

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
AHMEDABAD REGION**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL - CLASS: IX (TERM-1)
SESSION - 2021-22**



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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, AHMEDABAD REGION
SOCIAL SCIENCE – STUDENTS SUPPORT MATERIAL – 2021-22
CLASS -IX

HISTORY

Chapter-1 (The French Revolution)

Question 1. Who said: The task of representing the people has been given to the rich?

- (a) Mirabeau
- (b) Jean-Paul Marat
- (c) Rousseau
- (d) Georges Denton

ANS-B

Question 2. The National Assembly framed a Constitution in 1791 to limit the powers of the

- (a) monarch
- (b) wealthy man
- (c) businessmen
- (d) press

ANS-A

Question 3. Who wrote an influential pamphlet 'What is the third Estate'?

- (a) Mirabeau
- (b) Abbe Sieyes
- (c) Jean-Paul Marat
- (d) Olympe de Gouges.

ANS-B

Question 4. Which group of people did not join the Jacobin club?

- (a) Artisans
- (b) Shopkeepers
- (c) Daily-wage workers
- (d) Men with property

ANS-D

Question 5. French women demanded the right:

- (a) to vote
- (b) to be elected to the assembly
- (c) to hold political office
- (d) all of the above

ANS-D

Question 6. A triangular slave trade took place between Europe, the Americas and:

- (a) Africa
- (b) Asia
- (c) Australia
- (d) none of the above

ANS-A

Question 7. Upon becoming free, the slave wore:

- (a) blue cap
- (b) white cap
- (c) red cap
- (d) green cap

ANS-C

Question 8. Who were not considered 'passive citizens'?

- (a) Women
- (b) children
- (c) Non-propertied men
- (d) wealthy people

ANS-D

Question 9. The Third Estate comprised

- (a) Poor servants and small peasants, landless labourers
- (b) Peasants and artisan
- (c) Big businessmen, merchants, lawyers etc.
- (d) All the above

ANS-D

Question 10. Which of the following decisions was taken by the convention

- (a) Declared France a constitutional monarchy
- (b) Abolished the monarchy
- (c) All men and women above 21 years got the right to vote
- (d) Declared France a Republic

ANS-D

Question 11. How does a 'Subsistence Crisis' happen?

- (a) Bad harvest leads to scarcity of grains
- (b) Food prices rise and the poorest cannot buy bread
- (c) Leads to weaker bodies, diseases, deaths and even food riots
- (d) All the above

ANS-D

Question 12. Which of the following statements is untrue about the Third Estate

- (a) The Third Estate was made of the poor only

- (b) Within the Third Estate some were rich and some were poor
- (c) Richer members of the Third Estate owned lands
- (d) Peasants were obliged to serve in the army, or build roads

ANS-A

Question 13. A guillotine was _____

- (a) A device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person was beheaded
- (b) A fine sword with which heads were cut off
- (c) A special noose to hang people
- (d) none of the above

ANS-A

Question 14. The word livres stands for:

- (a) unit of currency in France
- (b) tax levied by the Church
- (c) Tax to be paid directly to the state
- (d) none of these

ANS-A

Question 15. What was the 'Subsistence Crisis' which occurred frequently in France?

- (a) An extreme situation endangering the basic means of livelihood
- (b) Subsidy in food grains
- (c) Large-scale production of food grains
- (d) None of the above

ANS-A

Question 16. What was 'Estates General'?

- (a) Post of Army General
- (b) A political body
- (c) Head of all landed property
- (d) Advisor of the king

ANS-B

Question 17. The term 'Old Regime' is usually used to describe

- (a) France before 1000 B.C.
- (b) Society of France after 1789 A.D.
- (c) Society and institutions of France before 1789 A.D.
- (d) None of the above

ANS-C

Question 18. Which of these books was written by John Locke?

- (a) The Spirit of the Laws

- (b) Two Treatises on Government
- (c) The Social Contract
- (d) All the above

ANS-B

Question 19. In the meeting of the Estates General, the members of the Third Estate demanded that

- (a) All the three Estates should have one vote altogether
- (c) Each Estate should have one vote
- (b) Each member of the three Estates should have one vote
- (d) None of the above

ANS- C

Question 20. Who led the representatives of the Third Estate in Versailles on 20th June?

- (a) Mirabeau
- (b) Abbe Sieyes
- (c) Louis XVI
- (d) Both a and b

ANS-D

Question 21. Which of these provisions were passed by the Assembly on the night of 4 August, 1789?

- (a) Abolition of feudal system of obligations
- (b) Clergy had to give up its privileges
- (c) Tithes were abolished
- (d) All the above

ANS-D

Question 22. According to the new constitution of 1791, the National Assembly was to be

- (a) Elected directly
- (b) appointed by the king
- (c) elected indirectly
- (d) a hereditary body

ANS-C

Question 23. Which of these rights were not established as 'natural and inalienable' rights by the constitution of 1791?

- (a) Right to life
- (b) Freedom of speech and opinion
- (c) Equality before the law
- (d) All the above

ANS-D

Q24. On the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded troops to move into the city.

- A. 15 July 1779
- B. 14 July 1779
- C. 15 July 1789
- D. 14 July 1789

ANS- D

Q25. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a?

- A. Peoples party
- B. Peoples' militia
- C. Peoples democracy
- D. Peoples presence

ANS- B

Q26. Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition?

- A. Eastern
- B. Northern
- C. Western
- D. Southern

ANS- A

Q27. Why was the fortress-prison, the Bastille, hated by all?

- A. It stood for the despotic power of the king.
- B. Because of dictatorship
- C. Aristocracy
- D. None of these

ANS-A

Q28. What was the main protest by the people?

- A. Price of bread
- B. Behavior of the king
- C. Poverty of the people
- D. High taxes

ANS- A

Q29. Which of the following is true is about Bastille Storming?

- A. It was a fortress prison in France
- B. It represented despotic powers
- C. French common man hated Bastille
- D. All

ANS- D

Q30. Which estates in France were exempted from paying taxes?

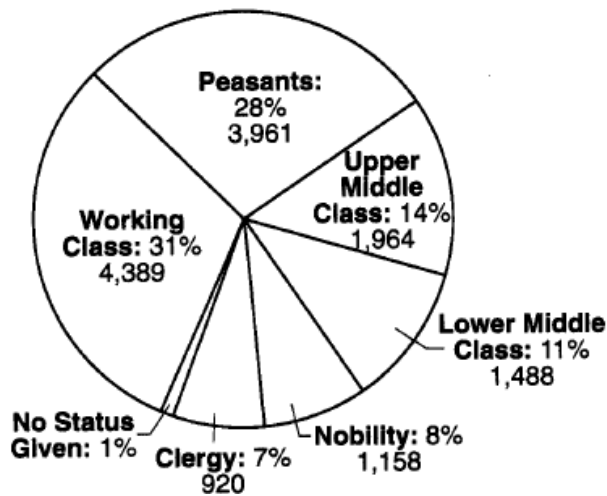
- A. The first Estate
- B. The second Estate
- C. First and Second estate both

D. The Third estate

ANS- C

31. Look at this picture carefully and answer the question that follow-

Executions During the Reign of Terror



Which statement is best supported by information found in this chart?

- A) Clergy were spared from the Reign of Terror.
- B) The Reign of Terror affected all classes equally.
- C) The Reign of Terror crossed social and economic boundaries.
- D) Peasants were the most frequent victims of the Reign of Terror.

ANS-C

ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice:

1. Assertion (A): During the eighteenth century France witnessed the emergence of a middle class.

Reason (R): The emergence of the middle class happened on account of royal patronage.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

ANS- C

2. Assertion (A): There was discrimination in French society.

Reason (R): French society was divided into three Estates.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

ANS- A

3. Assertion (A): Louis xvi was a democratic king

Reason (R): he was elected by people

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

ANS- D

4. Assertion (A): The Estates General was a political body and was controlled by the French Monarch.

Reason (R): The Estates General had power to make law.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

ANS- A

5. Assertion (A): Tithes was the special tax levied by the church on peasants.

Reason (R) The taille was a direct tax.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

ANS- B

6. Assertion (A): 1793 to 1794 is referred as reign of terror

Reason (R): a policy of severe control and punishment was adopted by Robespierre.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

ANS- A

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1: INDIA-SIZE AND LOCATION

Q.1 India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia. India has 28 states and 8 Union Territories India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. Our southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and Maldives. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar, while Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands. India has had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours. Look at the physical map of Asia in your atlas, and note how India stands apart from the rest of Asia.

Q.1.1 Number of states and union territories having international border with Pakistan?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

Answer: B

Q.1.2 With how many countries does India share its land border?

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 9

Answer: B

Q.1.3 Which strait separates India from Sri Lanka?

- A. Kerch strait
- B. Malacca strait
- C. Palk strait
- D. Strait of Hormuz

Answer: C

Q.1.4 Maldives islands are situated in which direction from India?

- A. East
- B. West
- C. North East
- D. South West

Answer: D

Q.1.5 Name the largest country that shares boundary with India?

- A. Pakistan
- B. Nepal
- C. China
- D. Bangladesh

Answer: C

DIRECTION: In each of the following questions, a statement of Assertion is given and a corresponding statement of Reason is given just below it. Of the statements, given below, mark the correct option.

Q.2 The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. Note that the Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

Q.2.1 Assertion: India works as a connecting point between Europe and East Asia.

Reason: India has a Central location between the east and the West Asia.

- (a) Both assertion(A) and reason(R) are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.
- (e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: (a)

Q.2.2 Assertion: India has good trade relation with Africa.

Reason: India has a vast coastline on its Western side.

- (a) Both assertion(A) and reason(R) are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

(e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: (a)

Q.2.3 **Assertion:** Ancient travelers contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities.

Reason: The various passes across the mountains in the North have provided passage to the ancient travelers.

(a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

(e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: (a)

Q.2.4 **Assertion:** India is a largest trading partner with Europe.

Reason: India has a strategic location in Indian ocean.

(a) Both assertion(A) and reason(R) are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

(e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: (c)

Q.2.5 **Assertion:** Indian ocean has been named after the country India.

Reason: No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has.

(a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

(e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer:(a)

ASSERTION REASON BASED QUESTION

Q.3 Assertion: India is located in the Northern hemisphere.

Reason: The tropic of Capricorn divides India into two halves.

- (a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.
- (e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: c. A is true but R is false (tropic of Cancer divides India into two parts)

Q.4 Assertion: Latitudinal extent of India causes two hours difference between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat.

Reason: India has selected 82 degree 30 minutes as the standard meridian of India.

- (a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.
- (e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: a. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A

Q.5 Assertion: Latitudinal extent of India influences the seasons in India.

Reason: Duration of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir

- (a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.
- (e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: d. A is false but R is true (latitudinal extent of India influences the duration of day and night Kanyakumari is near to equator and experiences less difference Kashmir is away from equator and experiences maximum gap between day and night)

Q.6 Assertion: India is located between East Asia and West Asia.

Reason: India is connected with other countries through land routes since ancient times.

- (a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

(e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: a. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A

Q.7 Assertion: Disastrous Tsunami hit the Earth's surface in 2004.

Reason: Indira point submerged in water.

(a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

(e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: a. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A

Q.8.1 The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through-

(a) Rajasthan

(b) Orissa (Now Odisha)

(c) Chhattisgarh

(d) Tripura

Answer: (b) Orissa (Now Odisha)

Q.8.2 Which latitude passes through the southern-most point of India's mainland?

(a) 8°4'N

(b) 37°6'N

(c) 8°4'S

(d) 82°30'E

Answer: (a) 8°4'N

Q.8.3 Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with

(a) China

(b) Bhutan

(c) Nepal

(d) Myanmar

Answer: (c) Nepal

Q.8.4 If you intend to visit Kavarati during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to?

- (a) Puducherry
- (b) Lakshadweep
- (c) Andaman & Nicobar
- (d) Diu and Daman

Answer: (b) Lakshadweep

Q.8.5 My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country.

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Tajikistan
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Nepal

Answer: (b) Tajikistan

Q.8.6 How many states and Union Territories does India have?

- (a) India has 26 States and 7 Union Territories
- (b) India has 25 States and 7 Union Territories
- (c) India has 28 States and 8 Union Territories
- (d) India has 28 States and 6 Union Territories

Answer: (c) India has 28 States and 8 Union Territories

Q.8.7 Which line divides India into approximately two equal parts?

- (a) Equator
- (b) Tropic of Cancer
- (c) Tropic of Capricorn
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Tropic of Cancer

Q.8.8 What is the position of India in the world in respect of area?

- (a) 8th position
- (b) 7th position
- (c) 6th position
- (d) 2nd position

Answer: (b) 7th position

Q.8.9 Which meridian is fixed as a Standard Meridian of India?

- (a) $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E
- (b) $84\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E
- (c) 86° E
- (d) 81° E

Answer: (a) $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E

Q.8.10 The latitudinal extent of India lies between

- (a) $7^{\circ} 5' N$ and $26^{\circ} 5' N$
- (b) $8^{\circ} 4' N$ and $37^{\circ} 6' N$
- (c) $12^{\circ} 5' N$ and $27^{\circ} 5' N$
- (d) $12^{\circ} 5' N$ and $37^{\circ} 6' N$

Answer: (b) $8^{\circ} 4' N$ and $37^{\circ} 6' N$

Q.8.11 Tropic of Cancer passes through which of these states?

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Tripura
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Punjab

Answer: (b) Tripura

Q.8.12 Which of the following longitudes is selected as the Standard Meridian for India?

- (a) $68^{\circ}7'E$
- (b) $82^{\circ}30'E$
- (c) $97^{\circ}25'E$
- (d) $23^{\circ}30'N$

Answer: (b) $82^{\circ}30'E$

Q.8.13 Which of the following is the oldest route of contact between India and other countries of the world?

- (a) Ocean routes
- (b) Maritime contact
- (c) Land routes
- (d) Air routes

Answer: (c) Land routes

Q.8.14 The eastern-most longitude of India is-

- (a) $97^{\circ}25'E$
- (b) $68^{\circ}7'E$
- (c) $77^{\circ}6'E$
- (d) $82^{\circ}32'E$

Answer: (a) $97^{\circ}25'E$

Q.8.15 India achieved multi-faceted socio-economic progress during which of the following periods?

- (a) Since ancient times
- (b) During medieval period
- (c) In the 21st century
- (d) During the last five decades

Answer: (d) During the last five decades

CHAPTER 2: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

Q.1- The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2,400 Km. Their width varies from 400 Km in Kashmir to 150 Km in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half. The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northern-most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all prominent Himalayan peaks. The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya. The ranges are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks. The altitude varies between 3,700 and 4,500 metres and the average width is of 50 Km. While the Pir Panjal range forms the longest and the most important range, the Dhauladhar and the Mahabharat ranges are also prominent ones. The outer-most range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks. They extend over a width of 10-50 Km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 metres.

Q.1.1 Which River originates from Himalayan Mountain range?

- A. Ganga
- B. Sabarmati
- C. Tapti
- D. Godawari

Answer:A

Q.1.2 What is the average height of Himadri range?

- A. 5000 m
- B. 6000 m
- C. 7000 m
- D. 8000 m

Answer:B

Q.1.3 Mount Everest lies in which range of Himalaya?

- A. Himadri
- B. Himanchal
- C. Shivalik
- D. None of these

Answer:A

Q.1.4 PirPanjal range lies in which Himalayan range?

- A. Himadri
- B. Himanchal
- C. Shivalik
- D. None of these

Answer: B

Q.1.5 Which one is the outermost range of the Himalayas?

- A. Himadri
- B. Himanchal
- C. Shivalik
- D. None of these

Answer: C

Q.2- The Peninsular plateau is flanked by stretch of narrow coastal strips, running along the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the east. The western coast, sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, is a narrow plain. It consists of three sections. The northern part of the coast is called the Konkan (Mumbai – Goa), the central stretch is called the Kannad Plain, while the southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar coast. The plains along the Bay of Bengal are wide and level. In the northern part, it is referred to as the Northern Circar, while the southern part is known as the Coromandel Coast. Large rivers, such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri have formed extensive delta on this coast. Lake Chilika is an important feature along the eastern coast.

Q.2.1 Western coast of India runs along which sea?

- A. Bay of Bengal
- B. Arabian sea
- C. Black sea
- D. Caspian Sea

Answer: B

Q.2.2 Malabar is a part of which coast?

- A. Eastern coast
- B. Western coast
- C. Southern coast
- D. None of these

Answer: B

Q.2.3 Northern part of eastern coast is known as

- A. Malabar coast
- B. Northern circar

- C. Konkan
- D. None of these

Answer: B

Q.2.4 Which river forms delta in eastern coast?

- A. Mahanadi
- B. Tapti
- C. Sabarmati
- D. Luni

Answer: A

Q.2.5 Which Lake is the largest salt water lake in India?

- A. Sambhar
- B. Chilika
- C. Dull
- D. None of these

Answer: C

DIRECTION: In each of the following questions, a statement of Assertion is given and a corresponding statement of Reason is given just below it. Of the statements, given below, mark the correct answer as:

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.
- (e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Q.3- India has a vast mainland. Besides this, the country has two groups of islands. Lakshadweep Islands group lying close to the Malabar coast of Kerala. This group of islands is composed of small coral islands. Earlier they were known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive. In 1973, these were named as Lakshadweep. It covers small area of 32 sq km. Kavaratti island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep. This island group has great diversity of flora and fauna. The Pitti island, which is uninhabited, has a bird sanctuary. Now you see the elongated chain of islands located in the Bay of Bengal extending from north to south. These are Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They are bigger in size and are more numerous and scattered. The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories – The Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south. It is

believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains. These island groups are of great strategic importance for the country. There is great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands too. These islands lie close to equator and experience equatorial climate and has thick forest cover.

Q.3.1 Assertion: The Pitty Island has a bird sanctuary.

Reason: The Lakshadweep Island group has great diversity of flora and fauna.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.
- (e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: (a)

Q.3.2 Assertion: Andaman and Nicobar Islands have great strategic importance for the country.

Reason: Andaman and Nicobar Islands are bigger in size, more numerous and scattered .

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.
- (e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: (a)

Q.3.3 Assertion: Andaman and Nicobar Islands extend from east to west.

Reason: Andaman and Nicobar Islands lay in the Bay of Bengal.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.
- (e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: (d)

Q.3.4 Assertion: India has three Island groups.

Reason: Lakshadweep Islands is composed of small coral Islands.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.
- (e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: (d)

Q.3.5 Assertion: Andaman and Nicobar Islands have a thick forest cover.

Reason: Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie close to equator.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.
- (e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: (a)

ASSERTION REASON BASED QUESTION

Q.4.1 Assertion: Distributaries form when the main river divides itself into a number of channels at its mouth before it enters a sea.

Reason: Distributaries distribute water of the main river.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.
- (e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: a. both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A

Q.4.2 Assertion: When unconsolidated material from the hills absorbs water and becomes heavy then it becomes mobile and causes landslides.

Reason: Northern mountains of India are young fold mountains.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.
- (e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: b. Both A and R are correct but R is not a correct explanation of A

Q.4.3 Assertion: small stream or rivers which join the main river is known as tributary of that river.

Reason: Yamuna River is a tributary of Ganga River.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

(e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: a. Both A and R are correct but R is not a correct explanation of A

Q.4.4 Assertion: Himadri has the tallest peaks of the world.

Reason: Mt. Everest located in Kashmir is the world's highest peak.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

(e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: c. A is true but R is false (Mount Everest is located in Nepal not in Kashmir)

Q.4.5 Assertion: Deccan trap is a black soil area of peninsular plateau.

Reason: Deccan trap is known as granaries of the world.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

(e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: c. A is correct but R is false

Q.5- Majuli is a riverine island located in the river

(a) Ganga

(b) Brahmaputra

(c) Yamuna

(d) Kaveri

Answer: (b) Brahmaputra

Q.6- The soil containing calcareous deposits is locally known as

(a) Bhangar

(b) Khadar

(c) Bhabar

(d) Kankar

Answer: (d) Kankar

Q.7- The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is

(a) Anai Mudi

- (b) Doda Betta
- (c) Ooty
- (d) Mahendragiri

Answer: (d) Mahendragiri

Q.8- Jaisalmer is in

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: (b) Rajasthan

Q.9- Barchans are found in

- (a) desert regions
- (b) plains
- (c) plateaus
- (d) hilly regions

Answer: (a) desert regions

Q.10- The northern part of the western coast is called the

- (a) Konkan
- (b) Kannad plain
- (c) Malabar coast
- (d) Coromandel coast

Answer: (a) Konkan

Q.11- Lake Chilika lies in the state of

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Telangana
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Answer: (c) Odisha

Q.12- A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as

- (a) Coast
- (b) Island
- (c) Peninsula
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Peninsula

Q.13- Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called as

- (a) Himachal
- (b) Uttarakhand

- (c) Purvanchal
- (d) none of the above

Answer: (c) Purvanchal

Q.14- The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as;

- (a) Coromandel
- (b) Konkan
- (c) Kannad
- (d) Northern Circar

Answer: (c) Kannad

Q.15- The core of the Himalayas is made up of

- (a) Gold
- (b) Copper
- (c) Granite
- (d) Magnesium

Answer: (c) Granite

Q.16- A narrow gap in a mountain range providing access to the other side is:

- (a) Mound
- (b) Pass
- (c) Strait
- (d) Valley

Answer: (b) Pass

Q.17- Which two hills are located in the south-east of Eastern Ghats?

- (a) Mizo Hills and Naga Hills
- (b) Javadi Hills and Shevroy Hills
- (c) Patkoi Hills and Manipuri Hills
- (d) Mizo Hills and Patkoi Hills

Answer: (b) Javadi Hills and Shevroy Hills

Q.18- The longitudinal valleys lying between lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks are known as.

- (a) Kangra Valley
- (b) Patkai Bum
- (c) Passes
- (d) Duns

Answer: (d) Duns

Q.19- In which division of the Himalayas are the famous valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu located?

- (a) The Himadri

- (b) The Himachal
- (c) The Shivaliks
- (d) The Duns

Answer: (b) The Himachal

Q.20- What are Lesser Himalayas known as?

- (a) Himadri
- (b) Himachal
- (c) Shivaliks
- (d) Purvanchal

Answer: (b) Himachal

Q.21- Which of the following is the highest peak in India?

- (a) Mt. Everest
- (b) Kanchenjunga
- (c) Nanga Parbat
- (d) Nandadevi

Answer: (b) Kanchenjunga

Q.22- The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. Which of the following is the name of the northern-most range?

- (a) The Himadri
- (b) The Himachal
- (c) The Shivaliks
- (d) The Purvanchal

Answer: (a) The Himadri

Q.23- Which of the following are young-fold mountains?

- (a) The Aravalis
- (b) The Nilgiris
- (c) The Himalayas
- (d) The Sahyadri

Answer: (c) The Himalayas

Q.24- Geologically, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks?

- (a) The Himalayas
- (b) The Northern Plains
- (c) The Peninsular Plateau
- (d) The Indian Desert

Answer: (c) The Peninsular Plateau

Q.25- Which of the following physiographic divisions of India was formed out of accumulations in the Tethys geosyncline?

- (a) The Himalayas
- (b) The Northern Plains
- (c) The Peninsular Plateau
- (d) The Indian Desert

Answer: (a) The Himalayas

Q.26- Which of the following countries or continents was not a part of the ancient landmass of Gondwanaland?

- (a) India
- (b) Australia
- (c) Europe
- (d) South America

Answer: (c) Europe

Q.27- Which of the following divisions of India has the oldest landmass?

- (a) The Himalayas
- (b) The Northern Plains
- (c) The Peninsular Plateau
- (d) The Indian Desert

Answer: (c) The Peninsular Plateau

Q.28- According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' what have been the effects of the movement of the plates?

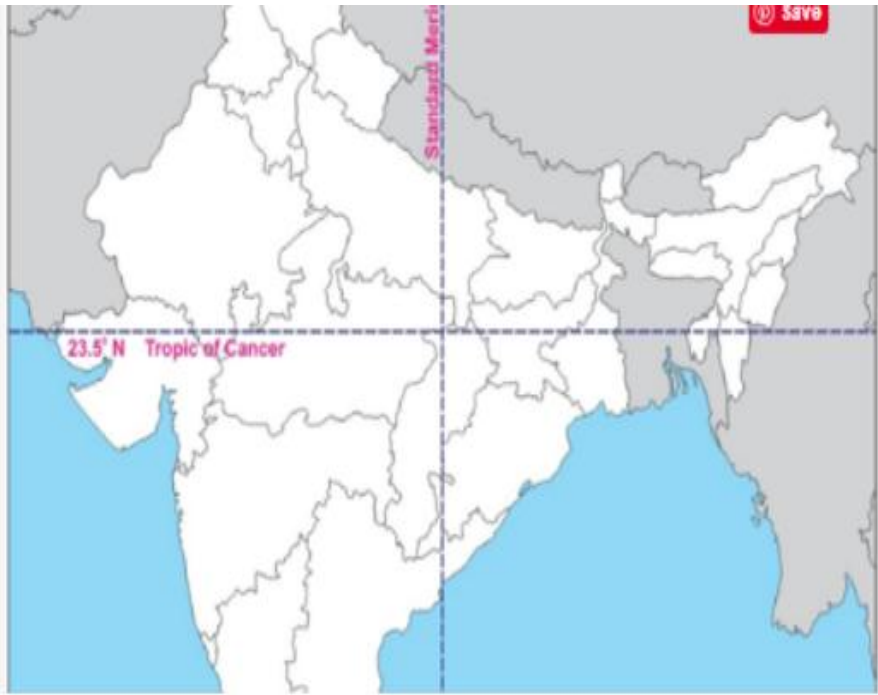
- (a) Change in position and size of continents.
- (b) Formation of ocean basins.
- (c) Evolution of the present landforms and relief of India.
- (d) All of the above.

Answer: (d) All of the above.

Q.29- According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' when some plates move away from each other, which of the following is formed?

- (a) Convergent boundary
- (b) Divergent boundary
- (c) Transform boundary
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Divergent boundary



Look at the given map and answer these questions-

30. Tropic of Cancer does not pass through-

- a. Rajasthan
- b. Delhi
- c. Tripura
- d. Chhattisgarh

ANS- b

31. The longitudinal value of the Standard Meridian of India is-

- (a) $68^{\circ}7'E$
- (b) $82^{\circ}30'E$
- (c) $97^{\circ}25'E$
- (d) $23^{\circ}30'N$

ANS- b

**LIST OF MAP ITEMS
CLASS IX (2021-22)**

TERM – I

SUBJECT - HISTORY

Chapter-1: The French Revolution

Outline Political Map of France

- Bordeaux
- Nantes
- Paris
- Marseilles

SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY

Chapter -1: India-Size and Location

- India-States with Capitals, Tropic of Cancer, Standard Meridian

Chapter -2: Physical Features of India

- **Mountain Ranges:** The Karakoram, The Zasker, The Shivalik, The Aravali, The Vindhya, The Satpura, Western & Eastern Ghats
- **Mountain Peaks** – K2, Kanchan Junga, Anai Mudi
- **Plateau** - Deccan Plateau, Chotta Nagpur Plateau, Malwa Plateau
- **Coastal Plains** - Konkan, Malabar, Coromandel & Northern Circar

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 1- WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

CASE-STUDY BASED MCQ

Read the given extracts and answer the MCQ questions that follow.

1. China's famine of 1958-1961 was the worst recorded famine in world history. Nearly three crore people died in this famine. During those days, India's economic condition was not much better than China. Yet India did not have a famine of the kind China had. Economists think that this was a result of different government policies in the two countries. The existence of democracy in India made the Indian government respond to food scarcity in a way that the Chinese government did not. They point out that no large-scale famine has ever taken place in an independent and democratic country. If China too had multiparty elections, an opposition party and a press free to criticise the government, then so many people may not have died in the famine.

1. The worst recorded famine in world history was _____.

a. famine of 1950-1961

- b. famine of 1955-1960
- c. famine of 1958-1961
- d. famine of 1958-1968

Answer - C

2. Which of these is an example of perfect democracy?

- a. USA
- b. France
- c. India
- d. None of the above

Answer - C

3. Why was India not much effected by famine of 1958-61 compare to China?

- a. due to democracy
- b. many political parties presence in India
- c. food security ensured by government
- d. less population than China.

Answer - C

4. Food Security means.

- a. food for all who can afford
- b. security for food storage
- c. access to sufficient food to all
- d. none of above.

Answer C

5. Who is responsible for food security in India?

- a. Government
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Voters
- d. Political parties

Answer - A

2. Every democracy has to try to realise the ideals of a democratic decision making. This cannot be achieved once and for all. This requires a constant effort to save and strengthen democratic forms of decision-making. What we do as citizens can make a

difference to making our country more or less democratic. This is the strength and the weakness of democracy: the fate of the country depends not just on what the rulers do, but mainly on what we, as citizens, do. This is what distinguished democracy from other governments. Other forms of government like monarchy, dictatorship or one-party rule do not require all citizens to take part in politics. In fact most non-democratic governments would like citizens not to take part in politics. But democracy depends on active political participation by all the citizens. That is why a study of democracy must focus on democratic politics.

1. Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, which of these countries is democratic?.

Country A: People who do not accept the country's official religion do not have a right to vote.

Country B: The same party has been winning elections for the last twenty years.

Country C: Ruling party has lost in the last three elections.

Country D: There is no independent election commission

Answer - C

2. Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy?

- a. People feel free and equal in a democracy.
- b. Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others.
- c. Democratic government is more accountable to the people.
- d. Democracies are more prosperous than others

Answer - D

3. How does the definition of democracy help us?

- A. To separate democracy from other forms of government that are clearly not democratic
- B. So that we can get voting rights
- C. To figure out what lies in A Democracy
- D. None of the above

Answer - A

4. Democracy is better than other forms of government because

- A. It allows change
- B. Allows voting
- C. Allows right to opinion
- D. It allows us to correct its own mistakes

Answer - D

5. Which type of government is an ideal form of government ?

- a. monarchy
- b. dictatorship
- c. democracy
- d. none of above

Answer - C

QUESTIONS BASED ON ASSERTION/REASON

Direction (1 to 10): In each of the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

1. Assertion (A) : In India, people elect their own representatives.

Reason (R) : India is a democracy.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.
- e. Both A and R are false

Answer - A

2. Assertion(A) : In India political parties which formed the government represent the majority of seats secured in the elections to the House of the People at the Centre and the Legislative Assemblies in the States but not the majority of votes.

Reason (R) : The elections based on the majority vote system decided the result on the basis of relative majority of votes secured.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.
- e. Both A and R are false

Answer - a

3. ASSERTION – A referendum was held in Pakistan in the year 2002.

REASON – Pervez Musharraf was granted five year extensions as president.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.

d. A is false but R is true.

e. Both A and R are false

Answer - b

4. ASSERTION – In China elections do not offer any choice.

REASON – In Mexico the people seems to have a choice but practically they did not have any choice.

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c. A is true but R is false.

d. A is false but R is true.

e. Both A and R are false

Answer - b

5. ASSERTION – Pakistan is considered as a democratic country.

REASON – In Pakistan final powers rested with military officers.

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c. A is true but R is false.

d. A is false but R is true.

e. Both A and R are false

Answer -b

6. ASSERTION- Since its independence in 1980, Robert Mugabe has been elected as the President of Zimbabwe.

REASON–ZANU-PF led the struggle for independence.

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c. A is true but R is false.

d. A is false but R is true.

e. Both A and R are false

Answer- b

7. ASSERTION- - Democracy enhances the dignity of the citizens.

REASON - People are not subjected to the ruler but they are the ruler themselves.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.
- e. Both A and R are false

Answer - b

8. ASSERTATION- Democracy improves the quality of the decision making.

REASON – Democracy provides a method to deal with difference and conflicts.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.
- e. Both A and R are false

Answer - a

9. ASSERTATION – China’s famines of 1961-1963 was the worst recorded famine in world history.

REASON – Nearly three crore people died in this famine.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.
- e. Both A and R are false

Answer - d

10. ASSERTATION – Democracy is based on consultation and discussion.

REASON- A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meeting.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.
- e. Both A and R are false

.Answer - a

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.The word 'Democracy' comes from the Greek word -

- (a) Democracia
- (b) Demokratia
- (c) Demos
- (d) Kratia

Answer - b

2. Who led a military coup in Pakistan in 1999?

- (a) Benazir Bhutto
- (b) Nawaz Sharif
- (c) Pervez Musharraf
- (d) None of the above

Answer -c

3. In which case was the real power with external powers and not with the locally elected representatives?

- (a) India in Sri Lanka
- (b) US in Iraq
- (c) USSR in Communist Poland
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Answer -d

Q.4. 'One person, one vote' means

- (a) One person is to be voted by all
- (b) One person has one vote and each vote has one value
- (c) A person can vote only once in his life
- (d) both (a) and (c)

Answer - b

5. Who led the military coup in Chile in 1973?

- (a) General Alberto Bachelet

- (b) Michelle Bachelet
- (c) General Augusto Pinochet
- (d) Salvador Allende

Answer-d

6. What is meant by Universal Adult Franchise?

- (a) Right to vote to property owners
- (b) Right to vote to women
- (c) Right to vote to all adults
- (d) Right to vote to blacks

Answer - c

7. Which one of the following situations is democratic?

- (a) General Pinochet, an Army General of Chile, led a coup and became the President of the country.
- (b) In China, always the Communist Party only wins in elections and forms the government.
- (c) The government led by Jaruzelski in Poland, imposed martial law and imprisoned thousands of Solidarity members who took part in strike.
- (d) The African National Congress of South Africa drew up a constitution which gave most extensive rights to its citizens.

Answer - d

8. When did Zimbabwe attain independence and from whom?

- (a) 1970, from Black minority rule
- (b) 1880, from White minority rule
- (c) 1980, from Americans
- (d) 1980, from White minority rule

Answer- d

9. Which party has ruled Zimbabwe since its independence and who is its ruler?

- (a) ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe
- (b) ZANU-PF, Kenneth Kaunda
- (c) Zimbabwe Freedom Party, Nelson Mandela
- (d) Zimbabwe Party, P Johnson

Answer -a

10. which of these features is/are necessary to provide the basic rights to the citizens?

- (a) Citizens should be free to think
- (b) should be free to form associations

(c) Should be free to raise protest

(d) All the above

Answer -d

11. Which organ of the government is required to protect the rights of the citizens?

(a) Executive

(b) Legislature

(c) Independent judiciary

(d) Police

Answer - c

12. What is Constitutional Law?

(a) Provisions given in the Constitution

(b) Law to make Constitution

(c) Law to set up Constituent Assembly

(d) none of the above

Answer -a

13. Which of these is permitted under the Rule of Law?

(a) Prime Minister can be punished for violating the Constitution.

(b) Police has a right to kill anybody.

(c) Women can be paid lesser salaries

(d) President can rule for as long as he wants.

Answer -a

14. Which of the following is true to the Rule of Law?

(a) All people have to follow the same law.

(b) The law does not discriminate among the people on any ground.

(c) Law is above all.

(d) all of the above

Answer - A

15. Some of the drawbacks of democracy is

(a) Instability and delays

(b) corruption and hypocrisy

(c) Politicians fighting among themselves

(d) all the above

Answer -d

16. In which of these cases can democracy not provides a complete solution?

(a) Removing poverty completely

(b) Providing education to all

(c) Giving jobs to all

(d) All the above

Answer - d

17. In which period did China face one of the worst famines that have occurred in the world?

(a) 1932-36

(b) 1958-61

(c) 2001-2002

(d) 2004-2007

Answer - b

18.How does democracy allows us to correct its own mistakes?

(a) Mistakes are hidden and cannot be corrected

(b) Re-electing the same government to enable it to correct its mistakes

(c) The rulers can be changed

(d) none of the above

Answer - c

19.The most common form that democracy takes in our time is that of

(a) Limited democracy

(b) representative democracy

(c) Maximum democracy

(d) none of the above

Answer - b

20.Which body in Indian political system is an example of direct democracy?

(a) Zila Parishad

- (b) Panchayat Samiti
- (c) Gram Panchayat
- (d) Vidhan Sabha

Answer - c

21. Which of these is an example of perfect democracy?

- (a) USA
- (b) UK
- (c) India
- (d) None of the above

Answer - C

22. Which of these is not a feature of monarchy, dictatorship or one-party rule?

- (a) Censorship of press
- (b) No opposition party or parties
- (c) Citizens taking part in politics
- (d) One-man rule

Answer - c

23. Find out which country is not a democratic country in this modern world?

- a. Canada
- b. South Africa
- c. USA
- d. North Korea

Answer -d

24. National People's Congress is the Parliament of which country?

- a. India
- b. Nepal
- c. China
- d. Mexico

Answer - c

26. Which among following statements is not a feature of democratic government?

- a. Government functions within the limits set by the constitution.

- b. Adult citizens have one vote one value.
- c. Elected leaders act only by consulting with military officials
- d. Those in power have a fair chance of losing

Answer - c

27. Find out the apt meaning of referendum from the following:

- a. The military deposes existing government and assumes power.
- b. The denial of political freedom of citizens.
- c. One vote one value to all the adult citizens of the country.
- d. A general vote by the people on a single political question.

Answer - d

27. Robert Mugabe was the ruler of which country?

- a. Zimbabwe
- b. Mexico
- c. China
- d. Pakistan

Answer- a

28. Democracy must be based on

- a. coalition
- b. free and fair election
- c. one party system
- d. above all

Answer - b

29. A democratic government rules within limits set by _____.

- a . Constitutional law
- b. political party
- c. constitutional assembly
- d. interest group

Answer – a

30. Some of the challenges of democracy are as follows:

- a. Corruption and Inefficiency.
- b. Role of Anti-Social Elements.
- c. Growing Economic and Social Inequalities Among People.
- d. Above all.

Answer - d

CHAPTER 2 - CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

CASE-STUDY BASED MCQs

1. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions-

A constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. As we noted above, a constitution is mainly about embodying these values into institutional arrangements. Much of the document called Constitution of India is about these arrangements. It is a very long and detailed document. Therefore it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated. Those who crafted the Indian Constitution felt that it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society. They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. So, they made provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called constitutional amendments. The Constitution describes the institutional arrangements in a very legal language.

1. What is Constitution?

- a. statement of values and philosophy of a country.
- b. basic law and rules of a country.
- c. a and b both
- d. none of above

Answer - c

2. Who made the Indian constitution?

- a. Constituent Assembly
- b. National Congress
- C. British congress
- d. None above

Answer-a

3 . What is called the soul of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Legislature
- (b) Judiciary
- (c) Executive
- (d) Preamble

Answer-d

4. They made provisions to incorporate changes in constitution from time to time. The changes are called _____

- (a) Constitutional amendments.
- (b) Constitutional change
- (c) Institutional arrangements
- (d) None of above

Answer-a

5. Indian constitution came into force on

- (a) 29 November 1949
- (b) 26 January 1950
- (c) 26 January 1949
- (d) 29 November 1951

Answer-b

ASSERTION AND REASONING QUESTIONS

1. Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution is the bulkiest Constitution in the world, about five times the size of the Constitution of U.S.A.

Reason (R): The fathers of the Constitution wanted to include all good elements from about four score Constitutions of the free world at that time and special clauses have been provided for laying down the Fundamental Right, Directive Principles, rules for elections, a list of national languages and details about the conduct of the government.

- A). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B). Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C). A is true but R is false
- D). A is false bur R is true

Answer: A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

2. Assertion (A): Any individual affected due to the violation of any of the Directive Principles cannot move the court.

Reason (R): The Directive Principles are not justiciable.

- A). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B). Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C). A is true but R is false
- D). A is false bur R is true

Answer: A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

3. Assertion (A): Panchayat Raj institutions were set up to decentralise powers to village level.

Reason (R): Village Panchayats are in a better position to have a proper appreciation of their development needs.

- A). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B). Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C). A is true but R is false
- D). A is false bur R is true

Answer: A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

4. Assertion (A): There are limitations on the Legislative authority of the State Legislature.

Reason (R): Certain bills on the State List can be introduced in the State Legislature only with the President's approval.

- A). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B). Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C). A is true but R is false
- D). A is false bur R is true

Answer: A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

4. Assertion (A): India has a parliamentary system of government.

Reason (R): Indian Parliament is bicameral.

- A). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B). Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C). A is true but R is false
- D). A is false bur R is true

Answer: B) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution?

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
- c) Mahatma Gandhi

d) Motilal Nehru

Answer - b

2. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

b) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

c) Mahatma Gandhi

d) Motilal Nehru

Answer - a

3. When was the Indian Constitution adopted?

a) 26 November, 1949

b) 26 January, 1950

c) 15 August, 1947

d) 26 November, 1849

Answer - b

4. By whom was the constitution of India framed?

a) British Monarchy

b) Indian Parliament

c) A Constituent Assembly

d) British Monarchy

Answer - c

5. When was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held?

a) 1940

b) 1942

c) 1944

d) 1946

Answer - d

6. Which one of the following guiding values of the constitution of India means people have supreme right to make decisions?

a) Sovereign

b) Secular

- c) Republic
- d) Fraternity

Answer - a

7. Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have?

- A) Powers of the head of the state
- B) Name of the head of a state
- c) Powers of the legislature
- d) Name of the country

Answer -D

8. The making of Indian constitution was completed on _____

- a) 26 November 1949
- b) 26 January 1950
- c) 26 January 1949
- d) 29 November 1951

Answer - a

9. Indian constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like the Government of India Act.....?

- A. 1935
- B. 1934
- C. 1931
- D. 1930

Answer - A

10. The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the _____.

- A. Constitutional Assembly
- B. Constituent Assembly
- C. Electoral Assembly
- D. None

Answer - B

11. When were Elections to the Constituent Assembly held?

- A. 1945
- B. 1946
- C. 1944
- D. 1943

Answer- B

12. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had members.

- A. 268
- B. 244
- C. 299
- D. 276

Answer - C

13. Who chaired the Drafting Committee?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. G. Durgabai Deshmukh
- C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D. H. C. Mookherjee

Answer - C

14. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called.....?

- A. Constituent Assembly Debates
- B. Constituent Assembly Minutes
- C. Constituent Assembly Agenda
- D. Constituent Assembly Daily

Answer - A

15. How many volumes were the recordings of the constituent assembly when printed?

- A. 6
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 8

Answer - C

16. What is called the soul of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Legislature
- B. Judiciary
- C. Executive
- D. Preamble

Answer D

17. What is meant by Secular?

- A. Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect
- B. All are equal before the law. The traditional social inequalities have to be ended. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.
- C. There are no unreasonable restrictions on the citizens in what they think, how they wish to express their thoughts and the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in action

D. People have the supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India

Answer -A

18. What is meant by Fraternity?

A. All of us should behave as if we are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior.

B. All are equal before the law. The traditional social inequalities have to be ended. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.

C. A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable. The government is run according to some basic rules

D. There are no unreasonable restrictions on the citizens in what they think, how they wish to express their thoughts and the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in action

Answer -A

19. A distinct section of a document is called ...?

A. Phrase

B. Clause

C. Remark

D. Subsection

Answer -B

20. A preliminary version of a legal document is called?

A. Blueprint

B. Version

C. Draft

D. Plan

Answer - C

ECONOMICS

CHAPTER 1- STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

Assertion and Reason Questions:-

(Question no. 1 to 10) Choose the correct option:-

1. Assertion- Palampur is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns.

Reason- This village has about 450 families belonging to different castes.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- B

2. Assertion- Many farm labourers in village Palampur are poor.

Reason- The opportunity of work is limited in the villages.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer-A

3. Assertion- Small farmers along with their families cultivate their own fields. Thus, they provide the labour required for farming themselves.

Reason- More than half of the area of the village is covered by plots that are quite large in size, cultivated by small farmers.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- C

4. Assertion- Traditional seeds needed less irrigation. Farmers used cow dung and other natural manure as fertilizers.

Reason- As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of food grains than it was possible earlier.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer-C

5. Assertion- Human capital is superior to other resources.

Reason- Other resources can be developed only by human with their knowledge and skill.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

6. Assertion- In many areas Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers.

Reason- Continuous use of ground water for tubewell irrigation has led to the depletion of the water table.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer-B

7. Assertion- HYV seeds increases the production of crops.

Reason- HYV seeds are genetically modified.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

8. Assertion- Mostly people belonging to lower caste group, are farm labourers.

Reason- Because they are landless people in villages.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

9. Assertion- Modern farming methods need a great deal of investment.

Reason- Money is spent on buying tools, tractor, HYV seeds, fertilizer etc.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

10. Assertion- Number of people engaged in agricultural activities are decreasing.

Reason- People are becoming educated.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- B

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. What is the main occupation of people living in rural areas of India?

- A. Transportation
- B. Trade
- C. Agriculture
- D. Business

Answer- C

2. What is the aim of production?

- A. To produce employment
- B. To produce raw material
- C. To increase land holdings
- D. To produce goods and services

Answer- D

3. How many factors of production are there?

- A. 5
- B. 4

C. 6

D. 3

Answer-B

4. Which one of the following is a factor of production?

A. Land

B. Labour

C. Money in hand

D. All of the above

Answer- D

5. Which one is an example of working capital?

A. Land

B. Money in hand

C. Labour

D. All of the above

Answer- B

6. Which one is an example of fixed capital?

A. Land

B. Money in hand

C. Labour

D. Tools, machines and buildings

Answer- D

7..... is related to human capital.

A. Land

B. Knowledge

C. Labour

D. Tools

Answer- B

8. What is the standard unit to measure land?

A. Meter

B. Inch

C. Kilometre

D. Hectare

Answer- D

9. What is the purpose of multiple cropping?

A. To save environment

B. To save water

C. To increase production

D. To save Land

Answer- C

10. Green revolution is related to.....

A. fishing

B. Milk

C. Agriculture

D. Trade

Answer- C

11. Green revolution introduced the farmers to.....

A. Cultivation of wheat and rice

B. Cultivation of green vegetables

C. Cultivation of sugarcane

D. Cultivation of forests

Answer- A

12. New methods of farming needs.....

A. Less land

B. More Capital

C. Machinery

D. All of the above

Answer- D

13. Which of the following is not the modern method of farming.....

A. HYV seeds

B. Drip irrigation

C. Use of harvesters

D. Use of wooden plough

Answer- D

14..... is the most common method of irrigation used nowadays.

A. Drip irrigation

B. Canal Irrigation

C. Tube well irrigation

D. None of the above

Answer- C

15. Landless labourers mainly belong to..... (social group).

A. High castes

B. Zamindars

C. Scheduled Caste

D. Moneylenders

Answer- C

16. Which is the biggest problem of agriculture in India?

A. Excessive use of chemical fertilisers

B. Small size of farms

C. depletion of ground water levels

D. All of the above

Answer- D

17. Other than seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, what is the main requirement each small farmer have?

A. Tools

- B. Labour
- C. Money
- D. Tractors

Answer- C

18. How do small farmers arrange for capital?

- A. Use their Savings
- B. Borrow from moneylenders
- C. Take Loan from banks
- D. Government schemes

Answer- B

19. Which is the formal source of getting loan for farmers?

- A. Money Lenders
- B. Relatives
- C. Banks
- D. Big farmers

Answer- C

20. What do you understand by debt trap?

- A. To get government aid
- B. to get interest free loan
- C. Unable to return loan
- D. loan from formal source

Answer- C

21. What is the main cause of farmer's debt trap in India?

- A. High interest rate
- B. Small land holdings
- C. high input cost
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

22. Which areas in our country have low levels of irrigation?

- A. Northern plains
- B. Deccan plateau
- C. Coastal plains
- D. Malwa plateau

Answer- B. Deccan plateau

23. How much of the cultivated land is largely dependent on rainfall?

- A. 40%
- B. 60%
- C. 50%
- D. 70%

Answer- B

24. Chemical fertilisers contain....., which provide fertility to the soil.

- A. water

- B. minerals
- C. manures
- D. none of the above

Answer- B

25. With frequent use of chemical fertilisers, land become less fertile due to.....

- A. Water logging
- B. Salinity
- C. Killing of bacteria
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

26. Where is consumption of chemical fertiliser highest in India?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Delhi
- C. Punjab
- D. Gujarat

Answer- C

27. What do you mean by cost of cultivation?

- A. Input cost
- B. Productivity
- C. Modern Equipment
- D. New methods

Answers- A

28. Degradation of soil health means.....

- A. soil pollution
- B. Killing of bacteria
- C. Loss of fertility
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

29. How poverty is estimated in India?

- A. Income
- B. Happiness
- C. Calorie
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

30. MSP is related to.....

- A. Trade
- B. Business
- C. Agriculture
- D. Finance

Answer- C

Case Study based multiple choice questions:-

1. Not all villages in India have such high levels of irrigation. Apart from the riverine plains, coastal regions in our country are well-irrigated. In contrast, plateau regions such as the Deccan plateau have low levels of irrigation. Of the total cultivated area in the country a little less than 40 percent is irrigated even today. In the remaining areas ,farming is largely dependent on rainfall.

Q1. Which areas in our country are well irrigated?

- A. Riverine Plains
- B. Coastal Plains
- C. Mountains
- d. both a and b

Answer- D

Q2. Which areas in our country have low levels of irrigation?

- A. Northern plains
- B. Deccan plateau
- C. Coastal plains
- D. Malwa plateau

Answer- Deccan plateau

Q3. How much of the cultivated is largely dependent on rainfall?

- A. 40%
- B. 60%
- C. 50%
- D. 70%

Answer- B

Q4. The word 'riverine' means.....

- A. drained by a river
- B. related to sea
- C. related to cultivation
- D. drained by rain

Answer- A

Q5. Out of the total farming area, how much area has well developed irrigation system?

- A. 40%
- B. 60%
- C. 50%
- D. 70%

Answer- A

2. Chemical fertiliser provide minerals which dissolve in water and are immediately available to plants, but these may not be retained in the soil for long. They may escape from the soil and pollute groundwater, rivers and lakes. Chemical fertilisers can also kill bacteria and other micro-organisms in the soil .this means some time after their use, the soil will be less fertile than ever before.

The consumption of chemical fertiliser in Punjab is highest in the country. the continuous use of chemical fertiliser has led to degradation of soil health . Punjab farmers are now forced to use more and more chemical fertilisers and other inputs to achieve the same production level. This means cost of cultivation is rising very fast.

Q1. Chemical fertilisers contain....., which provide fertility to the soil.

- A. water
- B. minerals
- C. manures
- D. none of the above

Answer- B

Q2. With frequent use of chemical fertilisers, land become less fertile due to.....

- A. Water logging
- B. Salinity
- C. Killing of bacteria
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

Q3. Where is consumption of chemical fertiliser highest in India?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Delhi
- C. Punjab
- D. Gujarat

Answer- C

Q4. What do you mean by cost of cultivation?

- A. Input cost
- B. Productivity
- C. Modern Equipment
- D. New methods

Answers- A

Q5. Degradation of soil health means.....

- A. soil pollution
- B. Killing of bacteria
- C. Loss of fertility
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

3. Savita is a small farmer. She plans to cultivate wheat on her 1 hectare of land. Besides seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, she needs cash to buy water and repair her farm instruments. She estimates that the working capital itself would cost a minimum of Rs 3,000 .She does not have the money, so she decides to borrow from Tejpal asingh ,a large farmer . Tejpal singh agrees to give Savita the loan at an interest rate. Savita also to promise to work on his field as farm labourer during the harvest season at Rs 100 per day. As you can tell, this wage is quite low. Savita knows that she will have to work very hard to complete harvesting on her own field, and then work as a farm labourer for Tejpal singh.The harvest time is a very busy time. As a mother of three children she has a lot of household responsibilities. Savita agrees of these tough conditions as she knows getting a loan is difficult for a small farmer.

Q1. Other than seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, what is the main requirement each small farmer have?

- A. Tools
- B. Labour
- C. Money
- D. Tractors

Answer- C

Q2. How do small farmers arrange for capital?

- A. Use their Savings
- B. Borrow from moneylenders
- C. Take Loan from banks
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Answer- B

Q3. Which is the formal source of getting loan for farmers?

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- C. Banks
- D. Big farmers

Answer- C

Q4. What do you understand by debt trap?

- A. To get government aid
- B. to get interest free loan
- C. Unable to return loan
- D. loan from formal source

Answer- C

Q5. What is the main cause of farmer's debt trap in India?

- A. High interest rate
- B. Small land holdings
- C. high input cost
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

Case Based Assertion and Reason Questions:-

1. Chemical fertiliser provide minerals which dissolve in water and are immediately available to plants. but these may not be retained in the soil for long. They may escape from the soil and pollute groundwater, rivers and lakes. Chemical fertilisers can also kill bacteria and other micro-organisms in the soil. This means some time after their use, the soil will be less fertile than ever before.

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(Question no. 1 to 5) Choose the correct option:-

1. Assertion- Traditional seeds needed less irrigation. Farmers used cow dung and other natural manure as fertilizers.

Reason- As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of food grains than it was possible earlier.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer-C

2. Assertion- In many areas Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers.

Reason- Continuous use of ground water for tubewell irrigation has led to the depletion of the water table.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer-B

3. Assertion- HYV seeds increases the production of crops.

Reason- HYV seeds are genetically modified.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
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Answer- A

4. Assertion- Modern farming methods need a great deal of investment.

Reason- Money is spent on buying tools, tractor, HYV seeds, fertilizer etc.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

5. Assertion- Number of people engaged in agricultural activities is decreasing.

Reason- People are becoming educated.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- B

2. Savita is a small farmer. She plans to cultivate wheat on her 1 hectare of land. Besides seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, she needs cash to buy water and repair her farm instruments. She estimates that the working capital itself would cost a minimum of Rs 3,000. She does not have the money, so she decides to borrow from Tejpal Singh, a large farmer. Tejpal Singh agrees to give Savita the loan at an interest rate. Savita also promises to work on his field as farm labourer during the harvest season at Rs 100 per day. As you can tell, this wage is quite low. Savita knows that she will have to work very

hard to complete harvesting on her own field ,and then work as a farm labourer for Tejpal singh.The harvest time is a very busy time. As a mother of three children she has a lot of household responsibilities. Savita agrees of these tough conditions as she knows getting a loan is difficult for a small farmer.

(Question no. 1 to 5) Choose the correct option:-

1. Assertion- Palampur is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns.

Reason- This village has about 450 families belonging to different castes.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- B

2. Assertion- Many farm labourers in village Palampur are poor.

Reason- The opportunity of work is limited in the villages.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer-A

3. Assertion- Small farmers along with their families cultivate their own fields. Thus, they provide the labour required for farming themselves.

Reason- More than half of the area of the village is covered by plots that are quite large in size, cultivated by small farmers.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- C

4. Assertion- Mostly people belonging to lower caste group, are farm labourers.

Reason- Because they are landless people in villages.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

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Reason- People are becoming educated.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- B

LESSON-2-PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

Assertion and Reason Questions:-

(Question no. 1 to 10) Choose the correct option:-

1. Assertion- Human capital is superior to other resources.

Reason- Other resources can be developed only by human with their knowledge and skill.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

2. Assertion-Educated parents invest more in the education of their children.

Reason-Educated children can contribute to the economic growth of the country by making greater use of the available natural resources.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer – A

3. Assertion – The quality of the population improves and becomes an asst.

Reason- The investment is made in the form of education, training and medical facilities.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

4. Assertion-A firm will not like to employ an unhealthy worker.

Reason – An unhealthy worker is a liability rather than an asset for an organization.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

5. Assertion- In India over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while

production in all the sectors has increased, it has increased most in the tertiary sector.

Reason- Tertiary sector is the only organized sector in the economy so the government spends a lot of money for creating jobs in the tertiary sector.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- C

6. Assertion- Reliance industry is a privately owned firm.

Reason- Government is a major stakeholder in reliance industry.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- C

7. Assertion – The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of service sector.

Reason – As the primary and secondary sectors develops, the demand for transport, storage structures, banks, insurance, etc., increases.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer – A

8. Assertion – An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in primary sector.

Reason – When some process of service is used, the product is a part of secondary sector.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer – D

9. Assertion – GDP shows how big an economy is.

Reason – GDP is the value of all final goods and services produced with in the domestic territory of a country in a year.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer –A

10. Assertion – Rakesh is an educated an skilled worker who earns a high monthly salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city.

Reason – All service sectors in India are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income .

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer – C

Multiple choice questions:-

1. Which factor is most important for human resource?

- A. Knowledge
- B. Health

- C. Education
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

2. What is the full form of GDP?

- A. General Domestic Product
- B. Government Development for People
- C. Gross Domestic Product
- D. None of the above

Answer- C

3. What is the meaning of investment in Human Resource?

- A. Education
- B. Training
- C. Medical Care
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

4. Who are considered a liability for economy of a country?

- A. Educated People
- B. Healthy people
- C. Old aged people
- D. None of the above

Answer- C

5. Who are considered an asset for country?

- A. Educated People
- B. Healthy people
- C. Skilled people
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

6. How population can be turned into a productive asset?

- A. Investment in Human Resource
- B. Investment in education alone
- C. Investment in healthcare alone
- D. None of the above

Answer- A

7. Which capital is superior to others?

- A. Physical capital
- B. Human capital
- C. Working capital
- D. Fixed capital

Answer- B

8. Investment in.....resource can give.....rate of return in future.

- A. Human, Low
- B. Human, High

- C. Land, Low
- D. Land, High

Answer-B

9. Which scheme was introduced by the government to protect children from malnutrition?

- A. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- B. Mid day meal scheme
- C. Swachch Bharat
- D. Non of the above

Answer- B

10. Farming, animal husbandry, poultry farming are example of.....

- A. Primary sector
- B. Secondary sector
- C. tertiary sector
- D. organised sector

Answer- A

11. Tertiary sector include.....

- A. Manufacturing
- B. Fishing
- C. Farming
- D. Trade

Answer- D

12. Primary sector include.....

- A. Manufacturing
- B. Transport
- C. Farming
- D. Trade

Answer- C

13. Secondary sector include.....

- A. Manufacturing
- B. Fishing
- C. Farming
- D. Trade

Answer- A

14. Which programme was started by the government to increase literacy rate?

- A. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- B. Mid day meal scheme
- C. Swachch Bharat
- D. Non of the above

Answer- A

15. What was the literacy rate in India in the year 1951?

- A. 18%

B. 25%

C. 21%

D. 30%

Answer- A

16. What was the life expectancy in India in the year 2011?

A. 67 years

B. 25 years

C. 45 years

D. 30 years

Answer- A

17. What is the Infant mortality rate (IMR)?

A. Ratio of deaths of children under one year of birth to 1000 live births in a year.

B. Ratio of deaths of children under two years of birth to 1000 live births in a year.

C. Ratio of deaths of children under three years of birth to 1000 live births in a year.

D. Ratio of deaths of children under five years of birth to 1000 live births in a year.

Answer- A

18. Sectors are classified into public and private on the basis of.....

A. employment conditions

B. nature of economic activity

C. ownership of the enterprise

D. number of workers

Answer- C

19. GDP is the value of.....produced during a particular year.

A. All final goods and services

B. All goods and services

C. All intermediate goods and services

D. All final and intermediate goods and services

Answer- A

20. In terms of GDP, the share of tertiary sector in year 2010-11 was.....

A. 70%

B. between 20% and 30%

C. between 30% and 40%

D. between 50% and 70%

Answer-D

21. 'Banking and Insurance' belongs to which of the following?

A. Primary sector

B. Secondary sector

C. tertiary sector

D. organised sector

Answer- C

22. Which of the following is called service sector?

A. Primary sector

- B. Secondary sector
- C. tertiary sector
- D. organised sector

Answer- C

23. GDP includes, which of the following?

- A. Primary sector
- B. Secondary sector
- C. tertiary sector
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

24. Which of the following is an organised sector?

- A. Small and Marginal farmers
- B. A small shop
- C. Office and Municipal Corporation
- D. All of these

Answer-C

25. Which of the following is not an organised sector?

- A. A government office
- B. Office of Reliance Industries
- C. A small ice factory
- D. None of these

Answer-C

26. Railways and Roadways belong to sector.

- A. Secondary
- B. Tertiary
- C. Primary
- D. Information and Technology

Answer-B

27. Which of the following activities belongs to public sector in India?

- A. Agriculture
- B. A government hospital
- C. Small Scale units
- D. All

Answer-B

28. Under employment occurs when people:

- A. do not want to work
- B. are not working
- C. are working with less potential than what they are capable of doing
- D. are not paid for their work

Answer-C

29. Which of following sectors is fast growing these days ?

- A. Primary

- B. Secondary
- C. Tertiary
- D. All of these

Answer-C

30. Rural areas mostly have unemployment.

- A. educated
- B. seasonal
- C. both a and b
- D. none of the above

Answer-B

Case study based multiple choice questions:-

1. 'People as a resource' is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. Looking at the population from this productive aspect emphasizes its ability to contribute to the creation of the Gross National Product. Like other resources population also is a resource a 'human resource'. This is the positive side of a large population that is often overlooked when we look only the negative side , considering only the problems of providing the population with food, education and access to health facilities .When the exiting "human resources' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'. Investment in human capital (through education, training ,medical care)yields a return just like investment in physical capital .This can be seen directly in the form of higher incomes earned because of their productivity of the more educated or the better trained persons ,as well as the higher productivity of healthier people.

1. People can be turned in to a resource with the help of:

- A. education
- B. Skills
- C. Health facility
- D. All of these

Answer- D

2. What are the problems created by large population?

- A. Poverty
- B. Unemployment
- C. Increase in crime
- D. All of these

Answer- D

3. How can human capital formation be ensured?

- A. Giving Money to people
- B. Giving Loan to people
- C. Giving Subsidies
- D. Providing education to people

Answer- D

4. Human capital formation leads to:

- A. Educated Population
- B. Trained work force
- C. Higher productivity and healthier citizens
- D. All of these

Answer- D

5. Who are considered an asset for country?

- A. Educated People
- B. Healthy people
- C. Skilled people
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

2. India's Green Revolution is a dramatic example of how the input of greater knowledge in the form of improved production technologies can rapidly increase the productivity of scarce land resources. India's IT revolution is a striking instance of how the importance of human capital has come to acquire a higher position than that of material, plant and machinery.

1. Green revolution is related to.....

- A. fishing
- B. Milk
- C. Agriculture
- D. Trade

Answer- C

2. Green revolution introduced the farmers to.....

- A. Cultivation of wheat and rice
- B. Cultivation of green vegetables
- C. Cultivation of sugarcane
- D. Cultivation of forests

Answer- A

3. New methods of farming needs.....

- A. Less land
- B. More Capital
- C. Machinery
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

4. Which of the following is not the modern method of farming.....

- A. HYV seeds
- B. Drip irrigation
- C. Use of harvesters
- D. Use of wooden plough

Answer- D

5..... is the most common method of irrigation used nowadays.

- A. Drip irrigation

- B. Canal Irrigation
- C. Tube well irrigation
- D. None of the above

Answer- C

3. Countries, like Japan, have invested in human resource. They did not have any natural resources . These countries are developed /rich . They import the natural resource needed in their country .How did they become Rich/developed ? They have invested on people ,especially in the field of education and health . These people have made efficient use of other resources, like land and capital .Efficiency and the technology evolved by people have made these countries rich/ developed.

1. Which factor is most important for human resource?

- A. Knowledge
- B. Health
- C. Education
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

2. What is the meaning of investment in Human Resource?

- A. Education
- B. Training
- C. Medical Care
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

3. Who are considered an asset for country?

- A. Educated People
- B. Healthy people
- C. Skilled people
- D. All of the above

Answer- D

4. How population can be turned into a productive asset?

- A. Investment in Human Resource
- B. Investment in education alone
- C. Investment in healthcare alone
- D. None of the above

Answer- A

5. Which capital is superior to others?

- A. Physical capital
- B. Human capital
- C. Working capital
- D. Fixed capital

Answer- B

Case based Assertion and Reason Questions:-

1. Like other resources population also is a resource a 'human resource'. This is the positive side of a large population that is often overlooked when we look only the negative side, considering only the problems of providing the population with food, education and access to health facilities. When the existing "human resources" is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'. Investment in human capital (through education, training, medical care) yields a return just like investment in physical capital. This can be seen directly in the form of higher incomes earned because of the productivity of the more educated or the better trained persons, as well as the higher productivity of healthier people.

(Question no. 1 to 5) Choose the correct option:-

1. Assertion- Human capital is superior to other resources.

Reason- Other resources can be developed only by human with their knowledge and skill.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

2. Assertion-Educated parents invest more in the education of their children.

Reason-Educated children can contribute to the economic growth of the country by making greater use of the available natural resources.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer - A

3. Assertion - The quality of the population improves and becomes an asset.

Reason- The investment is made in the form of education, training and medical facilities.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

4. Assertion- Educated and healthy people lead to human capital formation.

Reason - Investments are made in education and healthcare.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

5. Assertion - An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in primary sector.

Reason - When some process of service is used the product is a part of secondary sector.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.

- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer – D

2. India's Green Revolution is a dramatic example of how the input of greater knowledge in the form of improved production technologies can rapidly increase the productivity of scarce land resources. India's IT revolution is a striking instance of how the importance of human capital has come to acquire a higher position than that of material. Plant and machinery.

(Question no. 1 to 5) Choose the correct option:-

1. Assertion- Traditional seeds needed less irrigation. Farmers used cow dung and other natural manure as fertilizers.

Reason- As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of food grains than it was possible earlier.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer-B

2. Assertion- In many areas Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers.

Reason- Continuous use of ground water for tube well irrigation has led to the depletion of the water table.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer-B

3. Assertion- HYV seeds increases the production of crops.

Reason- HYV seeds are genetically modified.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

4. Assertion- Modern farming methods need a great deal of investment.

Reason- Money is spent on buying tools, tractor, HYV seeds, fertilizer etc.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- A

5. Assertion- Number of people engaged in agricultural activities is decreasing.

Reason- People are becoming educated.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer- B

PRACTICE PAPER- 2021-22
SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS- IX

TIME-90 MINUTES

MM-40

CASE-STUDY BASED MCQ (2x5=10)

1. Read the given extract and answer the following questions. China's famine of 1958-1961 was the worst recorded famine in world history. Nearly three crore people died in this famine. During those days, India's economic condition was not much better than China. Yet India did not have a famine of the kind China had. Economists think that this was a result of different government policies in the two countries. The existence of democracy in India made the Indian government respond to food scarcity in a way that the Chinese government did not. They point out that no large-scale famine has ever taken place in an independent and democratic country. If China too had multiparty elections, an opposition party and a press free to criticise the government, then so many people may not have died in the famine.

1. The worst recorded famine in world history was _____.

- a. famine of 1950-1961
- b. famine of 1955-1960
- c. famine of 1958-1961
- d. famine of 1958-1968

2. Which of these is an example of perfect democracy?

- a. USA
- b. France
- c. India
- d. None of the above

3. Why was India not much effected by famine of 1958-61 compare to China?

- a. due to democracy
- b. many political parties presence in India
- c. food security ensured by government
- d. less population than China.

4. Food Security means.

- a. food for all who can afford
- b. security for food storage
- c. access to sufficient food to all
- d. none of above.

5. Who is responsible for food security in India?

- a. Government
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Voters
- d. Political parties

2 . Chemical fertilisers provide minerals which dissolve in water and are immediately available to plants . but these may not be retained in the soil for long. They may escape from the soil and pollute groundwater ,rivers and lakes. Chemical fertilisers can also kill bacteria and other micro-organisms in the soil .this means some time after their use ,the soil will be less fertile than ever before.

The consumption of chemical fertiliser in Punjab is highest in the country . the continuous use of chemical fertiliser has led to degradation of soil health . Punjab farmers are now forced to use more and more chemical fertilisers and other inputs to achieve the same production level. This means cost of cultivation is rising very fast.

Q1. Chemical fertilisers contain....., which provide fertility to the soil.

- A. water
- B. minerals
- C. manures
- D. none of the above

Q2. With frequent use of chemical fertilisers, land become less fertile due to.....

- A. Water logging
- B. Salinity
- C. Killing of bacteria
- D. All of the above

Q3. Where is consumption of chemical fertiliser highest in India?

- A. Rajasthan

- B. Delhi
- C. Punjab
- D. Gujarat

Q4. What do you mean by cost of cultivation?

- A. Input cost
- B. Productivity
- C. Modern Equipment
- D. New methods

Q5. Degradation of soil health means.....

- A. soil pollution
- B. Killing of bacteria
- C. Loss of fertility
- D. All of the above

3. Case based Assertion and Reason Questions:-

1x5=5

I. Like other resources population also is a resource a 'human resource'. This is the positive side of a large population that is often overlooked when we look only the negative side , considering only the problems of providing the population with food, education and access to health facilities .When the exiting "human resources' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'. Investment in human capital (through education, training ,medical care)yields a return just like investment in physical capital .This can be seen directly in the form of higher incomes earned because of their productivity of the more educated or the better trained persons ,as well as the higher productivity of healthier people.

(Question no. 1 to 5) Mark the option which is most suitable:-

1. Assertion- Human capital is superior to other resources.

Reason- Other resources can be developed only by human with their knowledge and skill.

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- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
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2. Assertion-Educated parents invest more in the education of their children.

Reason-Educated children can contribute to the economic growth of the country by making greater use of the available natural resources.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

3. Assertion – The quality of the population improves and becomes a great liability.

Reason- The investment is made in the form of education, training and medical facilities.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

4. Assertion- Educated and healthy people lead to human capital formation.

Reason – Investments are made in education and healthcare.

A. Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is true explanation of assertion.

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Reason – When some process of service is used, the product is a part of secondary sector.

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B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not true explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

ASSERTION REASON BASED QUESTIONS 1x5=5

4. Assertion: India is located in the Northern hemisphere.

Reason: The tropic of Capricorn divides India into two halves.

(a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

5. Assertion (A): During the eighteenth century France witnessed the emergence of a middle class.

Reason (R): The emergence of the middle class happened on account of royal patronage.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

6. Assertion (A): There was discrimination in French society.

Reason (R): French society was divided into three Estate.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

7. Assertion: India is located between East Asia and West Asia.

Reason: India is connected with other countries through land routes since ancient times.

(a) Both assertion (A) and reason(R) are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

8. ASSERTION – Democracy is based on consultation and discussion.

REASON- A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meeting.

a). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b). Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c). A is true but R is false.

d). Both A and R are false

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS -

1x20=20

9. The making of Indian constitution was completed on _____

a) 26 November 1949

b) 26 January 1950

c) 26 January 1949

d) 29 November 1951

10. Democracy improves the quality of decision-making because

(a) Decisions are taken by educated people

(b) Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion

(c) Decisions are taken over a long period of time

(d) All decisions are approved by judiciary

11. Which one of the following guiding values of the constitution of India means people have supreme right to make decisions?

(a) Sovereign

(b) Secular

(c) Republic

(d) Fraternity

12. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(b) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

(c) Mahatma Gandhi

(d) Motilal Nehru

- 13.** What is the position of India in the world in respect of area?
(a) 8th position
(b) 7th position
(c) 6th position
(d) 2nd position
- 14.** Which line divides India into approximately two equal parts?
(a) Equator
(b) Tropic of Cancer
(c) Tropic of Capricorn
(d) None of these
- 15.** Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called as
(a) Himachal
(b) Uttarakhand
(c) Purvanchal
(d) none of the above
- 16.** Lake Chilika lies in the state of
(a) Jharkhand
(b) Telangana
(c) Odisha
(d) Tamil Nadu
- 17.** The National Assembly framed a Constitution in 1791 to limit the powers of the _____
(a) monarch
(b) wealthy man
(c) businessmen
(d) press
- 18.** How does a 'Subsistence Crisis' happen?
(a) Bad harvest leads to scarcity of grains
(b) Food prices rise and the poorest cannot buy bread
(c) Leads to weaker bodies, diseases, deaths and even food riots
(d) All the above
- 19.** A guillotine was _____
(a) A device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person was beheaded
(b) A fine sword with which heads were cut off
(c) A special noose to hang people
(d) none of the above
- 20.** The word livres stands for:
(a) unit of currency in France
(b) tax levied by the Church
(c) Tax to be paid directly to the state
(d) none of these

21. What was 'Estates General'?

- (a) Post of Army General
- (b) A political body
- (c) Head of all landed property
- (d) Advisor of the king

22. What is the aim of production?

- a. To produce employment
- b. To produce raw material
- c. To increase land holdings
- d. To produce goods and services

23. Which one is an example of working capital?

- a. Land
- b. Money in hand
- c. Labour
- d. All of the above

24. Which one is an example of fixed capital?

- a. Land
- b. Money in hand
- c. Labour
- d. Tools, machines and buildings

25. What is the purpose of multiple cropping?

- a. To save environment
- b. To save water
- c. To increase production
- d. To save Land

26. Which programme was started by the government to increase literacy rate?

- a. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- b. Mid day meal scheme
- c. Swachch Bharat
- d. None of the above

27. What is the Infant mortality rate (IMR)?

- A. Ratio of deaths of children under one year of birth to 1000 live births in a year.
- B. Ratio of deaths of children under two years of birth to 1000 live births in a year.
- C. Ratio of deaths of children under three years of birth to 1000 live births in a year.
- D. Ratio of deaths of children under five years of birth to 1000 live births in a year.

28. Secondary sector include.....

- A. Manufacturing
- B. Fishing
- C. Farming
- D. Trade

