



# Venus World Schools

Academic Session -2021-22  
Half Yearly Test

Grade -IX.  
Marks -20

Time -2hr

Sub-History & DP

Max

## History. (10M)

Q-1)The National Assembly framed a Constitution in 1791 to limit the powers of the

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

Q-2)A triangular slave trade took place between Europe, the Americas and:

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

Q-3)Which of the following decisions was taken by the convention

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

**For question numbers 4 to 7, two statements are given - one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason(R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b),(c), (d) and (e) as given below:-**

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

**Q-4)Assertion(A):**Tithe was a tax levied by the church.

**Reason(R):**It compromised one tenth of the agricultural produce.

**Q-5)Assertion(A):** Peasants and workers participated in French Revolution.

**Reason(R):**To protest against increasing taxes and food security.

**Q-6)Assertion(A):**Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself as emperor of France in 1804.

**Reason(R):**Directory of France allowed him to do so.

**Q-7)Assertion(A):**During the eighteenth century France witnessed the emergence of middle class.

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

**Q-8)Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded troops to move into the city. Rumours spread that he would soon order the army open fire upon the citizens. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a peoples' militia. They broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms. Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released - though they were only seven of them. Yet the Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction. The days that followed saw more rioting both in Paris and the countryside. Most people were protesting against the high price of bread. Much later, when historians looked back upon this time, they saw it as the beginning of a chain of events that ultimately led to the execution of the king in France, though most people at the time did not anticipate this outcome.

**Answer the following MCQ's by choosing the most appropriate option:-**

**Q-(i)**On 14th July, 1789, the people of the \_\_\_\_\_ estate attacked the Bastille prison and freed all the prisoners signalling the start of the \_\_\_\_\_.

(a)first, civil war.

(b)fourth, Russian war.

(c)second, movement.

(d)third, revolution.

Q-(ii)Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- (a)The Bastille was the fortress -prison.
- (b)The Bastille stood for the democratic power of the king.
- (c)On the morning of 14 July 1789, the people of Paris stormed Bastille.
- (d)All are correct.

Q-(iii)In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

**Assertion(A):**The people of France storm the Bastille.

**Reason(R):**They were hopeful to find King Louis XIV and commander of the Bastille there.

- (a)Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b)Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c)A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d)Both A and R are wrong.

### **Democratic Politics. (10M)**

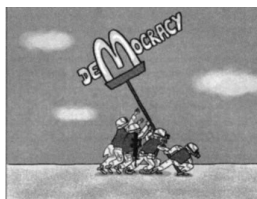
Q-9)Which of these positions is correct in relation to the 'Sovereign' status of India?

- (a)USA can decide India's foreign policy.
- (b)USSR can the CPI(M) in setting up its government here.
- (c)The Indian Government only can decide its internal and external policies.
- (d)Pakistan can control India's Armed forces.

Q-10)How many members did the Constituent Assembly of India have?

- (a)299
- (b)199
- (c)399
- (d)279

Q-11)Look at the cartoon (From the NCERT textbook on page 25) given below:-



**This cartoon was drawn when elections were held in Iraq with the presence of US and other foreign powers. What do you think this cartoon is saying? Why is 'democracy' written the way it is?**

**For question numbers 12 to 15, there are two statements - one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other is labeled as Reason(R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b),(c) and (d) as given below:-**

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

**Q-12)Assertion(A):** Pakistan is considered as a democratic country.  
**Reason(R):** In Pakistan, final powers rested with military officers.

**Q-13)Assertion(A):** Democracy improve the quality of decision making.  
**Reason(R):** Democracy provide method to deal with differences and conflicts.

**Q-14)Assertion(A):** Panchayat Raj institutions for set up to decentralise planning to village level.  
**Reason(R):** Village panchayats are in a better position to have a proper application of their development needs.

**Q-15)Assertion(A):** India has a parliamentary system of Government.  
**Reason(R):** Indian Parliament is bicameral.

**Q-16)Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension. Pakistani media, human rights organisations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud.

In August 2002 he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies. So

Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself. Clearly, there are

many reasons why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be a democracy. People may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies but those elected representatives were not really the rulers. They cannot take the final decisions. The power to take final decision rested with army officials and with General Musharraf, and none of them were elected by people. This happens in many dictatorships and monarchies. They formally have an elected Parliament and government but the real power is with those who are not elected. In a few countries, the real power was with some external powers and not with locally elected representatives. This cannot be called people's rule.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:-**

Q-(i)What is the meaning of Referendum?

- (a)Direct vote in which the entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal.
- (b)A form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.
- (c)A system where the majority or elected representatives are allowed to take decisions on behalf of all the people.
- (d)All of these.

Q-(ii)After the passage of the \_\_\_\_\_ elections were held to the national and state assemblies.

- (a) Military rule
- (b)Referendum
- (c)Legal Framework Order
- (d)Both (b) and(c).

Q-(iii)Does the given source explain the significance of which feature of democracy?

- (a)Democracy must be based on a free and fair election.
  - (b)In a democracy, the final decision making power must rest with those elected by the people.
  - (c)In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote.
  - (d) Democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens rights.
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