1. The birth place of the Renaissance was ______
   a. Italy  b. Germany  c. England  d. Austria

2. ______ was responsible for the Reformation?

3. Constantinople was captured by the Turks in ______
   a. 1452 AD  b. 1553 AD  c. 1453 AD  d. 1353 AD

4. Mona Lisa was painted by ______

5. The religious order known as the Society of Jesus was Founded by ______

6. Vasco da Gama reached Calicut in ______
   a. 1498  b. 1497  c. 1496  d. 1499

7. The ancient period in European history came to an end in ______
   a. 400 AD  b. 472 AD  c. 450 AD  d. 476 AD

8. At the beginning of the ______ century, renewed interest in the study of Greek and Latin brought the age of reason.
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9. The title “the School of Europe” was given to ______
   a. Italy        b. France     c. Germany     d. England

10. The crusades sounded death knell to ______
    a. monarchy     b. democracy  c. autocracy   d. feudalism

11. Dante was the author of ______
    a. Divine Comedy  b. The Republic
    c. Spirit of Laws d. Happiness

12. The Renaissance period developed a spirit of ______
    a. spiritualism   b. Nationalism c. enquiry    d. acceptance

13. The Renaissance scholars wrote in _____ languages.

14. The disciple of Petrarch was ______

15. In 1453, the ______ captured Constantinople.
    a. Arabs        b. Turks      c. Europeans d. Indians

16. Raphael was famous for his paintings of ______
    a. Last Judgement b. Mona Lisa
    c. Last Supper    d. Madonnas

17. Renaissance helped the emergence of _____ music.
    a. classical     b. secular   c. western   d. instrumental
18. Lorenzo de Meici was the ruler of _____

19. Lorenzo de Medici encouraged _____
   a. musicians  b. **humanists**  c. painters  d. artists

20. “Seven Books on the structure of the Human Body” was written by _____
   a. Machiavelli  b. Robbia  c. **Andrew Vesalius**  d. Petrarch

21. The discovery of the earth moving round the sun was made by _____
   a. Magellan  b. Galileo  c. **Copernicus**  d. Petrarch

22. Galileo perfected _____
   a. television  b. radio  c. **telescope**  d. thermometer

23. The Law of Gravitation was discovered by _____
   a. Copernicus  b. **Newton**  c. Galileo  d. Columbus

24. Martin Luther nailed his protest against the indulgences in ______
   a. 1500  b. 1515  c. **1517**  d. 1600

25. Every Christian had to perform ______ sacraments in his life time.
   a. five  b. two  c. three  d. **seven**

26. Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor summoned Luther at _____
   a. Sicily  b. Rome  c. **Worms**  d. Saxony

27. Lutheranism reduced the sacraments from seven to _____
   a. three  b. four  c. two  d. five

28. Zwingli belonged to _____
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29. By the Act of Supremacy the _______ king became the supreme head of the Anglican Church.
   a. British b. Roman c. French d. German

30. Ignatius Loyola was a _______ man.

31. The Council of Trent aimed at _______ the Catholic Church.
   a. rearranging b. reconstructing c. reforming d. strengthening

32. The Portuguese Prince Henry started a school for _______
   a. scientists b. painters c. artists d. navigators

33. Vasco-da-gama discovered a new sea route to ______

34. Christopher Columbus was the first to sail across ______ ocean.
   a. Atlantic b. Indian c. Pacific d. Arctic

35. John Huss, a heretic was burnt at the stake in ______
   a. 1400AD b. 1405 AD c. 1415 AD d. 1410 AD

36. The headquarters of Catholic Church was ______

37. In the 15th century, occupying the Canary islands the _______ explored the western side of Africa.

38. Mexico was discovered by _______
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a. Fernando Cortez    b. Columbus

c. Vascodagama    d. Megallen

II. Match the following

1. Dane  a. Father of modern science
          b. New scientific invention
          c. America
          d. Last Judgement
          e. Divine Comedy
          f. Last Supper
          g. New sea route

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

2. Renaissance  a. Painter
               b. humanism
               c. Germany
               d. Feudalism
               e. Rome
               f. Emperor Charles
               g. Rebirth

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

1. Kepler  a. Nation state
2. Mariner’s compass  b. Erasmus
3. England  c. Sale of indulgence
4. Reformation  d. Voyages
5. Lutheran Revolt  e. Printing
   f. Mathematical Astronomy
   g. Catholic church

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

4.

1. Johann Tetzel  a. Protestants
2. Wittenberg Church  b. German Prince
3. Pope Leo X  c. Saxony
4. Lutherans  d. Henry VIII
5. Tudor King  e. Dominican Friar
   f. John Calvin
   g. Papal Bull

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

5.

1. The Jesuits  a. Inquisition
2. The Church Court  b. Venetian
3. The Council of Trent c. Tip of Africa
4. Marco Polo d. Missionary Activities
5. Cape of Good Hope e. Columbus
   f. Reforming the Catholic Church
g. Wald Muller

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

2. The Industrial Revolution

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. During Industrial Revolution production became_______
   a. faster   b. slower   c. very slow   d. no change

2. _______ was the birth place of the Industrial Revolution.
   a. USA   b. France   c. England   d. Germany

3. Great Britain is an_________
   a. Peninsula   b. Island   c. Desert   d. Mountain

4. Cotton gin was invented by_______
   a. James Hargreaves   b. Eli Whitney
   c. Samuel Crompton   d. Elias Howe

5. In_______ the first Passenger Railway was operated in Britain.
   a. 1830   b. 1850   c. 1779   d. 1900

6. The Industrial Revolution was completely_______ in nature.
   a. scientific   b. educative   c. political   d. economic
7. The French writer Blanqui first coined the term____
   a. Social Revolution          b. Industrial Revolution
   c. Agrarian Revolution        d. Political Revolution

8. Industrial Revolution increased_____  
   a. trade                  b. markets            c. production       d. all the three

9. Industrial Revolution took place in the ______ century.  
   a. 15\textsuperscript{th}   b. 16\textsuperscript{th}   c. 17\textsuperscript{th}   d. 18\textsuperscript{th}

10. Industrial Revolution took place first in ________  

11. John Kay invented _________  

13. Clover is one of the______  
    a. fruits               b. vegetables         c. plants           d. medicines

14. The first electric telegraph came into existence in______  
    a. 1830                  b. 1832               c. 1835             d. 1840

15. Colonial imperialism was encouraged by______  
    a. Industrial Revolution b. Agrarian Revolution
    c. Political Revolution  d. Religious Revolution

16. The emergence of big towns necessitated _______ reforms.  
    a. educational          b. spiritual          c. social            d. parliamentary
17. The slogan of _________ was raised by the labour classes, as a result of Industrial Revolution.
   a. capitalism       b. socialism       c. regionalism       d. nationalism

18. As the industries developed, the European countries were forced to set up their _______ in the other continents.
   a. industries       b. power       c. colonies       d. factories

19. In 1825, trade unions were formed to _________
   a. increase trade       b. improve quality
   c. increase production       d. fight for rights

20. As a result of the Industrial Revolution _________ could not compete with factories.
   a. Small scale industry       b. Medium type of industry
   c. Cottage industry       d. Agro based industry

21. Robert Owen was the first person to coin the word _________

22. Karl Marx was a socialist from _________
   a. Germany       b. France       c. Italy       d. Belgium

23. Due to Industrial Revolution, man became a slave to _________
   a. monarchs       b. nobles       c. machines       d. capitalists

II. Match the following

1. 
   1. John Kay       a. Road
   2. James Watt       b. Dynamo
3. Faraday c. Flying Shuttle
4. MC Adam d. Spinning
5. Humphrey e. New Steam Engine
   f. Safety Lamp
   g. Cotton Gin
Ans: 1-c, 2-e, 3-b, 4-a, 5-f

2.
1. John Kay a. Spinning frame
2. James Hargreaves b. Sewing machine
3. Crompton c. Power loom
4. Cartwright d. Derby process
5. Elias Howe e. The Pudding process
   f. Flying shuttle
   g. Spinning mule
Ans: 1-f, 2-a, 3-f, 4-c, 5-b

3.
1. Industrial revolution a. Socialism
2. Parliamentary reforms b. Free trade
3. Robert Owen c. Capitalism
4. Kari Marx d. the Factory Acts
5. Laisser-Faire e. Davies
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f. Colonial Imperialism
g. Germany

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

GEOGRAPHY

1. Tamil Nadu- Manufacturing Industries

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Tamil Nadu Newsprint Paper Limited (TNPL) is _______ industry in Tamil Nadu.

2. The by-product Bagasse is used as a raw material for _______ industry.
   a. sugar   b. paper   c. chemical   d. automobile industries

3. SPIC is the largest producer of _______ in India.
   a. chemicals   b. fertilizers   c. petrol   d. fisheries

4. _______ is one wherein very little investment is involved.
   a. Large industry b. Small-scale industry c. Cottage industry d. Medium Scale industries

5. _______ silk is unique in its quality and is known for its traditional value all over the world.

6. Industry refers to the ______ type of occupation.
   a. primary b. secondary c. tertiary d. natural

7. Single manufacturing unit is termed as a _______
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a. factory  b. industry  c. market  d. product

8. About _______ of the state income comes from industrial sector.
   a. 30%  b. 32%  c. 34%  d. 36%

9. An example for Agro based industry is ______
   a. Sugar industry  b. Paper industry
   c. Iron and steel industry  d. Automobile industry

10. TVS motors is one of the notable _______ sector industries in Tamil Nadu.
    a. private  b. public  c. co-operative  d. joint

11. Iron and steel industry is a ______
    a. large scale industry  b. medium scale industry
    c. small scale industry  d. cottage industry

12. Edible oils come under ______
    a. large scale industry  b. small scale industry
    c. cottage industry  d. medium scale industry

13. Pattamadai mat and palm leave containers come under ________ industry.
    a. large scale  b. small scale  c. cottage  d. medium scale

14. Natural resources like water, minerals and energy resources determine the _______ of an industry.
    a. location  b. size  c. nature  d. name

15. Textile industry, leather industry and paper industry are located near_______
    a. water sources  b. power sources
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c. financial sources                          d. raw material sources

   a. consumer                     b. intermediate       c. basic          d. finished

17. Tamil Nadu occupies ______ place in silk textile production in our country.
   a. first                        b. third                c. second          d. fourth

18. Sericulture Training institute is located in ______

19. Tamil Nadu produces about ______ of paper in India.
   a. 12%                b. 10%                  c. 15%               d. 20

20. At present Tamil Nadu has ______ sugar mills.
    a. 30                   b. 35                   c. 40               d. 42

21. Leather industry depends on ______
    a. cattle wealth          b. soil                c. monsoon          d. transport

22. Vegetable tanned hide is used for making ______
    a. mats               b. baskets             c. furniture          d. toys

23. Tamil Nadu stands ______ in cement production.
    a. fourth               b. third              c. second           d. first

24. Detroit of Southern Asia is ______

25. Tamil Nadu is the ________ largest software exporter in India.
    a. first               b. second              c. third            d. fourth
26. Bharath Heavy Electricals, Ltd., is located in ________
   a. Karur       b. Erode       c. Thiruchirappalli   d. Thanjavur

27. India’s largest IT park is in _____

28. “Armoured Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India” is located at _____ in Chennai.

29. In film industry Chennai occupies ______ place.
   a. first       b. second     c. third        d. fourth

30. The annual growth of Tourism industry in Tamil Nadu is ______
   a. 10%         b. 15%        c. 16%         d. 20%

31. Railway coaches are produced in ______

32. Bronze statues and musical instruments are specialised in ______
   a. Salem       b. Sivakasi    c. Chennai     d. Thanjavur

33. The first state to set up an All Women Biotechnology park is ______

34. The special Economic Zones promote________
   a. industrial base for export       b. ship building
   c. agriculture                        d. food production

II. Match the following
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1. Chennai  a. The Manchester of South India
2. Sivakasi  b. Detroit of Southern Asia
3. Perambur  c. Textile Capital of Tamil Nadu
4. Karur  d. Little Japan
5. Coimbatore e. Integral Coach Factory
       f. Chemical Industries
       g. Special Economic Zone

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

2.

1. Lakshmi mills a. Mineral based industry
2. Sandalwood products b. Agro based industry
3. Ceramics production c. Industrial unit
4. Food processing d. Karnataka
5. Tamil Nadu e. Joint Sector
       f. Third industrial state
       g. Forest based industry

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

3.

1. Arani a. Ariyalur
2. Ramanathapuram b. Attur
3. Kothari- Sathamangalam c. Karur
4. Kakithauram
d. Silk centre

5. Chennai
e. Gingee

f. Leather industry
g. Synthetic clothes

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

4.

1. TANCEM a. Private
2. TVS b. Sugar Industry
3. HCL c. Tourism
4. SPIC d. Cottage industry
5. TTDC e. Government of Tamil Nadu

f. Chemicals
g. IT company

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

2. Tamil Nadu - Transport and Communications

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Postal and telegraph services belong to ________ communication.

   a. personal  b. professional  c. public  d. private

2. ________ acts as arteries and veins for national development.

   a. Communication  b. **Transport system**
   c. Print media  d. Remote sensing
3. The East Coast Road is built along the coast of ______
   a. Arabian Sea       b. Bay of Bengal   c. Indian Ocean     d. Andaman Sea

4. The largest terrestrial network in the world is ______
   a. All India Radio   b. Doordharshan   c. edusat           d. print media

5. Minor ports are known as _______ ports.
   a. Entrepór port     b. Tidal port     c. Anchorage port    d. free port

6. Transport acts as the arteries and veins of _______ development.
   a. regional          b. district       c. state            d. national

2. There are ______ National Highways in Tamil Nadu.
   a. 20                b. 24              c. 18               d. 26

8. There are ______ Vehicular zones in Tamil Nadu.
   a. 58                b. 60              c. 62               d. 64

9. To divert vehicular traffic the urban areas are encircled by ______
   a. bridges          b. flyovers       c. ring roads      d. underground passage

10. MRTS Railway line connects Chennai beach with_______
    a. Anna Nagar       b. Mogappair      c. Velachery       d. Thiruvanmiyur

11. The Southern Railways Zones have been demarcated into ______ divisions.
    a. three            b. six            c. eight           d. nine

12. The total length of railway tracks is about ______ kms.
    a. 5952             b. 5953           c. 5001            d. 5965

13. Chennai is the ______largest airport in India.
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14. The fastest means of transport is ______

15. ______ connect local, regional, national and international cities.
   a. Airways          b. Waterways          c. Roadways          d. Railways

16. Anna International Airport is connected with ______ countries.
   a. 19          b. 17          c. 15          d. 10

17. The headquarters of the Western zone postal network in Tamil Nadu is _____

18. The headquarters of the postal network of Southern zone is located at ______

19. Telecom growth has intimate relationship with ______
   a. Industrial sector     b. Agricultural sector
   c. IT Sector          d. Public sector

20. AIR has ______ Radio stations in Tamil Nadu.
   a. 17          b. 15          c. 20          d. 19

21. All India Radio was started in ______
   a. 1930          b. 1925          c. 1927          d. 1940

22. The latest means of communication is ______
   a. Internet          b. Doordharshan          c. AIR          d. Satellite

23. People in remote areas are able to get correct treatment at proper times through ______
24. ______ captures signals from multiple satellites and provides information on the location of a place.

a. GPS       b. D-Mat       c. GPRS       d. E-mail

II. Match the following

1.
1. Golden Quadrilateral       a. Minor port
2. Cuddalore       b. Private telecom
3. GPS       c. Print media
4. Magazine       d. Location of place
5. Aircel       e. National highway
    f. Major port
    g. Public Telecom Service

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

2.
1. Madhyakailash       a. Koyambedu
2. Moffussil traffic       b. Super deluxe buses
3. CMBT       c. Single lane
4. Ring roads       d. Siruseri
5. SETC       e. Double lane
3. 

1. Southern Railways  
   a. cheapest means of transport

2. Waterways  
   b. Third largest

3. Airways  
   c. Vedaranyam

4. Anna International Airport  
   d. Domestic Airport

5. Madurai  
   e. Marakkanam  
   f. costliest means of transport  
   g. Chennai

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

4. 

1. Personal communication  
   a. Teleprinter

2. Print media  
   b. Four Postal Districts

3. Electronic media  
   c. Chennai

4. Tamil Nadu  
   d. Telephone

5. Doordharshan  
   e. Satellites  
   f. Edusat  
   g. Newspapers

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

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Geophysical hazard are formed due to ________ force.
   a. Earth’s internal       b. Earth’s external
   c. Microbes               d. Interaction of ocean and atmosphere

2. National Disaster Management Authority is headed by ________
   a. Governor             b. President
   c. Prime minister       d. Ministry of earth science

3. All activities which reduce the impact of the event is said to be ________

4. ________ are sudden flow of water that occur within few hours of the day with short duration.
   a. flood               b. flash flood
   c. slow on set flood   d. rapid on flood

5. Super cyclonic storm has the wind speed of ________ kilometres per hour.
   a. less than 31        b. 50-61        c. above 119       d. above 222

6. Disaster Management cycle includes ________ stages.
   a. two                 b. three        c. four            d. five

7. 375% more than the normal rainfall caused the melting of _____ Glacier at the highest of 3800 metres, during June 2013.
   a. Milam               b. Siachen
   c. Pindari            d. Chorabari
8. Overflow of the ________River led to heavy floods near Kedar Dome, Uttarakhand, in June 2013.
   a. Sutlej  b. Mandakini  c. Yamuna  d. Indus

9. Tropical cyclones are formed only on warm tropical ocean water, with temperature ________
   a. at $24^0$C  b. in between $24^0$ C and $26^0$ C
   c. above $27^0$ C  d. below $27^0$ C

10. Tropical cyclones move from ________ due to the influence of trade winds.
    a. south to north  b. east to west
    c. west to east  d. north to south

11. ________ coastal districts of our state are prone to be affected by cyclone.
    a. Ten  b. Twelve  c. Fourteen  d. Thirteen

12. ________ has taken initiatives to cover all blocks in Tamil Nadu with Automatic Weather Stations Network.
    a. GSI  b. IMD  c. DRDO  d. CWC

13. The place of the origin of an earthquake is called ________
    a. Epicentre  b. Prime  c. Peak  d. Focus

14. The place on the ground surface which is perpendicular to the ‘focus’ is called ________

15. India is divided into ________ seismic zones.
    a. four  b. three  c. two  d. five
16. Chernobyl(former USSR) and Japan had experienced the most hazardous ______ disaster.
   a. Avalanches  b. Land slides  c. nuclear  d. Tsunami

17. ______ are a major disaster all over the world.
   a. Industrial accidents  b. Biological disaster
c. Transporation accidents  d. Forest wild fires

18. Seismic Zone V is ______
   a. low risk zone  b. moderate risk zone
c. no risk zone  d. high risk zone

II. Match the following.

1. a. Sudden movement of glaciers
   b. Meteorological hazard
   c. Central water commission
   d. Medium risk earthquake zone
   e. Manmade disaster
   f. Geological survey of India

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

2. a. 5000 miles per hour
   b. Pest attacks
3. Tsunami c. Nuclear
4. Biological disasters d. Stampede
5. Geological disasters e. Less than 31 kmph (17 knots)

f. Dam failures/ Dam bursts

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

CIVICS

1. The State Government

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. India consists of __________
   a. 26 states and 6 union territories b. 24 states and 7 union territories
   c. 27 states and 5 union territories d. 29 states and 7 union territories

2. The constitution head of the state government is ______
   a. Chief Minister b. President c. Prime Minister d. Governor

3. The Governor is appointed by the ______
   a. Cabinet b. Ministers c. Chief Minister d. President

4. The Chief Minister and other Ministers are appointed by ______
   a. President b. Prime Minister c. Governor d. Judge

5. Ordinances are passed by ______
   a. state Legislature b. Chief Minister
   c. Prime Minister d. Governor

6. The National Capital Territory is ______
7. Articles ______ of the Indian Constitution mention clearly about the administration of the States.
   a. 152 to 237     b. 150 to 237     c. 145 to 237     d. 152 to 240

8. The real executive head of the state is the ________
   a. Prime Minister   b. Governor   c. Chief Minister   d. President

9. The term of office of the Governor is normally ________ years.
   a. 3     b. 4     c. 2     d. 5

10. The Annual Financial Statement is called the ________

11. The link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers is ________
    a. Finance Minister   b. Chief Justice   c. Speaker   d. Chief Minister

12. The Legislative Assembly is presided over by the ________
    a. Chief Minister   b. Chief Justice   c. Speaker   d. Chairman

13. A citizen of India above ________ years of age can contest in the election to legislative council.
    a. 30     b. 25     c. 35     d. 20

14. The Upper House in Tamil Nadu was abolished in the year ________

15. Which amendment act in 1988 lowered the voting age from 21 years to 18 years?
    a. 51st   b. 61st   c. 76th   d. 51th
16. The Union Territories are administered by the President through ______

a. Lieutenant Governors  
b. Governors  
c. Chief Justice  
d. Ministers

17. Delhi attained the status of National Capital Territory by the ______ amendment of the Constitution.

a. 69th  
b. 68th  
c. 67th  
d. 66th

18. 67th amendment of the Constitution was introduced in ______

a. 1980  
b. 1989  
c. 1991  
d. 1992

19. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the______

a. Legislative Assembly  
b. Governor  
c. High Court  
d. President

20. The Governor has to take an oath of office before the______

a. Chief Justice of High Court  
b. Chief Justice of Supreme Court  
c. Cabinet  
d. Parliament

21. Article _________ empowers the Governor to appoint the Chief Minister.

a. 64  
b. 164  
c. 264  
d. 14

22. The Governor appoints _______ of the members to the Legislative Council whenever it exists.

a. ½  
b. ¼  
c. 1/3  
d. 1/6

23. Article 356 gives provision for _____ the State Assembly.

a. extending  
b. creating  
c. resending  
d. dissolving

24. Presidential rule is recognized by the article_________
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25. Demand for grants in a state can be made only on the recommendation of the ______
   a. Chief Minister  b. Opposition party leader  c. Prime Minister  d. Governor

26. Contingency fund of the state meets ______
   a. Unforeseen expenditure  b. Annual budget  c. Government grants  d. Loan to public

27. In the state, the Chief Minister runs the administration in the name of the ______
   a. Governor  b. Chief Justice  c. Prime Minister  d. President

28. As long as the ______ is in office, the Council of Ministers also will be in power in a state.
   a. Governor  b. Prime Minister  c. Chief Justice  d. Chief Minister

29. One of the States having bicameral Legislature is ______

30. The Constitution lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years by the Act of ______

31. The strength of the Legislative Assembly varies from state depending on the ______
   a. area  b. number of industries  c. economic growth  d. population

32. The efficient functioning of the Assembly is in the hands of the ______
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a. Speakers  b. Chief Minister  c. Governor  d. Chief Justice

33. The presiding officer of the Legislative Council is _____

a. Chairman  b. Chief Minister  c. Speaker  d. Governor

34. The _____ controls the finances of the state.

a. Governor  b. Chief Minister  c. High Court  d. Legislature

2. Rights and Duties of Citizens

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The _____ amendment of the constitution enumerates the fundamental duties of the citizen.

a. 42  b. 45  c. 48  d. 52

2. The fundamental rights are classified under _____ heads.

a. eight  b. five  c. six  d. seven

3. India is a _____ state.


4. Article _____ of the constitution grants rights to minorities to establish educational institutions.

a. 40  b. 30  c. 50  d. 60

5. Article 19 of our constitution guarantees ______ freedoms to all citizens.

a. seven  b. nine  c. six  d. five

6. Part III of the Indian Constitution enumerates the ______

c. Constitutional rules  d. Educational laws
7. The 42\textsuperscript{nd} amendment was introduced in the year\underline{c. 1976}\n\hspace{3cm} a. 1970 \hspace{1cm} b. 1972 \hspace{1cm} c. 1976 \hspace{1cm} d. 1974

8. Articles 14 to 18 deal with \underline{a. Right to Equality}\n\hspace{6cm} a. Right to Equality \hspace{1cm} b. Right to Freedom of Speech \hspace{1cm} c. Right Against Exploitation \hspace{1cm} d. Right to Constitutional Remedies

9. Establishing a welfare state is the aim of \underline{d. Directive Principles}\n\hspace{8cm} a. Fundamental Rights \hspace{1cm} b. Fundamental Duties \hspace{1cm} c. Preamble \hspace{1cm} d. Directive Principles

10. Directive Principles are enshrined in Part \underline{d. IV}\n\hspace{9cm} a. I \hspace{1cm} b. II \hspace{1cm} c. III \hspace{1cm} d. IV

11. Rights, if not associated with responsibilities are likely to lead to \underline{d. indiscipline}\n\hspace{10cm} a. happiness \hspace{1cm} b. contentment \hspace{1cm} c. discipline \hspace{1cm} d. indiscipline

12. Article 22 of the Constitution safeguards people from \underline{d. arbitrary arrest}\n\hspace{11cm} a. unemployment \hspace{1cm} b. poverty \hspace{1cm} c. illiteracy \hspace{1cm} d. arbitrary arrest

13. Child labour is prohibited by the Article \underline{d. 24}\n\hspace{12cm} a. 21 \hspace{1cm} b. 22 \hspace{1cm} c. 23 \hspace{1cm} d. 24