

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAI DAH

CLASS IX Social Science MCQ WORKSHEET

Term 2 Portion

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Which country was defeated after the First World War?

(a) France (b) **Germany** (c) Russia (d) Britain

2. Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany in the year

(a) 1931 (b) 1932 (c) **1933** (d) 1934

3. A bronze cross was given to the woman who produced

(a) two children (b) **four children** (c) six children (d) eight children

4. The Treaty of Versailles (1920) signed at the end of World War I, was harsh and humiliating for Germany, because

(a) Germany lost its overseas colonies, and 13 per cent of its territories (b) It lost 75% of its iron and 26% of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania, was forced to pay compensation of 6 billion pounds (c) The western powers demilitarised Germany and they occupied resource-rich Rhineland in the 1920s
(d) **All of these**

5. Which of the following bodies was set up to try and prosecute the Nazi war criminals at the end of World War II?

(a) **International Military Tribunal** (b) British Military Tribunal (c) Allied Military Tribunal (d) Allied Judicial Court

6. What was the most important result of the Spartacus League uprising in Germany in 1918-19?

(a) The Weimar Republic crushed the rebellion (b) The Spartacists founded the Communist Party of Germany (c) The Weimar government accepted the demands of the Spartacus League (d) **Both (a) and (b)**

7. What was the slogan coined by Hitler when he followed his aggressive foreign policy?

(a) Messenger from God (b) Conquer the world (c) **One people, one empire, and one leader** (d) we are Aryans, the real ruler

8. Which incident persuaded the USA to join the war?

(a) Hitler's attack on Eastern Europe (b) Hitler's policy of genocide of the Jews (c) Helplessness of England and France (d) **Japan's attack on the US base at Pearl Harbour**

9. War in 1917 led to the strengthening of Allies and the defeat of Germany because of entry of

(a) China (b) Japan (c) the USA (d) Spain

10. What was Hitler's historic blunder and why?

(a) Attack on Soviet Union in 1941 was a historic blunder by Hitler (b) He exposed his western front to British aerial bombing (c) The Soviet Red Army inflicted a crushing and humiliating defeat on Germany at Stalingrad (d) All of these

11. The railway network expanded rapidly in India from the

(a) 1820s (b) 1830s (c) 1850s (d) 1860s

12. The colonial power in Indonesia were the

(a) English (b) Dutch (c) French (d) Portuguese

13. What was the policy followed by the British in India towards forests during the First and the Second World Wars?

(a) The forest department cut trees freely to meet British war needs (b) Cutting of trees was strictly prohibited for everyone, including the British (c) More and more trees were planted to give employment to Indians (d) None of these

14. Indian Forest Service was set up in the year:

(a) 1865 (b) 1864 (c) 1854 (d) 1884

15. The system of scientific forestry stands for:

(a) System whereby the local farmers were allowed to cultivate temporarily within a plantation (b) System of cutting old trees and plant new ones (c) Division of forest into three categories (d) Disappearance of forests

16. Forests consisting of which type of trees were preferred by the Forest Department?

(a) Forests having trees which provided fuel, fodder and leaves (b) Forests having soft wood (c) Forests having trees suitable for building ships and railways (d) None of these

17. Wooden planks lay across railway tracks to hold these tracks in a position are called:

(a) Beams (b) Sleepers (c) Rail fasteners (d) none of these

18. India is divided into

(a) 500 constituencies (b) 543 constituencies (c) 550 constituencies (d) 552 constituencies

19. The minimum age required for being a voter is:

(a) 25 years (b) 21 years (c) 18 years (d) 15 years

20. Who led the 'Nyaya Yudh'?

(a) Chaudhary Charan Singh (b) Chaudhary Devi Lal (c) Ajit Singh (d) None of these

21. What is meant by the term 'constituency'?

(a) Place where the copy of constitution is kept (b) A particular area from where voters elect a representative to the Lok Sabha / Vidhan Sabha (c) A body of voters (d) None of the above

22. What are the details the candidates have to give in the legal declaration before contesting the elections?

(a) Serious criminal cases pending against them (b) Details of assets and liabilities of the candidate and his or her family (c) Educational qualification of the candidate (d) All of these

23. Name the body which conducts the elections in India

(a) Supreme Court (b) Parliament (c) Cabinet (d) Election Commission

24. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

(a) All citizens above the age of 21 can vote in an election (b) Every citizen has the right to vote regardless of caste religion or gender (c) Some criminals and persons with unsound mind can be denied the right to vote in rare situations (d) It is the responsibility of the government to get the names of all eligible voters put in the voters list

25. What is the age of a person who can contest election for the Lok Sabha in India?

(a) 25 years (b) 30 years (c) 35 years (d) 40 years

26. Voter's List is also known as:

(a) Election Number (b) Voter Identity Card (c) Electoral Roll (d) None of these

27. Who has given the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'?

(a) Indira Gandhi (b) Rajiv Gandhi (c) Sonia Gandhi (d) Pt. Nehru

28. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

(a) The Chief Justice of India (b) The Prime Minister of India (c) The President of India (d) The people of India

29. The Second Backward Classes Commission was appointed by the government of India in

(a) 1979 (b) 1981 (c) 1985 (d) 1999

30. Which one of the following statement about the President is wrong?

(a) He is the head of the state. (b) He is the highest formal authority in the country. (c) He exercises only nominal powers. (d) He is elected directly by the people.

31. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by
(a) 14 days (b) 15 days (c) 16 days (d) 17 days
32. What is 'Parliament'?
(a) Assembly of elected representatives at the national level (b) A body consisting of appointed ministers (c) Body comprising judges (d) Assembly of only appointed members
33. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts?
(a) President, according to his own wishes (b) President, on the advice of the PM (c) President on the advice of the PM in consultation with the Chief Justice of India (d) None of these
34. Which body acts as the guardian of Fundamental Rights?
(a) District Courts (b) Supreme Court (c) Election Commission (d) Legislature
35. What is the government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties called?
(a) Cooperation government (b) Coalition government (c) Consensus government (d) Cooperative government
36. The president of India is elected by
(a) Direct Election by citizens 18 years of age (b) Indirect Election by the Electoral College (c) The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers (d) None of these
37. About 600 hundred people from all over the world were put in a prison in Guantanamo Bay by the
(a) US forces (b) Japanese forces (c) German forces (d) British forces
38. How many Fundamental Rights do we have?
(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9
39. Which of the Fundamental Rights is called 'the heart and soul' of the Indian Constitution?
(a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Freedom of Religion (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies (d) Cultural and Educational Rights
40. The National Human Rights Commission of India was set up in
(a) 1993 (b) 1994 (c) 1995 (d) 1996
41. Amnesty international works for
(a) human right (b) trade unions (c) poor children (d) deprived people
42. Which of the following statements is wrong?
(a) We have freedom to travel to any part of the country. (b) We have freedom of speech and expression. (c) Untouchability is not a punishable offence. (d) Everyone is equal before the law.

43. Which of these options is not correct regarding Saudi Arabian political system?
(a) The king selects the executive, legislature and judiciary (b) Citizens cannot form political parties (c) There is no freedom of religion (d) none of these
44. What was Milosevic's attitude towards the Albanians?
(a) His government was hostile to the Kosovo Albanians (b) He wanted to bring equality between Serbs and Albanians (c) He wanted Serbs to dominate the Albanians (d) Both (a) and (c)
45. Under which Fundamental Right has the Parliament enacted a law giving the Right to Information to the citizens?
(a) Right to freedom of religion (b) Right to freedom of thought and expression (c) Right to freedom of equality (d) Right to constitutional remedies
46. Which of the following freedom is not available to an Indian citizen?
(a) Freedom to start a movement to change the government (b) Freedom to oppose the government (c) Freedom to participate in armed revolution (d) None of these
47. Which of the following rights is not available under the fundamental rights?
(a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Freedom (c) Right to protect one's culture (d) Right to property.
48. Which one of the following is not a Political Right?
(a) Right to contest election (b) Right to vote (c) Right to seek any political office (d) Right to freedom
49. The Maru Raikas herded
(a) camels (b) goats (c) sheep (d) all the three
50. The Massais are located in
(a) East Africa (b) West Africa (c) North Africa (d) South Africa
51. Which of these are the pastoral communities of the mountains?
(a) Gujjars (b) Gaddis (c) Bhotiyas and Sherpas (d) All the above
52. Which of the following statements best explains pastoralist nomads?
(a) The villagers who move from one place to another (b) The people who do not have a permanent place to live in (c) The herdsmen who move from one place to another looking for pasture for their herd (d) The people who visit many places for enjoyment
53. What was the result of overgrazing pastures due to restrictions on pastoral movements?
(a) The quality of pastures declined (b) This created deterioration of animal stock (c) Underfed cattle died in large numbers during scarcity and famine (d) All of these

54. Which seasonal movements affect the Dhangars of Maharashtra?
(a) Cold and snow (b) Climatic disturbance (c) Drought and flood (d) **Alternate monsoon and dry seasons**
55. Raika pastoral community belongs to
(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) **Rajasthan** (c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Maharashtra
56. The warriors in African pastoralists groups consisted of
(a) elder people (b) **younger people** (c) children (d) healthy people
57. NFWP is stand for:
(a) National Federation for Work and Progress (b) National Forest for Wildlife Protection (c) National Food and Wheat Processing (d) **National Food for Work Programme**
58. In which state have the land reform measures helped to reduce poverty?
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Punjab (c) **West Bengal** (d) Kerala
59. Nutritional level of food energy is expressed in the form of
(a) **calories per day** (b) wheat consumption (c) rice consumption per day
(d) none of these
60. Which one from the following is considered as poor?
(a) A rich landlord (b) A businessman (c) **A landless labourer** (d) A teacher
61. Who advocated that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering?
(a) **Mahatma Gandhi** (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Jawahar lal Nehru (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
62. Which scheme was started in 1993 to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns?
(a) **Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana** (b) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(c) Rural Employment Generation Programme (d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
63. Which one is not a major cause of income inequality in India?
(a) Unequal distribution of land (b) **Lack of fertile land** (c) Gap between rich and the poor (d) Increase in population
64. Which one from the following states is above the national average of poverty ratio?
(a) **West Bengal** (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka
65. Which of the following is the main reason behind the poor people in India getting limited economic opportunities?
(a) **Lack of skills and basic literacy** (b) Scarcity of resources (c) Most of them live in rural areas (d) None of these

66. Which of the following countries has a greater prevalence of absolute poverty?
(a) Developed countries (b) Underdeveloped countries (c) **Developing countries**
(d) Capitalist countries
67. When was Antyodaya Anna Yojana launched?
(a) 1990 (b) 1980 (c) 1990 (d) **2000**
68. Seasonal hunger is prevalent in
(a) rural areas (b) urban areas (c) **both rural and urban areas** (d) metro cities
69. The most devastating famine occurred in Bengal in
(a) 1938 (b) 1940 (c) 1942 (d) **1943**
70. Which state is associated with AMUL?
(a) Maharashtra (b) **Gujarat** (c) West Bengal (d) Kerala
71. A large number of food insecure children are under the age of
(a) 10 (b) 8 (c) **5** (d) 4
72. Green Revolution of 1960s was associated with:
(a) **use of HYV seeds** (b) tree plantation programme (c) fisheries development
(d) None of these
73. In which state more than 90% ration shops are run by cooperatives
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) **Tamil Nadu** (c) Orissa (d) Bihar
74. Antyodaya Anna Yojana and Annapurna Scheme are linked with
(a) **Public distribution system** (b) mid-day meal (c) special nutrition programme
(d) none of these
75. NREGA provides:
(a) 200-days of assured work (b) **100-days of assured work** (c) No assured work
(d) None of these
76. Main purpose of buffer stock is
(a) to save food grains from pest attack (b) to stop price fluctuations (c) to meet
the crisis of low production (d) **both (b) and (c)**
77. What does Food security mean:
(a) availability of food (b) accessibility of food (c) affordability of food (d) **all of these**
78. To whom the yellow card is issued?
(a) To shop keeper (b) To land lords (c) To government employees (d) **People
below the poverty line**
79. F.C.I. stands for
(a) Foreign Co-operation with India (b) **Food Corporation of India** (c) Fossils
Corporation of India (d) Food Coming to India
80. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains procured by the government through
(a) IFCI (b) **FCI** (c) IDBI (d) FICCI

81. The world's largest drainage basin is the
(a) Amazon river (b) Nile river (c) Ganga river (d) Hwang Ho river
82. Which river is called the Dihang when it enters India in Arunachal Pradesh
(a) The Ganga (b) The Brahmaputra (c) The Indus (d) The Kaveri
83. Which one of the following peninsular river of India flows west and makes estuaries?
(a) The Krishna (b) The Mahanadi (c) The Godavari (d) The Tapi
84. Which one of the following lake is artificial?
(a) Sambhar (b) Chilika (c) Pulicat (d) Rana Pratap Sagar
85. Which of the peninsular rivers is called the 'Dakshin Ganga'?
(a) The Mahanadi (b) The Krishna (c) Godavari (d) The Tapi
86. The drainage basin of the Mahanadi is not shared by
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra (c) Chhattisgarh (d) Jharkhand
87. In which of the following states is the Wular lake located?
(a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Punjab (d) Jammu and Kashmir
88. Which one of the following lakes is a salt water lake?
(a) Sambhar (b) Dal (c) Wular (d) Gobind Sagar
89. Which one of the following is the longest river of the Peninsular India?
(a) Narmada (b) Krishna (c) Godavari (d) Mahanadi
90. Which of the following rivers originates from the Hazaribagh plateau of Chhota Nagpur region and flows eastwards?
(a) Amravati (b) Bhima (c) Ghatprabha (d) Damodar
91. Lakes are of great value to human beings. Which of the following statements about lakes given below is incorrect?
(a) Helps to regulate the flow of rivers (b) It results in flooding (c) Can be used for developing hydel power (d) Enhances natural beauty
92. Which of the following is not one of the causes of river pollution?
(a) Dumping of garbage (b) Aquatic organisms and algae (c) Discharge of untreated sewage (d) Discharge of industrial effluents
93. Which of the following is the result of concern over rising pollution in our rivers?
(a) Banning hydroelectric projects (b) Various river action plans (c) Rainwater harvesting (d) None of the above
94. Which one of the following places receives the highest rainfall in the world?
(a) Silchar (b) Mawsynram (c) Cherrapunji (d) Guwahati
95. The wind blowing in the northern plains in summers is known as:
(a) Kaal Baisakhi (b) Loo (c) Trade winds (d) None of the above

96. Which one of the following causes rainfall during winters in north-western part of India?
(a) Cyclonic depression (b) Retreating monsoon (c) **Western disturbances** (d) Southwest monsoon
97. Monsoon arrives in India approximately in
(a) Early May (b) Early July (c) **Early June** (d) Early August
98. Which one of the following characteristics the cold weather season in India?
(a) Warm days and warm nights (b) **Warm days and cold nights** (c) Cool days and cold nights (d) Cold days and warm nights.
99. Most parts of India receive rainfall during which of the following months?
(a) June to September (b) May to July (c) **September to March** (d) None of these
100. Which prevents the southwest monsoon winds from escaping from India?
(a) The Indian deserts (b) **The Himalayas** (c) Low pressure over Central Asia (d) None of these
101. Which winds brings widespread rainfall over the mainland of India?
(a) Sea breeze (b) North easterly (c) **Southwest monsoon winds** (d) None of these
102. Which one of the following places in India have cooler climate even during summers?
(a) Jaisalmer (b) Surat (c) **Mussoorie** (d) All of these
103. What does the word monsoon literally means?
(a) Wind pattern (b) Change (c) **Seasons** (d) All of these
104. Which is the coldest place in India?
(a) Shillong (b) Srinagar (c) **Drass** (d) None of these
105. What causes rainfall in West Bengal during the hot weather season?
(a) **Kal Baishakhi** (b) Southwest monsoon (c) Retreating Monsoon (d) None of these
106. To which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?
(a) Tundra (b) Tidal (c) Himalayan (d) **Tropical Evergreen**
107. Cinchona trees are found in the areas of rainfall more than
(a) **100 cm** (b) 50 cm (c) 70 cm (d) less than 50 cm
108. Which one of the following bio-reserves of India is not included in the world network of bio-reserve?
(a) **Manas** (b) Nilgiri (c) Gulf of Mannar (d) Nanda Devi
109. The yak, shaggy-horned wild ox and the Tibetan antelope are found in which one of the following regions?
(a) Tibet (b) Uttarakhand (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) **Ladakh**

110. Which term is used for the original plant cover of an area which has grown naturally?

(a) Garden (b) Agriculture (c) **Natural Vegetation** (d) Indigenous species

111. Ebony, mahogany and rosewood trees are grown in which type of the forests?

(a) Coniferous forest (b) **Tropical rainforest** (c) Tropical thorn forest
(d) None of these

112. Due to which reason the vegetation of most of the areas has been modified or replaced or degraded?

(a) Change of climate (b) **Human occupancy** (c) Soil erosion (d) None of these

113. Migrations change the number, distribution and composition of the population in

(a) the area of departure (b) the area of arrival (c) **both the area of departure and arrival** (d) none of these

114. A large proportion of children in a population is a result of

(a) **high birth rates** (b) high life expectancies (c) high death rates (d) more married couples

115. According to the census 2001, a 'literate' persons is one who

(a) can read and write his/her name (b) can read and write any language (c) **is 7 years old and can read and write any language with understanding** (d) knows the 3'R's (readings, writing, arithmetic)

116. In how many years is the official enumeration of population carried out for census?

(a) 5 years (b) 16 years (c) 2 years (d) **10 years**

117. What is the average sex ratio of India as per 2001 census?

(a) 956 (b) 973 (c) **933** (d) 945