

- To which country did artist Frederic sorrieu belong ?
 A. France B. Holland C. Belgium D. Italy
- Mahatma Ghandhi’s first experience with mass movement in India was at
 A. Bardoli B. Champaran C. Chauri chaura D Gujarat
- The Justice party In madras was the party of the
 A. Brahmans B. Non Brahmans C. Buddhists D. Christianity
- The Introduction of Which new technology in England angered women ?
 A. The Spinning jenny B. The under ground railway
 C. The steam engine D. None of these
- The congress session at----- in December 1920 a compromise was worked out and the Non cooperation programme was adopted .
- Who Improved the steam engine ?
- Printing press first came to--- with --- missionaries in mid-sixteen century.
- Who Remarked “When Frence sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold?
- “God save our noble king” is the national anthem of -----country.
- Who was called as the architect of Germany’s unification ?
- Identifay the key reason why sustainability is important remain for development .
 A. Offer food for all
 B. Takes car of environment
 C. Satisfies today needs without harming environment .
 D. None of these
- Hospital and School belong to which of the following:
 A. Primary sector B. secondary sector
 C. Tertiary sector D. None of these

12. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of cotton

Soil type	Number of frost free days	Time to get matured
Black	A---?	B--- ?

- The number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1000 love birth is referred as ----- .
- In the question given below , there are two statement marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R)
 Read the statement and chose the correct option:
 Assertion (A) : collateral is an asset that the borrower owns such as building , land , vehicle etc
 Reason (R) for loan borrower can withdraw the guarantee as and when she/hw wants.
 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 correct but R is wrong
 D. A is wrong but R is correct.
- The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of
 A. Employment conditions
 B. . the nature of economic activity
 C. C. ownership of enterprise
 D. Number of workers employed in the enterprise .
- Name the extreme location connected by the east-west corridor.
- Who maintains the state Highways ?
- Match the following items given in column A with those in B. choose the correct answer from the option given below.

	Column A		Column B
A	A form of guarantee against	1	Gomasthas
B	Supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth	2	Shorffs and chettairs

C	Group of bankers and traders who financed export of agriculture	3	Collateral
D	Caste system was based on excision and discriminate against	4	outcaste

19. ____ prevents the elected MLA and MPs from changing parties, especially after election.
20. Which of the reason for power sharing to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups ?
- Prudential reason
 - Moral reason
 - Both A and B
 - None of these
21. Give two examples of placer deposits.
22. Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the horizontal strata of -----rocks.
23. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Rice
- | Annual rainfall required | Cropping season | Temperature required for its growth (in degrees) |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 100cm | A--? | B--? |
24. Which of the following neighbor countries has better performance in term of human development than India ?
- Bangladesh
 - Sri Lanka
 - Nepal
 - Pakistan
25. What is family laws ?
26. Rearing of silk worm for the production of silk fibre is known as-----
27. In order to stay in power the ruling party needs to
- Deny access to government machinery
 - criticise opposition
 - shape public opinion
 - Be responsive to people's needs
28. ----- is the founder of Bahujan Samaj party?
29. The political parties are instructed to file income tax returns every year by the
- election commission
 - Supreme court
 - Parliament
 - Central government
29. What is the area brought under cultivation in a year called ?
30. Name the type of farming in which crops are grown using primitive tools ?
31. Balghat copper mines situated in state of -----
32. Manikarn in Himachal Pradesh is famous for -----
33. In India , the demands of linguist states was accepted for the
- Unity and administration
 - sovereignty and diversity
 - finance and resources
 - Vote bank politics and autonomy
34. Which of the following is not a subject of the union list ?
- Foreign affairs
 - currency

- C. Banking
- D. Law and order

35. Match the following items given in column A with those in B. choose the correct answer from the option given below

	Column A		Column B
A	Meeting credit needs in rural area	1	Fear of unemployment
B	Women workers in Britain attacked spinning jenny	2	Increased world trade capital flows
C	Decision of MNCs to relocate production in Asian countries	3	Informal sources
D		4	Feminist movement

36. Arrange the following grades of coal from the one having maximum carbon content to one having minimum carbon content:

- A. peat
- B. Anthracite
- C. Lignite
- D. Bituminous

Options

- I D, C, B, A
- II B, D, A, C
- III. B, D, C, A,
- iv. D, A, B, C

37. which of the following persons wrote about the injustices of the caste system in gulamgiri ?

- A. Periyri
- B. Jyotiba Phule
- C. B R Ambedkar
- D. Kashibaba

38. BY Giving all its citizens equal rights, democracy enhances ----- of the citizens .

39. Which of the following countries in Not a federation ?

- A. Brazil
- B. South Africa
- C. China
- D. Russia

40. Match the following items given in Column I with those in Column II

Column I	Column II
A. Digboi	1. Coal mine
B. K Udremukh	2. Iron ore mine
C. Neyveli	3. Nuclear power plant
D. Tarapur	4. Oilfield

41. Match the following items given in Column I with those in Column II

Column I	Column II
A. Renewable	1. Forests
B. Recyclable	2. Aluminium
C. Non-recyclable	3. Wildlife
D. Biological	4. Coal

42. In the question given below, there are two statement marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R)

Read the statement and chose the correct option

Assertion (A) Family laws are those which deals with family related issues.

Reason (R) These law are important because there a marriage, divorce, adaptation, inheritance, etc in the family which create disturbance

Options

A . Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both a and R true but R is Not the correct expiation of A

C. A is true, but r is false

D. A is false but R is true.

43. Which criterion is used by the World Bank to classify different countries?

44. What was the main aim of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 ?

45. It is difficult to lay railway line in hilly and mountainous region of India because of-----

46. Tax on important is an example of-----

a. collateral

b. terms of trade

c foreign trade

d a trade barrier

47. Who lead the Militant Guerilla Movement in Andhra Pradesh during the early 1920s ?

48. _____printed the first Tamil book and Malayalam book.

49. which of the following types of industry uses silica as raw material ?

a. Aluminum

b. chemical

c. Cement

d. steel

50.What is bicameral legislature ?

Lion's DAV PS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS-ANSWERS SUB-SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS-X

1The tertiary sector of Indian economy is better known as:

a)service sector b)business sector c)couriers service d)manufacturing sector.

2 Human development Index report annually published by:

a)UNDP b)world bank c)IMF d)WTO

3. All market value of goods and services of country is known as:

a)GDP B)GNP c)NNP d)NFIA

4 According to recent evidence what is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country:

a)groundwater b)minerals c)food security d)livestock resources.

5 Which of the following is not an indicator of development:

a)income b)education)quality of health d)unemployment.

6The country has legal powers to acquire even private property for public good is under the zone of:

a)International resources b) National resources c) community resources d) Natural resources.

7.Rio de Janeiro Earth summit was scheduled in the year:

a)1992 b)1999 c)1994 d)1997

8 How many percent of the land area is plain:

a)43 b)45 54) d)41

9 The National forest policy was formulated by central government in the year:

a)1952 b)1962 c)1972 d)1982.

10 Laterite has been derived from the latin word ' later' which means:

a)brick b)soil c)rock d) sediments.

11 Which treaty of 1832 recognised Greece as a territory of an independent status:

a)Treaty of Constantinople b Treaty of Vienna c)Treaty of Frankfurt d)Treaty of Germany.

12. When did France get the full fledged territorial status?

a)1789 b)1779 c)1788) 1784.

13 What was the duration of unification of Germany:

a)1866-1871 b)1864-1872 c)1861-1870 d)1865-1879.

14 When was Treaty of Vienna signed:

a)1815 b)1715 c)1825 d)1835.

15.Who founded 'young Europe' in Berne in the year 1833?

a)Giuseppe Mazzini b)Bismark c)Garibaldi d)churchill .

16 AITC recognized as a National party in:

a)2016 b)2018 c)2000 d)2004.

17.A person who is strongly committed to a party ,group or faction called:

a)partisan b)activist c)volunteer d)leader.

18)The duration of Economic Depression was:

a)1929-1939 b)1930-1940 c)1931-1939 d)1929-1937.

19.Primary sector includes all those activities which are related to :

a)communication and transport b)manufacturing c)agriculture d)banking and finance.

20.It helps in maintaining the nutritional levels of poor people by providing food at lower cost:

a)PDS b)BMI c)GDP d)HDI.

21.Which of the following does not constitute a part of informal credit in India?

a)moneylenders b)Friends and relatives c)Zamindars d)Co-operative societies.

22.Where is the largest solar plant located in India?

a)Madhopur in Gujarat b)Barmer in Rajasthan c) Nashik d)Durgapur.

23.globalisation will result in :

a)more competition among producers b)less competition among producers

c) No change in competition d)None of the above.

24.Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in Gulamgiri ?

a)Raja Ram Mohan Roy b)Jyotiba phule

c)Bal Gangadhar Tilak d)Bankimchandra

25.A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious belief is called:

a)secular b)liberator

c)Activist d)fraternity

26.Which of the following countries has adopted "holding together" style of federation?

a)spain b)switzerland

c)USA d)Australia

27 Life expectancy of birth donates:

a)Average expected length of life b)Expected age of an individual

c)Average expected length of healthy life d)None of these

28 In India women are discriminated in the field of :

a)social life b)political life

c)Economic life d) All the above

Fill in the blanks.

29.The Lahore congress session 1929 was presided by -----.(pandit Nehru ,Bal gangadhar Tilak , Dadabhai Naroji)

30. The Simon commission arrived in India in-----.(1928,1927,1926,1925)

31.On -----M.K Gandhi reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.(6th April,16th April,10th March,6th December.)

32.----- founded Depressed classes Association in 1930.

(Dr Ambedkar,Motilal Nehru,Mahatma Gandhi,sarojini Naidu)

33.Hind swaraj was written by-----.(M.K Gandhi,Gopal Krishna Gokhale,Motilal Nehru)

34.The Head quarter of European Union situated at-----.(Brussels ,Norway,Berlin,Lisbon)

35 ----- is part of Union List. (Banking,Trade,Agriculture,commerce)

36 By----- Britain was exporting iron and steel worth about pound 77 millions double the value of its cotton export. (1873,1874,1877,1879).

37.----- also refers to per capita Income. (Average income,National Income,Gross Income)

38.The steam engine was produced by-----.(Newcomen,Rutherford,James watt,Netwon)

39.----- monitors the liberalization of trade at international level. (WTO,WB,ILO,IMF)

40.At the beginning of the 19th century there were no more than----- steam engines all over England. (321,334,332,213)

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL , GEVRA PROJECT

Class : X

Question Bank 2019-20

Social Science

Q1. The Civil Code of 1804 of France is known with name ?

Q2. who were the two architect of the unificahon of Italy ?

- Q3. Why is the date 13th April 1919 famous in Indian History.
- Q4. Which of the following statements is false about Alluri Sitaram Raju
- He claimed he had special powers.
 - He persuaded people to give up drinking.
 - He believed in the principle of non-violence advocated by Gandhi.
- Q5. Give the author of Sambad Kaumudi.
- Q6. Name the Japanese oldest book with year.
- Q7. What were the uses of vellum?
- Q8. In which one of the states, geothermal energy is produced?
- Mizoram
 - Uttarakhand
 - Himachal Pradesh.
- Q9. For what purpose bauxite is mainly used?
- Q10. In which part of India jhumming is practiced?
- Q11. Name two beverage crops produced in India?
- Q12. Which soil is also called regur soil?
- Q13. Development of the country can be determined by :- tick the correct option.
- Its per capita income.
 - Its average literacy rate.
 - Health status.
 - All the above.
- Q14. What is meant by infant mortality rate?
- Q15. Which government act of 2005 work are guaranteed 100 days of employment?
- Q16. Private school will come under which sector of Indian economy?
- Q17. If one worker has long working hours without paid leave it will come under which sector?
- Q18. Disguised unemployment is more in which sector of Indian economy?
- Q19. What is collateral?
- Q20. Give the modern forms of money?
- Q21. Who issues currency notes in India?
- Q22. Define money.
- Q23. Give one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process.
- Q24. The official religion of Sri Lanka is ---
- Buddhism
 - Sinhala
 - Islam
- Q25. Community Govt of Belgium is also known as ___
- Three Tier
 - Four Tier
 - None
- Q26. The state of Tamil Nadu is a ___
- Linguistic State
 - Not a Linguistic State
- Q27. Give one example of coming together federalism.
- Q28. Which form of power sharing is called checks and balances.
- Q29. Decentralisation was introduced in
- 1992, B) 1995
 - 2005
- Q30. Who wrote the hymn named 'Vande Mataram'?
- Q31. Which one of these is not a national political party?
- Bahujan Samajwadi Party
 - Akali Dal
 - Communist Party of India.
- Q32. National Highways are maintained by _____
- Q33. National waterway No 01 is from _____ To _____
- Q34. Who organized the Dalits into Depressed Classes Association in 1930?
- Q35. When was the Second Round Table Conference held?
- Q36. Arrange the following in the correct sequence.
- Village Roads
 - District Roads

- II) National highways IV) Super Highwaya
- Q37. The first Cotton mill in the western part of India was established in 1854 in ___
A) Mumbai B) Ahmadabad C) Surat D) Pune .
- Q38. Which one of the following lists includes subjects such as police ,
trade, Commerce etc ___
A) Union List B) State List C) Concurrent List
- Q39. The treaty of Constantinople 1832 recognized whom as a
independent nation ?
- Q40. Investmant made by an MNC in an Industry in india will be called _____
- Q41. Alluvial soil Consist of various proportion of _____
- Q42. _____ of the Seats are reserved for womens in the local bodies in india .
- Q43. ' Silk routes ' Known to have existed before the _____
- Q44. Who invented Printing press ?
- Q45. Name The Place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was Started?

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL (ACC JAMUL) CLASS-X
SUB-SOCIAL SCIENCE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. Body mass index of a person is calculated by
 - a) Multiple height by weight
 - b) Adding height to weight
 - c) Dividing height by weight
 - d) Dividing the weight by the square of the height
2. Sustainable development focuses on more use of
 - a) A-biotic resources
 - b) Agricultural resources
 - c) Renewable resources
 - d) Natural resources
3. The annual human development report is published by the
 - a) World bank
 - b) Human development forum
 - c) Organization of human resources
 - d) United nations development programme
4. In _____workers enjoy job security
 - a) Agriculture sector
 - b) Private sector
 - c) Organized sector
 - d) Un-organized sector
5. In estimating the value of GDP we include only
 - a) Industrial goods
 - b) Agricultural goods
 - c) Commercial goods
 - d) Final goods
6. Which of the following does not constitute a part of informal credit in India
 - a) Money lender
 - b) Friends and Relatives
 - c) Cooperative societies
 - d) Zamindars
7. Which of the following factors have facilitated globalization ?
 - a) Rapid improvement in technology
 - b) Liberalisation of trade and investment policies
 - c) Pressure from international organization such as the WTO
 - d) All of the above
8. How many countries are the members of the World Trade Organisation in 2006

- a) 129 countries
 - b) 133 countries
 - c) 139 countries
 - d) 149 countries
9. Power shared among different organs of the government represents
- a) Unitary government
 - b) Separation of power
 - c) Federal government
 - d) Coalition government
10. Power sharing does not (Pick out the odd one)
- a) Go against the spirit of democracy
 - b) Accommodate diversities
 - c) Break the country into smaller units
 - d) Lead to conflicts among different communities
11. How many languages are there in the eighth schedules
- a) 18 languages
 - b) 22 languages
 - c) 24 languages
 - d) 28 languages
12. A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men is called
- a) Socialist
 - b) Equaliser
 - c) Secular
 - d) Feminist
13. Which one of the following is a component of a political party ?
- a) The leader
 - b) The active Members
 - c) The follower
 - d) All of these
14. A democratic government is
- a) An accountable government
 - b) A responsive government
 - c) A legitimate government
 - d) All of the above
15. In which field the achievement of dictatorship is better than that of democracy ?
- a) Educational field
 - b) Economic growth
 - c) In the field of defence
 - d) National unity

MARKING SCHEME MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

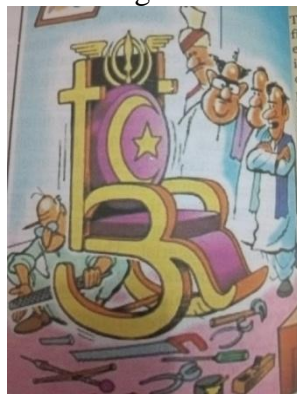
- 1. (d)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (d)
- 4. (c)
- 5. (d)
- 6. (c)
- 7. (d)
- 8. (d)
- 9. (b)
- 10. (b)
- 11. (b)
- 12. (d)
- 13. (d)
- 14. (d)
- 15. (b)

1. ----- Five year plan india made concerned effort for achieving the goal of resource planning.
A) Third B) Second C) First D) Fifth
2. Which soil is good for cultivation of cotton ?
A) Red B) Black C) Forest D) Alluvial
3. ----- is a scheme introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmer.
A) Kishan credit card B) Mudra Yojana C) Jan Dhan Yojana D) Farmer Scheme
4. Name one crop which practice in Rabi season.
5. Which of the following mineral is obtained from veins and lodes of igneous rock ?
A) Tin B) Lead C) Zinc D) All of these
6. _____ is the best variety of Iron Ore.
7. Arrange the following in the correct sequence –
A) Alumina send to smelter to get aluminum
B) Bauxite ore mined
C) Transported to refinery
OPTION
A) B,C,A
B) A,B,C
C) C, A,B
8. NTPC is active always to reduce pollution by -----
A) Plantation B) Ash pond Management C) Latest Technology D) All of these
9. How many Railway Zones are there in India ?
A) 14 B) 15 C) 16 D) 16
10. Super High Ways are construct and maintained by-----
A) PWD B) Zilla Parishad C) BRO D) None of these
11. The Human Development Report (HDR) published by UNDP compares countries based on literacy, health status and -----
A) National Income
B) Per-capita income
C) Both (a) and (b)
D) Non of the Above
12. What is the full form of HDI
A) Human Derived Industries
B) Human Development Index
C) Human Development Income
D) Highly Developed Industries
13. The sum total of production of all goods and services in the three sectors are combinely called as -----
A) NDP
B) GDP
C) GNI
D) All above these
14. Which one is belong to Tertiary sectors _____
A) Farmer
B) Mining
C) Fishing
D) Teacher
15. Which one is not a features of Organised Sectors ?
A) Service rule
B) Leave pay
C) Insurance cover
D) Any time service may end

16. All the banks act as mediator between -----
- Rural people, Urban people
 - Literate and illiterate
 - People and government
 - Depositors and borrowers
17. Which of the following is not a features of Self Help Groups (SHG) ?
- Here members pool their saving which act as collateral
 - It consist of 15-20 member or more.
 - Loans are given at nominal rate of interest
 - It is an Informal source of credit.
18. Direct exchange of goods against goods without use of money is known as _____
- Debt Trap
 - Money system
 - Barter system
 - Fair exchange
19. Foreign trade gives more number of choices for-----
- Producers
 - Buyers
 - Sellers
 - Government
20. When did Indian Government introduced a policy of liberalization known as “New Economy Policy” ?
- 1991
 - 2019
 - 1980
 - 1989
21. Putting restriction on foreign trade is known as-----
- Globalization
 - Trade barrier
 - Liberalization
 - Relaxation
22. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of cotton

Cotton	Rainfall	Temp.in degrees	season
	?	<35	krarif

23. Which one of the following option is the best signifies this cartoon ?



24. The poona pact took place in -
- aug 1933
 - sep 1932
 - may 1931
 - feb 1938 .
25. When was the INC formed ?
- 1985

- b).1947
- c).1885
- d). 1950 .

26. Which body conducts the elections to panchayat and municipalities ?

- a). Election commission of india
- b). State election commission
- c). state high court
- d). parliament

27. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ?



28. What do you understand by the black power ?

29. When did the UK government and the Nationalist reached a peace treaty ?

30. The act that gave enormous power to the British government to repress political activities was --

- a). Arms act
- b) Rowlatt Act
- c). charter Act
- d) Vernacular Act .

31. Arrange the following in the correct sequence ;

- a)chauri chaura incident
 - b)khilafat movement
 - c)jallianwala bagh incident
 - d)Gandhiji returned india from south Africa .
- i- a—b—c—d ,
- ii- b—c—a—d
- iii- d—c—b—a
- iv- c—d—a—b .

32. Name any three component of political parties ?

33. Study the picture and answer the question that follow ; Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of Bharat mata ?



- a) Nationalism of India
- b) vande mataram
- c) justice
- d) folk and cultural tradition .

34. In 1517, the religious reformer ----- wrote Ninety five theses criticising Roman catholic church .

35. The battle of Waterloo took place in the year -----.?

36. Who was Count Camillo de Cavour ?

37. Two underground society formed by Guiseppe Mazzine were----- ?

38. In which session of congress was the demand of ‘purna swaraj ‘ formalized ?

39. Arrange the following in the correct sequence :

- a) Napoleon invades Italy
- b) Fall of Napoleon
- c) Greek struggle for independence
- d) Unification of Italy

i) a---b---c---d.

ii) b---c---d---a.

iii) c---d---a---b.

iv) d---a---b---c.

40. What was the traditional book used by the Chinese from 594 CE .

41. Which of the following option is the best signifies this cartoon –



- a) Bank locker of corrupted leaders
- b) poverty and unemployment
- c) Caste inequality
- d) politics with in caste

42. Define Proto-industrialisation .

Or

Name any two west indies cricketer who have their root to indenture labour migrants from india ?

43. What is Secularism ?

44. Name the Italian navigator who brought print culture from Asian countries to Europe .

45. Match the followings congress session with their respective years –

A

B

Lahore session

1927

Madras

1929

Amritsar

1920

Nagpur

1919

Monnet Raigarh

SOCIAL SCIENCE, OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS BANK

CLASS-X

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Iron is a ----- type of resource?
(i) Renewable (ii) biotic (iii) flow (iv) non- renewable
2. Black soil is mainly found in the state of
(i) Odisha (ii) Uttar Pradesh (iii) Maharashtra (iv) Assam
3. Young Italy was founded by.
(i) Cavour (ii) Garibaldi (iii) Mazzini (iv) Bismarck
4. Napoleon introduced the civil code in the year--
(i) 1704 (ii) 1804 (iii) 1840 (iv) 1848
5. Where did the industrialization first begin in Europe?
(i) Russia (ii) Belgium (iii) England (iv) U.S.A.
6. How many times was Belgium constitution amended?
(i) Twice (ii) Thrice (iii) Four times (iv) Five times
7. Which one of the following is the main religion of Sri Lankans?
(i) Islam (ii) Christianity (iii) Buddhism (iv) Hinduism
8. What is the most common method of measuring the economic development of a country?
(i) equal treatment (ii) Security (iii) freedom (iv) income
9. Which one of the following is not an activity of the secondary sector?
(i) Forestry (ii) Manufacturing (iii) Sugar making (iv) Brick making
10. Where did the Ford Motors set up their large plant?
(i) Mumbai (ii) Kolkata (iii) Kanpur (iv) Chennai

B. Fill in the Blanks:

1. The congress of Vienna was held in the year-----
2. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their -----language.
3. Mahatma Gandhi organized a satyagraha to support the peasants of the --- -----district of Gujarat.
4. Oudh kisan Sabha was set up headed by-----
5. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in the year-----
6. U.S.A is an example of -----type of federation.
7. A party that secures at least-----per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state party.
8. People built diversion channels like the -----of the Western Himalayas for agriculture.
9. Rooftop rain water harvesting was commonly practiced to store drinking water, particularly in-----.
10. In-----programme government of India provides food grains and other essential commodities at subsidized prices in rural and urban areas.
11. Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called-----.
12. After the independence of India, ----- was the first port developed soon to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port.
13. The average income of the people of a country is called-----.
14. Banking and transport are coming under-----sector.
15. The supreme institution which supervises the functioning of the formal source of loan is called-----.

C. True / False Question

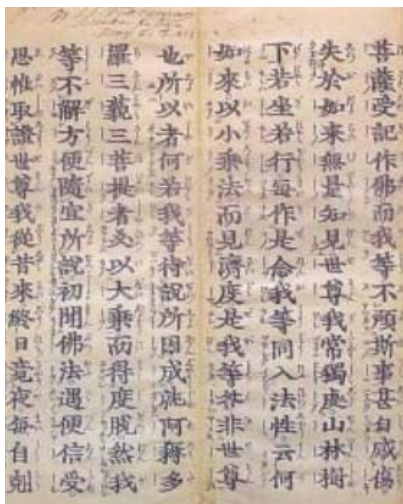
1. In Calcutta, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata built huge industrial empires in India.
2. After the first world, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market.
3. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

4. In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapman.
5. Kailashbhashini Devi wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban.
6. Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1959.
7. Indian National Congress (INC) wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.
8. The difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible.
9. The government takes direct responsibility for the development of tertiary sector because it provides basic services to the people.
10. Multi National corporations (MNCs) do not set up their production units in those areas which are quite close to the market.
11. Rapid progress in technology proved a major factor in stimulating the globalization process.
12. Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau.
13. China is the second largest producer of the rice in the world.
14. Operation Flood is a strategy related to bring development in agriculture.
15. Paradip is one of the oldest artificial ports of the country. It is ranked next to Mumbai in terms of the volume of trade and cargo.

D. Match the following:

(a) Sub-groups within a religion	(i) Denominations
(b) A former Roman Catholic court for identifying and punishing heretics	(ii) Protestant Reformation
(c) A sixteenth-century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome	(iii) Ulama
(d) Legal scholars of Islam and a body of Islamic law	(iv) Inquisition

E. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following option is correct regarding the picture?

- a. It is a page from the oldest Japanese book - Diamond Sutra.

- b. It is a page from the Ninety Five Theses.
- c. It is a page from the Panchtantra book
- d. It is a page from the traditional Chinese ‘accordion book’

F. Map based



In the above map which system of government is followed by Australia, India and Russia?

- a. Unitary
- b. Communalism
- c. Federal
- d. Dictatorship

G. Reasoning

Assertion (A): The organized sector is better than unorganized sector.

Reason (R): The unorganized sector does not follow government rules and regulations.

- a. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT but, reason is NOT THE CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
- c. Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.
- d. Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.

H. Identify the incorrect option

- a. Commercial Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.

- b. People's money is safe with the banks and it earns an amount of interest.
- c. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
- d. The Central government issues currency notes on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.

I. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Dairy is dependent on the mechanical process of the animals and the availability of fodder

SOCIAL SCIENCE, OBJECTIVE TYPE
QUESTIONS BANK (ANSWER KEY) CLASS-X

A.

1. (iv) non renewable
2. (iii) Maharashtra
3. (ii) Mazzini
4. (ii) 1804
5. (iii) England
6. (iii) Four Times
7. (iii) Buddhism
8. (iv) income
9. (i) Forestry
10. (iv) Chennai

B. (1) 1815 AD,

- (2) Gaelic,
- (3) Kheda,
- (4) Jawaharlal Nehru,
- (5) 1931,
- (6) coming together,
- (7) 6%,
- (8) guls or kuls,
- (9) Rajasthan,
- (10) Public Distribution System(PDS),
- (11) placer deposits,
- (12) Khandla in Kuchchh,
- (13) per capita income,
- (14) Tertiary,
- (15) Reserve Bank of India

C. (1) false,(2) true,(3) true,(4) true,(5) false,(6) false,(7) false,(8) true,(9) true,(10) false, (11) true, (12)true, (13) false,(14) true,(15) false

D. 1. (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

E. (a) It is a page from the oldest Japanese book - Diamond Sutra.

Explanation: The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.

F. (c) Federal, Explanation: All the countries have federal system of Government

G. (b) Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion. Explanation: Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.

H. (d) The Central government issues currency notes on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.

Explanation: The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

I. Dairy is dependent on the biological process of the animals and the availability of fodder.

DAV PS, Rajahra
SOCIAL SCIENCE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION CLASS-X
2019-2020

1. Who was proclaimed German emperor in January 1918 ?
2. Define the idea of Satyagraha as advocated by Gandhiji.
3. Who were the founders of The 'Swaraj Party' ?
4. Why was the Simon commission boycotted ?
5. Mention the important features of the Image of Bharat Mata painted by Abanindranath Tagore .
6. Which organization are known as the Bretton Woods Twins ?
7. Name the World's first mass produced car.
8. What were the Chinese accordion book ?
9. What were the Chapbooks and Bibliotheque Bleue ?
10. Name the first Indian News Paper published in India.
11. In which of the following state of India the % of land use under Net Area Sown is high-
a) Odisha b) Punjab c) Uttar Pradesh d) Assam
12. Strips of grass are left to grow between crops to break up the force of wind. Such technique of soil conservation is called _____ .
13. Mention the cropping season of Zaid crops.
14. State the agricultural revolution that was led by Acharya Vinoba Bhave.
15. Which state is the major Mica producing state in India ?
16. Mention two benefits of Gobar Gas Plant for the farmer.
17. What was the main objective of National Jute Policy ?
18. Which sector of production earns maximum foreign exchange in India ?
19. Name the Government Plan/Policy that aims at linking every village in the country to a major town by an all season motorable road.
20. Name the deepest Land Locked Sea Port of India.
a) Cochin b) Vishakhapatnam c) Mumbai d) Chennai
21. What percentage of Belgians are Dutch speaking ?
22. U.S.A. is an example of _____ type of Federation.
23. What are Residuary subjects as per the Indian Constitution ?
24. Define a Coalition Government.
25. Mention the main objective of Feminist movement.
26. State two factors that has helped in minimizing the Caste based inequality in India.
27. The leaders, _____ and _____ are the components of political parties.
28. Cultural Nationalism is an important goal of which political party.
a) BJP b) BSP c) NCP d) INC
29. Mention two regional parties of South India.
30. What is Transparency in connection with democracy ?
31. Define Net Attendance Ratio.
32. ATM booth comes under which of the following economic sector-
a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary
33. What makes agricultural sector as the sector suffering from Disguised Unemployment ?
34. _____ and _____ are the primary responsibility of the government i.e. Government must spend on these.
35. What are the components of 'Terms of Credit'.

36. Majority of population take loan from which source of credit ?
 a) government b) co-operative societies c) commercial banks d) money lenders
37. Name the organization that is known as the "Building blocks of rural poor".
38. Define Liberalisation.
39. Name two Indian MNCs working in the field of IT and Auto-mobiles one each.
40. Why was WTO established ? Mention any one reason.

DAV PS Chirimiri

Q no. 1 .Name the French artist who visualised his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics in a series of four prints.

Answer: Frederic Sorrieu was the French artist who visualised his dreams of a world made up of democratic and social Republics in a series of four prints.

Q no. 2 What do you mean by a nation state?

Answer: A nation-state was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history

Q no. 3. What did the French revolutionaries do to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people?

Answer: The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Q no. 4. Who formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory in France?

Answer: A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory in France.

Q no. 5. What according to the revolutionaries was the mission and the destiny of the French nation?

Answer: According to the revolutionaries, it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism, in other words to help other peoples of Europe to become nations.

Q no. 6. What do you mean by the Napoleonic Code?

Answer: The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

Q no. 7. What did the ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasise?

Answer: The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

Q no.8 . What did Napoleon do to make the administrative system more rational and efficient?

Answer: Napoleon incorporated revolutionary principles in the administrative field to make the whole system more rational and efficient.

Q no. 9. Describe the pattern of landholding in Europe.

Answer: To the west of Europe, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

Q no.10. What did Napoleon do to the towns?

Answer: Napoleon removed guild restrictions in the towns. Transport and communication systems were improved.

Q no. 11. When did industrialisation begin in England?

Answer: Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century.

Q no. 12. **When did industrialisation begin in France**

and parts of the German states?

Answer: Industrialisation began in France and parts of the German states during the nineteenth century.

Q no. 13. **Name the new social groups which came into**

being during industrialisation in Europe.

Answer: The new social groups which came into being during industrialisation in Europe were a working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals.

Q no. 14 **What did 'liberalism' mean for the new middle classes in early-nineteenth-century Europe?**

Answer: For the new middle classes in early-nineteenth-century Europe 'liberalism' meant freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

Q no. 15 **What do you mean by 'Zollverein'? When was Zollverein formed?**

Answer . Zollverein means a customs union which was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.

Zollverein was formed in 1834.

Q no. 16. **What do you know about the term 'liberalism'?**

Answer: The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin word liber, meaning free.

Q no. 17. **What did 'liberalism' mean for the new middle classes in early-nineteenth-century Europe?**

Answer: For the new middle classes in early-nineteenth-century Europe 'liberalism' meant freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

Q no. 18. **What was the political meaning of the term 'liberalism' during the French Revolution?**

Answer: During the French Revolution, the term 'liberalism' politically emphasised the concept of government by consent.

Q no. 19. **What did liberalism mean for the economic sphere?**

Answer: In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

Q no. 20. **What happened to the European governments after the defeat of Napoleon?**

Answer: After the defeat of Napoleon the European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism.

Q no. 21. **Who defeated Napoleon?**

Answer: Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria collectively defeated Napoleon.

Q no. 22. **Who hosted the Vienna Congress?**

Answer: The Vienna Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

Q no. 23. **Why and where did the representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon meet?**

Answer: The European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.

Q no. 24. **Which dynasty was restored to power in France by the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?**

Answer: The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power in France by the Treaty of Vienna.

Q no. 25. **What did the Vienna Congress do the territories annexed under Napoleon?**

Answer: France lost the territories annexed under Napoleon.

Q no. 26. **What did the Vienna Congress of 1815 give Russia and Prussia?**

Answer: Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

Q no. 27. **What was the main intention of the Vienna Congress of 1815?**

Answer: The main intention of the Vienna Congress of 1815 was to restore the monarchies that had been

overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.

Q no.28. **Who was Giuseppe Mazzini?**

Answer: Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary. Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.

Q no.29. **Why was Giuseppe Mazzini**

sent into exile at the age of 24 in 1831?

Answer: As a young man of 24, Giuseppe Mazzini was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

Q no.30. **Name the**

underground society founded by Giuseppe Mazzini in Marseilles and in Berne ?

Answer: The underground society founded by Giuseppe Mazzini in Marseilles was named Young Italy and in Berne was Young Europe .

Q no.31. **Who were the members of the secret societies**

founded by Giuseppe Mazzini?

Answer: The members of the secret societies founded by Giuseppe Mazzini were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.

Q no.32. **Who said, 'When France**

sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?

Answer: Duke Metternich .

Q

no.33 **When did Greece become part of the Ottoman Empire?**

Answer: Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.

Q

no.34 **Which 'Treaty' recognised Greece as an independent nation in 1832?**

Answer: The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Q no.35 **What do you mean by Romanticism?**

Answer: Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.

Q no.36. **What do you know**

about romantic artists and poets?

Answer: Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.

Q no.37 **What was the effort of**

romantic artists and poets?

Answer: The effort of romantic artists and poets was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

Qno.38. **Why were**

the years of 1830s considered years of great economic hardship in Europe?

Answer: The years of 1830s were considered years of great economic hardship in Europe because the first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.

Q no.39 **Which classes of**

the European countries joined the revolution in the year 1848?

Answer: Parallel to the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in many European countries in the year 1848, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was under way.

Q no.40. **Who drafted a**

constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament?

Answer: 831 elected representatives of an all-German National Assembly drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.

Q no.41. **How did women**

take part in the liberal movement?

Answer: Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations.

Q no.42. **What was**

the status of women during the election of the Assembly that convened in the Church of St Paul?

Answer: Women were denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly. When the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitor's gallery.

Q no.43. **When was Kaiser**

William I proclaimed German Emperor?

Answer: William I was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871.

Q no.44. **How did**

Sardinia-Piedmont succeed in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859?

Answer: Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. Q no.45.. **When**

Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy?

Answer: Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of Italy in 1861.

Qno.46 What was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged?

Answer: The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged.

(1707) between England and Scotland mean in effect?

Answer: The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. Q no.47 **What did the Act of Union**

portrayed by the artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

Answer: Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. Nations were then portrayed as female figures. Q no.49

What became an allegory of the nation?

Answer: The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation. Q no.50. **Name the female allegory**

used in France to represent the nation.

Answer: The female allegory used in France to represent the nation is named Marianne. Q

no.51 Name the female allegory of the German nation.

Answer: The female allegory of the German nation was named Germania. Q

no.52. Which crown does Germania wear?

Answer: Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism. Q

no.53 Describe the region of the Balkans.

Answer: The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. Q no.54 **What made the Balkans very explosive?**

Answer: The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made the Balkans very explosive.. Q no.55 **Name any European idea that**

came to be accepted as natural and universal?

Answer: The idea that societies should be organised into 'nation-states' came to be accepted as natural and universal.

History Chapter-2 Nationalism In India

Very Short Answer Type Questions

● **When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India?** (Page 54)

Ans: 1915

● **What do you mean by forced recruitment?** (Page 54)

Ans: A process by which the colonial state forced people to join the army is called forced recruitment.

● **Name any two methods used by Gandhiji to fight against the Britishers?**

Ans: 1. Satyagrah 2. Non- Violence

● **Name any four places where Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji?** (

page 55)

Ans: (i) Champaran-Bihar

(ii) Kheda-Gujarat

(iii) Ahmedabad- Gujarat

(iv) South Africa

● Name the act which gave enormous powers to the government to repress political activities? (page 55)

Ans: Rowlatt Act 1919

● When did Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place? (page 56)

Ans: 13th April 1919

● Name the general who was responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh incident? (page 56)

Ans: General Dyer

● What was the Rowlatt Act? (Page 55)

Ans: It was the black act which gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.

● How did Mahatma Gandhi react against the Rowlatt Act?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a non-violent civil disobedience movement against the unjust law.

● Mention the limit stations of Rowlatt Satyagraha? (page 56)

Ans: (i) It was limited mostly in cities and towns.

(ii) people started using violent methods of Gandhiji had to call off the Satyagraha.

● When and where was Khilafat committee formed? (Page 56)

Ans: Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.

● Why was the Khilafat committee formed? (Page 56)

Ans: The Khilafat committee was formed to defend the Khalifa's temporal power.

● Who was the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj'? (page 56)

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi

● When was the non-cooperation Khilafat movement launched?

(Page 57)

Ans: January 1921

● When did the Mahatma Gandhi convince other Congress leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj?

(Page 56)

Ans: at the session of Congress in September 1920 Mahatma Gandhi convinced the other Congress leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.

● Who was Baba Ramchandra?

(Page 59)

Ans: Baba Ramchandra Sanyasi earlier been to Fiji as indentured labour and led non-cooperation Movement in Awadh.

● What were the major demands of the peasants who participated in the non-cooperation Khilafat movement?

(Page 59)

Ans: (i) reduction of revenue

(ii) abolition of beggar

● Why the tribal peasants participated in the non-cooperation Khilafat movement?

(Page 60)

Ans: The colonial government had closed large forest area preventing people from entering the forest to graze their cattle or to collect fuelwood and fruits.

● What was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859?

(Page 60)

Ans: Under the inland emigration act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea Gardens without permission.

● When was non-cooperation movement withdrawn by Gandhiji? Give reason.

(Page 61 & 62)

Ans: The non-cooperation movement was withdrawn in 1922 because of a violent incident in chauri chaura.

● Who are the founders of the Swaraj Party?

(Page 62)

Ans: CR Das and Motilal Nehru

● When did the Simon Commission arrive in India?

(Page 62)

Ans: 1928

● What was the course of Dandi March?

(Page 63)

Ans: The march was over 240 miles from Gandhiji's Ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi.

● Who was Abdul Ghaffar Khan?

(Page 64)

Ans: Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi who led the civil disobedience movement in Peshawar.

● Name the commission which was formed to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India. Who was the president of the Commission?

(Page 62)

Ans: Simon Commission. Sir Jhon Simon was the President.

● What was the importance of Lahore congress session of 1929?

(Page 63)

Ans: It was a session in which the demand for 'Purna Swaraj' or full Independence for India was made.

● Which incident marked the beginning of civil disobedience movement?

(Page 63)

Ans: On 6th April Mahatma Gandhi ceremonially violated the salt act, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater this incident marked the beginning of the civil disobedience movement.

● When was Gandhi- Irwin pact signed?

(Page 64)

Ans: 5th March 1931

● What was Gandhi -Irwin pact?

(Page 64)

Ans: The pact which was signed between Gandhi and Lord Irwin on 5th March 1931 under this pact Gandhiji consented to participate in the Second Round Table conference in London where the government agreed to release all the Political Prisoners.

● Why the rich present became enthusiastic supporters of the civil disobedience movement?

(Page 65)

Ans: For them, the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenue.

● Who announced a vague offer of Dominion status for India in 1929?

(Page 62)

Ans: Viceroy Irwin

● Name any two organisations which were formed by the business class to organise their business interest?

(Page 66)

Ans: To organise their business interest business classes formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1929 the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.

● Name any two Industrialists who actively participated in the civil disobedience movement?

(Page 66)

Ans: Purushottamdas Thakurdas and GD Birla

● Name the national leader who declared that Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated?

(Page 67)

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi

● Who organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association?

(Page 68)

Ans: Dr BR Ambedkar

● Why Doctor BR Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second round table conference.

(Page 68)

Ans: Dr BR Ambedkar clashed over the issue of separate electorates for Dalits with Mahatma Gandhi.

● Name the pact which gave the depressed classes reserved seats in provincial and Central legislative councils?

(Page 68)

Ans: Poona pact of 1932

● When was the all parties conference held and who strongly opposed the efforts at compromise over the question of Representation?

(Page 69)

Ans: all parties conference was held in 1928 and MR Jayakar of Hindu Sabha strongly opposed efforts at compromise.

● Who created the image of Bharat Mata?

OR

● Who was the author of the novel Anandmath?

(Page 71)

Ans: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

● Published a massive for volume collection of Tamil folk Tales 'The folklore of Southern India'?

(Page 72)

Ans: Natesa Shastri

● Who designed the Swaraj flag and state its features?

(Page 72)

Ans: By 1921, Gandhiji designed the Swaraj flag. It was a tricolour and had a spinning wheel in its centre, representing The Gandhian ideal of self-help.

● What do you mean by Boycott?

(Page 57)

Ans: The refusal to deal and associate with people, or participate in activities, or by and use things; usually a form of protest

-By Sushant Giri Goswami

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

1) *What is calligraphy ?→The art of beautiful and stylized writing.*

2) *Which is the oldest print book of Japan?→Diamond Sutra*

3) *Who developed the first printing press? OR What is the most innovative invention of all time in the field of print?→Gutenberg Printing Press developed by Johann Gutenberg.*

4) *Who was the major producer of printed material in china?→The Imperial State in china*

5) *Who transferred the knowledge of print to Europe?→Marco polo*

6) *Who wrote Ninety Five Theses and when?→Martin Luther*

7) *Who said "Printing is the ultimate gift of god and the greatest one" ?→Martin Luther*

8) *What were chapbooks?→pocket sized books that were sold by travelling pedlers called chapmen. These become popular at the time of print revolution*

9) *"The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away" and*

“Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!”

These lines were said by whom?→Louis Sebastien Mercier

10) Who wrote ‘Gita Govinda’ ?→Jayadeva

11) Who was the author of Bengal Gazette?→James Augustus Hickey

12) Why were manuscripts not widely used in India before the age of print?→they were expensive, fragile and difficult to handle.

13) Who wrote Gulamgiri?→Jyotiba Phule

14) Who wrote ‘Istri Dharm Vichar’ ?→Ram Chaddha

15) “The government of India is now seeking to crush the three powerful vehicles of expressing and cultivating public opinion” By saying these lines, Gandhiji is talking about which three powerful vehicles ?→Liberty of speech, Liberty of press, freedom of associations.

16) What was vernacular Press Act?→It was an act which was passed by the colonial government to clamp the freedom of press. The Act provide the government with extensive right to censor reports and editorials of press.

GEOGRAPHY
RESOURCES

CHAPTER---- 5

MINERALS AND ENERGY

VSQ (1 Marks)

QUESTIONS

- 1) What are minerals and rocks?
- 2) What are the factors upon which colour hardness and lustre of minerals depend upon?
- 3) What are the forms in which minerals may occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks?
- 4) What is the ore of aluminium?
- 5) Name some placer deposits minerals?
- 6) Which state has most of the petroleum deposits?
- 7) Which is the finest iron ore?
- 8) Name one use of hematite ore?
- 9) Which place is known to be one of the largest iron ore deposits in the world?
- 10) How iron ore is transported from Kudremukh mines to mangaluru?
- 11) Which state is the largest producer of manganese ores in India?
- 12) Write some main properties of copper?
- 13) Which is the most important bauxite producing state in India?
- 14) Which mineral is one of the most indispensable mineral used in electronics and electronic industries?
- 15) Which mineral is the basic raw material for cement industries?
- 16) Name the highest quality of coal?
- 17) Name two series of rocks in which coal is found in India?
- 18) Which is the oldest oil producing state in India?
- 19) Name the places linked by HVJ pipelines?
- 20) Give examples of some elements used to generate atomic energy?
- 21) Which technology converts sunlight into electricity?
- Koderma Gaya – Hazirabagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading producer of -----
- 22) Classify the following into ferrous and non ferrous minerals: Manganese, Copper, Nickel, Bauxite
- 23) (A) Copper is used in Electronics and Chemical industries
(B) It is malleable ductile and a good conductor.

a) A is correct and B is correct explanation of A

- b) A is correct but B is not correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true
- e) Both A and B are false

ANSWERS

- 1) Minerals are naturally occurring natural substances with definable internal structure and rocks are combinations of homogenous minerals.
- 2) Physical and chemical structure under which the material is formed.
- 3) Igneous-Veins and loades Sedimentary- Beds or layers
- 4) Bauxite
- 5) Gold, Silver, Tin
- 6) Assam
- 7) Magnetite
- 8) It is used for making steel.
- 9) Kudremukh
- 10) The ore is transported as slurry through pipelines to a port near Mangluru.
- 11) Odisha
- 12) It is malleable, ductile and good conductor.
- 13) Odisha
- 14) Mica
- 15) Limestone
- 16) Anthracite
- 17) Tertiary coal and Gondwana coal
- 18) Assam
- 19) Hajira Vijaipur and Jagdishpur
- 20) Uranium and Thorium
- 21) Mica
- 22) Ferrous- Manganese and Nickel
Non Ferrous- Copper and Bauxite
- 23) (a)

AGRICULTURE

VSA (1 MARKS)

1. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area.

- a) Shifting agriculture
- b) Plantation agriculture
- c) Horticulture
- d) Intensive Agriculture

2. Jhumming refers to :

Ans: 'Slash and burn' agriculture in North eastern states.

3. Bhoodan-Gramdan movement was initiated by

Ans: Vinobha Bhave

4. India is a leading producer and exporter of which crop in the world.

Ans: Tea

5. Rearing of silkworm is known as :

Ans: Sericulture

6. Yellow revolution refers to :

Ans: increased production of oilseeds.

7. Cultivation of fruits and vegetables is called

Ans: Horticulture

8. The third agriculture season is :

Ans: Zaid

9. Which state is the leading producer of rubber :

Ans: Kerala

10. White revolution refers to :

Ans: increased production of milk

11. Tea was initially introduced by :

Ans: Britishers

12. ICAR refers to :

Ans: Indian Council Of Agricultural Research

13. The percentage of India's population engaged in agriculture :

Ans: 2/3

14. A type of cultivation in which crops are grown using primitive tools

Ans: Primitive subsistence farming.

15. Month of sowing and harvesting of Rabi crops.

Ans: SOWING : October to December

HARVESTING: April to June.

16. Month of sowing and harvesting of Kharif crops.

Ans : SOWING : Onset of monsoon

HARVESTING: September to October

17. In states of Assam, West Bengal and Odisha how many crops of paddy are grown? Name them.

Ans : Three types of crops are grown, named Aus, Aman and Boro.

18. Name one scheme introduced by Government for benefiting farmers.

Ans: Kissan Credit Card (KCC).

19. Which one has been announced by government in support of a crop?

Ans : Minimum support price.

20. The staple food crop of majority of people of India is?

Ans : Rice.

-----X-----X-----

ONE MARK QUESTIONS FROM POWER SHARING

Q.(1) What are the two sub-groups among Tamils?

Ans. Among Tamils there are two sub-groups-- (i) Sri Lankan Tamils (ii) Indian Tamils

Q.(2) Who are 'Sri Lankan Tamils' and 'Indian Tamils'?

Ans. Sri Lankan Tamils:- Tamil natives of the country are called Sri Lankan Tamils.

Indian Tamils:- The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'.

Q.(3) Which countries have their borders with Belgium?

Ans. France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg have their borders with Belgium.

Q.(4) Define the term 'Ethnic'.

Ans. A social division based on shared culture. People belonging to the same ethnic group believe in their common descent because of similarities of physical type or of need not always have the same religion or nationality.

Q.(5) Define the term 'Majoritarianism'.

Ans. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.

Q.(6) When did Sri Lanka get its Independence?

Ans. Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948.

Q.(7) What is the official religion of Sri Lanka?

Ans. Buddhism is the official religion of Sri Lanka.

Q.(8) When did Sinhala recognized as the only official language?

Ans. In 1956, an act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language.

Q.(9) What is the population of Belgium and Sri Lanka?

Ans. Belgium has a population of little over one crore and Sri Lanka has about two crores.

Q.(10) Define the term 'Civil war' and when did it ended in Sri Lanka?

Ans. A violent conflict between opposing groups within a country that becomes so intense that it appears like a war. In Sri Lanka, it ended in 2009.

Q.(11) How many times the Belgian constitution was amended and why?

Ans. Between 1970 and 1993, the Belgian constitution was amended four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.

Q.(12) Write one feature of prudential reasons of power sharing.

Ans. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Q.(13) Write one feature of moral reasons of power sharing.

Ans. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects.

Q.(14) What do you mean by 'legitimate government'?

Ans. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

Q.(15) Where is the headquarters of European Union situated?

Ans. The headquarters of European Union is situated in Brussels.

Q.(16) What do you mean by 'community government'?

Ans. This 'community government' is elected by the people belonging to one language community - Dutch, French and German-speaking - no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

Q.(17) Write one basic principle of democracy.

Ans. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power.

Q.(18) What the power sharing among different organs of govt. called 'horizontal division of powers'?

Ans. This is because it allows different organs of govt. placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

Q.(19) What do you mean by federal government?

Ans. A general govt. for the entire country and the governments at the provincial or regional level. Such a general govt. for the entire country is usually called federal govt.

Q.(20) What do you mean by federal division of power?

Ans. In countries where there are different levels of government, the constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of govt.

FEDERALISM

CLASS 10

1 MARKS QUESTION

1. What is federalism?

ans. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units.

2. Give one feature of federalism.

ans. In federalism there are two or more levels of government mainly a central government and state government.

3. Give on difference between coming together federation and holding together federation.

ans. Coming together federation : In this independent states are coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security.

Holding together federation : In holding together federation a large country divide its power between central authority and various constituent units.

4. Give one example of each

a. Union list

b. State list

c. Concurrent list

d. Residuary subjects

ans. a. defence

b. agriculture

c. trade unions

d. software

5. Why were the boundaries of several old states of India changed in order to create new states?

ans. Boundaries of several old states of India were changed in order to create new states :

a. To ensure that the people who speak the same language lived in same states.

b. Some states were not created on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography

6. What are the advantages of making linguistic states?

ans. a. It made the country more united.

b. It has also made administration easier.

7. What percentage of people speak hindi in India?

ans. 40% people speak hindi in India.

8. How many languages are recognised as scheduled languages?

ans. There are 22 languages recognised as scheduled languages.

9. What is decentralisation?

ans. When power from central and state government is taken and given to local government is called decentralisation.

10. Write one step taken towards decentralisation.

ans. It is mandatory to hold regular election in local government bodies.

11. What is a gram panchayat?

ans. Each village or a group of village has a decision making body elected by gram sabha called gram panchayat.

12. What is block?

ans. A few gram panchayat are grouped together to form what is usually called block.

13. What is zilla parishad?

ans. All blocks in a district constitute the zilla parishad.

14. What is chairperson of municipal corporation called?

ans. Mayor

15. Who can make laws on :

a. Union list

b. State list

c. Concurrent list

d. Residuary subjects

ans. a. union government

b. state government

c. both central and state government

d. union government

16. What are the examples of

a. Coming together federation

b. Holding together federation

ans. a. USA , Australia

b. India , Spain

17. State one objective of federal system.

ans. To accommodate regional diversities.

18. State one problem of local government.

ans. They do not have power and resources.

19. State one advantage of decentralisation.

ans. It inculcate habit of democratic participation.

20. What is linguistic state?

ans. States that are created to ensure that people who speak same language live in same place are called linguistic state.

(Q) What do you mean by sexual division of labor?

(A) Sexual division of labor means a system in which all work inside a home is either done by the women of the family, or organized by them through the domestic helpers.

(Q) What is a feminist?

(A) A woman or man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

(Q) Name three countries where participation of women in public life is very high?

(A) Sweden, Norway and Finland.

(Q) What do you mean by patriarchal society?

(A) Patriarchal society means a society that values men more and gives them power over women.

(Q) What do you mean by sex ratio?

(A) Sex ratio means number of women per thousand men in a population.

(Q) According to 2011 census what was the sex ratio of India?

(A) 943

(Q) What was the main aim of feminist movement?

(A) A feminist movement aims at equality of men and women in personal and family life as well.

(Q) What was the main aim of equal wages act?

(A) The main aim of equal wages act was that equal wages should be provided to equal work.

(Q) What do you mean by caste hierarchy?

(A) Caste hierarchy means a ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest caste.

(Q) Name some of the prominent leaders of our country who worked for the elimination of caste system in India?

(A) Jotiba Phule, Dr B R Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker.

(Q) Who said that religion can not be separated from politics?

(A) Mahatma Gandhi.

(Q) Name two communal parties of India?

(A) Shiv Sena and Indian Union Muslim League.

(Q) What is the most ugly form of communalism?

(A) Communal violence.

(Q) What is occupational mobility?

(A) Shift from one occupation to another, usually when a new generation takes up occupations other than practiced by their ancestors.

(Q) What does vote bank of a caste mean?

(A) Vote bank of a caste usually means that a large proportion of that voters from that caste vote for that party.

(Q) How does caste get politicized?

(A) Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within its neighboring castes which were earlier excluded from it.

(Q) Why is literacy rate among women in India is low in comparison to their counter parts?

(A) In India most parents prefer to spend their resources for their son's education as compared to their daughter's education. So the literacy rate among women is lower than men

(Q) What should the representation of women in Lok Sabha?
(A) The representation of women in Lok Sabha should be 33%.

(Q) What do you mean by gender division?
(A) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women are called as gender division.

(Q) Explain the significance of the 'Equal Wages Act'?
(A) The Equal Wages act signifies that equal wages should be paid for equal work done by men and women.

DAV PS, BISHRAMPUR (GEOGRAPHY/ ECONOMICS)

1. Khader is found close to which of the following features?
a. River's b. Coastline c. Hills d. Forest
2. Which of the following is responsible for the land degradation in India?
a. Deforestation b. Wind Erosion c. over irrigation d. all of above
3. Which is the best example of Plantation agriculture?
a. Rubber b. Wheat c. Rice d. Tomato
4. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Rubber.

Crop	Type of crop	Annual rainfall in cm	Temperature required for growth
Rubber	A ?	200 cm	B ?
5. Match the following items given in column I with those in column II

Column I	Column II
1. Gujrat	A. Kalpakam
2. Uttar Pradesh	B. Kaiga
3. Karnataka	C. Naraura
4. Tamilnadu	D. Kakrapara
6. What is main cause of deforestation in Madhya Pradesh?
7. -----is the development goal common to all.
8. What is the sequence of manufacturing of steel? Write correct sequence.
a. Pig Iron b. shaping metal c. Blast furnaces d. Steel making
9. Which among the following is a mineral based product?
a. Woolen b. Tea c. Cement d. Cotton
- 10.. National water ways no. 1 is from-----to -----
11. Correct and rewrite.
Maharashtra is largest wind farm cluster located in India.
12. Whose living conditions is improved due to globalization?
13. -----issues currency notes behalf of the central govt.
14. Which mineral is found in iron ore mines.
a. Coal b. Iron ore 3. Copper 4. Manganese
15. An adult whose body mass index is more than 30 is considered as-----
16. Arrange the following in correct sequence:
a. Fiber production b. Spinning c. Dying d. Weaving and knitting
17. Which two cities are connected by National highways no 1
18. Select the option which is incorrect to say that human development Report depends upon the following criteria.
a. Living standard b. Health status c. Religious background d. Education for all
19. Which of the following is the example of tertiary activity.
a. Mining b. Animal rearing c..A. Manager d. none
20. National highways are maintain by -----

HISTORY

- 21 Which one of the following is true about the 'Treaty of Constantinople' of 1832 ?
(a)It recognized Turkey as an independent nation.

- (b) It recognized Greece as an independent nation.
- (c) It recognized Germany as an independent nation.
- (d) It recognized France as an independent nation.

ANS : (b)

22. The basic aim of Zollverein was

- (a) To abolish Tariff barriers.
- (b) To reunite Germany.
- (c) To reunite Prussia.
- (d) To promote Democracy.

ANS : (a)

23. Who headed the Vienna Congress of 1815?

- (a) The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.
- (b) The German Chancellor Duke Metternich.
- (c) The Australian Chancellor Duke Metternich.
- (d) The French Chancellor Duke Metternich.

ANS : (a)

24. The Frankfurt Parliament was convened in the Church of St. Paul in.....?

- (a) 1846
- (b) 1847
- (c) 1848
- (d) 1849

ANS: (c)

25. Why was the Non-Cooperation movement called off by Gandhiji?

- (a) Due to Chauri-Chaura violent incident.
- (b) Due to protest against British empire.
- (c) Because Muslims did not participate in the movement.
- (d) Because Christians did not participate in the movement.

ANS: (a)

26. The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because:

- (a) There was no Indian member in the Commission.
- (b) It supported the Muslim League.
- (c) Congress felt that people deserved Swaraj.
- (d) There were differences among the member.

ANS: (a)

27. Which one of the following combination of colour was there in 'Swaraj flag' designed by Gandhiji in 1921?

- (a) Red, Yellow and White
- (b) Red, Green and Yellow
- (c) Orange, White and Green
- (d) Yellow, White and Green

ANS: (a)

28. In which one of the following regions was Dalit participation limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (a) Maharashtra and Nagpur
- (b) Awadh and Maharashtra
- (c) Bengal and Punjab
- (d) Kerala and Karnataka

ANS: (a)

29. Which of the following is not true regarding Rowlatt Act, 1919?

- (a) The act was passed by the imperial Legislative Council.
- (b) It gave power to the government to repress political activities.
- (c) It empowered the government to detain the political prisoner without trial.
- (d) The Act controlled the movement of plantation workers.

ANS: (d)

30. Which is the oldest printed book of Japan?

- (a) Bible
- (b) Diamond Sutra

- (c) Mahabharata
- (d) Ukiyo

ANS: (b)

31. Who said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one."

- (a) Charles Dickens
- (b) J.V. Schely
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Martin Luther

ANS: (d)

32. Which of the following is the meaning of 'Biliothequ Bleue'?

- (a) An Author
- (b) low price small books
- (c) monuments
- (d) none of these

ANS: (b)

33. Who wrote 'Amar Jiban'?

- (a) Rokeya Hossein
- (b) Kilashbashini Debi
- (c) Tarabai Shindi
- (d) Rashsundari Debi

ANS: (d)

34. Power sharing is good because:

- (a) It increases the conflict between social groups
- (b) It ensures the instability of political order
- (c) It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups
- (d) It leads to violence

ANS: (c)

35. Which one of the following systems of power sharing is called checks and balances?

- (a) Horizontal distribution of power
- (b) Federal division of power
- (c) Separation of powers
- (d) Power shared among different levels of government (vertical division of power)

ANS: (a)

36. The Community government in Belgium is elected by

- (a) People belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German.
- (b) All the citizens.
- (c) all the community leaders.
- (d) all the leaders.

ANS: (a)

37. Education, forests, trade unions come under

- (a) Union List.
- (b) State List.
- (c) Concurrent List.
- (d) Residuary Powers.

ANS: (c)

38. When power is taken away from Central and State government and given to local government, it is called :

- (a) Distribution
- (b) Centralization
- (c) Reorganisation
- (d) Decentralization

ANS: (d)

39. "Religion can never be separated from politics." Who said these words?

- (a) Jawarharlal Nehru
- (b) W.C. Bannerji
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Indira Gandhi

ANS: (c)

40. Which of the following statements about India as a secular state is incorrect ?

- (a) Allows freedom to practice any religion.
- (b) There is no official religion.
- (c) Prohibits discrimination on religious grounds.
- (d) It reserves seats for religious minorities

ANS: (d)

41. 'Feminist movements 'are aimed at:

- (a) Liberty
- (b) Equality
- (c) Participation
- (d) Power

ANS: (b)

42. A society that values man more and gives them power over woman

- (a) Feminist society.
- (b) Heterogeneous society
- (c) Patriarchal society
- (d) Communist society

ANS: (c)

43. Democracy is a better form of government as compared to other types of government . Which of the following is not an appropriate reason for the same?

- (a) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
- (b) It enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (c) It provides method to resolve conflicts.
- (d) It Creates Economic Equality.

ANS: (d)

44. Democracy government is a legitimate government . Which of the following is true with reference to this ?

- (a) It accommodates social diversities.
- (b) It is the people's own government elected by the people.
- (c) It leads to peaceful harmonious life.
- (d) none of the above.

ANS: (b)

DAV PS, PANDAVPARA

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS : 2019-20 CLASS – X SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

India and the Contemporary World – II

Chapter – I (The Rise of Nationalism in Europe)

- Q1. Who among the following formed the secret society called "Young Italy"?
- a) Otto Von Bismark b) Giuseppe Mazzini c) Metternich d) J G Herder
- Q2. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the _____.
- Q3. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation ?

Q4. Match the following items given in column 'A' with those in column 'B'.

COLUMN 'A'

- A. Broken chains
- B. Rays of the rising sun
- C. Crown of oak leaves
- D. Breastplate with eagle

COLUMN 'B'

- 1. Strength
- 2. Being free
- 3. Beginning of a new era
- 4. Willingness to make peace

Chapter – II (Nationalism in India)

Q1. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal of Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh ?

- a) Satyagraha
- b) Non-Violent
- c) Militant Guerrilla
- d) None of these

Q2. The Depressed Classes Association was formed by _____.

Q3. Which act did not permit plantation workers to leave the tea gardens without permission ?

Q4. Match the following items given in column 'A' with those in column 'B'.

COLUMN 'A'

- A. Begar
- B. Salam
- C. Boycott
- D. Dhobi-bandh

COLUMN 'B'

- 1. Form of salutation
- 2. Refused to deal with someone
- 3. Forced labour without payment
- 4. Deprive someone of the service of washer man

Chapter – III (The making of a Global World)

Q1. Which of the following places was an important destination for indentured migrants ?

- a) Melbourne
- b) Florida
- c) Mexico
- d) Caribbean island

Q2. Transport of perishable goods over long distance was possible because of _____.

Q3. Which food travelled from China to be called spaghetti ?

Q4. Match the following items given in column 'A' with those in column 'B'.

COLUMN 'A'

- A. Hosay
- B. Great depression
- C. Canal colonies
- D. G – 77

COLUMN 'B'

- 1. Punjab
- 2. Group of developing countries
- 3. Riotous carnival
- 4. Agricultural overproduction

Chapter – IV (The Age of Industrialisation)

Q1. Which of the following was a European managing agency ?

Q2. Manchester in England is well known for _____.

Q3. What was the first symbol of the new era in England in the late 18th century ?

Q4. Match the following items given in column 'A' with those in column 'B'.

COLUMN 'A'

- A. Steam engine
- B. Gomastha
- C. Cotton mill
- D. First Indian jute mill

COLUMN 'B'

- 1. Richard Arkwright
- 2. James Watt
- 3. Official who acted as company's agent
- 4. Seth Hukumchand

Chapter – V (Print Culture and the Modern World)

Q1. Where did the earliest kind of print technology develop ?

- a) India
- b) Japan
- c) China
- d) England

Q2. 'Amar Jiban' is the autobiography of _____.

Q3. Name the Chinese traditional book which was folded and stitched at the side.

Q4. Match the following items given in column 'A' with those in column 'B'.

COLUMN 'A'

- A. Manuscript
- B. Gutenberg
- C. Chap book
- D. Bible

COLUMN 'B'

- 1. Printing Press
- 2. First printed book published in Europe
- 3. Handwritten original text
- 4. Pocket size cheap book

Contemporary India – II

Chapter – I (Resources and development)

Q1. 'There is enough for everybody's need but not for anybody's greed'. Who said this ?

- a) J L Nehru b) M K Gandhi c) S C Bose d) K M Munshi

Q2. Where was the first International Earth Summit held ?

Q3. The Alluvial Soil is the most widespread soil of India. (True/False)

Q4. _____ is a method of growing rows of trees in arid regions.

Chapter – IV(Agriculture)

Q1. ‘ Slash and burn’ agriculture is a

- a) Intensive agriculture b) Commercial agriculture c) shifting agriculture d) None of these

Q2. _____ is the Golden fibre of India.

Q3. Watermelon is grown during Zaid season. (True/False).

Q4. Name the crop in which India is the largest producer and consumer.

Chapter – V(Minerals and Energy Resources)

Q1. Which of the following states is the oldest producer of oil?

- a) Assam b) Gujrat c) Jharkhand d) Haryana

Q2. _____ in India has ideal condition for utilizing tidal energy.

Q3. Parvati Valley is the leading producer of Solar energy. (True/False)

Q4. What is referred to as a ‘killer industry’ ?

Chapter – VI(Manufacturing Industries)

Q1. Which of the following is not a heavy industry ?

- a) Iron and Steel b) Ship building c) Cement d) Cotton textile

Q2. The first textile mill in India was set up at _____.

Q3. The sugar industry is well suited to the cooperative sector. (True/False)

Q4. What was the philosophy behind setting up public sector industries and joint ventures in India ?

Chapter – VII(Lifelines of National Economy)

Q1. Which one of the following is the most important mode of transportation in India ?

- a) Roadways b) Railways c) Pipelines d) Airways

Q2. Difference between the total value of exports and imports is called _____.

Q3. Marmagao is the premier iron ore exporting port of Goa. (True/False).

Q4. Which organization implements the highway projects ?

Democratic Politics – II

Chapter –I (Power Sharing)

Q1. Which of the following is an example of horizontal sharing of power ?

- a) Power sharing between different states b) Power sharing between levels of the government
b) Power sharing between different individual c) Power sharing between organs of the government

Q2. _____ constituted the largest share in population of Sri Lanka.

Q3. Power sharing is good for democracy. (True/False)

Q4. Which city was chosen as the headquarters of the European Union ?

Chapter –II (Federalism)

Q1. Which of the following subject is not included in the state list ?

- a) Law and order b) National defence c) Education d) Agriculture

Q2. The system of government in which there is only one level of government is known as _____.

Q3. The Chairperson of the municipal corporation is known as the Sarpanch. (True/False)

Q4. What is a coalition government ?

Chapter –IV (Gender, Religion and Caste)

Q1. ‘Feminist movements’ are aimed at –

- a) Liberty b) Equality c) Participation d) Power

Q2. At present, caste continues to be closely linked to to _____.

Q3. Inequality of women states equal treatment to women as compared to men. (True/False)

Q4. Who said, “ Religion can never be separated from politics” ?

Chapter –VI (Political Parties)

Q1. The political party which believes in Marxism-Leninism is –

- a) Bharatiya Janta Party b) Bahujan Samaj Party

c) Communist Party of India

d) Biju Janta Dal

Q2. Political Parties are allotted symbols by _____.

Q3. Trinamool Congress is a regional party of Odisha. (True/False)

Q4. What is the most visible institutions in a democracy ?

Chapter –VII (Outcomes of Democracy)

Q1. The basic outcome of democracy is –

a) Political, social and economic outcome

b) Military outcome

c) Restricted and limited welfare policies

d) Elimination of poverty

Q2. Decision taken through the correct procedure by involving the people is known as _____.

Q3. Democracies have successfully eliminated conflicts among people. (True/False)

Q4. What is political equality ?

Understanding Economic Development

Chapter – I (Development)

Q1. Development of a country can generally be determined by its –

a) Per capital income

b) average literacy rate

c) health status of its people

d) None of these

Q2. _____ indicates the number of years a new born is expected to live.

Q3. Economic development is a wider term as compared to human development. (True/False)

Q4. What does HDI stand for ?

Chapter – II (Sectors of the Indian Economy)

Q1. Which of the following is included in tertiary sector ?

a) Call centres

b) Internet café

c) ATM booths

d) All of these

Q2. The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during particular year is called_

Q3. Capital is the only factor of production. (True/False)

Q4. Where is the disguised unemployment found mostly ?

Chapter – III (Money and Credit)

Q1. Which one of the following is a modern form of currency?

a) Gold

b) Silver

c) Copper

d) Paper notes

Q2. The deposits in a bank which are payable on demand are called _____.

Q3. Rich households largely depend on informal sources of credit. (True/False)

Q4. Who supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans?

Chapter – IV (Globalisation and the Indian Economy)

Q1. Which one of the following Indian industries has been hit hard by globalization ?

a) Cement Industries

b) Jute mills

c) Cement Industries

d) IT industries

Q2. A _____ is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation/country.

Q3. 'Increase in GNP' is a positive impact of liberalization. (True/False)

Q4. What is the aim of World Trade Organisation ?

●●●

NOTE : Total no. of Chapters =19

No. of questions per chapter =04

Total no of questions = 19 x 4 = 76