excavation
- (d) Statistical modeling

Q8. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in India is a major historical step towards widening public participation and decision-making because it strengthened:

- (a) Centralized planning
- (b) Panchayati Raj Institutions
- (c) Judiciary oversight
- (d) Market deregulation

Q9. Which discipline primarily studies how societies manage scarce resources, balance unlimited human choices, and regulate markets?

- (a) Political Science
- (b) Sociology
- (c) Economics
- (d) History

Q10. Developing a "scientific temper" when exploring contemporary social configurations or inequalities is part of our:

- (a) Preamble objectives
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Directive Principles

Section B: Very Short Answer Type Questions (2 Marks Each)

Q11. Distinguish between the basic definitions of Social Science offered by scholars James High and Charles Beard.

Q12. Define the concept of *Prejudice* and explain how a value-based study of Social Science helps tackle it.

Q13. Name any two primary institutions found in human society and briefly state how they regulate or influence our daily lives.

Q14. Why is historical understanding considered vital to building up democratic citizenship and respecting regional diversity in modern India?

Section C: Short Answer Type Questions (3 Marks Each)

Q15. What is *Decentralization*? Explain its importance in bringing civic governance closer to the everyday livelihood needs of people in an Indian village.

Q16. "Development should not merely signify an escalation in regular income." Justify this assertion by highlighting the values of equity and human well-being.

Q17. Explain the principle of *Sustainability*. Provide two separate practical examples showing how the careless exhaustion of natural resources compromises future human settlement.

Q18. Differentiate between *Diversity* and *Inclusivity* by utilizing distinct scenarios or examples found within an everyday school or educational environment.

Section D: Case-Based Question (4 Marks)

Q19. Read the provided passage carefully and answer the following questions:

"Economic life shapes our daily choices because livelihoods, inequality, and development affect what we can afford and what opportunities we can access. Work in India ranges from agriculture and fishing to crafts, factories, construction, transport, retail, and services, with many people depending on seasonal or informal jobs and uncertain incomes. Development can improve roads, electricity, digital access, healthcare, and employment, but its benefits are not shared equally across regions and social groups. An Indian perspective therefore asks who gains, who remains excluded, and how prices, wages, and public services influence mobility. Migration for work also shows these links, as it can raise incomes while putting pressure on housing, water, transport, and public services."

1. Give two examples of informal or seasonal jobs that common citizens depend on for their livelihoods in India. (1 Mark)
2. Why are the benefits of infrastructural development often not distributed symmetrically across all social strata? (1 Mark)
3. Explain how the process of labor migration for work simultaneously impacts a family's household economy and the civic landscape of an urban destination center. (2 Marks)

Section E: Long Answer Type Questions (5 Marks Each)

Q20. Elaborate on the comprehensive scope of Social Science by examining the specific themes, core query frameworks, and methodologies associated with Geography, History, Political Science, and Economics. Show how real-life societal dilemmas require a convergence of these fields.

Q21. "The Indian Constitution serves as a powerful foundational framework for public and social life." Analyze this statement by explaining how the ideals outlined in the Preamble act as guiding metrics for evaluating state policies on systemic discrimination, equity, and civic interaction.

Section F: Map-Skill Based Question

Q22. On the outline map of India locate and label all the Indian states with their capitals.

Theme III: The Dynamic Atmosphere and Changing Climate

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each)

Q1. In which layer of the atmosphere do almost all structural weather phenomena, such as precipitation, lightning, and cloud formation, occur?

- (a) Stratosphere
- (b) Mesosphere
- (c) Troposphere
- (d) Thermosphere

Q2. The atmospheric lapse rate specifies that within the lowest layer of our atmosphere, temperature drops by 1°C for every:

- (a) 100 meters of altitude
- (b) 165 meters of altitude
- (c) 500 meters of altitude
- (d) 1000 meters of altitude

Q3. Commercial airplanes prefer to fly in the lower section of the stratosphere primarily because:

- (a) It contains the highest concentration of water vapour
- (b) It has minimal air turbulence, trace moisture, and low dust levels
- (c) The temperature decreases rapidly with height
- (d) Gravitational pull is entirely absent there

Q4. Which constituent gas makes up approximately 0.93% of the earth's atmosphere and is widely utilized inside electrical bulbs due to its chemically inactive nature?

- (a) Carbon Dioxide
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) Oxygen
- (d) Argon

Q5. When a standard weather reporting station records that a city has experienced a 30 mm rainfall event, what metric tool was utilized to gather this numerical data?

- (a) Hygrometer
- (b) Barometer
- (c) Rain Gauge
- (d) Anemometer

Q6. During the summer months of May, northern and northwestern India experience strong, oppressive, hot, and dry winds during the day known as:

- (a) Mango Showers
- (b) Western Disturbances
- (c) Loo
- (d) South-West Monsoon

Q7. At mean sea level, under normal conditions, the average force exerted by the weight of the air column overhead is approximately:

- (a) 1013 mb
- (b) 1000 mb
- (c) 840 mb
- (d) 520 mb

Q8. The vital winter rainfall in the northern plains of India, which locally goes by the name of 'mahawat', is brought in by:

- (a) Pre-monsoon showers
- (b) Western Disturbances
- (c) The Bay of Bengal branch of monsoons
- (d) Trade winds of the Southern Hemisphere

Q9. If a digital or traditional hygrometer registers a relative humidity reading between 20% and 40%, the local weather can be classified as:

- (a) Highly humid and sticky
- (b) Completely saturated with 100% moisture
- (c) Fairly dry

(d) Prone to immediate torrential rain

Q10. Which gas acts as a shield by absorbing ultraviolet (UV) radiation in the stratosphere, protecting living organisms from cataracts and skin damage?

- (a) Carbon Dioxide
- (b) Methane
- (c) Ozone
- (d) Hydrogen

Section B: Very Short Answer Type Questions (2 Marks Each)

Q11. Distinguish between *Weather* and *Climate* using appropriate descriptive criteria.

Q12. What are *Mango Showers*? Name the specific states in India that benefit from them at the tail end of summer.

Q13. Calculate the missing values based on standard temperature statistics: If a city notes a maximum daily temperature of 42°C and a minimum daily temperature of 14°C, determine its Temperature Range and Mean Daily Temperature.

Q14. Explain how dust particles act as critical components in weather generation and ecosystem nourishment.

Section C: Short Answer Type Questions (3 Marks Each)

Q15. Explain why human bodies experience dizziness, fatigue, or shortness of breath at high mountain altitudes, connecting your response to changing atmospheric pressure.

Q16. Differentiate between a *Low-Pressure System (Depression)* and a *High-Pressure System*, detailing the typical sky conditions and wind behaviors associated with each.

Q17. The southwest monsoon advancing over India splits into two distinct branches due to the peninsular shape of the landmass. Name both branches and state which one hits Mumbai by the 10th of June.

Q18. Describe the dual importance of Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere, explaining both its natural utility for plant life and its danger when excessive emissions swell a nation's carbon footprint.

Section D: Case-Based Question (4 Marks)

Q19. Read the provided text regarding weather patterns carefully and answer the following questions:

"By mid-November the cold weather season sets in north India. It prevails in the area till February. The coldest months of these seasons are December and January. The temperature at this time decreases from south to north. The mean temperature is between 24°C and 25°C in Chennai but in the northern plains the temperature is between 10°C and 15°C. The days are mostly warm but the nights are cold... In the winter season, the northeast trade winds prevail over the country. Blowing from land to sea, they cause most of India to experience a dry season. However, the coasts of Tamil Nadu receive most of its rains from these winds as they reach here from sea to land."

1. Why do temperatures drop progressively as one travels from the southern peninsula toward the northern plains during an Indian winter? (1 Mark)
2. Why do the prevailing northeast trade winds cause a generally dry season across most parts of the Indian subcontinent? (1 Mark)
3. Explain the specific geographic mechanism that allows the coast of Tamil Nadu to receive significant rainfall during the winter season. (2 Marks)

Section E: Long Answer Type Questions (5 Marks Each)

Q20. Based on changes in temperature with increasing altitude, the earth's atmosphere is structurally divided into five distinct layers. Systematically detail the extent, boundary name, thermal behavior, and scientific or technological importance of the Troposphere, Stratosphere, and Mesosphere.

Q21. "The advancing monsoon season brings a structural transformation to India's climate, life, and agriculture." Analyze this statement by explaining the low-pressure developments that attract these winds, their average movement speed, and their impact on rural livelihoods across different regions.

Section F: Locate & Label (Map-Based Question)

1. The southern state whose coast experiences crucial pre-monsoon "Mango Showers" that accelerate crop ripening (State Y).
2. The northeastern state contains hilly terrains that receive exceptionally heavy monsoon rainfall, causing high humidity variations contrasted with cities like Chandigarh (State Z).

Theme: Understanding Democracy

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each)

Q1. In a democracy, the final decision-making power must rest with:

- (a) The military chiefs of the nation
- (b) Those elected by the people
- (c) The permanent civil servants
- (d) Head of the state judiciary

Q2. Which country does not allow its minority Russian population to easily acquire voting rights?

- (a) Mexico
- (b) Estonia
- (c) Fiji
- (d) Saudi Arabia

Q3. Until 2015, which country denied women the right to vote in its public elections?

- (a) Saudi Arabia
- (b) Zimbabwe
- (c) China
- (d) Pakistan

Q4. The National People's Congress of China does not represent a true democracy because:

- (a) Elections are not held regularly every five years
- (b) Candidates need approval from the Chinese Communist Party to contest
- (c) The President is chosen entirely by foreign agencies
- (d) Citizens do not have physical ballot papers

Q5. Robert Mugabe was a popular leader who ruled Zimbabwe for decades, but his government was undemocratic because:

- (a) He never held any elections
- (b) He used unfair election practices and harassed opposition parties
- (c) He refused to join international global organizations
- (d) He was an unelected military general

Q6. The basic democratic principle of 'One Person, One Vote, One Value' is violated when:

- (a) People vote for more than one political party
- (b) The vote of an indigenous citizen counts more than an immigrant citizen
- (c) Different states have different voter turnout percentages
- (d) Electronic voting machines replace traditional paper ballots

Q7. A democratic government cannot do whatever it likes after winning an election because it must respect:

- (a) Only the wishes of the rich corporate donors

- (b) Constitutional laws and citizen rights
- (c) Instructions from neighboring sovereign nations
- (d) Direct orders from opposition party leaders

Q8. Which of the following is a common argument against democracy?

- (a) It improves the overall quality of decision-making
- (b) It leads to instability because leaders keep changing
- (c) It offers a peaceful method to resolve social conflicts
- (d) It enhances the dignity of ordinary citizens

Q9. Mexico holds regular elections every six years, but until 2000, every election was won by the PRI party. Why?

- (a) No other political party ever existed in Mexico
- (b) The PRI used dirty tricks, state machinery, and media manipulation to win
- (c) The constitution banned voters from choosing other parties
- (d) The Mexican military directly cast all the votes

Q10. In a broader sense, a democratic decision always involves:

- (a) Consultation with and consent of all those who are affected by it
- (b) A rapid decree passed by the Prime Minister without public debate
- (c) Blindly following historical royal traditions
- (d) Accepting orders from global financial institutions

Section B: Very Short Answer Type Questions (2 Marks Each)

Q11. State the simple definition of democracy given by Abraham Lincoln.

Q12. Why can we not call Pakistan a true democracy during the period when General Pervez Musharraf ruled via the Legal Framework Order?

Q13. Mention two distinct features that separate a democratic country from a non-democratic country.

Q14. Explain how democracy enhances the basic dignity of individual citizens, even if they are poor or uneducated.

Section C: Short Answer Type Questions (3 Marks Each)

Q15. "Democracy is better than any other form of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes." Explain this statement with an example.

Q16. Describe how democracy provides a peaceful, structured method to deal with deep social differences and conflicts in a diverse nation like India.

Q17. Why do we say that a democratic government improves the overall quality of public decision-making compared to a dictatorship?

Q18. Differentiate between a *Direct Democracy* and a *Representative Democracy*. Why is representative democracy necessary in modern times?

Section D: Case-Based Question (4 Marks)

Q19. Read the provided excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow:

"Democracy is not a magical solution for all problems. It has not ended poverty in our country and in other parts of the world. Democracy as a form of government only ensures that people take their own decisions. This does not guarantee that their decisions will always be good. People can make mistakes. Involving the people in these decisions does lead to delays in decision-making. It is also true that democracy leads to frequent changes in leadership. Sometimes this can set back big decisions and affect the government's efficiency. These arguments show that democracy of the kind we see may not be the ideal form of government. But that is not a question we face in real life. The real question we

face is different: is democracy better than other forms of government that are available for us to choose from?"

1. Name one common limitation of democracy mentioned in the passage regarding the speed of policy implementation. (1 Mark)
2. Why does the passage state that giving people the power to make choices does not guarantee perfect outcomes? (1 Mark)
3. Based on the passage and your understanding, why do we still choose democracy over other available governance systems despite its regular flaws? (2 Marks)

Section E: Long Answer Type Questions (5 Marks Each)

Q20. Detail the four core features of democracy that form its functional backbone. Support each feature with an example of a country where that specific feature was violated or denied.

Q21. Compare the massive famines of 1958–1961 in China and India to argue how democratic political structures directly influence state responsiveness to economic crises and citizen survival.

MAP PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. **On an outline map of India, mark and label the onset dates of the monsoon at the following places:**
 - (i) Mumbai
 - (ii) Chennai
 - (iii) Delhi
 2. (a) **The place that receives monsoon the earliest in India.**
(b) **Two cities where the monsoon arrives by 1st July.**
(c) **The sea from which the Arabian Sea branch originates.**
 3. **On an outline map of India, draw the approximate lines showing monsoon onset dates and mark:**
 - (i) 1st June line
 - (ii) 15th June line
 - (iii) 1st July line
 - (iv) State where the two branches of monsoon meet
 - (v) Region of scanty rainfall mentioned in the text
 4. **On an outline map of India, mark and label the withdrawal dates of the monsoon at the following places:**
 - (i) Jaipur
 - (ii) Nagpur
 - (iii) Chennai
 5. **On an outline map of India, draw approximate lines and label:**
 - (a) 15th September withdrawal line
 - (b) 1st October withdrawal line
 - (c) 15th November withdrawal line
 - (d) 15th December withdrawal line
 6. **Mark and name the place that receives the highest rainfall in the world.**
 7. (i). **Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.**
 - A. **Place where monsoon retreats by 15th October**
 - B. **Place where withdraws by 15th September.**
- (ii) **On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols**
- a. **Capital city of Gujarat**

b. Place where monsoon reaches by 10th June.