

Name: _____ Class & Sec: _____ Roll No. _____

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION-2021-22
HISTORY & CIVICS
CLASS-9

Time:50 Minutes

MM:40

Instructions:

- There are two sections 1 and 2. Both the sections are compulsory.
- Section 1 contains 20 questions based on Recall Skill.
- Section 2 contains 20 questions based on Comprehension Skill.
- There are 40 questions in total. You have to attempt all.
- Each question is of 1 mark.
- Choose the correct option. Properly TICK and CIRCLE the option.
- This paper consists of 4 printed sides.

SECTION 1 (20 Marks)
SKILL-RECALL

Q.1 The Constitution of India was adopted on

- a) 26th January,1950 b) 26th November,1949 c) 26th January,1949 d)15th August,1947

Q.2 In which year were the Fundamental Duties added to the Constitution?

- a) 1956 b) 1966 c)1976 d) 1986

Q.3 In which part of Constitution are the Fundamental Duties given?

- a) Part I b) Part II c) Part III d) Part IV

Q.4 How many members are there in the Election Commission of India?

- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

Q.5 These are the guidelines to be followed by the government in governance of the country.

- a) Preamble b) Fundamental Rights c) Directive Principles d) Fourth Schedule

Q.6 The Great Bath of Indus Valley civilization was found at-

- a) Harappa b) Mohen jo daro c) Ropar d) Kalibangan

Q.7 In the early Vedic period, Varna system was based on

- a) Education b) Birth c) Occupation d) None of these

Q.8 According to Jainism, the aim of life is to attain

- a) Karma b) Moksha c) Atma d) Sanvar

Q.9 Mahabharata is believed to be the work of-

- a) Sage Vyasa b) Sage Valmiki c) Sage Kashyap d) Sage Kanad

Q.10 Which one of the following is described as 'the first testament of mankind'?

- a) Rigveda b) Ramayana c) Mahabharata d) Upanishads

Q.11 The principles of Ashoka's Dhamma were taken from

- a) Buddhism b) Jainism c) Brahmanism d) Unifying principles of all major religions.

Q.12 Which dynasty ruled over Magadha before Mauryan dynasty?

- a) Nanda b) Shunga c) Kanva d) Satavahanas

Q.13 Who amongst the following assumed the title 'Devanamapriya'?

- a) Gautam Buddha b) Mahavira c) Ashoka d) Chandra Gupta I

Q.14 The title 'Indian Napoleon' has been attached with-

- a) Chandra Gupta II b) Harshwardhan c) Chandra Gupta I d) Samudra Gupta

Q.15 Which one of these is the poetic work of Kalidasa?

- a) Meghaduta b) Vikramorvashiyam c) Abhijanshakuntalam d) Malavikagnimitram

Q.16 The Hunas invaded India for the first time during the reign of

- a) Chandra Gupta II b) Buddha Gupta c) Kumaragupta d) Skandagupta

Q.17 Who wrote Prayaga Prashasti?

- a) Dhanvantari b) Aswaghosha c) Vararuchi d) Harisena

Q.18 Who was the first slave king of Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Iltutmish b) Qutubuddin Aibak c) Aram Shah d) Balban

Q. 19 During the Delhi Sultanate, the Empire was divided into provinces called-

- a) Mandals b) Parganas c) Shiqs d) Iqtas

Q.20 Who amongst the following Delhi Sultans is known for introducing market control mechanism?

- a) Ala ud Din Khilji b) Jalal ud Din Khilji c) Balban d) Razia Sultan

SECTION 2 (20 Marks)

SKILL-COMPREHENSION AND ANALYSIS

Q.1 Why is Harappan script regarded as pictographic?

- a) It is wedge shaped b) Its sign represents birds, fish, human form
c) Both 'a' and 'b' d) None of these

Q.2 Study the picture and answer the question that follows-



Consider the following statement[s]:

1. The seal shows a deity sitting cross legged.
2. The deity is surrounded by an elephant, a tiger, a buffalo and a rhinoceros with two deer at his feet.
3. The seal bears inscription in Sanskrit

Which of these statement[s] is/are correct about the Shiva Pashupati Seal?

- a) Only 1 b) Only 2 c) Both 1 and 2 d) All 1, 2 and 3

Q.3 Which of the following statements about the Bearded man is not correct?

- a) It points to the existence of skilled artisans
- b) The statue has a shawl worn over the left shoulder
- c) It is a bronze sculpture
- d) It was discovered from Mohenjo-daro.

Q.4 How is Atharva Veda important?

- a) It has ten mandalas
- b) It contains the oldest melodies
- c) It deals with architecture
- d) It deals with magic, charm, gyana, karma and Upasana.

Q.5 Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the Later Vedic Period?

1. Rice became staple cereal. 2. Gods like Indra and Varuna lost their significance.

3. The caste system became rigid.

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) Only 1
- c) 1 and 2
- d) None of these

Q.6 Why were men and women drawn to Buddhist teachings?

- a) It gave importance to conduct and values
- b) It considered Santhara a virtue
- c) It stressed on superiority of birth
- d) None of these

Q.7 Why Jainism had few followers?

- a) It laid stress on equality
- b) It believed in the Karma theory
- c) It laid stress on severe penance
- d) All of these

Q.8 Explain Ashoka's Dhamma as described in his edicts.

- a) An Ethical Order
- b) A religious System
- c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- d) None of these

Q.9 Why were the Mahamatras appointed by Ashoka?

- a) To deal with matters related to war
- b) To collect taxes
- c) To recruit the soldiers
- d) To look after the welfare of the subjects

Q.10 How did Ashoka's Dhamma impact his imperial policy?

- a) Religious unity
- b) Moral values
- c) End of crimes
- d) All three 'a', 'b' & 'c'

Q.11 How did Muhammad bin Tughlaq try to save the situation after his policy of Taxation in Doab failed?

- a) He distributed free grains
- b) Improved irrigation facilities
- c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- d) None of these

Q.12 Why did Alauddin Khilji not annex the Deccan Kingdoms?

- a) Difficult to control these lands from Delhi
- b) The Deccan rulers were too powerful for him
- c) Regular Mongol invasions in Deccan
- d) None of these

Q.13 Why is 1526 AD significant in India's History?

- a) Arrival of Ibn Battuta
- b) Foundation of Mughal empire in North India
- c) Arrival of Vasco da Gama
- d) Establishment of English East India Company

Q.14 How did Qutubuddin Aibak earn the title of 'Lakshbaksh'?

- a) By building monuments
- b) By liberal distribution of money
- c) By his military conquests
- d) By pardoning lakhs of prisoners

Q.15 To ward off separatist tendencies, the Indian Constitution provides for-

- a) Single Citizenship
- b) Judicial rights
- c) Fundamental rights
- d) Directive Principles

Q.16 Why was Joint Electorate System introduced in our Constitution?

- a) To curb communal politics
- b) To foster harmony
- c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- d) None of these

Q.17 The Constitution of India was adopted by the-

- a) Indian parliament
- b) Constituent Assembly
- c) British parliament
- d) Governor General

Q.18 Which of the following statement[s] is/are true regarding the Constitution of India?

- a) It is a comprehensive document containing the set of rules
- b) It describes the rights and duties of the citizens
- c) Only 'a'
- d) Both 'a' and 'b'

Q.19 Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- a) Right Against Exploitation
- b) Right to Freedom
- c) Right to Property
- d) Right to Equality

Q.20 Why is the election to Rajya Sabha called indirect?

- a) All adult citizens vote
- b) Only elected representatives of people vote
- c) Only men above 18 vote
- d) None of these

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2021-22
HISTORY CIVICS
CLASS 9

Reading Time: 10 minutes

Writing Time: 1 hour

M.M.40

Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions in the correct serial order.
 2. All questions are compulsory.
 3. The intended marks for questions are given in brackets.
 4. Write your name and section clearly. Do your work neatly.
 5. This paper consists of 2 printed sides.
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Skill: Comprehension and Analysis [20 Marks]

- Question.1** Mention three features of the main streets in the towns and cities of the Harappan civilization that reflect planning of high order. [3]
- Question.2** The 6th century BC witnessed great religious unrest in India. The time was right for the social change. Two new religious sects, Jainism and Buddhism, emerged with new ideas. In this context mention Triratnas of Jainism and Four Noble truths of Buddhism. [4]
- Question.3** Explain the advantages of the Pan-Indian character of the Mauryan administration. [4]
- Question.4** Alauddin Khilji introduced a series of reforms for the welfare of common people and his army. Mention any three of them along with their impact. [3]
- Question.5** Mention the date of enforcement of the Indian Constitution and describe its significance in detail. [1+2]
- Question.6** What is meant by a 'Welfare state'? How does the Constitution of India seek to establish India as a welfare state? [1+2]

Skill- Application [20 Marks]

- Question.7** Each character and every development in the story told in Ramayana is a valuable lesson for us all. Mention any three lessons which you have learnt from Ramayana and explain why are they important for you? [4]
- Question.8** Fa-hien wrote about the Gupta Age that Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Buddhism and Jainism were the main religions but there was no ill-will towards other religions. Can we call the Gupta's secular in the wake of present-day secularism? Give reasons. [3]
- Question.9** One of the most important reason due to which the Gupta period is known as golden age was its administration. Monarchy was being practiced then and today we are living in a democratic setup but many of the systems are still being followed. Why is it so? Explain with the help of at least two examples from Gupta administration. [4]
- Question.10** What lessons as a student of History you can learn from the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate in India? [2]

Question.11 If our Fundamental Rights are encroached, we can appeal in law court but Fundamental Duties are our moral obligation! Have we been able to maintain democratic balance by doing so? Choose any three Fundamental Duties and explain the way they are being practiced by you as an Indian citizen. [4]

Question.12 Your neighbour doesn't want to cast vote in By-elections saying that he had already casted vote in General elections. Can you explain the difference between the two? [3]

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