1. The Union Government

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Parliament of India consists of_________
   a. one house          b. two houses    c. three houses    d. none

2. The Prime Minister is appointed by ________
   a. Lok sabha           b. Council of Ministers
   c. Rajya sabha         d. The President

3. Lok sabha has ______ elected members.
   a. 530        b. 238       c. 543       d. 250

4. Members of Lok sabha are elected by ______
   a. Indirect election  b. Direct election
   c. Speaker           d. Prime minister

5. The upper house is known as ______
   a. Rajya Sabha        b. Lok sabha       c. Cabinet       d. Parliament

6. The head of the Indian Republic and Union is ______
   a. Speaker            b. Vice President  c. President    d. Supreme Court Judge

7. Money bills cannot be introduced without the approval of ______
   a. Parliament          b. Prime Minister  c. President     d. Attorney General

8. The Union Finance Minister presents the Annual Budgets before ________
   a. The Parliament      b. The Lok Sabha
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c. Rajya Sabha  
d. Prime Minister

9. The Article of the Constitution provides for a Vice President _________

a. Article 53  
b. Article 356  
c. Article 360  
d. Article 63

10. The President of India is _____

a. Shri. K.R. Narayanan  
b. Shri. Pranab Mukherjee  
c. Smt. Pratiba Devisingh Patil  
d. Dr. Abdul Kalam

11. Supreme Court Judge is appointed by _______

a. Cabinet Minister  
b. Members of the Parliament  
c. Prime Minister  
d. President

12. Number of Judges in Supreme Court _____

a. 31  
b. 15  
c. 9  
d. 12

13. Supreme Court Judges retire at the age of _____

a. 62  
b. 65  
c. 58  
d. 60

14. Lok Adalat was introduced in ______

a. 1950  
b. 1987  
c. 1984  
d. 2000

15. Head quarters of Supreme Court is in _______

a. Chennai  
b. Mumbai  
c. Kolkata  
d. New Delhi

16. The Constitution of India provides India a _______ form of Government.

a. Parliamentary  
b. Monarchial  
c. Dictatorship  
d. Hereditary

17. The President nominates _______ members to the Rajya Sabha.

a. 9  
b. 10  
c. 12  
d. 15
18. Normally the Lok sabha enjoys a term of ____ years.
   a. 5  b. 3   c. 6   d. 4

19. The Lok Sabha is presided over by the ____
   a. Prime Minister  b. President  c. Chief Justice  d. Speaker

20. The Rajya Sabha is a _____ House.

21. The approval of the _____ is required to continue with emergency promulgated by President.
   a. Parliament  b. Supreme Court  c. Lok Sabha  d. Rajya Sabha

22. The highest executive authority of State is ______
   a. President  b. Prime Minister  c. Chief Justice  d. Vice President

23. According to Article ______ of the Constitution, the executive power of the Union be vested with the President.
   a. 53  b. 55  c. 50  d. 54

24. The head of the Council of Ministers is the ______
   a. Prime Minister  b. Speaker  c. Vice President  d. President

25. Initially the Supreme Court consisted of ______ judges including the Chief Justice.
   a. 8  b. 5  c. 6  d. 7

26. The writ which safeguards people from illegal arrests is called _____

27. The writ which prevents usurpation of a public office is called _____
28. The Power of the Judiciary to declare a law as unconstitutional is known as____
   a. Original Jurisdiction  
   b. Appellate Jurisdiction
   c. Special Power  
   d. **Judicial Review**

29. Rajya Sabha consists of not more than _____ members.
   a. 250  
   b. 260  
   c. 200  
   d. 240

30. The Lok Sabha consists not more than ______ representatives from Union territories.
   a. 30  
   b. 40  
   c. 10  
   d. 20

31. President nominates _____ Anglo Indian Representatives to Lok Sabha.
   a. Five  
   b. **Two**  
   c. Three  
   d. Ten

32. Constituencies are created on the basis of ___
   a. income  
   b. poverty  
   c. area  
   d. **population**

33. In India _____ arranges, supervises and conducts elections.
   a. Supreme Court  
   b. **Election Commission**
   c. Panchayats  
   d. Parliament

34. The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected by the members of the ______
   a. **Rajya Sabha**  
   b. Lok Sabha  
   c. Parliament  
   d. Cabinet

35. Annual Budget of the Central Government is presented before the Lok Sabha by the ______
   a. Prime Minister  
   b. Speaker  
   c. **Finance Minister**  
   d. President

36. Article 360 states about ______
   a. National Emergency  
   b. State Emergency
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37. The second highest office in the country is occupied by the ___
   a. Chief Justice  b. Prime Minister  c. Finance Minister  d. Vice President

38. The first Prime Minister of the India was____

GEOGRAPHY

1. Tamil Nadu

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Tamil Nadu is the ______ largest state of India. (as regards area)
   a. 5th  b. 7th  c. 9th  d. 11th

2. There are ______ districts in Tamil Nadu.
   a. 28  b. 30  c. 32  d. 34

3. _______ district lies on the east coast.

4. Tamil Nadu lies in the _____ part of India.

5. Tamil Nadu accounts for _____ of the total area of the country.
   a. 4%  b. 5%  c. 3%  d. 2%

6. The state ______ is on northern part of Tamil Nadu.
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a. Karnataka        b. Andhra Pradesh

c. Kerala           d. Maharashtra

7. Tamil Nadu is bordered by Karnataka on the ______ side.

a. south        b. east        c. north        d. west

8. Tamil Nadu is surrounded by ______ on the east.

a. Indian Ocean    b. Bay of Bengal

c. Arabian Sea     d. Indian Peninsula

9. Tamil has become the official language with effect from January 14, _____

a. 1958          b. 1950        c. 1957        d. 1968

10. The state of Tamil Nadu is a ______ landmass at the south eastern end of the main continent.

a. triangular     b. rectangular     c. long        d. circular

11. Tamil Nadu is the ______ most populous state of the Indian Union.

a. fourth     b. sixth       c. seventh     d. eighth

12. Tamil Nadu is the home of ______ culture.


13. The institute for the growth of Tamil Language was ______


14. The second sangam took place at ______


15. Tholkapplam belonged to the ______ period.
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16. The holy saint of Tamil Nadu was ______

17. The first Tamil Printing press at Taranambadi was established by the ______

18. What is the total area of Tamil Nadu?
   a. 1,30,058 sq.km   b. 1,28,059 sq.km
   c. 1,15,059 sq.km   d. 1,20,059 sq.km

19. Tamil Nadu is one of the most ______ states of India.
   a. rural based   b. urbanized   c. Capecomarin   d. Island

20. The southern most point of the Indian union is ______
   a. Indira point   b. Maldeees   c. Andaman Island   d. None

21. In which year, during the Tsunami, Indira point got submerged under the sea water?

22. There are ______ Lok seats in Tamil Nadu.
   a. 39   b. 40   c. 38   d. 36

23. How many town panchayats are there in Tamil Nadu?
   a. 600   b. 302   c. 529   d. 615

24. How many village panchayats are there in Tamil Nadu?
   a. 12718   b. 12524   c. 12419   d. 12519
25. Name the state bird of Tamil Nadu.

26. _______ is the state tree of Tamil Nadu.

27. Which one of the following is the state flower of Tamil Nadu?

28. _______ is the state animal of Tamil Nadu.
   a. Nilgiri Tiger   b. Lion   c. Tiger   d. Cow

29. The number of assembly constituencies in Tamil Nadu are _______
   a. 233   b. 200   c. 214   d. 234

30. The number of City Corporations in Tamil Nadu are _______
   a. 9   b. 8   c. 10   d. 11

II. Match the following.

1.  
   1. State bird   a. Tholkappiyam
   2. State Tree   b. 234
   3. Assembly Constitution   c. Palm Tree
   4. Tamil Grammar   d. North West of Tamil Nadu
   5. Karnataka   e. Emerald Dove
      f. 12
      g. Peacock
2.

2. Tamil  b. Madurai
3. Indira Point  c. Dravidian culture
4. Tamil Nadu  d. Kapadapuram
5. First Sangam  e. West
      
      f. Karnataka
      g. Tsunami

ans: 1-e,2-a,3-g,4-c,5-b

3.

1. Tamil Nadu Districts  a. 10
2. City Corporations  b. 12,524
3. Municipalities  c. 529
4. Town Panchayats  d. 39
5. Village Panchayats  e. 32
      
      f. 234
      g. 125

ans: 1-e,2-a,3-g,4-c,5-b

4.

1. Ettuthogai  a. Eighth Position
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2. Thirukkural  b. Tamil Kingdoms

3. Semmozhi Status of Tamil  c. Sangam Period

5. Nagapattinam  e. Eleventh Place

f. Kalabhras

g. Thiruvalluvar

ans:1-c,2-g,3-a,4-b,5-d

2. Physiography of Tamil Nadu

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. _______ hill is located in Eastern ghats.


2. ______ is the highest peak in Tamil Nadu.


3. The river Chittar is an important tributary of ________ river.

   a. kaveri  b. Tamirabarani  c. Vaigai  d. Palar

4. The longest river flowing in Tamil Nadu is _____


5. The Noyyal and the Amaravathi are tributaries of _____


6. Geographically, Tamil Nadu may be divided into ______ physical divisions.

   a. 2  b. 3  c. 4  d. 5

7. The Western Ghats enters the state through the ____ district.
8. The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats meet at ________
   a. Palani Hills             b. Anaimalai Hills
   c. Nilgiri Hills            d. Andipatti Hills

9. Varshanadu is in the ______ of the Palani Hills.
   a. South                    b. East                     c. West                    d. North

10. The Green valley of Tamil Nadu is _____ valley.

11. Gingee hills are located in ______ district.

12. Agaram is a tributary of ______

13. The river ______ branches off from Kaveri at Grand Anaicut.

14. Kothaiyar river is located in ______
    a. Thirunelveli             b. Thanjavur                c. Kanyakumari              d. Thoothukudi

15. Mukuruthi is a peak located in the ______
    a. Eastern Ghats            b. Western Ghats
    c. Nilgiri hills            d. Palani hills

17. Doddabetta is the highest peak of ______
18. Varshanadu and Andipatti hills run parallel to the ______

19. In Salem district ______ hills are located.

20. The highest hills of Eastern Ghats is ______

21. The highest hills of Western Ghats is ______

22. The Bramahal plateau is located in ______ district.

23. The Bramahal plateau merges with the Mysore plateau in the ______

24. One of the isolated hills located in Erode in

25. Marina beach extends upto a distance of _____
   a. 10 km    b. 11 km    c. 13 km    c. 15 km

26. The Kavari, the Kollidam and the Vellar jointly drain the ______
   a. central    b. northern    c. southern    d. eastern

27. Suruliyar river drains a part of ______ district.
   a. Ramanathapuram    b. Thiruvelveli    c. Thiruchirappalli    d. Madurai

II. Match the following
9th Social 1st Term Book Back Questions With Answers in English

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1.

1. Eastern Ghats a. Madurai
2. Western Ghats b. Karnataka
3. Kaveri River c. Nilgiris
4. Ooty d. Shervarayan
5. Vaigai e. Coimbatore
   f. Queen of hills station
   g. Chennai

ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-f,5-a

2.

1. Anaimalai a. 2637 m
2. Doddabetta b. 1500-1600 m
3. Nilgiri Highland Region c. 2540 m
4. Mukuruthi d. 2700 m
5. Shervarayan hills e. 2000 m
   f. Above 2500 m
   g. 1000 m

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-f,4-c,5-b

3.

1. South of Palghat gap a. North
2. Attur pass b. Vellore
3. Chengam pass   c. Salem
4. Pachaimalai hills d. South
5. Elagiri hills e. Namakkal

f. Varshananadu
g. Thiruchirappalli

Ans: 1-f,2-d,3-a,4-g,5-b

4.

1. The Bramahal plateau   a. Erode
2. Chennimalai    b. Srirangam
3. Coastal plains   c. Madurai
4. River plains  d. Dharmapuri
5. Kaveri delta   e. Alluvial

f. Thamiravaruni
g. Marina beach

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-g,4-f,5-b

3. Climate of Tamil Nadu

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Tamil Nadu has ______ climate.

a. Tropical    b. Temperature   c. Polar   d. Arctic

2. Tropical cyclones occur during the month of ______

3. Teak and ebony belong to _____
   a. Tropical evergreen forest   b. Tropical deciduous forest
   c. Mangrove forest   d. Hill forest

4. Tamil Nadu receives ________ rainfall during South west monsoon season.
   a. very high   b. low   c. moderate   d. high

5. Northeast monsoon winds blow during ________ months.
   a. June to September   b. October to November
   c. December   d. March to May

6. Mangrove forests are found in ______

6. Agni Nakshatram refers to the _____ part of summer season.
   a. hot   b. hotter   c. hottest   d. coldest

7. The average humidity of the air is about _____ in the month of May in Tamil Nadu.
   a. 62%   b. 65%   c. 70%   d. 68%

3. The western parts of Tamil Nadu receive about _____ rainfall from the southwest monsoon.
   a. 100 cm   b. 120 cm   c. 150 cm   d. 200 cm

9. During the northeast monsoon season the amount of rainfall decreases from ______
   a. West to east   b. East to west   c. North to south   d. South to north

10. The district ________ gets rainfall from all the rainy seasons.
11. Tamil Nadu has only ______ of its land under forest.
   a. 15%  
   b. 17%  
   c. 19%  
   d. 21%

12. Javadi hills are noted for ______
   a. Fruits  
   b. Vegetables  
   c. Cereals  
   d. Paddy

13. Rubber plantations are located in ______
   a. Salem  
   b. Chennai  
   c. Theni  
   d. Kanyakumari

14. The hardwood paddock is found in________
   a. Evergreen forests  
   b. Monsoon forests  
   c. Mangrove forests  
   d. Hill forests

15. The state of the atmosphere over an area at any particular point of time is called ______
   a. weather  
   b. climate  
   c. season  
   d. monsoon

16. The vertical rays of the sun fall on Tamil Nadu ______ in a year.
   a. once  
   b. twice  
   c. thrice  
   d. many times

17. The weather recording station of the coastal regions is located at ______
   a. Chennai  
   b. Vellore  
   c. Kodaikanal  
   d. Coimabatore

18. The weather recording station at Vellore records the weather of________
   a. interior plains  
   b. inland regions  
   c. hilly regions  
   d. plateaus

19. The relative humidity in Tamil Nadu is found to be high in ______
   a. winter  
   b. summer  
   c. autumn  
   d. spring

20. The rate of evaporation is more in ______ in Tamil Nadu.
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21. The South west monsoon gives rain to the district of ______

22. Cyclonic Rainfall occurs in the month of _______
   a. April   b. May   c. November   d. June

23. The district of Tamil Nadu can be grouped into ______ rainfall regions.
   a. 2   b. 3   c. 5   d. 14

24. Highest percentage of area under forest is located in the ______

25. The dry weather and poor soil allows only ______ trees to grow.

26. Rubber plantations are located in ______

27. Tropical evergreen forests are distributed in the regions of ______ cm of annual rainfall.
   a. 200   b. 150   c. 100   d. 50

28. The largest swamp forest of Pitchavaram is located in the district of ______

29. In the hills of Anaimalai and Nilgiris we have ________ vegetation.
   a. Mangrove forests   b. Evergreen forests
   c. Hill forest   d. Thorny shrub forests
II. Match the following

1.
1. Evergreen forest  a. Forest product
2. Monsoon forests  b. March to June
3. Hot season       c. December to February
4. Cold season      d. Rosewood
5. Timber          e. Shed the leaves
                    f. Sundari Trees
                    g. Bamboo

Ans: 1-d, 2-e or (or) g, 3-b, 4-c, 5-a

2.
1. Tamil Nadu      a. Chitirai, Vaikasi
2. Agni Nakshatram b. Rainy Season
3. Ilavenil        c. Low Rainfall
4. Pin pani        d. Cyclonic Rainfall
5. Khar Season     e. Tropical Climate
                    f. Masi and Panguni
                    g. Kathri Veyyil

Ans: 1-e, 2-g, 3-a, 4-f, 5-b

3.
1. Coastal regions    a. Eucalyptus trees
2. Javadi hills    b. Iron wood
3. Nilgiris    c. Vellore district
4. Evergreen forests    d. Boat building
5. Mangrove forests    e. Pencils

   f. Casuarina trees
   g. Rhyzophora

**Ans: 1-f, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b, 5-g**

**4. Resources of Tamil Nadu**

**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Which one of the following is not a factor of soil formation.
   a. Time    b. Soil texture
   c. Organic matter    d. **Inorganic matter**

2. Biotic resources are those obtained from the ________
   a. Time    b. **Biosphere**    c. Water    d. Wind

3. ________ determines thickness of soil profile.
   a. Climate    b. **Time**    c. Relief    d. Wind

4. Medicinal herbs are commonly found on the ________ hills.
   a. **Palani hills**    b. Agasthya hills    c. Anaimudi    d. Chennimalai

5. Which one of the following is a leading producer of Lignite.
   a. Villupuram    b. **Neyveli**    c. Chennai    d. Erode
6. Which one of the following is a producer of Iron ore?

a. Salem  
b. Thiruchirappalli  
c. Coimbatore  
d. Chennai

7. Which one of the following is a producer of Iron ore?

a. Salem  
b. Thiruchirappalli  
c. Coimbatore  
d. Chennai

8. Gold is a ______ resource.

a. biotic  
b. abiotic  
c. soil  
d. land

9. Among the districts of Tamil Nadu ______ holds the largest share of forests.

a. Erode  
b. Krishnagiri  
c. Dharmapuri  
d. Vellore

10. Ninety percent of the land in Chennai is utilised for ______ uses.

a. Agricultural  
b. Non-agricultural  
c. Forest  
d. Pasture

11. We find alluvial soil in ______

a. Thanjavur  
b. Vedaranyam  
c. Sivagangai  
d. Thirunelveli

12. Eucalyptus trees are abundantly grown in _________

a. Nilgiris  
b. Vellore  
c. Thiruvannamalai  
d. Theni

13. World Wild life Day is celebrated on October ______

a. 4th  
b. 14th  
c. 24th  
d. 20th

14. March 21st is celebrated as World________

a. Water Day  
b. Forest Day  
c. Wild-life Day  
d. Population Day

15. World Water Day is celebrated on March_______

a. 22nd  
b. 20th  
c. 25th  
d. 19th

16. Natural forms of minerals are called ______
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17. Pyire is available in _______

18. The first Atomic power station of Tamil Nadu is located at _______

19. Terry Energy Ltd., is located in _________
   a. Thanjavur  b. Theni  c. Erode  d. Sivagangai

20. Aravaimozhi pass is in ______ area.

21. The essential element for the development of agriculture is _____
   a. soil  b. fertilizers  c. sunlight  d. land

22. Indira Gandhi Wild Life sanctuary is located in ______

23. Kurunji of Kodaikanal hills blooms once in _______ years.
   a. 12  b. 10  c. 8  d. 15

24. Quinine drug is extracted from _________

25. Kothari Sugar and Chemicals are located at ______

II. Match the following.

1. 
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1. Mettur Thermal power station  a. Dharmapuri
2. Wind energy                b. Medicine
3. Saline soils              c. Villupuram
4. Cinchona                  d. 5208 MW
5. Solar power               e. Vedaranyam
                                   f. Chennai
                                   g. Salem

Ans: 1-g,2-d,3-e,4-b,5-a

2.

1. Biotic                  a. Water
2. Abiotic                 b. Land
3. Resources              c. Villupuram
4. Basic Resource         d. Vellore
5. Barren lands           e. Natural Wealth
                                   f. Cultivable waste
                                   g. Forests

Ans: 1-g,2-a,3-e,4-b,5-c

3.

1. Parent Rock            a. Altitude
2. Climate               b. Thickness of soil profile
3. Relief                c. Sub soil
4. Micro organisms  d. Determines colour
5. Time  e. Barren land
          f. Humus formation
          g. Temperature

Ans: 1-d,2-g,3-a,4-f,5-b

4.

1. Alluvial soil  a. Ramanathapuram
2. Black soil  b. Coromandal coast
3. Red loams  c. Thiruvarur
4. Laterite soils  d. Productive
5. Saline soils  e. Medicinal herbs
              f. Kancheepuram
              g. Thuthukudi

Ans: 1-c,2-g,3-a,4-f,5-b

5.

1. Cinchona  a. Courtallam
2. Eucalyptus  b. Cottage Industries
3. Medicinal herbs  c. Javadhi hills
4. Palmyrah trees  d. Kurinji
5. sandalwood  e. Malaria
              f. Mudumalai
6.
1. Underground water a. Kaveri delts region
2. Graphite b. Thiruvarur
3. Narimanam c. Coimbatore
4. Atomic power station d. Irrigation
5. Palghat pass e. Monazite
          f. Kalpakkam
g. Mineral

Ans: 1-d,2-g,3-a,4-f,5-c

5. Tamil Nadu- Agriculture

I. Choose the correct answer.
1. Tea, coffee, rubber, paper and cashew are __________ crops.
   a. Food b. Fibre c. Plantation d. non-food

2. Agriculture is the _______ and traditional occupation.

3. ______ type of farming is known as Maanaavari in Tamil Nadu.
   a. Wet farming b. Dry farming
   c. Irrigation farming d. Precision farming

4. ________ type of irrigation is most predominant irrigation system in Tamil Nadu.
5. Tamil Nadu Rice Research institute is in _______

6. The practice of growing plants on a large scale for food and other purposes is known as _______
   a. Agriculture   b. Sericulture   c. Horticulture   d. Floriculture

7. About ________ of the people of Tamil Nadu are farmers.
   a. 50%   b. 56%   c. 60%   d. 66%

8. Rice, cotton and sugarcane are grown with _______
   a. dry farming   b. irrigation farming
   c. cattle rearing   d. plantation farming

9. Ragi and millets are grown in _______
   a. Dry farming   b. Wet farming
   c. Irrigation farming   d. Intensive farming

10. In the Kaveri delta region ________ is much prevalent.
    a. Mixed farming   b. Irrigation farming
    c. Dry farming   d. Plantation farming

11. In ________ crops are grown on large farms or estates.
    a. plantation farming   b. irrigation farming
    c. mixed farming   d. wet farming

12. Adipattam is the ________ season of Tamil Nadu.
13. The ________ is profitable to the farmer.
   a. mixed farming   b. plantation farming
c. wet farming       d. dry farming

14. Horticulture and floriculture come under ______
   a. wet farming     b. irrigation farming
c. plantation farming d. market gardening

15. Karthigai pattam coincides with the month of ______

16. _____ of irrigated land in Tamil Nadu cultivates crops using canal irrigation.
   a. 27%             b. 17%         c. 18%          d. 37%

17. River Tamirabarani has _____ anaicuts.
   a. nine           b. ten         c. five         d. eight

18. Chittar has ____ anaicuts.
   a. 10             b. 15          c. 17           d. 20

19. The non-system tanks are dependent on ______
   a. rainfall        b. groundwater c. wells        d. irrigation

20. Surface wells are known as ______
    a. tanks          b. tube wells  c. open wells  d. closed wells

    a. food           b. fibre       c. commercial d. plantation
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22. Kichadi Samba is a variety of ______

23. The district _______ leads in the production of Bengal gram.
   a. Coimbatore      b. Vellore    c. Thiruvallur    d. Theni

24. Tamil Nadu ranks _______ in fishing among the states of India.
   a. First          b. Second     c. Third       d. Fourth

25. Fibre crops include ______
   a. Rice and wheat          b. Tea and coffee
   c. Sugarcane and tobacco   d. Cotton and jute

26. Millets are ______
   a. Wet crops      b. Dry crops      c. Plantation crops    d. Commercial crops

27. The dominant commercial crop is ______
   a. Sugarcane      b. Turmeric       c. Coriander      d. Tobacco

28. Tamil Nadu ranks _______ in the production of Tea.
   a. First          b. Second     c. Third       d. Fourth

29. Cuddalore district is famous for ______

30. In floriculture _______ district specializes.

31. Agricultural export zone is located in ___
32. M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation is located in ______
   a. Taramani    b. Velachery    c. Anna Nagar    d. Kolathur

33. Uzhavar Santhai helps the _____ to get better share of prices.
   a. farmers    b. consumers    c. politicians    d. woman

II. Match the following

1.
1. Rearing of birds   a. Apiculture
2. Rearing of silkworms  b. Poultry
3. Rearing of honeybees  c. Leading port in export
4. Growing fruits  d. Sericulture
5. Thuthukudi  e. Horticulture
   f. Animal Husbandry
   g. Viticulture

Ans: 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-e, 5-c

2.
1. Wet farming   a. Millets
2. Dry farming   b. Kancheepuram
3. Plantation farming  c. November
4. Market gardening  d. Chitthirai
5. Karthigai pattam  e. Adipattam
   f. Rice
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Ans: 1-f,2-a,3-g,4-b,5-c

3.

1. Canals a. Thanjavur
2. Bhavani b. Dharmapuri
3. Kaveri delta c. Thinai
4. Korra d. Cuddalore
5. Horse gram e. Andipatti
   f. Man made channels
   g. Thadapalli Canal

Ans: 1-f,2-g,3-a,4-c,5-b

4.

1. Fibre crop a. Tobacco
2. Commercial crop b. Mangoes
3. Plantation crop c. Dairy products
4. Horticulture d. Jute
5. Animal husbandry e. Pearl fishing
   f. Dry crop
   g. Tea

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-g,4-b,5-c

5.
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1. Oysters       a. Green Revolution
2. Fish Farmers Development Agency  b. Coimbatore
3. Hybrid varieties  c. Uzhavar santhai
4. Agricultural university  d. Chennai
5. Farmers market  e. Ennore
                      f. Vellore
                      g. Karaikal

Ans: 1-e, 2-g, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

ECONOMICS

1. Demand and Supply

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. There exists an indirect relationship between
   a. Price and demand
   b. Price and supply
   c. Price and income
   d. Price and tax

2. Law of demand is only applicable to
   a. necessities
   b. comforts
   c. luxuries
   d. very low priced goods

3. One of the determinants of demand is _______
   a. Taste and preference
   b. Production technology
   c. No. of producers
   d. Price of factors of production

4. Law of supply establishes _______
a. inverse relationship between price and quantity

b. direct relationship between price and quantity

c. Both

d. None

5. In Economics a desire backed by the purchasing power is called _________

a. Demand  b. Supply  
c. Production  d. Stock

6. Demand comes from _________


7. The main determining factor of demand is _________

a. Production  b. Sales capacity  c. Prices  d. Quality

8. There is a direct relation between _________

a. price and supply  b. price and demand  
c. demand and supply  d. price and tax

HISTORY

1. Ancient Civilizations

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. _________ was called as “father of medicine”.


2. The Egyption king was called as _________

3. The Sumerian calendar is based on __________ days in a week.
   a. Five  b. Seven  c. Ten  d. Nine

4. Guru power was invented by ______

5. The Egyptian civilization grew along the ______ river.

6. The Bronze age civilizations flourished in different parts of the world between 5000 BC and ______
   a. 300 BC  b. 400 BC  c. 500 BC  d. 100 BC

7. The pyramids and the sphinx are the specimens of ______ architecture.

8. “The gift of Nile” is _____
   a. China  b. Egypt  c. Italy  d. Greece

9. Nomes means_____
   a. kings  b. leaders  c. tribal chieftains  d. priests

10. “Napoleon of Egypt” was ______
    a. Thutmose III  b. Thutmose II  c. Thutmose IV  d. Thutmose I

11. The great pyramid of Gizeh is _________ feet high.
    a. 471  b. 371  c. 481  d. 381

12. Sarcophagus means ____
13. Herodotus was a _______ historian.

14. The temple at Kamak is a fine _______ monument.

15. Hieroglyphics is a _______ word.
   a. Latin  b. Sanskrit  c. Greek  d. Roman

16. The Euphrates and Tigris have their source from the mountain _______.

17. The word _______ means black headed.
   a. pharaoh  b. Mesopotamian  c. Sumerian  d. Sphinx

18. Amorites were called _______.
   a. Egyptians  b. Greek  c. Babylonians  d. Roman

19. Patesis were the _______ in Sumerian Civilization.

20. The powerful king of the Babylonians was _______.

21. “Hanging Garden” was built by _______.

22. Nineveh was one of the chief centres of _______ power.

23. Epic of Gilgamesh is a _______.
24. Kidinnu was a great _____

25. The World’s First Law giver was _________
   a. Hammurabi  b. Nebuchad Nezzar
   c. Mandarin  d. Babel

26. Hammurabi’s code of Law was engraved in _______ language.
   a. Latin  b. Greek  c. Semitic  d. Sanskrit

27. The tower temples were called ______

28. The most influential religion in China was ______

29. Fu xi was the first known ________ king.
   a. Greek  b. Roman  c. Egyptian  d. Chinese

30. Guilds were formed to protect the interest of the ______
   a. people  b. merchants  c. farmers  d. government

31. The Chinese invented paper in the ________A.D
   a. 1st Century  b. 2nd Century  c. 3rd Century  d. 4th Century

32. The Chinese pencils were made of ________
   a. Bamboo  b. Lead  c. Wood  d. Metal

33. The early Greeks came from ______ river valley.
34. The Athenian democracy reached its zenith during the rule of ________

35. One of the important city states in ancient Greece was ______
   a. Peking         b. Lagas       c. Gizel       d. Athens

36. Alexander built the first ________ Empire.
   a. Roman         b. Chinese     c. Greek      d. Indian

37. Homer was a great ________
   a. poet          b. painter     c. architect  d. scientist

38. The book “The Republic” was written by______

39. Socrates was a famous Greek ________

40. Phidias was a great Greek ________

41. The river basins of Po and Tiber were the centres of ________ civilization.
   a. Greek         b. Roman      c. Chinese    d. Babylonia

42. The cold polar winds are prevented by ________ from penetrating into Italy.

43. Plebians were ________
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44. Augustus means______
   a. efficient  b. magnificent  c. strong  d. development

45. One of the most popular Roman dramatists was ______

46. One of the great Roman architects was ______

47. Free medicine was given to poor people by the ______

48. A number of medical treaties on respiratory system was written by ______

II. Match the following.

1.
1. Pyramids  a. Hilly region
2. Great wall  b. Babylon
3. Hanging garden  c. Rome
4. All roads lead to  d. China
5. Greece  e. Egypt
   f. Nile
   g. Euphrates

Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c, 5-a

2.
1. Akhnaton  a. Writing material
2. Sphinx  b. Astrology
3. Papyrus  c. Khufu
4. The Cycle of Zodiac  d. Monotheism
5. Cheops  e. Mythological animal

f. Egypt
g. Nile

Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-c

3.
1. King Summu Abu  a. Hanging garden
2. Nebuchad Nezzar  b. Chaldean Astronomer
3. Cuneiform writing  c. Observatory
4. Naburi  d. Wedge shaped
5. Ziggurat  e. Babylon

f. Mesopotamian civilization
g. Hammurabi

Ans: 1-e,2-a,3-d,4-b,5-c

4.
1. Mandarin  a. Mathematics
2. Abacus method  b. Condemned rituals
3. Lao Tse  c. China cups
4. Ceramic art   d. Chou dynasty
5. Wu-Wang      e. The official
                 f. Hwang-Ho
                 g. Yellow civilization

Ans: 1-e,2-a,3-b,4-c,5-d

5.

1. Corinth      a. Pericles
2. Athenian democracy   b. Odyssey
3. Homer        c. Father of Western Medicine
4. Socrates     d. Greek city state
5. Hippocrates  e. Father of Western Philosophy
                 f. Olympics
                 g. Macedonia

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-e,5-c

6.

1. Tiber        b. North Africa
2. Senate      b. History of Rome
3. The State of Carthage   c. River basin
4. Livy        d. Natural History
5. Pliny the Elder  e. Legislature
                 f. Latin
2. Intellectual Awakening of 6th Century B.C

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. _______ period witnessed a great intellectual awakening in the world.
   a. 5th Century   b. 6th Century   c. 7th Century   d. 8th Century

2. _______ did the Philosophy of Confucius mould and dominate the Chinese mind.
   a. 1000 years   b. 2000 years   c. 3000 years   d. 4000 years

3. _______ was the founder of Zoroastrianism.

4. _______ was the 23rd Thirthankara.

5. In _______, Buddha get enlightened.

6. In Persia _______ launched his protest against the prevailing religious superstitions.

7. Zoroaster belonged to _______

8. Chinese welcomed the teachings of _______

9. Sramanas were _______
10. Confucius spoke about _______ social relations.
   a. healthy       b. wealthy       c. friendly       d. happy

11. Early Chinese religion was essentially a worship of _________
   a. spirits and ancestors   b. idols   c. nature   d. planets

12. The philosophy of Confucius _______ the Chinese mind.
   a. affected       b. influenced       c. instigated       d. moulded

13. In Persia, the social unity was obstructed by _________
   a. internal fights       b. external attacks
   c. class distinctions       d. Polytheistic faith

14. The Zoroastrian Ahura Mazda cult did not involve ______
   a. spiritualism       b. scriptures
   c. costly rituals       d. philosophical ideas

15. Jainism believed that man can seek salvation through ______
   a. rituals       b. prayers       c. right, conduct       d. slokas

16. Zoroastrians worshipped ________
   a. water       b. land       c. fire       d. sky

17. The Jain preceptors are called ______

18. Vardhamana attained the Kevala Gnanam at the age of ______
   a. 40       b. 35       c. 45       d. 42
19. Mahavira means _______
   a. great hero      b. conqueror of senses
   c. attained jnana  d. code of conduct

20. The king Ajatasatru gave patronage to _______

21. At the age of 72, Mahavira died at _______

22. Mahavira had strong faith in_____
   a. truth           b. discipline     c. ahimsa         d. knowledge

23. According to Mahavira, moksha can be attained by following_____
   a. Right Belief    b. Right Knowledge c. Right Action d. Tri Ratnas

24. Yapperumkalam was authored by______ scholars.

25. The temple at Mt. Abu is a piece of______ architecture.

26. Siddhartha was born at Lumbini in_______
   a. Nepal          b. Burma         c. Tibet         d. India

27. Gautama spent______ years as a wandering ascetic.
   a. 5              b. 6            c. 4             d. 7

28. Gautama went to Uruvela on the banks of______ river.
29. The Royal families of Kapilavastu, Magadha and Kosala were attracted to _____

30. Buddha’s teachings were conveyed to the masses in ______ language.
   a. Pali      b. Sankrit  c. Tamil  d. Magadi

31. The Buddha emphasized the spirit of ______
   a. friendliness  b. **love**  c. spiritualism  d. simplicity

32. The fourth council of Buddhism was held during the reign of _____
   a. Chandragupta  b. Asoka  c. **Kanishka**  d. Harsha

33. Pitakas are ______ scriptures.

34. Buddha laid stress on ______
   a. morality  b. wealth  c. health  d. rituals

35. Hinayana and Mahayana were the two sects of ______

II. Match the following.

1. 1. Zoroastrianism  a. Buddha
    2. Jina  b. Mahavira
    3. Yasodhara  c. **Buddhism**
    4. Triratnas  d. Pipal Tree
    5. Sangha  e. Rajagriha
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f. Ahura Mazda

g. Conqueror of senses

Ans: 1-f, 2-g, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

2.

1. Confucius a. Disciples

2. Kung-Fu-Tse b. Ceremony and courtesy

3. Early Chinese Religion c. China

4. Rites d. Confucius

5. Confucianism e. Social order

   f. Transmitter

   g. Worship of spirits

Ans: 1-f, 2-d, 3-g, 4-b, 5-c

3.

1. Zarathustra a. Good and right

2. Ahura Mazda b. Holy scripture

3. Devas c. Polytheism

4. Zend Avesta d. Social unity

5. Achaemenian empire e. Zoroaster

   f. Middle east

   g. Evil forces

Ans: 1-e, 2-a, 3-g, 4-b, 5-f
4.

1. Preceptors a. Brahmacharaya
2. Vardhamana b. Code of conduct
3. Kevala Gnanam c. Sangam literature
4. Celibacy d. Kundagrama
5. Silappadhikaram e. Karma
   f. Thirthakaras
   g. Realisation of ultimate truth

Ans: 1-f, 2-d, 3-g, 4-a, 5-c

5.

1. Suddodana a. Saranath
2. Yasodhara b. Golden path
3. Supreme knowledge c. Nirvana
4. Deer park d. Enlightenment
5. Madyamika marga e. Maya
   f. Pitakas
   g. Rahul

Ans: 1-e, 2-g, 3-d, 4-a, 5-b

3. Medieval Age

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Early medieval period has been termed as ________
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a. Golden age  
 b. Copper age  
 c. Dark age  
 d. Iron age

2. Feudalism was a social system based on ____
   a. Religion  
   b. Army  
   c. Trade  
   d. Land

3. Prophet Mohammad founded the religion of _____
   a. Christians  
   b. Hinduism  
   c. Islam  
   d. Sikhism

4. The title of Lion heart was given to _______
   a. Philip  
   b. Richard  
   c. Fredrick  
   d. Nicholas

5. The Holy Land of Christian is ______
   a. Mecca  
   b. Italy  
   c. Vatican  
   d. Jerusalem

6. The historians divided the medieval period into _____ parts.
   a. two  
   b. three  
   c. four  
   d. five

7. In European history, the Medieval age is between 600 AD and ______
   a. 1200 AD  
   b. 1300 AD  
   c. 1500 AD  
   d. 1600 AD

8. The beginning of the medieval age is marked by the fall of the ______ empire.
   a. Chinese  
   b. German  
   c. Greek  
   d. Roman

9. The Romans proved themselves to be great ______
   a. thinkers  
   b. politicians  
   c. warriors  
   d. artists

10. Towards the end of ______ century Europe’s political map had undergone many changer.
    a. 10th  
    b. 14th  
    c. 12th  
    d. 15th

11. The death of Marcus Aurelius was a turning point in the history of ______ Empire.
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a. Greek  b. Indian  c. French  d. Roman

12. In the medieval period, Rome began to be governed by _______
   a. republic  b. people  c. emperors  d. a council

13. The feudal system was opposed to the emergence of a strong _______ government.
   a. national  b. local  c. regional  d. state

14. The age of reason resulted in victory to the ______
   a. citizens  b. emperors  c. farmers  d. individuals

15. Feudalism was a _______ arrangement in its origin.
   a. political  b. historical  c. economic  d. cultural

16. In the establishment of papal supremacy, ______ played a very significant role.
   a. churches  b. monasteries  c. kings  d. religious leaders

17. In the early medieval period, the ______ gave education to the people.
   a. teachers  b. kings  c. churches  d. reformers

18. The University of Bologna was famous for the learning of ________-
   a. art  b. religion  c. law  d. history

19. The Cambridge University came into existence in the ______ Century.
   a. 10th  b. 12th  c. 8th  d. 14th

20. Arabia is a vast desert land in the ______ of Asia.
   a. South east  b. south west  c. north east  d. north west

21. The first crusade was purely a _______ dominated expedition.
   a. French  b. German  c. Italian  d. Spanish
22. Richard earned the title “Lion Heart” in the ______ crusade.
   a. first  b. second  c. third  d. fourth

23. As a result of the crusades the power and prestige of the ______ increased.
   a. kings  b. people  c. army  d. Pope

24. The extensive travels undertaken during the crusades promoted the knowledge of ______
   a. History  b. Maths  c. Language  d. Geography

25. The order of Teutonic knights was founded during the ______ Crusade.
   a. first  b. second  c. third  d. fourth

II. Match the following.

1. 1. Constantine  a. Tribes  
    2. Feud or Fief  b. Land  
    3. Cambridge  c. Constantinople  
    4. Genoa  d. University  
    5. Barbarians  e. Coastal town  

   Ans: 1-g, 2-b, 3-d, 4-e, 5-a
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1. Byzantine Empire   a. Rome
2. The Romans         b. Roman Emperor
3. Diocletian          c. Great warriors
4. Later medieval age  d. About 1000 AD
5. Holy Roman Empire  e. Charlemagne

   f. Constantinople

   g. From 1000 AD to 1500 AD

Ans: 1-f,2-c,3-b,4-g,5-d

3.

1. Feudalism           a. New political development
2. Bishops             b. Death-knell of feudalism
3. Parliamentary democracy c. Manors
4. Bourgeoisie         d. Tenants-in-chief
5. The invention of gun powder  e. Middle class

   f. Anarchy

   g. Agrarian system

Ans: 1-g,2-d,3-a,4-e,5-b

4.

1. Pope                a. Sense of equality
2. Papacy              b. Trade centre
3. Rome                c. Germany
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4. Florence  
   d. Centres of learning

5. Monasteries  
   e. Head of the church
   f. Coastal town
   g. The nominal centre of authority

Ans: 1-e,2-a,3-g,4-b,5-d

5.

1. Crusades  
   a. France

2. Fatimid Caliph  
   b. England

3. Philip I  
   c. Children’s crusade

4. Zangi  
   d. Asia Minor

5. Nicholas and Stephen  
   e. Holy wars
   f. Chieftain of Mosul
   g. Egypt

Ans: 1-e,2-g,3-a,4-f,5-c