

Competency Based Test Class -9

Month – November
science

Subject – social

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions

From the 1860s, the railway network expanded rapidly. By 1890, about 25,500 km of track had been laid. In 1946, the length of the tracks had increased to over 765,000 km. As the railway tracks spread through India, a larger and larger number of trees were felled. As early as the 1850s, in the Madras Presidency alone, 35,000 trees were being cut annually for sleepers. The government gave out contracts to individuals to supply the required quantities. These contractors began cutting trees indiscriminately. Forests around the railway tracks fast started disappearing.

Q.1 choose the correct option according to the information given above.

- A) Development can be cause of environmental destruction.
- B) Private contractor were worried about environment
- C) Forest around railway tract were dense.
- D) Government was worried about the indiscriminate cutting of trees.

Answer- A Development can be cause of environmental destruction

Explanation: For the development of railway line trees were cutting down which was the cause for deforestation

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions

Large areas of natural forests were also cleared to make way for tea, coffee and rubber plantations to meet Europe's growing need for these commodities. The colonial government took over the forests, and gave vast areas to European planters at cheap rates. These areas were enclosed and cleared of forests, and planted with tea or coffee.

Q. 2 choose the correct option according to the information given above.

- A) Colonial government wanted to protect forest
- B) Colonial government wanted to increase the income of local people
- C) Monoculture forest like rubber were increasing.
- D) Government wanted to meet the local demand of different commodities.

Answer –(C) Monoculture forest like rubber were increasing.

Explanation: Natural forest were cutting down and one type of trees were planting.

Q.3 In what ways monoculture forest can affect the life of forest dwellers

- A) It can destroy their natural way of life
- B) It can increase their knowledge of medicine
- C) It will increase soil fertility that will be beneficial for forest dwellers
- D) It will increase biodiversity

Answer – (A) It can destroy their natural way of life

Explanation: Because forest dwellers depends on different vegetation for different needs.

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions

With the coming of the British, however, trade was completely regulated by the government. The British government gave many large European trading firms the sole right to trade in the forest products of particular areas. Grazing and hunting by local people were restricted. In the process, many pastoralist and nomadic communities like the Korava, Karacha and Yerukula of the Madras Presidency lost their livelihoods. Some of them began to be called ‘criminal tribes’, and were forced to work instead in factories, mines and plantations, under government supervision.

Q.4 regulation of trade by British government in India resulted

- 1) Lost of freedom of trial’s
- 2) Lost of way of livelihood of forest dwellers
- 3) Increase in criminal activities

- A) Only 1 is correct
- B) Only 2 is correct
- C) Only 1 and 3 are correct
- D) 1, 2, and 3 are correct

Answer- D) 1, 2, and 3 are correct

Explanation: In the process, many pastoralist and nomadic communities like the Korava, Karacha and Yerukula of the Madras Presidency lost their livelihoods. Some of them began to be called ‘criminal tribes’, and were forced to work instead in factories, mines and plantations, under government supervision

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions

You are living in the forest and using forest product to fulfil your day to day need. At once government declare forest as government property and you can not take anything from forest.

Q.5 What will the impact of the government declaration on your life?

- A) You will have to search any other work for livelihood
- B) You will be happy
- C) It will make your life easy

D) You will enjoy freedom

Answer- A) You will have to search any other work for livelihood

Explanation: you will have any other source to meet your daily need and it is not free now so you need other work.

Q.6 Why did forest people rebel Against colonial government?

1) Because they lost their political right

2) They lost their religious tradition

3) They lost their way of livelihood

A) Only 1 is correct

B) Only 3 is correct

C) Only 1 and 2 is correct

D) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Answer- D) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Explanation: Due to the forest policy of colonial government forest dweller lost their political freedom as they had to work under the supervision of government and had to follow government rule, they lost their religious tradition and also lost their way of livelihood as they were dependent on the forest product.

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions

Some villages were allowed to stay on in the reserved forests on the condition that they worked free for the forest department in cutting and transporting trees, and protecting the forest from fires. Subsequently, these came to be known as 'forest villages'.

Q.7 Why did colonial government allowed some villages to stay in reserve forest

A) Government were kind to the people of these villages

B) People of these villages were loyal to the colonial government

C) Colonial government needed some people for cutting and transporting trees

D) These villages has no knowledge of any other work.

Answer- C) Colonial government needed some people for cutting and transporting trees

Explanation: Colonial government needed labourer for forest department in cutting and transporting trees, and protecting the forest from fires.

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions

While the forest laws deprived people of their customary rights to hunt, hunting of big game became a sport. In India, hunting of tigers and other animals had been part of the culture of the court and nobility for centuries. Many Mughal paintings show princes and emperors enjoying a hunt.

But under colonial rule the scale of hunting increased to such an extent that various species became almost extinct. The British saw large animals as signs of a wild, primitive and savage society. They believed that by killing dangerous animals the British would civilise India.

Q.8 Why did British killed dangerous wild animals?

- A) They wanted to protect local people
- B) For trading
- C) They were harmful for nature
- D) They saw them as signs of a wild, primitive and savage society

Answer- D) They saw them as signs of a wild, primitive and savage society

Explanation: The British saw large animals as signs of a wild, primitive and savage society. They believed that by killing dangerous animals the British would civilise India.

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions

In India, the trade in forest products was not new. From the medieval period onwards, we have records of adivasi communities trading elephants and other goods like hides, horns, silk cocoons, ivory, bamboo, spices, fibres, grasses, gums and resins through nomadic communities like the Banjaras

Q.9 Keeping in mind above information choose the correct option

- 1) Adivasi were interacting with other people.
 - 2) Sometimes they were travelling long distance for trading.
 - 3) They were selling forest produce to other people
- A) Only 1 is correct
 - B) Only 2 and 3 are correct
 - C) Only 1 and 2 is correct
 - D) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Answer- D) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Explanation: Adivasies were collecting forest produce (horns, silk cocoons, ivory, bamboo, spices, fibres, grasses, gums and resins) and selling it to the other people sometimes at the distant land

Q.10 What was the main reason for the British to take control of the forest of India?

- A) To develop tourism
- B) To protect indigenous tribes
- C) To protect wildlife
- D) To use forest resources for shipbuilding and railway

Answer- D) To use forest resources for shipbuilding and railway

Explanation: British wanted to expand railway line for trading purpose so they use forest resources.

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