Social Science

Practice Test Paper 2

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)

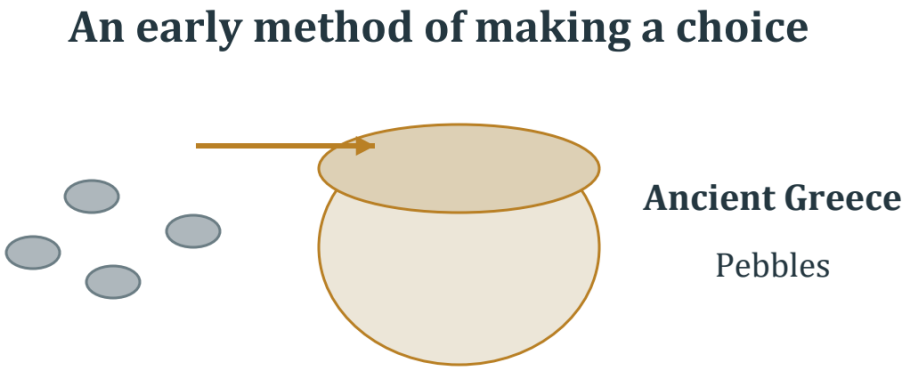
1. Another name for the First-Past-The-Post system is the:

(A) Nomination system
(B) Single-party system
(C) Plurality system
(D) Hereditary system

2. The usual term between direct elections to the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas is:

(A) Ten years
(B) Five years
(C) Two years
(D) Three years

3. The objects in this illustration explain the origin of the Greek word psēphos. What were they used for?



(A) Voting
(B) Measuring rainfall
(C) Recording harvest weight
(D) Marking military ranks

4. National Voters' Day is celebrated on:

(A) 25 January
(B) 2 October
(C) 14 November
(D) 15 August

5. Which Article mandates the establishment of a Delimitation Commission?

(A) Article 360 (B) Article 82

(C) Article 46 (D) Article 21

SECTION B

(4 questions × 2 marks = 8 marks)

6. Why does allowing only one political party to contest weaken the meaning of electoral choice? Give two points.

7. How are electoral rolls prepared, and how are they organised within a constituency?

8. Use the single transferable vote diagram. With 90 valid votes and two seats, calculate the quota. What happens to an eliminated candidate's votes?

$$\text{Quota} = \left[\frac{\text{Total valid votes}}{\text{Seats to be filled} + 1} + 1\right] = \text{Minimum votes to win}$$

Counting and Transfer of Votes

1. Voters mark their preference.
2. First preference votes are counted for all candidates. Those who receive the minimum votes required to win (quota) are declared elected.
3. The candidate who receives the lowest votes is eliminated. Their votes are transferred to those who are mentioned as second preference on those ballot papers.
4. Process continues till the required number of candidates are elected.

9. Name four offices or legislative bodies whose elections are conducted by the ECI.

SECTION C

(3 questions × 3 marks = 9 marks)

10. Elections are held, but favours influence candidates, votes are miscounted and some voters cannot access polling. Assess the democratic quality of this election.

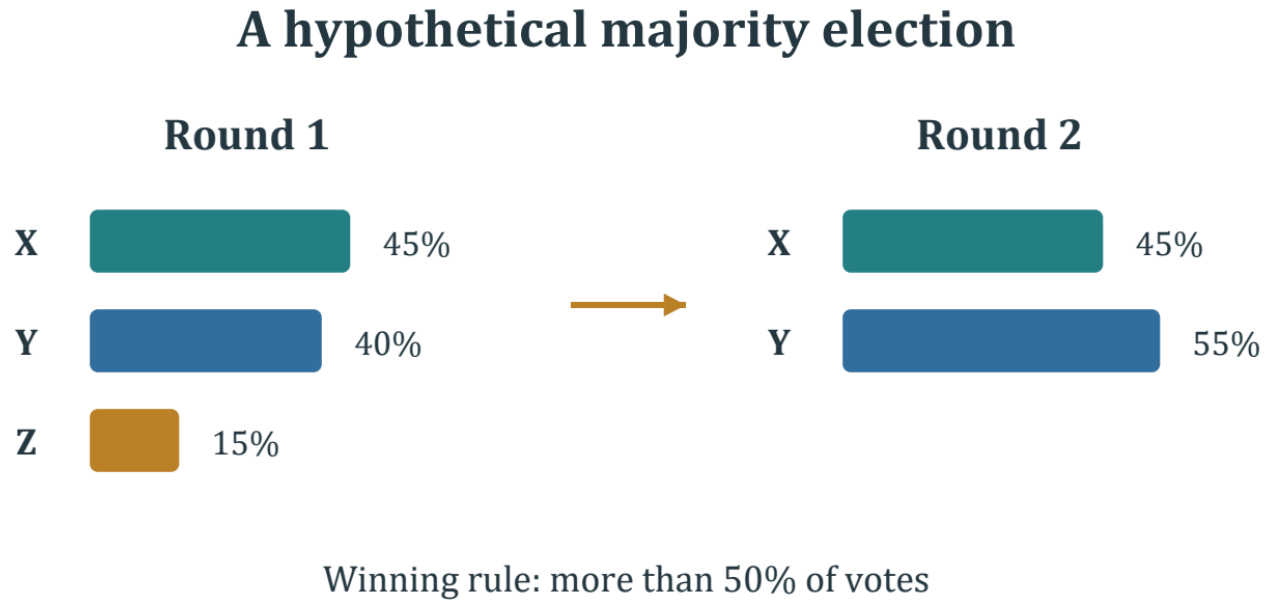
11. Why does India need coordinated election machinery at several levels? Explain three reasons.

12. Two parties promise better schools, cleaner surroundings and improved health services. Suggest three policy areas for comparing their programmes fairly.

SECTION D

(Application Based Question - 3 marks)

13. The image shows two rounds of an election using the majority system. Apply its rules to the results.



(i) Why was another round needed?

(ii) Which two candidates qualified for the second round?

(iii) Who wins after the second round, and why?