

CHS 9th Practice set 1/50

1. Choose the industrial cities that grew rapidly in Britain in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries:

- (a) Leeds and Manchester (b) Bristol and Manchester
(c) Carlisle and Leeds (d) Chester and Leeds

2. Which were the three Presidency cities of Colonial India in late eighteenth century?

- (a) Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (b) Calcutta, Bombay and Surat
(c) Bombay, Madras and Delhi (d) None of these

3. What is Urbanization?

- (a) Migration of population from rural to urban area
(b) Migration of people from urban to rural
(c) Migration of people from one country to another
(d) Migration of population from one state to another one

• 4. What is de-urbanization in the colonial context?

- (a) The process by which many old towns, trading centers and ports emerged due to emergence of new cities.
(b) The process by which many old towns, trading centers and ports declined due to emergence of new cities.
(c) a and b both
(d) None of these

5. Which of the following Indian cities which were de-urbanized during the nineteenth century?

- Machlipatnam,
- Surat
- Seringapatam
- Bombay

- (a) i and ii (b) i, iv and ii
(c) i, ii and iii (d) i, ii, iii and iv

6. In which year Delhi became the capital of British India?

- (a) 1916 (b) 1913 (c) 1915 (d) 1911

7. When was Shahjahanabad built?

- (a) by ShahJahan in 1640 (b) by ShahJahan in 1638
(c) by ShahJahan in 1639 (d) None of these

8. Before Delhi, which city was the capital of British India?

- (a) Calcutta (b) Madras (c) Bombay (d) Agra

9. What is Gulfaroshan?

- (a) It was a festival of flowers celebrated annually in Patna during 16th century
(b) It was a festival of flowers celebrated annually in Delhi during 18th century

(c) It was a festival of flowers celebrated annually in Delhi during 11th century

(b) All of these

10. Which period was referred as Delhi renaissance?

(a) 1857-1860

(b) 1860-1863

(c) 1865-1870

(d) 1830 – 1857

11. In the 1870s, for what reasons the western walls of Shahjahanabad were broken?

(a) The walls were broken to establish the railway and to allow the city to expand beyond the walls.

(b) The walls were broken to establish textile and iron industries

(c) Both a and b

(d) None of these

12. On which hills was the city of New Delhi built on?

(a) Almoda hills

(b) Vindhya hills

(c) Raisina Hill

(d) None of these

13. Name the architects who designed New Delhi and its buildings.

(a) Edward Lutyens and Herbert Baker (b) Herbert Baker and Harbar Lutyens

(c) Edward Lutyens and Harbar Lutyens (d) None of these

14. How many years did it take to build the city of New Delhi?

(a) 15 years (b) 35 years (c) 20 years (d) 25 years

15. Where was Bahadur Shah Zafar exiled to after 1857 revolt?

(a) Kashmir (b) south region

(c) Afghanistan (d) Burma

16. Which of the following Defines Renaissance?

(a) It means rebirth of art and learning

(b) It is a term often used to describe a time when there is great creative activity

(c) a and b both

(d) None of these

17. When was Delhi College established?

(a) 1792

(b) 1793

(c) 1794

(d) 1792

18. Kamal Khan Gakkhar was made a Mansabdar by:

(a) Babur (b) Akabar (c) Shanjahan (d) Jahangir

19. The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of?

(a) Buxur

(b) Tripoli

(c) St. Tome

(d) Plassey

20. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of?

(a) Madhya province

(b) Bengal

(c) Awadh

(d) Mysore

21. Choose the correct option from the following:

Which part of the plant gets carbon dioxide from the air for photosynthesis.

(a) stomata (b) leaf veins (c) leaf veins (d) sepals

(a) root hair

22. **Choose the right option. Green plants are:**
- herbivores
 - autotrophs
 - heterotrophs
 - omnivores
23. **The tiny pores present in the leaves of the plants for exchange of gases are called ?**
- Stomata
 - Tracheae
 - Chloroplast
 - Spiracles
24. Rhizobium is an example of
- Symbiosis
 - Parasites
 - Insectivorous
 - none of these
25. Which part of the plant gets carbon dioxide from the air for photosynthesis?
- root hair
 - stomata
 - leaf veins
 - sepals
26. Iodine used to detect presence of starch. It gives starch
- red colour
 - green colour
 - blue-black colour
 - colourless appearance
27. Amarbel (Cuscuta) is an example of:
- autotroph
 - parasite
 - saprotroph
 - host
28. The plant which traps and feeds on insects is:
- cuscuta
 - china rose
 - pitcher plant
 - rose
29. Green plants use which of the following to prepare food?
- Carbon Dioxide
 - Sunlight
 - Water
 - All of these
30. : Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- Heterotrophs cannot prepare their own food.
 - Dodder is an example of parasite.
 - Saprophytes are green.
 - Pulses and Beans are legumes
31. The main function of a leaf is:
- To prepare food
 - To prevent disease
 - To support the plant
 - To give a proper shape
32. Examples of nutrients are:
- Carbohydrates
 - Proteins
 - Fats
 - Minerals
 - All of these
33. Name the two modes of nutrition.
- Autotrophic
 - Heterotrophic
 - both
 - none
34. What are the four things essential for photosynthesis.
- Chlorophyll
 - Sunlight

- c. Carbon Dioxide
d. Water e. all of these
35. The food prepared by plants is stored as _____
36. In photosynthesis, the sunlight energy is captured by the pigment in plants called _____.
37. Plants which obtain food from dead and decaying matter are called _____.
38. Amarbel is an example of _____.
39. Basic functions which allow living organisms to live on earth are called _____.
40. Name the cells that control the opening and closing of stomata is _____.
- for Q.35 to 40 >>** a. Guard cells b. starch (carbohydrates)
c. chlorophyll
d. saprophytes
e. parasite plant
f. life processes
41. **MINOR (Q.41-51)**-Pick up the word or phrase from the choices which is close to opposite (antonym) to word asked.
- (a) heavy
(b) tall
(c) major
(d) big
42. **NICE**
- (a) decent
(b) unpleasant
(c) sorry
(d) polite
43. **SHALLOW**
- (a) high
(b) hidden
(c) hollow
(d) deep
44. **CONFLICT**
- (a) confer
(b) collide
(c) converge
(d) contrast
45. **CONTENT**
- (a) exhausted
(b) peaceful
(c) dissatisfied
(d) excited
46. **FIERCE**
- (a) gentle
(b) violent
(c) inactive
(d) careful
47. **ABOLISH**
- (a) revoke
(b) repair
(c) suppress
(d) terminate
48. **SOLID**
- (a) dirty
(b) dangerous
(c) strong
(d) soft
49. **ARTIFICIAL**
- (a) dummy
(b) earthy
(c) spurious
(d) synthetic
50. **ANXIETY**
- (a) calmness
(b) leisure

options

- (c) scare
- (d) apprehension
- 51. TRANSPARENT
- (a) limpid
- (b) coloured
- (c) opaque
- (d) forthcoming

Answer Key

1-20 will updated later

21. (b) stomata 22. (b) Autotrophs **Note:** Here Green plants are mentioned. Non Plants (both green + non-green) together are autotrophs and hetrotrophs.

23: (a) Stomata

24: (a) Symbiosis

25: (b) stomata

26: (c) blue-black colour

27: (b) parasite

28: (c) pitcher plant

29: (d) All of these

30: (c) Saprophytes are green.

31: (a) To prepare food

32: (e) All of these

33: (C) both

34: (e) all of these

35: b. starch (carbohydrates)

36: c. chlorophyll

37: d. saprophytes

38: e. parasite plant

39: f. life processes

40: a. Guard cells

41: (c) major

42: (b) unpleasant

43: (d) deep

44: (a) confer

45: (b) peaceful

46: (a) gentle

47: (b) repair

48: (d) soft

49: (b) earthy

50: (a) calmness

51: (c) opaque