Social Science

Practice Test Paper 1

Understanding Society: India and Beyond

(Part 1 | Chapter 7: Elections)

Class IX

Time Allowed: 45 Minutes | Maximum Marks: 25

General Instructions

1. All 13 questions are compulsory. The paper has four sections: A, B, C and D.
2. Section A - 5 marks; Section B - 8 marks; Section C - 9 marks; Section D - 3 marks.
3. Choose one correct option in Section A. Write clear, relevant answers in Sections B, C and D.
4. Study the images carefully before answering the related questions.

SECTION A

(5 questions × 1 mark = 5 marks)

1. Which of these is elected directly by citizens?

(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Rajya Sabha
(C) Vice President of India
(D) President of India

2. Which record is the officer checking in the photograph?



(A) Party manifesto
(B) List of ministers
(C) Electoral roll
(D) Vehicle register

3. When was the Election Commission of India established?

(A) 15 August 1947
(B) 26 January 1951
(C) 25 January 1950
(D) 25 January 1985

4. The scientific study of elections is called:

(A) Archaeology (B) Psephology

(C) Geology (D) Ecology

5. The Upper House of a bicameral State legislature is the:

(A) Lok Sabha (B) Gram Sabha

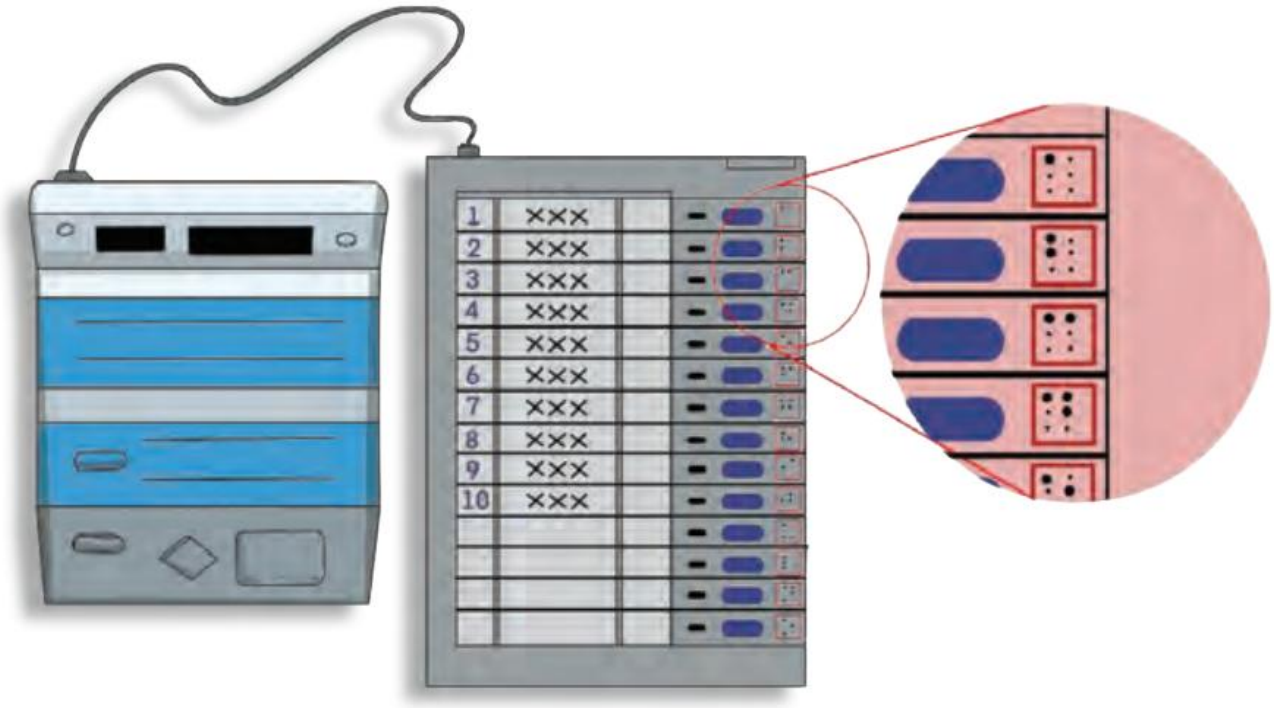
(C) Vidhan Sabha (D) Vidhan Parishad

SECTION B

(4 questions × 2 marks = 8 marks)

6. A popular representative wants to continue after the prescribed term without a fresh election. Give two reasons why a new mandate is necessary.

7. Observe the feature highlighted on this voting machine. How does it help make voting more inclusive?



8. Distinguish direct and indirect elections, using one Indian example of each.

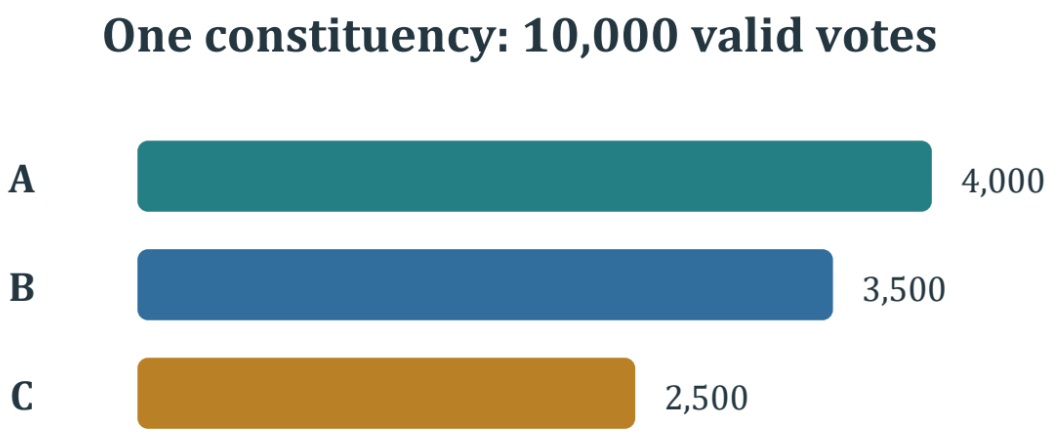
9. Must the ECI always wait five years before arranging the next election? Explain the two situations that can trigger an election.

SECTION C

(3 questions × 3 marks = 9 marks)

10. Explain how the composition of a Vidhan Parishad combines different routes of representation. Give three points.

11. Read the constituency results. Identify the FPTP winner, calculate the winning margin and explain whether crossing 50% was necessary.



Hypothetical FPTP results

12. A candidate offers gifts to persuade someone to contest, another to withdraw and voters to abstain. Explain why all three offers are objectionable.

SECTION D

(Application Based Question - 3 marks)

13. A school appoints an election team to prepare the voters' list, supervise polling and count votes. The team promises identical rules for all candidates.

(i) Why should the voters' list contain only eligible students?

(ii) Why must the same polling rules apply to every candidate?

(iii) What should guide the counting of votes?