

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA, KAVARATTI 682555 (U.T. of Lakshadweep)

Class 10 mcqs

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure

- a) cloth
- b) thread
- c) land
- d) height

Answer : a)

2. Who were the ‘Junkers’?

- a) Soldiers
- b) large Landowners
- c) Aristocracy
- d) Weavers

Answer : b)

3. Who were the ‘ Sanatanis’?

- a) Saints
- b) Dalits
- c) Labours
- d) High Caste Hindu

Answer : d

4. ‘ Hind Swaraj’ was written by

- a) Abdul Kalam Azad
- b) Gandhiji
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) None of the above

Answer : b

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Class 10 mcqs

5. An example of a country having the multi party system is

- (a) China
- (b) USA
- (c) India
- (d) United Kingdom

Answer :c

6. Which of the following refers to print revolution?

- (a) Invention of printing press
- (b) Shift from hand printing to mechanical printing
- (c) Revolt of people against printed matters
- (d) Handwritten manuscripts for printed books

Answer : b

7. Where from did the Italians get the technology of wood block printing?

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) India
- (d) Korea

Answer : a

8. Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in ‘Gulamgiri’?

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (b) Jyotiba Phule

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Class 10 mcqs

- (c) Balgangadhar Tilak
- (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Answer : b

9. Which one of the following is considered the best form of government?

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Dictatorship
- (c) Monarchy
- (d) Military Rule

Answer : a)

10. Political parties are allotted symbols by

- (a) The government of India
- (b) The constitution of India
- (c) The party leaders
- (d) The Election Commission

Answer: d

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO. 1 CPCRI KASARAGOD

Multiple choice questions

Class – 10

Subject - Social Science

Q.1 Which pact resolved the issue of separate electorates for dalits between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. BR Ambedkar in 1932?

- (a) Poona pact (b) Nagpur pact (c) Lahore pact (d) Lucknow pact

Q.2 Which of the following was known as " Finishing Centre "?

- (a) Liverpool (b) Manchester (c) London (d) Amsterdam

Q.3 The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was modelled on

- (a) Chinese Press Laws (b) American Press Laws (c) Irish Press Laws (d) Indian Press Laws

Q.4 Which soil is also known as Regar soil?

- (a) Arid soil. (b) Red soil (c) Alluvial soil (d) Black soil.

Q.5 Which is known as " Golden Fibre "?

- (a) Cotton (b) Jute (c) Rice (d) Silk

Q.6 Monazite sand in Kerala is rich in _____.

- (a) Uranium (b) Thorium (c) Titanium (d) Iron ore.

Q.7 Which one of the following languages is spoken by the people in Brussels?

- (a) Dutch (b) English (c) German (d) French

Q.8 Political parties can be reformed by adopting the following methods :

- (a) Reducing the role of money and muscle power (b) State funding of elections
(c) Ban on political parties based on caste and religion (d) All of the above

Q.9 Transportation is an activity of

- (a) Primary sector (b) Service sector (c) Tertiary sector (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q.10 Foreign trade and integration of markets means

- (a) Connecting markets in different countries
(b) Connecting markets of a country
(c) Connecting business in different parts of the country
(d) All of the above

Answer key

Q.1 (a) Poona pact

Q.2 (c) London

Q.3 (c) Irish Press Laws

Q.4 (d) Black soil

Q.5 (b) Jute

Q.6 (b) Thorium

Q.7 (d) French

Q.8 (d) All of the above

Q.9 (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q.10 (a) Connecting markets in different countries

KV ADOOR SHIFT II
MCQ/OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS FOR CLASS 10
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE - I

Extract Based Questions

- Population growth from late eighteenth century had increased the demand for food grains in Britain. Under the pressure from landed groups, government also restricted import of corn. The law allowing government to do this were commonly known as -----
 - In Africa, in the 1890's , a fast spreading disease of ----- had a terrifying impact on peoples livelihood and the local economy.
 - Which one of the following agency markets steel for the public sector plants in India ?
 - HAIL
 - SAIL
 - TATA Steel
 - MNCC
 - Which one of the following industry uses bauxite as a raw material ?
 - Aluminium smelting
 - Cement
 - Paper
 - Steel
 - Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by East – West Corridor ?
 - Mumbai and Nagpur
 - Mumbai and Kolkata
 - Silchar and Porbandar
 - Nagpur and Siliguri
 - Which one of the following term is used to describe trade between two or more countries ?
 - Internal trade
 - External trade
 - International trade
 - Local trade
 - What is meant by coalition government ?
 - Formal sources of credit does not include -----
 - Banks
 - Co-operatives
 - Employers
 - All of these
 - Which among the following profession belongs to the tertiary sector of the economy ?
 - Fisherman
 - Farmer
 - Factory worker
 - Teacher
 - What do you understand by globalisation ?

ANSWERS

1. Corn Law
- 2.Rinderpest
- 3.SAIL
- 4.Aluminium smelting
- 5.Silchar and Porbandar
6. International trade
7. Government formed by two or more political parties.
8. Employers
9. Teacher
10. Globalisation is the growing integration or interconnection between countries.

PREPARED BY NITHEESH V ,PGT ECONOMICS ,KV ADOOR SHIFT II

CLASS : X

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

I.CHOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS (1 X 10 =10 Marks)

1.Name the custom union formed by Prussia to abolish tariff barriers

- a) Elle b)Zollverein c)La Patrie d)None of these

ans)b

2.Who among the following was described as the most dangerous enemy of social order by Duke Metternich?

- a) Louis Philippe b)Karol Kurpinski c)Giuseppe Mazzini d)Garibaldi

ans)C

3.Which one of the following leaders has headed Oudh Kissan Sabha ?

- a)Mahatma Gandhib)Jawaharlal Nehru c)Rabindranath Tagore d) Moti Lal Nehru

ans) b

4.Which one of the following is known as the fabled city of Gold

- a)Eritrea b)Detroitc)El Doradod)Africa

ans) c

5. Which type of activity is Manufacturing ?

- a) Primaryb)Secondaryc)Tertiary d)None of these

ans)b

6.Choose the name of the oldest printed book of Japan

- a)Silver Sutra b) Copper Sutra c)Bible d)Diamond Sutra

ans)d

7. District Roads are maintained by.....

- a)PWD b)CPWD c)Zila Parishad d) BRO

ans) c

8.Which Country has a bi-party system

- a) India b) Pakistan c) China d) Britain

ans)d

9. Terms of Credit doesnot incude

- a) Interest rate b) Collateral c) Cheque d)Mode of repayment

ans)c

10.Rapid integration or inter-connection between countries is known as

- a)Privatisation b)Globalisation c)Liberalisation d)Socialisation

ans)b

1.Which roads are called all seasons roads ?

- A) Unmetalled roads B) Metalled roads C) Rural roads D) Border roads

Ans: B

2.Which soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain fall?

- A) Laterite Soil B) Black soil C) Red and Yellow soil D) Alluvial soil

Ans: A

3.Who had perfected the power driven cylindrical press of New York?

- A) Johann Gutenberg B) Marco Polo C) Richard M Hoe D) Richard Arkwright

Ans: C

4.In which field is the achievement of dictatorship is regarded as better than that of democracy?

- A) Economic Field B) Educational Field C) Scientific Field D) Defence Field

Ans: A

5.Which countries among the following follow two-party system?

- A) Mexico B) India C) China D) U.S.A

Ans: D

6.Name the mineral contained in Monazite sand.

- A) Bauxite B) Thorium C) Manganese D) Bromine

Ans: B

7.What type of economic activity is making shoes from leather?

- A) Primary B) Secondary C) Tertiary D) Service

Ans: B

8. Identify from among the following the leading figure of 'conservatism' in Europe.

- A) Johann Gottfried Herder B) Giuseppe Mazzini C) Lord Byron D) Duke Metternich

Ans: D

9.In Trinidad what was referred as Hosay?

- A)Christmas celebration B) Easter Festival C)Annual Muharram procession D) New year celebration

Ans: C

10.Which of the following sources charges the lowest rate of interest?

- A)Money lenders B) Traders C) Land lords D) Co-operative societies

Ans: D

CLASS- X SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (i) MNC buy at cheap rates from
Small producers | (a) Trade barriers |
| (ii) Quotas and taxes on imports
Are used to regulate trade | (b) Garments, foot ware, sports items |
| (iii) Indian companies who have
invested abroad | (c) Call centers |
| (iv) IT has helped in spreading of
production of services~~~~~ | (d) Tata Motors, Infosys and Ranbaxy |

Choose the correct match from the following:

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

2. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?

- (a) HAIL (b) TATA steel (c) SAIL (d) MNCC

3. Which one of the following is a major reason that prevents the poor from getting loans from the bank?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Lack of capital | (b) Not affordable due to high rate of interest |
| (c) Absence of collateral security | (d) Absence of mediators |

4. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party?

- (a) Bahujan Samaj (b) Revolutionary democracy (c) Integral humanism (d) Modernity

5. Who among the following was described as the ‘ Most dangerous enemy of the social order “ by Duke Metternich;

- a. Louis Philippe
- b. Karol Kurpinski
- c. Giuseppe Mazzini
- d. Johann Gottfried

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA RAMAVARMAPURAM

Multiple choice questions

CLASS: X

SUB: Social Science

Q1. 'Hind Swaraj' was written by:

- (a) Abul Kalam Ajad (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Sardar Patel (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Q2. Who discovered the vast continent, later known as America?

- (a) Vasco da Gama (b) Christopher Columbus (c) V.S Nailpaul (d) None of these

Q3. Why did the weavers suffer from a problem of raw cotton?

- (a) The cotton crop perished
- (b) Raw cotton exports increased
- (c) Local markets shrank
- (d) Export market collapsed

Q4. The first International Earth Summit was held in

- (a) Geneva
- (b) New York
- (c) Japan
- (d) Rio de Janeiro

Q5. Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

- (a) Rice
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Bajra
- (d) Jowar

Q6. Kudremukh is an important Iron Ore mine of

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Madhya pradesh
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Q7. Which of the following subjects is not included in the state list?

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

Q8. Women in India are discriminated in;

- (a) Political life
- (b) Social life
- (c) Economic life
- (d) All of the above

Q9 Which of the following is included in tertiary sector?

- (a) ATM booths
- (b) Call centres
- (c) Internet café
- (d) All of them

Q10. Removing barrier or restrictions set by the government is called?

- (a) Liberalisation
- (b) Investment
- (c) Favourable trade
- (d) Free trade

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

CLASS X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Who hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815?
a) Duke Metternich b) Otto Von Bismark c) Kaiser William I
2. Where was the Frankfurt Parliament convened?
a) Church of St.Paul b) Vienna c) Austria
3. Who 'Junkers' in Prussia ?
a) Large land owners b) Middle class c) Peasants
4. Who was the architect of the unification of Germany?
a) Bismark b) Mazzini c) Cavour
5. When was the first cotton mill set up in India?
a) 1854 b)1855 c) 1856
6. Which is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?
a) Over irrigation b) Deforestation c) Mining
7. Which oil seed can be grown both in Rabi and Kharif Seasons?
a) Castor seeds b) rabi c) Sesamum
8. Which is the oldest Iron and Steel Plant in India?
a) TISCO b) Bhilai steel plant c) Raurkela
9. Which authority of India maintaining the National Highways of India?
a) CPWD b) NHAI c) PWD
10. Which is the oldest artificial port in India?
a) Mumbai port d) Chennai port c) Kolkata port

Social Science Multiple/Objective type questions 10th class

1. Who said "When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"?

- a) Garibaldi b) Mazzini c) Metternich d) Bismarck

2. The resolution of PoornaSwaraj was adopted at which session?

- a) Karachi Session b) Lahore Session c) Lucknow Session d) Madras Session

3. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1941.

4. The average income is also known as-----

5. Name the General who was responsible for the JallianwalaBagh incident.

6. Name one port of India which is the deepest, land locked and well protected port of India

7. Terms of credit does not include

- a) Interest rate b) Cheque c) Collateral d) Mode of payment

8. Investment made by MNCs is called

- a) Saving b) Mutual investment c) Foreign investment d) Portfolio investment.

9. The Air transport was nationalized in -----

- a) 1950 b) 1975 c) 1953 d) 1990

10. Neyveli is famous for.....

- a) Iron ore b) Manganese c) Lignite d) Limestone

Prepared By:

KUTTIYACHAN T.C

TGT (SST)

KV ERIAKULAM

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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MCQ – FOR CLASS Xth

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Romanticism in Europe was a
(Cultural movement , Religious movement, Freedom movement, Cultural movement)
2. Who wrote about the injustice of the cast system in ‘Gulamgiri’
(RajaramMohanroy, Dr. B R Ambedkar, Jyothibaphule, BalagangadharaThilak)
3. Under the Gandhi-Irvin pact , the government agree
(To abolish salty act, To sell Indain goods without any restriction , Not to arrest Indian leaders, To release the political prisoners)
4. Khostis were
(A community of viewers, Landless labours, Unpaid servants, Supervisors)
5. District roads are constructed by
(PWD , CPWD, ZilaParishad, BRO)
6. Which of these takes direct part in elections
(Interest groups , Sectional groups , Pressure groups, Political parties)
7. Which aspect of the democracy describes that it is a government run by the concerned of the people
(Legal aspect, Political aspect , Economic aspect, Social aspect)
8. Low infant mortality rating Kerala is due to
(Very high per capita income, Being a small state , High life expectancy, Adequate provision of basic health and educational facility)
9. Rapid integration of interconnection between countries is known as ...
(Privatisation , Globalisation, Liberalisation, Socialisation)
10. What is the rearing of silk worms for the production of silk is called
(Horticulture, Pisciculture, Sericulture, Agriculture)

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA KALPETTA, WAYANAD

MULTIPALE/OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

CLASS-X SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

SR.NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS
1	To make which treaty European powers- Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia met together in 1815. They had defeated Napoleon collectively and wanted to draw up a settlement for Europe. (A) Treaty of Constantinople (B) Treaty of Vienna (B) (C) Treaty of Versailles (D) Treaty of Paris	1
2	“ Hind Swaraj ” was written by (A) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru (B) Mahatma Gandhi (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Subhas Chandra Bose	1
3	Bhoodan Gramdan movement was initiated by (A) Vinoba bhave (B) Mahatma Gandhi (C) Pandita Ramabai (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale	1
4	Kakrapara Nuclear Power Plant is located at (A) Rajasthan (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Assam (D) Gujarat	1
5	Which organization implements the Golden Quadrilateral highway projects (A) CPWD (B) Home Ministry (B) (C) NHAI (D) State government	1
6	Who said, “Religion can never be separated from politics”?	1
7	Write two National political parties name?	1
8	Through which act is Right to Work implemented?	1
9	What are SEZs?	1
10	Who published “Sambad Kaumudi”, in 1821. (A) Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar (B) Raja Rammohun Roy (C) Chitrangan Das (D) Swami Vivekanand	1

Answer key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	A	D	NHAI	MAHATMA GANDHI	BJP INC TMC	MNREGA-2005	Special Economic Zone	B

SOCIAL STUDIES
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Among the following which is not a national party of India ?
(a) Trinamool congress (b) Nationalist congress Party
(c) Bahujan Samaj Party (d) Samajwadi Party
2. Which one of the following activities belong to unorganized sector ?
(a) A doctor working in a government hospital
(b) A gardener working for municipal corporation
(c) A maid working in a private household
(d) A postman working in a private hospital
3. Match the years given in column A with the incidents that happened during these years given in column B

Column A	Column B
(a) 1915	(i) Mahatma ghandhi breaks Salt Act
(b) 1919	(ii)Mahatma Ghandhi returns from South Africa
(c) 1922	(iii) Jallianwala Bagh incident
(d) 1930	(iv) Chauri Chaura incident
4. Which of following is not a banking activity ?
(a) Issuing pay orders (b) issuing Demand Drafts
(c). Issuing Postal orders (d) Accepting Fixed Deposits.
5. Which of the following formed the Khilafat Committee in Bombay ?
(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Ali Brothers
(c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(d) Surrender Nath Banarjee
6. Which farming is still practiced in north-east India ?
(a) Primitive subsistence farming
(b) Intensive subsistence farming
(c) Commercial farming
(d) Slash and burn
7. Fill in the blanks –
..... Indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year .
Or
A society based on male domination is calledsociety .
8. The full form of ATM is :
(a) Any Time Money (b) Automatic Teller machine
(c) Automated Teller Machine (d) All Time Money
9. Name one port of India which is the deepest, land locked and well protected port of India.
- 10.who formed the underground secret societies ‘Young Italy’ and Young Europe’ ?

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Q.1 Total income of the country divided by its total population is known as;

- (a) Capital income
- (b) national income
- (c) Per capita income
- (d)GDP

ANSWER- Per capita income

Q.2 When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the;

- (a) Secondary sector
- (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) primary sector
- (d) organized sector

Answer- primary sector

Q.3 Which among the following authorities issues currency notes on behalf of the government?

- (a) Government of india
- (b) The state bank of india
- (c) Punjab national bank
- (d) Reserve bank of india

Answer- Reserve bank of india

Q.4 Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called;

- (a) Liberalisation
- (b) investment
- (c) Favorable trade
- (d)free trade

Answer- liberalization

Q.5 Who among the following two leaders led the Khilafat movement?

- (a) shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali
- (b) Gandhiji and sardar patel
- (c)Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad

Ans- shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali

(6) Which one of the following minerals is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material ?

- a. Coal
- b. Bauxite
- c. Gold
- d. Zinc

answer- Bauxite

(7) Which one of the following minerals is contained in the Monazite Sand ?

- a. Oil
- b. Uranium
- c. Thorium
- d. Coal

answer- Thorium

(8)Select the statement related to the advantages of the multiparty system

- A. Multi-party system provides limited choice to voters
- b. There is a chance of conflict
- c. Provides choice to the voters
- d. In Multi-party system regional parties get representation

ans-. Provides choice to the voters

(9)Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material?

- A . Aluminum
- b. Cement
- c. Sugar
- d. Jute

ans- cement

(10)Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries?

- a. Internal trade
- b. International trade
- c .External trade
- d .Local trade

ans- international trade

class 10 social science mcq

Kendriya Vidyalaya No.1 Calicut

Tenth Standard - Multiple Choice Questions

Subject: Social Science – Prepared by (Mrs.Geetha Nair – TGT- SST)

Choose the correct answer

1. MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as

- a) Right to Information b) Right to work c) Right to Education d) Right to Health

2. Which of the following belongs to the private sector?

- a) TISCO b) Railways c) LIC d) Post Office

3. Which one of the following is a major reason that prevents the poor from getting bank loans?

- a) Lack of Capital b) Not affordable due to high rate of Interest c) Absence of Collateral Security d) Absence of mediators

4. Which one of the following is not a part of vertical power sharing?

- a) Central Government b) State Government c) Local Government d) Executive

5. are the clearly visible institutions of a democracy.

- a) People b) Societies c) Political Parties d) Pressure Groups

6. Who described Mazzini as “the most dangerous man of our social order”?

- a) Ernest Rennan b) Louis Philippe c) Napoleon Bonaparte d) Metternich

7. Whom did the British Government appoint to supervise weavers, collect supplies and to examine the quality of cloth?

- a) Jobber b) Gomastha c) Policeman d) Sepoy

8. What were Penny Chap Books?

- a) Ritual Calendars b) Journals c) Newspapers d) Pocket-sized books

9. reduces transhipment losses and delays.

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

10. Which of the following metallic minerals is obtained from Veins and Lodes?

- a) Zinc b) Limestone c) Bauxite d) Mica

Answer key:

1	b
2	a
3	c
4	d
5	c

6	d
7	b
8	d
9	c
10	a

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-HISTORY

1. Which one of the following was not a part of the concept of nation state?

- a) Clearly defined boundary
- b) National identity based on culture and history
- c) Sovereignty
- d) Freedom from Monarchy

Ans: d

2. Name the act which resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain?

- a) The Act of union,1707
- b) Civil code 1804
- c) Tax Reform Act,1784
- d) None of these

Ans: a

3. What is an allegory?

- a) Idealistic state
- b) Abstract idea
- c) Art form
- d) Song

Ans: b

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

- a) Satyagraha movement
- b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
- c) Non-Violent Movement
- d) None of the above

Ans: b

5. The resolution of PurnaSwaraj was adopted in which session?

- a) Karachi Congress
- b) HaripurCongress
- c) Lahore Congress
- d) LucknowCongress

Ans: c

6. Khilafat committee was formed in 1919 in the city of:

- a) Bombay
- b) Calcutta
- c) Lucknow
- d) Amritsar

Ans: a

7. Aim of Protestant Reformation was to

- a) Reform religion
- b) Reform the Catholic Church
- c) Reform Jewish religion
- d) To protest against all reform

Ans: b

8. Which one of the following is the oldest Japanese book?

- a) SuttaPitaka
- b) Diamond sutra
- c) Mahavamsa
- d) Dipavamsa

Ans: b

9. The first cotton mill in India was set up in

- a) Madras
- b) Bombay
- c) Kanpur
- d) Surat

Ans: b

10. The term 'Orient' refers to

- a) England
- b) Asia
- c) Russia
- d) America

Ans: b

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ans: d

9. Feminist movements are aimed at

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

Ans: b

10. Which one of the following is not a cause of communalism?

- a) Religion is taken as the basis of the nation
- b) When one religion is discriminated
- c) State has no official religion
- d) Demands of one religious groups are formed in opposition to another

Ans: c

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS- GEOGRAPHY

1. _____ is a slash and burn agriculture.

- a) Extensive farming
- b) Commercial subsistence farming
- c) Jhumming
- d) None of the above

e) Ans: c

2. Which is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron?

- a) Magnetite
- b) Haematite
- c) Limonite
- d) None of the above

Ans: a

3. Which mineral found in Rajasthan; Kerala; and Jharkhand is used for producing electricity?

- a) Gypsum
- b) Haematite
- c) Thorium
- d) None of these

Ans: c

4. Which state has the highest road density?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) Kerala

Ans: d

5. NH-7 connects the cities

- a) Mumbai to Agra
- b) Kanyakumari to Varanassi
- c) Lucknow to Delhi

Ans: b

6. How many railway zones are there in India

- a) 14 zones
- b) 15 zones
- c) 16 zones
- d) 18 zones

Ans:c

7. Large reserves of natural gas have been discovered in which place in India

- a) Arabian sea
- b) Andaman Nicobar Islands
- c) Krishna Godavari Basin
- d) Gulf of Mannar

Ans: c

8. In which months the Kharif crops are harvested?

- a) April-June
- b) September-October
- c) January-February
- d) June-July

Ans: b

9. Which soil is also known as regur soil?

- a) Black soil
- b) Red soil
- c) Alluvial soil
- d) Laterite soil

Ans: a

10. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as
- a) bad land
 - b) gullies
 - c) deltas
 - d) None of these

Ans: b

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA KOLLAM.

MCQ CLASS X

Social science

1. Identify the classification of industries on the basis of capital investment.
(a) Agrobased and mineral based (b) public sector and private sector (c) Small scale and large scale
2. Zollverein started in 1834 in Prussia refers to a
(a) Trade union (b) Customs union (c) Labour union (d) Farmer's union
3. Government owns most of the assets and provide all the services
(a) Private sector (b) Public sector (c) Organised sector (d) Unorganised sector
4. Complete the following table with regard to Golden Quadrilateral superhighways.

Golden Quadrilateral Super highways	Cities linked	Number of lanes	Maintained by
	(A)	Six-lane super highways	NHAI

- (a) Mumbai-Kolkata-Chennai-Delhi
(b) Chennai-Bangalore-Trivandrum
(c) Trivandrum-Delhi-Kolkata
(d) Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Bangalore

5. What does this picture shows



- (a) There is the rule of one party in America.
- (b) Corporate America controls all major institutions in the country.
- (c) The rule of party whose symbol is elephant won the elections.
- (d) President have no sake in the decisions, people are the priority.

6. In which year the new economic policy was introduced in India

- (a)1994
- (b)1992
- (c)1993
- (d)1991

7. ----- of the seats reserved for women in the local bodies of India

- (a)33%
- (b)35%
- (c) 37%
- (d) 32%

8. Identify the person who wrote about the injustice of the caste system in Gulamgiri?

- (a) B.R Ambedkar
- (b) Jyotiba Phule
- (c) Kashibaba

9. Rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as:

- (a) Privatisation
- (b) Globalisation
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) Socialism

10. Arrange the following in the correct sequence.

- i.champaran satyagraha
- ii Ahemadabad mill strike
- iii Civil disobedience movement
- iv Jallianwalabagh massacre

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

Answer Key

- 1. c
- 2. b
- 3. b
- 4. a
- 5. b
- 6. d
- 7. a
- 8. b
- 9. b
- 10. c

Kendriya Vidyalaya NAD Aluva

MCQ Social Studies for class 10

1. Oudh Kishan Sabha was set up and headed by-
 - A. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B. Mahatma Gandhi
 - C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - D. Bipin Chandra pal
2. The Round Table Conference which was boycotted by the Congress-
 - A. Second
 - B. First
 - C. Fourth
 - D. Third
3. Who was the president of Muslim League in 1930?
 - A. Sir Muhammad Iqbal
 - B. Saukat Ali
 - C. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - D. Maulana Azad
4. Who began to publish the weekly Bengal Gazette?
 - A. Raja Rammohan Roy
 - B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - C. Gangadhar Bhattyacharya
 - D. Madan Mohan Malviya
5. Which country introduced 'Corn Laws' to restrict the import of corn?
 - A. France
 - B. Germany
 - C. Britain
 - D. Spain
6. In which state, British Government built a network of irrigation, known as canal colonies?
 - A. Rajasthen
 - B. Uttar Pradesh
 - C. Punjab
 - D. Bengal
7. How many railway zones are there in India?
 - A. 14
 - B. 15
 - C. 18
 - D. 16
8. Air transport was nationalised in the year-
 - A. 1943
 - B. 1953
 - C. 1963
 - D. 1973
9. Which is the only industry in India which is self-reliant?
 - A. Textile Industry
 - B. Iron and Steel
 - C. Electrical
 - D. Sugar
10. How many national parties are there in India?
 - A. 10
 - B. 12
 - C. 7
 - D. 20

1 Which of the following did not travel along the silk routes in pre modern world?

- A. Traders B. tourists C. Muslim preachers D. Christian missionaries

2 Who among the following discovered The American continent?

- A. Christopher Columbus B . Vasco de gamaC.Ritter D Magellen

3. What was El Dorado ?

- A.Fabled city of gold in south America Bustling seaport Spanish colony D. Coal mine

4. Corn Law was related to ?

- A. imports of corn B export of corn C. Subsidy to corn farmers D high food price

5. The term CANAL COLONIES related to which of the following?

- A. Punjab b. Haryana c. Andhra Pradesh d Uttar Pradesh

6. What is rinderpest ?

- A Rat plague B virus c. Bacteria D . cattle plague

7. Who is V S Naipaul ?

- A. a writer whose forefather migrated as indentured workers B. film maker C .a philosopher D . a cricketer

8 In which year did the Great Depression start?

- A 1929 B 1930 C 1931 D 1932

9 In which of the following countries was the earliest kind of print technology developed ?

- A china b japan C koreaD India

10. Oldest printed Book of Japan?

- A SuttaPitaka B Vinay PitakaC Diamond Sutra DipaVasam

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA PANGODE,TRIVANDRUM

CLASS X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. What was El Dorado?
a) Fabled city of gold c) Spanish colony
b) Bustling seaport d) Refueling station **A1) a. Fabled city of gold**

2. The fast spreading disease of Cattle Plague Is known as?
a) Cattle Fever c) Chicken Pox
b) Rinderpestd) Bubonic Plague **A2) a. Cattle Fever**

3. Who is the chairperson of a Municipal Corporation?
a)Collector c) Sarpanch
b) Mayord) M L A of the area**A3) b.Mayor**

4. Who said “Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one”?
a)Erasmus c) Mercier
b)Martin Luther d) Thomas Paine**A4) b.Martin Luther**

5 Oldest printed Japanese book
a)Sutta Pitaka c) Diamond Sutra **A5)c.Diamond Sutra**
b)Mahavamsa d) Dipavamsa

6 Which one among the following is an ancient name of Tokyo?
a)Gifu c) Edo
b)Osaka d) Oslo**A6)Tokyo**

7 Paperback editions of books were introduced during:
a)The First World War c) the Second World War
b) The Russian Revolution d) the onset of the Great Depression
Ad) Onset of Great Depression

8 Who wrote her autobiography ‘Amar Jiban’ published in 1876?
a)Tara Bai Shinde c) Rash Sundari Debi
b) Pandita Rama Bai d) Kailashbashini **A8) c. Rash Sundari Debi**

9. In which of the following states is the terrace cultivation practiced?
a) Punjab c) Plains in Uttar Pradesh
A- Haryana d) Uttarakhand**A9) d) Uttarakhand**

10 Why is there a tendency in the sugar industry to shift and concentrate in southern a

Western India-

- a) Better transport facilities and nearness of the market
- b) Higher sucrose content, longer crushing season and successful cooperatives
- c) Seasonal nature of the industry
- d) Old and inefficient methods of production in North India.

A10) bHigher sucrose content, longer crushing season and successful cooperative

11. Which one of the following does not come under terms of credit:-

- (a) Interest rate
- (c) Employment
- (b) Collateral
- (d) Mode of repayment

A11) c.Employment

12. Which of the following is the meaning of 'Biliotheque Bleue'?

- (a) An author
- (c) Monuments
- (b) Low price small books
- (d) Name of a printing press

A12) Low price small books

13. The concept of Patriarchy refers to_

- (a) A system that values women more
- (b) A system that values men more
- (c) A system that values men and women equal
- (d) A system that believes in equal rights both for men and women

A13) b. A system that values men more

14. What is the main source of income for banks?

- (a) Interest on banks
- (b) Difference between the interest charges on borrowers and depositors
- (b) Interest on deposits
- (d) None of these

A14) b.Difference between the interest charges on borrowers and depositors

15.- There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed is said by which of our National Leader?

- a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Bhagat Singh
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

A15) c. Mahatma Gandhi

16. In Sri Lanka the basis of power sharing is

- a) Among different social groups
- c) accommodation
- b) majoritarianism
- d) none of these

A16) b. majoritarianism

17. In which of the following states is the black soil found?

- a) Uttarakhand
- c) Gujarat
- b) Rajasthan
- d) Jharkhand

A17) c. Gujarat

18. Who among the following formed the secret society called "young Italy"?

a). Otto von Bismarck

c). Giuseppe Mazzini

b). Metternich

d). Garibaldi **A18) c. Giuseppe Mazzini**

19. Who said “when France Sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold?

a). Garibaldi

c). Mazzini

b). Metternich

d). Bismarck **A19).b. Metternich**

20. Low grade brown coal is called

a). Magnetite

c). Bauxite

b) Anthracite

d). Lignite **A20) d Lignite**

KENDRIYA VIDYALAY NO 2 KASARAGOD

Multiple choice questions

CLASS – X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

All questions carry 1 mark.

1. Vienna congress was convened in 1815 for what purpose?
 - a) To declare completion of German unification
 - b) To restore conservative regime in Europe
 - c) To declare war against France
 - d) To start the process of Italian unification
2. Which of the following was not a reason for the limited popularity of hand written manuscripts in Europe?
 - a) Manuscripts were fragile
 - b) Manuscripts were difficult to handle and could not be carried around easily
 - c) The content of manuscript was rebellious and seditious
 - d) Copying manuscripts was expensive and time consuming
3. Minerals need to be conserved because :
 - i) Minerals are depleting rapidly
 - ii) Formation of minerals is fast
 - iii) Minerals can be renewed easily
 - iv) Minerals are important for a country's economic as well as industrial development
 - a) i and iii
 - b) i and iv
 - c) iii and ii
 - d) All of these
4. Which one of the following is not an advantage of pipeline transportation?
 - a) Used for transporting natural gas, petroleum, crude oil etc. to refineries and big thermal plants
 - b) The initial cost of laying pipeline is high
 - c) Pipelines rule out trans shipment losses or delay
 - d) Pipelines can go through even difficult terrain as well as under water
5. Which is the right condition for growth of Rice?
 - a) Temperature below 17c and rainfall below 70 cm
 - b) Temperature above 25c and rainfall above 100 cm
 - c) Temperature between 18c-20c and rainfall more than 300 cm
 - d) Temperature between 15c-18c and rainfall between 15 cm -75 cm
6. In case of any clash between the central and state government regarding the laws made on the subjects in the concurrent list :

- a) The central law prevails
 - b) The state law prevails
 - c) Both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions
 - d) The supreme court has to decide
7. Select the statement related to the advantages of multi party system :
- a) It provides limited choice to voters.
 - b) It leads to conflict
 - c) It causes political instability
 - d) It provides choice to the voters and it represents the voice and opinion of each section of the society
8. What is the nature of an Accountable government?
- a) A government that is not able to satisfy the need of the citizens
 - b) A government that is responsive to the needs of the citizens
 - c) A government that provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision-making
9. Choose the statement which does not fall under unorganized sector :
- a) A farmer cultivating his small land
 - b) A street vendor selling vegetables
 - c) A daily wage worker at construction site
 - d) A doctor in government hospital treating patients
10. Which organization lays stress on liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment?
- a) International Labour Organization
 - b) International Court Of Justice
 - c) World Health Organization
 - d) World Trade Organization

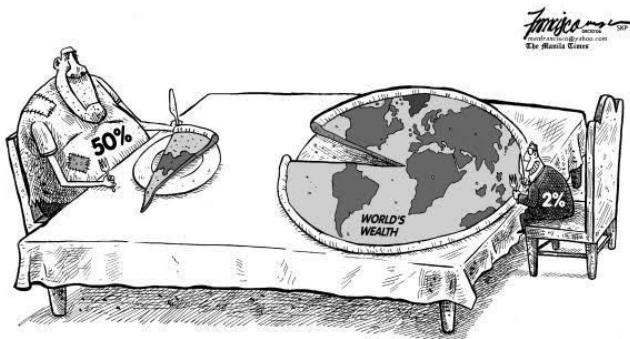
ANSWER KEY

1. B) To restore conservative regime in Europe
2. C) The content of manuscript was rebellious and seditious
3. B) i and iv
4. B) The initial cost of laying pipeline is high
5. B) Temperature above 25⁰C and rainfall above 100 cm
6. A) Central law prevails
7. D) It provides choice to the voters and it represents the voice and opinion of each section of the society
8. C) A government that provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision making
9. D) A doctor in government hospital treating patients
10. D) World Trade Organization

1. Rules and regulations are required in the market place

- A. Protection of consumer
- B. Protection of producers
- C. Protection of sellers
- D. All of the above

2. Which one of the following option best signifies cartoon



- A. World's wealth is own by few.
- B. World's health is own by few.
- C. Power sharing
- D. None of these

3. Who remarked "when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"

- A. Metternich
- B. Garibaldi
- C. Mussolini
- D. Bismarck

4. Arrange the following in the correct sequence

- I) Chauri Chaura Incident
 - II) Khilafat Movement
 - III) Jallianwala Bagh Incident
 - IV) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India
- A. I II III IV
 - B. III II I IV
 - C. IV II I III
 - D. IV III II I

5. What does 'ISO' stand for?

- A. International Organization for Security
- B. Indian Organisation for Standardization
- C. International Organisation for Standardisation
- D. None of the above

6. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements 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/he 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.

7. Name the newspaper started by Balgangadhar Tilak

- A. Punjab kesari
- B. Kesari
- C. Rajkesary
- D. Tilakmanjari

8. In which of the following state has mining caused severe land degradation

- A. Orissa
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Tamil Nadu.

9. Match the following items given in column A withthose in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

	Column A		Column B
I.	The process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries	1.	Zollverein
II.	The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from thirty to two	2.	Shroffs & Chettairs
III.	Group of bankers and traders who financed export of agriculture	3.	Globalisation
IV.	Voice different views and criticize the government for its failures or wrong policies.	4.	Opposition party

- A. I-3 II-1 III-2 IV-4
- B. I-2 II-4 III-1 IV-3
- C. I-1 II-2 III-4 IV-1
- D. I-4 II-3 III-3 IV-2

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

	PRODUCING STATE	TEMPERATURE	SOIL
Cotton	Gujrat ,Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh	?	?

KV THALASSERY

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA KANNUR

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1 Assertion : From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of la patrie and le citoyen.

Reason: This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Ans: Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Q2.What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume?

- (a) Detention of political prisoners without trial
- (b) Forced recruitment in the army
- (c) Forced manual labour
- (d) Equal pay for equal work

Ans :

Ans (a) Detention of political prisoners without trial 17.

Q3.Who was Martin Luther?

- (a) Painter
- (b) Poet
- (c) Religious reformer
- (d) All of these

Ans: (c) Religious reformer

Q4.In the snow covered areas of Himalayas, which of the following soil experiences denudation and is acidic in nature with humus content?

- (a) Laterite soil
- (b) Black soil
- (c) Alluvial soil
- (d) Forest soil

Ans : (d) Forest soil

Q5.In which kind of rocks are the minerals accumulated in the stratas?

- (a) Igneous rocks
- (b) Metamorphic rocks

(c) Sedimentary rocks

(d) None of these

Ans : (c) Sedimentary rocks

Q6.Which one of the following organizations is responsible for the marketing of steel produced by the Public Sector Undertaking?

(a) TISCO

(b) IISCO

(c) BHEL

(d) SAIL

Ans : (d) SAIL

Q7.Division of power between higher and lower level of government is known as

(a) vertical division of power

(b) horizontal distribution of power

(c) union division of power

(d) community division of power

Ans : (a) vertical division of power

Q8.“Religion can never be separated from politics” is said by

(a) BR Ambedkar

(b) GK Gokhale

(c) Mahatma Gandhi

(d) Swami Vivekananda

Ans : (c) Mahatma Gandhi

q.9Which among the following is a feature of unorganised sector?

(a) Fixed number of work hours

(b) Paid holidays

(c) Employment is insecure

(d) Registered with the government

Ans : (c) Employment is insecure

Q10.Modern forms of money include which of the following?

(a) Currency notes and coins

(b) Cowrie shells and stones

(c) Gold and silver coins

(d) Grains and cattle

Ans : (a) Currency notes and coins

11. Which region is ruled over by 'The Habsburg Empire' ?

(a) Austria-Hungary (b) France-Netherlands

(c) Spain-Portugal (d) Scotland-Ireland

Ans : (a) Austria-Hungary

12. Who headed the 'Oudh KisanSabha' In Awadh?

(a) Subhash Chandra Bose (b) Madan Mohan Malviya

(c) BipinChadra Pal (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans : (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

13. The ocean resources beyond 200 nautical miles is classified under which zone?

(a) Exclusive Economic Zone (b) Export-processing Zone

(c) Special Economic Zone (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Exclusive Economic Zone

14. The crops grown in Rabi season are:

(a) wheat, peas, barley and mustard

(b) rice, jute, maize, soyabean

(c) pulses, melons, vegetables

(d) sugarcane and tobacco

Ans : (a) wheat, peas, barley and mustard

15. In which kind of rocks are the minerals deposited and accumulated in the stratas?

(a) Igneous rocks (b) Metamorphic rocks

(c) Sedimentary rocks (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Sedimentary rocks

16. Which is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron?

(a) Magnetite (b) Haematite

(c) Limonite (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Magnetite

17. Which of the following activities employees people in the manufacturing of primary materials into finished goods?

- (a) Secondary activities (b) Primary activities
(c) Tertiary activities (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Secondary activities

18.Which of the following roads received special impetus under the PradhanMantriGrameenSadalYojana?

- (a) Rural roads (b) Urban roads
(c) District roads (d) National Highways

Ans : (a) Rural roads

19.Which one of the following organizations is responsible for the marketing of steel of the Public Sector Undertaking?

- (a) TISCO (b) IISCO (c) BHEL (d) SAIL

Ans : (d) SAIL

20.Where was the first international Earth Summit held?

- (a) Rio de Janeiro (b) Geneva
(c) Switzerland (d) Philippines

Ans : (a) Rio de Janeiro

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA ERNAKULAM REGION 2019-2020

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA THRISSUR
CLASS X
SOCIAL SCIENCE
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Zollverein was a

- a) Diplomatic institution
- b) Custom union
- c) Administrative union
- d) Trade union

Ans- b) Custom union

2. By whom was the Swaraj Party formed?

- a) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose and Sardar Patel
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad
- d) Motilal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad

Ans- a) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das

3. Which of the following travellers brought back the art of wood block painting to Italy?

- a) Paes
- b) Marco Polo
- c) Magellan
- d) Dominigos

Ans-b) Marco Polo

4. After independence, what was given priority to bring about institutional reforms in agriculture in the country?

- a) Abolition of the zamindari system
- b) Consolidation of land holdings
- c) Collectivisation of land holdings
- d) All of the above

Ans-d) All of the above

5. NTPC is the Abbreviation of

- a) National Textile Production Company
- b) National Technology Production Company
- c) National Thermal Power Corporation
- d) National Tuberculosis Prevention Corporation

Ans-c) National Thermal Power Corporation

6. Which of the following locations are joined by the east-west corridor?

- a) Mumbai and Nagpur
- b) Mumbai and Kolkata
- c) Silcher and Porbandar
- d) Nagpur and Siligudi

Ans-c) Silcher and Porbandar

7. Security against loan is known as-

- a) Collateral
- b) Token Coins
- c) Promisory Note
- d) Currency

Ans-a) Collateral

8. Tax on imports is an example of

- a) Investment
- b) Disinvestment
- c) Trade barrier
- d) Privatization

Ans-c) Trade barrier

9. Which of these features applies to a unitary government?

- a) Sub-units are subordinate to the central government
- b) Power is divided between the centre and its constituent units

- c) The centre and its constituent units do not have any say in governance
- d) Power is divided between the central government and the judiciary

Ans- a) Sub-units are subordinate to the central government

10. What is defection?

- a) Loyalty towards a party
- b) Changing party allegiance
- c) Political reforms
- d) None of these.

Ans-b) Changing party allegiance

11. Who was proclaimed the king of United Italy , in 1861?

- a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- b) Victor Emmanuel II
- c) Giuseppe Mazzini
- d) Cavour

Ans- b) Victor Emmanuel II

12. What was the main problem with the Simon Commission?

- a) It was an all British commission
- b) It was formed in Britain
- c) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement
- d) All of the above

Ans- a) It was an all British commission

13. Which was the tabled city of gold?

- a) Peru
- b) Mexico
- c) El Dorado
- d) Spain

Ans- c) El Dorado

14.What was Gutenberg's first printed book?

- a) Ballad
- b) Dictionary
- c) Bible
- d) None of these

Ans - c) Bible

15.The mineral having wide applications in the electrical industry is

- a) nickel
- b) manganese
- c) iron ore
- d) zinc

Ans - c) Iron ore

16.Which country has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?

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

Ans- c) China

17.Air transport was nationalised in the year

- a) 1948
- b) 1953
- c) 1970
- d) 1960

Ans- b) 1953

18.Political parties are there in a country to give people

- a) freedom
- b) choice

- c) protection
- d) none of the above

Ans- b) choice

19. Service is

- a) tangible
- b) intangible
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) physical product

Ans- c) both (a) and (b)

20. Organised credit is also called

- a) informal credit
- b) formal credit
- c) cooperative credit
- d) none of these

Ans- b) Formal credit

21.1. The nation is most often symbolised in which of the forms?

- a) History and fiction
- b) Figures or images
- c) Popular prints
- d) Folklore or songs

Ans-b) Figures or images

22.2. Which war is known as “Modern Industrial war”?

- a) First World War
- b) Second World War
- c) Third World War
- d) None of these

Ans –a) First World War

23. At which place Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579?

- a) Madras
- b) Calcutta
- c) Cochin
- d) Cuttack

Ans – c) Cochin

24. What percentage of land in India consists of fertile plains?

- a) 43
- b) 61
- c) 38
- d) 70

Ans – a) 43

25. Who was declared as spiritual heir of Gandhiji?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Vinobabhave
- d) Sardar Patel

Ans – c) Vinobabhave

26. Which type of sand in Kerala is rich in thorium?

- a) Monozite sands
- b) Gypsum sands
- c) Silica sands
- d) Black sands

Ans – a) Monozite sands

27. The National Highway 1 connects which of the following places in India?

- a) Delhi-Amritsar
- b) Delhi-Kashmir

- c) Delhi-Patiala
- d) Delhi-Lucknow

Ans- a) Delhi-Amritsar

28.What is the percentage of Sri Lankan Tamils out of the total population of Sri Lanka?

- a) 19
- b) 14
- c) 75
- d) 74

Ans -d) 74

29.Major step towards decentralisation in India was taken up in

- a) 1990
- b) 1991
- c) 1993
- d) 1992

Ans- d) 1992

30.Which social division is unique to India?

- a) Economic division
- b) Caste division
- c) Racial division
- d) Religious division

Ans - b) Caste division

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1.Which out of the following is a feature of Partisanship?

- a) Inability to take a balance view
- b) Similarity of views
- c) Represents the individuals
- d) None of these.

Ans- a. Inability to take a balance view

2.Who issues currency notes on behalf of the central government of India?

- a) The President of India
- b) The Finance Commission
- c) Central Bank of India
- d) Reserve Bank of India

Ans. d) Reserve Bank of India

3. Public sector plants market their steel through?

- a) Tata steel
- b) Gail
- c) Sail
- d) Bharat Steel

Ans- c) Sail

4. Which port is the premier iron-ore exporting port of the country?

- a) Marmagao
- b) Kochi
- c) New Mangalore
- d) Ratnagiri

Ans. a) Marmagao

5. In October 2005 government of India enacted a law:

- a) Right to choose Act
- b) Right to information Act
- c) Anti corruption Act
- d) Women reservation Act

Ans. b) Right to information Act

6. What prevents the poor from getting bank loans?

- a) High rate of interest
- b) Complexity of procedure
- c) Absence of collateral
- d) None of these

Ans- c) Absence of collateral

7. The largest occurrence of minerals in igneous and metamorphic rocks are called

- a) Rocks
- b) Lodes
- c) Veins
- d) Ores

Ans. b) Lodes

8. The best quality coal is:

- a) Lignite
- b) Bituminous
- c) Peat
- d) Anthracite

Ans. d) Anthracite

9. Hind Swaraj was written by-

- a) Sardar Patel
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Abdul Kalam Azad

Ans. c) Mahatma Gandhi

10. Rapid integration or interconnection between countries is called:

- a) Liberalization
- b) Globalization
- c) Privatization
- d) Socialization

Ans. b) Globalization

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION
SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS:10 2019-20

1. What is the name given to the International Airport at Kolkata?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru

- (b) Meenambakkam
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi
- (d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

2. What is the name given to the International Airport at Kolkata?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Meenambakkam
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi
- (d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**

3. *What is a coalition government?*

- (a) power shared among different social group**
- (b) power shared among different levels of government**
- (c) power shared among different political parties**
- (d) power shared among different organs of government**

4. *Which of the following community is in majority in Sri Lanka?*

- (a) Tamil**
- (b) Sinhala**
- (c) Buddhist**
- (d) Hindu**

5. Which one of the following cities has emerged as the ‘electronic capital’ of India?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Bengaluru
- (d) Hyderabad

6. Which one of the following public sector plants is located in Chhattisgarh?

- (a) Bokaro Steel Plant
- (b) Bhilai Steel Plant
- (c) Durgapur Steel Plant
- (d) Rourkela Steel Plant**

7. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called:

- (a) Liberalisation**
- (b) Investment**
- (c) Favourable trade**
- (d) Free trade**

8. Investments made by MNCs are termed as:

- (a) Indigenous investment**
- (b) Foreign investment**
- (c) Entrepreneur’s investment**
- (d) None of the above**

9. Political parties are allotted symbols by

- (a) The government of India**
- (b) The constitution of India**
- (c) The party leaders**
- (d) The Election Commission**

10. Who was Marco Polo?

- (a) German scientist**
- (b) English philosopher**
- (c) Spanish explorer**
- (d) Italian traveller/explorer**

MCQ FOR CLASS X

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. The Act that gave enormous powers to the British government to repress political activities was

- A. Rowlatt Act
- B. Seditions Meetings Act
- C. Arms Act
- D. Vernacular Press Act

2. Wheat and rice are known as

- A. cereal crops
- B. coarse grains
- C. plantation crops
- D. horticulture crops

3. Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the strata of which of the following rocks

- A. Sedimentary rocks
- B. Metamorphic rocks
- C. Igneous rocks
- D. None of these

4. What does 'ISO' stand for?

- A. International Organisation for Security
- B. Indian Organisation for Standardisation
- C. International Organisation for Standardisation
- D. None of the above

5. What is the per capita income of low income countries?

- A. 30,000 or less
- B. 35,000 or less
- C. 37,000 or less
- D. 40,000 or less

6. Identify the key reason why sustainability is important remain for development

- A. Offers food for all
- B. Takes care of environment
- C. Satisfies today needs without harming environment

D. None of these

7. Hospitals and schools belong to which of the following

- A. Primary Sector
- B. Tertiary Sector
- C. Secondary Sector
- D. None of these

8. Which of the following neighbour countries has better performance in terms of human

Development than India

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Sri Lanka
- C. Nepal
- D. Pakistan

9. Which of the reason for power sharing to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups

- A. Prudential reason
- B. Moral reason
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

10 .Which of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab

- A. Intensive farming
- B. Overgrazing
- C. Deforestation
- D. Over irrigation

Subject social

Class 10

MCQ

1. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the swaraj party from the option given below:

- a) Wanted members of Congress to return to council politics.
- b) Wanted members of Congress to ask for swaraj for Indians.
- c) Wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion state for India.
- d) Wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon commission.

2. Which one of the following is an example of cultivable waste land?

- a) Gross cropped area.
- b) Uncultivable land
- c) Barren wasteland
- d) Current fallow land

3. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

- a) Transporting cloth to the workshop
- b) Sale in shops and showroom
- c) Spinning the yarn
- d) Weaving the fabric.

4. Who described as "the most dangerous enemy of our social order"?

- a) Ernest Renan
- b) Napoleon Bonaparte
- c) Louis Philippe
- d) Metternich.

5. Find the incorrect option

- a) Majority of the credit needs of the poor households are made from informal sources.
- b) High cost of borrowing increase the debt burden
- c) SBI issue currency notes on behalf of the central government.
- d) Banks change a higher interest rate on their lending.

6. Which of the following belongs to the private sector:

- a) TISCO
- b) Railways
- c) LIC
- d) Post office

7. What type of challenges faced by a non democratic country setting up democracy?

- a) Foundational challenge
- b) Challenge of expansion
- c) Challenge of deepening
- d) Challenge of money power

8. Iron ore belongs to which category of resources?

- a) Non-renewable
- b) Biotic
- c) Renewable
- d) Flow

9. Which one of the following is the key reason for low human development ranking despite high income?

- a) Less melting tar roads.
- b) Low investment in human resources
- c) Lack of drinking water
- d) None of these

10. In the question below there are two statements mark as assertion (A) and reason (R) read the statements and choose the correct:

- (A): Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns such as building, land, vehicle etc
(R): for loan borrower can withdraw the guarantee as and when he/ she wants.

Options:

- 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 our is wrong.
- d) A is wrong but R is correct.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM

WORKSHEET (REVISION) 15 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X AB & C

CHAPTERS - SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY & DEVELOPMENT

Q1(CBSE 2010): GDP is the total value of:

- (a) all goods and services (b) all final goods and services (c) all intermediate goods and services
- (d) all intermediate and final goods and services

Q2: Which one of the following activities can be included in the primary sector?

- (a) Giving loans to the farmer (b) Making Sugar from sugar cane (c) Cultivating sugar cane
- (d) Providing storage facility for the grains

Q3(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following sectors is the largest employer in India ?

- (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) IT sector

Q4: Which of the following provision makes NREGA as the Right to Work?

- (a) Increase in land productivity has been given the preference.
- (b) This Act was passed by the Parliament in 2005
- (c) This Act has been spread to all the districts in the country.
- (d) If the government fails to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowance.

Q5(CBSE 2010): The service sector includes activities such as:

- (a) agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry (b) making sugar, gur and bricks
- (c) transport, communication and banking d) none of these

Q6(CBSE 2010): Which of the following economic activity is not in the tertiary sector?

- (a) Banking (b) Bee-keeping (c) Teaching (d) Working in a call centre

Q7(CBSE 2010): Which of the following statements is true in respect of Public Sector?

- (a) Big companies own most of the assets (b) Government owns the assets
- (c) A group of people owns most of the assets (d) An individual owns most of the assets

Q8: Why did the government shift its strategy from long term to short term programmes to remove unemployment?

- (a) Large Scale Corruption (b) Lukewarm response from the state govenrmnets (c) Long term programmes takes a long time to implement (d) Lack of funds.

Q9(CBSE 2011): Which of the following was the objective of NREGA 2005 ?

- (a) To control the unorganized sector in rural areas. (b) To provide 100 days employment in a year by the government. (c) To control the flow of money from private sector to public sector. (d) None of the above.

Q10(CBSE 2011): Workers enjoy job security in :

- (a) Agriculture Sector (b) Private Sector (c) Unorganised Sector (d) Organised Sector

Q11: Under employment occurs when people

- (a) do not want to work (b) are not paid for their work (c) are not skilled (d) are working less than they are capable of

Q12(CBSE 2010): Which of the following types of activities are covered in the secondary sector?

- (a) It generates services rather than goods (b) Natural products are changed through manufacturing
- (c) Goods are produced by exploiting natural resources (d) It includes agriculture, forestry and dairy

Q13. Activities in the public sector are managed by _____.

The government (b) Individuals (c) A group of individuals (d) The District Collector

Q14. The right to work is enshrined in ____.

- (a) IAY (b) CAD (c) FERA (d) NREGA

Q15. The most encouraging clause of NREGA is ____.

- (a) Guaranteed 100 days work to every family in a year (b) Permanent employment to one member of every family (c) Guaranteed old age pension to senior citizens (d) Reservations for the weaker section

Q1: Which method is used by the World Bank to classify the countries?

- (a) Human Development (b) Per Capita Income (c) National Income (d) Economic Development

Q2(NCERT): Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

- (a) Bangladesh (b) Sri Lanka (c) Nepal (d) Pakistan

Q3(CBSE 2010): Per capita Income is also known as:

- (a) Average Income (b) National Income (c) Gross Income (d) Personal Income

Q4(CBSE 2011): If there are five persons in a family and their total income is Rs 20,000/- what would be the average income of each person. ?

- (a) Rs. 6000/- (b) Rs. 4000/- (c) Rs. 5000/- (d) Rs. 10,000/-

Q5: Sustainable Development focuses on more use of

- (a) Renewable Resources (b) Abiotic Resources (c) Agricultural Resources (d) Natural Resources

Q6(CBSE 2011): Which of the following do we get when we divide the national income of a country by its total population ?

- (a) Per capita income (b) Gross Development Product (c) Human Development Index (d) None of the above

Q7(CBSE 2010): According to the World Development Report a country is considered rich when the per capita income is more than which of the following figures?

- (a) Rs. 24,000 per annum (b) Rs. 37,000 per annum (c) Rs. 4,53,000 per annum (d) Rs. 5,43,000 per annum

Q8(CBSE 2010): Infant mortality rate refers to the number of the children that die:

- (a) before the age of year as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year
- (b) before the age of five years as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year
- (c) before the age of one year as a proportion to 100 live births in that particular year
- (d) out of 1000 live births in the particular year

Q9(CBSE 2010): Which one of the following statement defines "Literacy Rate". :

- (a) Total literate population divided by total population
- (b) Total literate population divided by total illiterate population
- (c) Proportion of literate population in the 18 and above age group
- (d) It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group

Q10: A person is overweight if the body mass index is more than

- (a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 22 (d) 25

Q11(CBSE 2010): In which state in India is the infant mortality rate lowest?

- (a) Kerala (b) Bihar (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Punjab

Q12(CBSE 2010): Which one of the following has prepared Human Development Report?

- (a) UNO (b) WHO (c) IMF (d) UNDP

Q13(CBSE 2010): Which one among the following is a development goal for the landless rural labourers?

- (a) To get electricity and water
- (b) To educate their children
- (c) More days of work and better wages
- (d) To shift to the cities

Q14(CBSE 2011): Which of the following states of India has low literacy rate ?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Q15(CBSE 2011): India's HDI rank in the world is :

- (a) 125
- (b) 115
- (c) 126
- (d) 134

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM

WORKSHEET (REVISION) 7 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X AB & C THE MAKING OF THE GLOBAL WORLD

Q.1: What was the Bretton Woods system?

- (a) Post war the military system (b) Post war political system (c) Post war international economic system
- (d) None of these

Q.2: What did indentured labour mean?

- (a) Cheap Labour (b) Free Labour (c) Bonded Labour (d) None of these

Q.3: What were ‘Canal Colonies’?

- (a) Large Colonies (b) Sea Ports (c) Large Canals (d) Irrigated areas

Q.4: Which food traveled west from China to be called “Spaghetti”?

- (a) Soya (b) Groundnuts (c) Potato (d) Noodles

Q.5: Which disease spread like wild fire in Africa in the 1890’s?

- (a) Cattle plague (b) Small pox (c) Pneumonia (d) None of these

Q.6: Which was the Tabled city of gold?

- (a) Peru (b) Mexico (c) El Doeodo (d) Spain

Q.7: Who adopted the concept of assembly line to produce automobiles?

- (a) Samuel Morse (b) Henry Ford (c) T. Cuppla (d) Imam Husain

Q.8: The Descendants of indentures workers is a Noble Prize winning writer is-

- (a) Bob Morley (b) V. S. Naipaul (c) Amartya Sen (d) Ram Naresh Sarwan

Q.9: The great Depression began in

- (a) 1927 (b) 1928 (c) 1929 (d) 1930

Q.10: The Chutney music was popular in-

- (a) North America (b) South America (c) Japan (d) China

Q.11: Rinder Pest is a?

- (a) Cattle disease in Africa (b) Cattle disease in China (c) Cattle disease in India (d) Cattle disease in Russia

Q.12: Which of the following is not a economic exchange?

- (a) Flow of Labour (b) Flow of Capital (c) Flow of Knowledge (d) Flow of Trade

Q.13: What is NIEO?

- (a) New international economic order (b) New Indian economic order (c) New international Excise order
- (d) New international economic ordinance.

Q.14: Name the law which allowed the British Government to restrict the import of corn.

- (a) Corn Act (b) Food Act (c) Corn Laws (d) Import Laws

Q.15: What is IMF?

- (a) International Money fund
- (b) International Monetary Fund
- (c) International Monetary finances
- (d) Indian Monetary fund.

Q.16: What was the use of cowries during Indus Valley civilization?

- (a) As a toy
- (b) As an instrument
- (c) As a means of transportation
- (d) As a form of currency

Q.17: The term used to describe Indian indentured labour was—

- (a) Porter
- (b) Coolie
- (c) Juggler,
- (d) Rikshaw puller

Q.18: Henry Morton Stanley was

- (a) Explorer
- (b) Trader
- (c) Missionary
- (d) Soldier

Q.19: Rinderpest spread in Africa through—

- (a) Cattle
- (b) Birds
- (c) Human
- (d) None of these.

Q.20: A major supplier of wheat in the world market was—

- (a) Africa
- (b) Eastern Europe
- (c) North America
- (d) Asia

Q.21: Who produced the T-Model Ford car?

- (a) Henry Morton Stanley
- (b) Ebenezer Howard
- (c) Barry Parker
- (d) Henry Ford

Q.22: What were the ‘Corn Laws?’

- (a) Laws to restrict the import of corn
- (b) Laws to restrict the export of corn
- (c) Laws to restrict the export and import of corn
- (d) None of the above

Q.23: ----was a famous economist.

- (a) Henry Ford
- (b) John Maynard Keynes
- (c) Henry Stanley
- (d) Barry Parker

Q.24: The main aim of the post-war international economic system was to

- (a) To preserve economic stability
- (b) To maintain status
- (c) To increase export
- (d) To reduce war loans

Q.25: MNCs works in ---

- (a) Only one country
- (b) Many countries
- (c) Two countries
- (d) None of these

Q.26: The Bretton Woods is a –

- (a) Palace
- (b) Place
- (c) Country
- (d) Institution

Q.27: Bretton Woods System was based on which types of rates?

- (a) Fixed
- (b) Floating
- (c) Base
- (d) Inflation

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM

WORKSHEET (REVISION) 9 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X A,B , C WATER RESOURCES

14). Which one of the following state has made roof rainwater harvesting compulsory for all the houses across the state ?

- A) Kerala B) Rajasthan C) Tamil Nadu D) Haryana

15). Which one of the river valley project has been constructed on River Satluj?

- A) Tehri B) Salal C) Rana pratap Sagar D) Bhakra Nangal

16). Which dam is built on River Krishna ?

- A) Periyar B) Mettur C) Nagarjuna Sagar D) Hirakud

17). Which one of the following is also called as the temples of modern India ?

- A) Tankas B) Johads C) Dams D) Khadins

18). Which one of the following place has earned the rare distinction of being rich in harvested rainwater?

- A) Gendathur B) Phalodi C) Bikaner D) Barmer

19. Which one of the following statement is true for a Multipurpose river valley project?

- A) It can store the entire rain water received in a region
- B) It fragment rivers, which makes it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate
- C) It will not affect the cropping pattern of a region
- D) It will not affect the natural flow of a river

20. Narmada Bachao Andolan was a

- A) Social movement B) Industrial workers movement C) Movement for the construction of dam
- D) Water movement

21. Against the construction of which one of the following multipurpose projects was the Narmada Bachao Andolan launched?

- A) Sardar Sarovar B) Bhakra Nangal C) Rihand D) Tehri

22. Dams, Lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built during the reign of

- A. Bimbisara B Harsha C Chandra Gupta maurya D. Ashoka

23 Krishna-Godavari dispute is due to the objections raised by the governments of

- A) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh B) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- C) Maharashtra- Andhra Pradesh D) Kerala –Karnataka

24. What is the water problem other than Quantitative aspects of water scarcity?

- A) Reducing ground water levels B) Quality or purity of water

C) Evaporation of Surface water D) Water left in to sea without proper usage

25. Three-fourths of the earth is occupied by water. Out of this, the percentage of freshwater is

- A) 1.25 b) 2.5 C) 3.9 D) 5.6**

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM
WORKSHEET (REVISION) SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X AB & C
AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

1. Who was the producer of the music book having a picture on the cover page entitled, "Dawn of the Century" ?
 - a. E.T.Paul b. Jafferson c. Elizabeth Paul d. Graham Bell
2. Which of the following is in the center of the picture ?
 - a. A Goddess like figure b. A God like figure c. Sun d. Moon
3. What symbolizes the wheel with wings ?
 - a. Time b. Progress c. Carriage d. Future
4. Which part of the world is represented by Aladdin?
 - a. Orient b. West c. North d. South
5. In the period of proto-industrialisation, production was carried at ?
 - a. Countryside b. Town c. Both a and b d. None
6. During which period the earliest of factory came up in England ?
 - a. 1760s b. 1730s c. 1600s d. 1740s
7. Who created the Cotton Mill ?
 - a. J C Cotton b. R L Cotton c. Richard Arkwright d. None
8. The most dynamic industries in Britain were said to be of
 - a. Cotton b. metal c. Coal d. Cotton and Metal
9. What was the period of first phase of industrialisation ?
 - a. Up to 1840s b. Up to 1860s c. Up to 1830s d. Up to 1850s
10. Railways' expansion began in England in
 - a. 1850s b. 1840s c. 1820s d. 1860s
11. The expansion of railways took place in colonies in
 - a. 1840s b. 1820s c. 1880s d. 1860s
12. The expansion of railways boosted which of the following industries ?
 - a. Cotton and metal b. Iron and steel c. Mining d. Wooden

13. What did James Watt do to the steam engine produced by Newcomen ?
a. Improvement b. Disbursement c. Both a and b d... None
14. In which year James Watt got patent of the steam engine ?
a. 1760 b. 1781 c. 1784 d. 1789
15. Who was the author of “Comers and Goers” ?
a. Michael Wolf b. Raphael Samuel c. Henry Cook d. . None
16. What’s the Illustrated London News ?
a. Book b. Magazine c. Newspaper d. None
17. Spinning Jenny was devised by
a. John Mathew b. James Hargreaves c. James Princep d. None
18. The drawing of spinning jenny in 1835 belonged to
a. James Hargreaves b. T E Nicholas c. S Nicholas d. None
19. Spinning Jenny was commissioned in
a. 1764 b. 1835 c. 1730 d. 1760
20. Which of the following were main pre colonial ports of India ?
a. Surat, Bombay, Tuticorin b. Surat , Hoogly, Calcutta c. Surat, Hoogly, Masulipatam d. Surat , Hoogly, Madras
21. In 1854 the first cotton mill of India was established in ?
a. Calcutta b. Madras c. Bombay d. Ahmedabad
22. The first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production in
a. By 1784 b. By 1874 c. By 1866 d. By 1854
23. Opium trade was conducted with which of the following country ?
a. Sri Lanka b. Burma c. China d. Iran
24. Which of the following was set by Dwarkanath Tagore ?
a. Individual Companies b. Joint Stock Company c. Spinning Company d. Steel Industry
25. What was Andrew Yule ?

a. Officer b. Teacher c. scientist d. European Managing Agency

26. Mobilising capital was the task of

a. European Managing Agencies b. Private industrialist c. Indian merchants d. None

27. The yarn produced in Indian industries was exported to

a. Bangladesh b. Burma c. Belgium d. China

28. Cotton piece production in India boomed from

a. 1874-76 b. 1880-82 c. 1890-92 d. 1900-12

29. Who was the inventor of the Fly Shuttle ?

a. John Mac b. John Key c. Rechard Kay d. Samual harding

30. Weft was

a. Horizontal threads b. Vertical threads c. Western winds d. Eastern winds

31. In which year Henry Patullo establish a Company?

a. 1772 b. 1775 c. 1790 d. 1770

32. Which War caused new problems for Indian weavers?

a. The American Civil War b. First world war c. Second world war

33. What was the causes led to decline of weaving industry in India?

a. By the 1850s, export markets collapsed, local markets shrank

b. The cheap, machine-produced goods of Manchester glutted the Indian market

c. The civil war in America stopped cotton exports to Britain

34. When did the export of Indian yarn to China declined?

a. 1906 b. 1910 c. 1915 d. 1902

35. What do you mean by 'fly shuttle'?

a. A mechanical device, used by weavers, moved by means of ropes and pulleys

b. A mechanical device which increased production in factories

c. The device which places horizontal threads (the weft) into the vertical threads (the warp)

36. What were the main interests of the European Managing Agencies, which dominated industrial production in India?

a. High profitable production b. Tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates

c. Investing in mining, indigo and jute required for export trade

37. Who created the cotton mill in England?

a. Richard Arkwright b. James Watt c. Mathew Boulton

38. What were supplies during the First World War from Indian factories?

a. Jute bags and cloth for army uniforms b. Tents and leather boots c. Horse and mule saddles

d. All of these

39. Which pre-colonial port connected India to the Gulf countries and the Red Sea ports?

- a. Bombay
- b. Hooghly
- c. Surat
- d. Machhalipatanam

40. In which year did the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production?

- 1853
- 1854
- 1874
- 1855

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM
WORKSHEET (REVISION) SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X AB & C
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1. Which one of the following cities has emerged as the ‘electronic capital’ of India? [All India 2012]
(a) Delhi (b) Kolkata (c) Bengaluru (d) Hyderabad
2. Which one of the following factors plays the most important role in the location of an industry in a particular region? [Delhi 2012]
(a) Raw material (b) Market (c) Least production cost (d) Transport
3. Which of the following industries is not a heavy industry?
(a) Cotton textile (b) Cement (c) Iron and Steel (d) Ship building
4. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.?
(a) Cement (b) Iron and Steel (c) Electronic (d) Chemical
5. Which one of the following public sector plants is located in Chhattisgarh? [Foreign 2011]
(a) Bokaro Steel Plant (b) Bhilai Steel Plant (c) Durgapur Steel Plant (d) Rourkela Steel
6. Which one of the following agencies, markets steel for the public sector plants?
(a) HAIL (b) SAIL (c) TATA Steel (d) MNCC
7. Which one of the following is not a centre of Automobile industry?
(a) Chennai (b) Bengaluru (c) Jamshedpur (d) Coimbatore
8. Leading centre of woollen textile industry in Punjab
(a) Kanpur (b) Ludhiana (c) Murshidabad (d) Panipat
9. TISCO is
(a) Joint Sector Industry (b) Private Sector Industry (c) Co-operative Sector Industry
(d) Public Sector Industry
10. Iron and Steel industry requires Iron ore, coking coal and limestone in which of the following proportions?
(a) 2 : 3 : 1 (b) 4 : 2 : 1 (c) 1 : 2 : 3 (d) 2 : 3 : 4
11. Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material? (Textbook)
(a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Sugar (d) Jute
12. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants? (Textbook)
(a) HAIL (b) SAIL (c) Tata Steel (d) MNCC
13. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material? (Textbook)
(a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Jute (d) Steel

14. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computers, etc.?
(a) Steel (b) Electronic (c) Aluminium (d) Information Technology
15. The processing of raw material into more valuable products falls under the category of
(a) Secondary activities (b) Tertiary activities (c) Primary activities (d) None of the above
16. Which of the following statements regarding manufacturing is not true?
(a) Manufacturing helps in modernising agriculture.
(b) Development of manufacturing industries is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty.
(c) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
(d) Manufacturing puts the country into a debt trap.
17. Which one of the following does not influence industrial location?
(a) Raw material (b) Capital and power (c) Market and labour (d) Underground railway line
18. Industries that use minerals as raw material are called
(a) Agro-based industries (b) Forest-based industries (c) Basic industries (d) Mineral-based industries
19. Cotton textile industry is a
(a) Forest-based industry (b) Key industry (c) Agro-based industry (d) None of the above
20. The industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers are called
(a) Key industry (b) Small-scale industry (c) Consumer industry (d) Heavy industry
21. The first cotton mill of India was set up in
(a) Ahmedabad (b) Kolkata (c) Mumbai (d) Coimbatore
22. Which country is the major importer of Indian yarn?
(a) Indonesia (b) Bhutan (c) Japan (d) Spain
23. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding spinning sector in India?
(a) Spinning mills are mostly located in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
(b) India has world class production in spinning.
(c) Our spinning mills are capable of using all the fibres we produce.
(d) Most of the yarn we produce is used by our local weavers
24. Most of India's jute mills are located on the banks of
(a) Alaknanda river (b) Son river (c) Hooghly river (d) Yamuna river
25. Which of the following is not a private sector industry?
(a) Dabur Industries (b) Bajaj Auto Ltd. (c) SAIL (d) TISCO

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM
WORKSHEET (REVISION) SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X AB &C
MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

1. Minerals need to be conserved because
 - (i) They are renewable. (ii) They are depleting rapidly.
 - (Hi) They are needed for country's industrial development.
 - (iv) Their formation is very fast.
 - (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (Hi) (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) All of the above
2. Which of the following statements are incorrect with regard to placer deposits?
 - (i) They occur as alluvial deposits. (ii) They are corroded by water.
 - (iii) They occur in ocean beds.
 - (iv) They are found in sands of the valley floors and the base of hills.
 - (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iv)
3. The Hazira – Vijapur – Jagdishpur pipeline . does not pass through this state.
 - (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Gujarat (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Maharashtra
4. Low grade brown coal is called
 - (a) Magnetite (b) Bauxite (c) Lignite (d) Limonite
5. Which of the following states is the oldest producer of oil?
 - (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Assam (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Gujarat
6. Metallurgical coal used in the smelting of iron ore is
 - (a) Anthracite (b) Bituminous (c) Lignite (d) Peat
7. Which one of the following states is the leading producer of Iron ore?
 - (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Jharkhand (c) Karnataka (d) Madhya Pradesh
8. Kakrapara nuclear power station is located in the state of
 - (a) Maharashtra (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat
9. Which one of the following is a non- metallic mineral?
 - (a) Lead (b) Copper (c) Tin (d) Limestone
10. Kudremukh is an important Iron Ore mine of
 - (a) Kerala (ft) Madhya Pradesh (c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh
11. Which of the following minerals is mined at Balaghat mines?
 - (a) Manganese (b) Aluminium (c) Copper (d) Limestone
12. Which of the following is an offshore oil field?
 - (a) Ankaleshwar (b) Digboi (c) Kalol (d) Mumbai High
13. Which one of the following minerals is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material?
 - (a) Coal (b) Bauxite (c) Gold (d) Zinc

14. Which one of the following minerals is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material?
(a) Coal (b) Bauxite (c) Gold (d) Zinc
15. Koderma, in Jharkhand, is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals?
(a) Bauxite (b) Mica (c) Iron ore (d) Copper
16. Which one of the following minerals is contained in the Monazite sand? (Textbook)
(a) Oil (b) Uranium (c) Thorium (d) Coal
17. Which one of the following is a ferrous metal?
(a) copper (b) manganese (c) coal (d) bauxite
18. Which one of the following is a non-metal?
(a) gold (b) silver (c) mica (d) platinum
19. Large occurrences of minerals in cracks, crevices, faults in igneous and metamorphic rocks are called:
(a) Layers (b) Veins (c) Lodes (d) Chamber
20. Mineral deposits that occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors are called:
(a) Placer deposits (b) Lodes (c) Reserve '(d) Layers
21. How many kilograms of manganese is required to manufacture one tonne of steel?
(a) 2 kgs (b) 11 kgs (c) 10 kgs (d) 20 kgs
22. Most of India's mineral reserves are found in
(a) Himalayan region (b) Coastal region (c) Peninsular rocks (d) None of the above
23. Which is the finest quality iron ore in terms of iron content?
(a) Hematite (b) Magnetite (c) Siderite (d) Limonite
24. Which state is the largest producer of manganese ore in India?
(a) Karnataka (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Orissa (d) West Bengal
25. India is deficient in which of the following mineral?
(a) Iron ore (b) Coal (c) Copper (d) Mica

NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

1. Which one of the following was not a part of the concept of nation-state?

- (a) Clearly defined boundary (b) National identity based on culture and history
- (c) Sovereignty (d) Freedom from monarchy

2. Which of the following were not introduced by French revolution?

- (a) Universal right of a man (b) Constitution and equality before law
- (c) Participative administration and election (d) Democracy and universal Suffrage

3. On the pretext of helping people of Europe to become nations, France plundered neighboring territories. Which of the following faced French aggression during 1790

- (a) Holland, Switzerland, Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw
- (b) Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Prussia, Macedonia, Croatia
- (c) Switzerland, Poland, Macedonia, Croatia, Sardinia
- (d) Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Poland, Prussia, Austria

4. Civil code of 1804, enforced throughout the French territories

- (a) Abolished privileges based on birth (b) Established equality before law (c) Secured right to property
- (d) All the above

5. Napoleon's invasions were resented in several countries due to

- (a) Increased taxes, censorship and forced conscription into army
- (b) Poor administration, restricted trade, language issues
- (c) Dominance of aristocracy and army in administration
- (d) Growth of the feeling of nationalism

6. Which of the following were parts of Hapsburg Empire?

- (a) Austria-Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, Venetia
- (b) Galicia, Carniola, Bohemia, Lombardy, Venetia
- (c) Sudetenland, Austria-Hungary, Lombardy, Venetia
- (d) Croatia, Sardinia, Greece, Poland, Austria-Hungary

7. During Eighteenth century which language was spoken by the aristocrats in Europe?

- (a) English (b) French (c) Greek (d) Dutch

8. Liberal nationalism, which dominated Europe in early nineteenth century supported

- (a) Personal freedom (b) Abolishing privileges of aristocracy and clergy
- (c) Demand for constitution (d) All of these

9. Which of the following was not a demand of the liberals?

- (a) Representative Government (b) Universal suffrage (c) Inviolability of private property
- (d) Freedom of Markets

10. Zollverein, formed by Prussia and joined by many of the German states was a

- (a) German army (b) German police (c) Custom union (d) Trade union

11. Which of the following statements about economic nationalism are true?

- (a) It was promoted by liberal nationalists (b) It was supported by the middle class
- (c) It was supported by Napoleon (d) None of these

12. The conservatives were of the opinion that

- (a) Pre-revolution administration should be re-established (b) Monarchy and churches should be preserved
- (c) Feudalism should be restored (d) Monarchies were dangerous for nation-state

13. The European powers that defeated Napoleon included

- (a) Britain and Russia (b) Prussia and Austria (c) France and Netherlands (d) Both (a) and (b)

14. After the defeat of Napoleon a congress was held in Vienna in which Russia, Britain, Prussia and Austria participated. Who hosted this meet?

(a) Metternich (b) Bismarck (c) Garibaldi (d) Mazzini

15. After the defeat of Napoleon, which dynasty was restored in France?

(a) Hapsburg (b) Ottoman (c) Bourbon (d) None of these

16. Johan Gottfried, a German philosopher, believed that the true German culture was to be discovered

(a) In classical German literature (b) Among the common people (c) In fairy tales (d) In Indian literature

17. After Napoleon's defeat, the territories of Poland were distributed among

(a) Russia, Prussia and Austria (b) Austria, England and Prussia (c) France, England and Prussia

(d) England, Prussia and Russia

18. After the Vienna Congress, a number of Polish priests were sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities for

(a) Bringing religious reform in Siberia (b) Not preaching in Russian language (c) Opposing constitutional reforms (d) Holding secret meetings

19. Paris witnessed an upheaval in 1848 which forced monarch Louis Philippe to leave the city. The unrest was caused by

(a) Tax rise (b) Food shortage and unemployment (c) Industrial crisis (d) Drain of wealth

20. Freidrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia rejected the terms of the Frankfurt Parliament because

(a) The constitution made by the parliament wanted the monarch to become a subject to a parliament

(b) The parliament did not have the support of the aristocracy and military heads

(c) The members of the parliament were not elected representatives of German people

(d) The parliament did not have women representatives

21. During the Frankfurt Parliament held in St. Paul church on 18 May 1848, women were allowed to

(a) Vote (b) Participate in drafting constitution (c) Stand in the visitor's gallery (d) They were not allowed to enter the premises

22. The unification of Germany took place in 1871 under the leadership of

(a) Kaiser William I and his chief minister Otto von Bismarck (b) Monarch Weilhelm IV and his chief minister Garibaldi (c) Bismarck and Garibaldi (d) Mazzini and Garibaldi

23. Who formed Young Italy for unification of his country?

(a) Giuseppe Garibaldi (b) Count Cavour (c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Victor Emmanuel

24. Who succeeded in gathering French support for Italy for defeating Austria in 1859?

(a) Victor Emmanuel II (b) Count Cavour (c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Giuseppe Garibaldi

25. Who led the Italian army against the Spanish rulers of the kingdom of two Sicillies in 1960?

(a) Bismarck (b) Cavour (c) Garibaldi (d) Mazzini

26. Which among the following is known as the Glorious Revolution in the history of Europe?

(a) The British Revolution of 1688 (b) The unification of Germany in 1871 (c) The unification of Italy in 1860

(d) The Greek struggle for independence, 1821

27. Who was the king of England during the Glorious Revolution?

(a) James II (b) William IV (c) Charles I (d) Henry III

28. The convention parliament of England decided the following after the Glorious Revolution

(a) James's daughter Marry II and her husband William III would jointly rule the country

(b) That the parliament would set out the Bill of Rights (c) The Monarch would be a subject to a parliament

(d) All of these

29. United Kingdom of Great Britain came into existence in 1770 after

(a) Scotland was merged into England (b) Ireland was merged into England (c) The Welch population was given voting rights (d) The Union Jack was introduced

30. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in

(a) 1717 (b) 1801 (c) 1866 (d) 1896

31. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

(a) A Philosopher (b) A Painter (c) A Politician (d) A Revolutionary

32. Which of the following is true with reference to Romanticism?

(a) Concept of government by consent (b) Freedom for the individual (c) Cultural movement

(d) Freedom of markets

33. What was the basic philosophy of the conservatives?

(a) They opposed monarchial forms. (b) They were the supporters of democracy

(c) They wanted to glorify folk art and vernacular language (d) They stressed the importance of tradition and established institutions and customs.

34. Who was count Cavour?(a) The chief Minister of Italy

(b) Revolutionary of Germany (c) A catholic missionary (d) The chancellor of Germany

35. Which of the following state lead the unification of Germany?

(a) Bavaria (b) Prussia (c) Rhineland (d) Hanover

36. Who hosted the congress of Vienna in 1815?

(a) Cavour (b) King Victor Emmanuel (c) Bismarck (d) Duke Metternich

37. What was the main objective of the treaty of Vienna of 1815?

(a) To undo the changes brought about in Europe during Napoleonic war. (b) To plan the unification of Germany. (c) To restore the democracy in Europe. (d) To overthrow the Bourbon dynasty.

38. Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation?

(a) Treaty of Versailles (b) Treaty of Constantinople (c) Treaty of Frankfurt (d) Treaty of Vienna

39. At which of the following places was the Frankfurt assembly convened?

(a) At the palace of Prussia (b) At the hall of Mirrors in palace of Versailles. (c) At the church of St. Peter's (d) At the church of St. Paul

40. Who said "when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"?

(a) Bismarck (b) Cavour (c) Victor Emmanuel II (d) Metternich

41. Who among the following was proclaimed the first king of united Italy?

(a) King George II (b) Victor Emmanuel II (c) Nicholas II (d) Kaiser William I

42. Among the following which section was not included in the European middle class?

(a) Industrialists (b) Businessmen (c) Nobles (d) Professionals

43. The term 'absolutist' is referred to:

(a) Monarchical government (b) Abstract theory (c) A vision (d) None of these

44. When and who prepared a series of four prints visualizing a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics'?

(a) 1804, Napoleon (b) 1815, Duke Metternich (c) 1848, Frederic Sorrieu (d) None of these

45. What do the saints, angels and Christ symbolize in the Utopian vision?

(a) Equality among people (b) Fraternity among nations (c) Freedom of nations (d) Resentment against nations

46. What did the Napoleonic Code of 1804 spell out?

(a) Equality before law (b) Right to property (c) Wiping out privileges by birth (d) All of the above

47. What seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes in Europe?

(a) Forced conscription into French armies (b) Increased prices (c) Movement and exchange of goods (d) Laws that was not uniform

48. When did Napoleon invade Italy?

(a) 1821 (b) 1905 (c) 1797 (d) 1795

49. What territories did the Hapsburg Empire rule over?

(a) Austria (b) Romania (c) Hungary (d) Both (a) and (c)

50. In revolutionary France, who were granted exclusive rights to vote?

(a) All women (b) Property-owning men (c) Property-owning women (d) All men

51. A merchant traveling from Hamburg to Nuremberg, in the first half of the nineteenth century,

had to pass through how many customs barriers to sell his goods?

- (a) 20
- (b) 10
- (c) 9
- (d) 11

52. What was viewed as obstacle to economic change and growth by new commercial classes?

- (a) Absence of railways
- (b) Limited suffrage
- (c) Customs duties
- (d) Reduced status of women

53. What led to the abolishing of the tariff barriers in the German-speaking regions of Europe and the reduction of currencies?

- (a) Formation of the Customs Union
- (b) Formation of traditional institutions
- (c) Abolition of feudalism
- (d) State power

54. Why was the Treaty of Vienna drawn up in 1815?

- (a) To abolish tariff barriers
- (b) To restore the monarchies
- (c) To divide the German Confederation of 39 states
- (d) None of these

55. Why was the kingdom of Netherlands, which included Belgium, set up in the North?

- (a) To control censorship laws
- (b) To curb government activities
- (c) To prevent French expansion
- (d) Both a and b

56. When were the 'Conservatives Regimes' set up?

- (a) 1830
- (b) 1820
- (c) 1815
- (d) 1832

57. What major issue was criticized against by the liberal nationalists?

- (a) Censorship laws to control the press
- (b) Preservation of the Church
- (c) A modern army
- (d) Efficient bureaucracy

58. Name the Italian revolutionary from Genoa.

- (a) Metternich
- (b) Johann Gottfried
- (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (d) None of these

59. Who said, "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?

- (a) Lord Byron
- (b) T S Eliot
- (c) Metternich
- (d) Giuseppe

60. What marked Greece as an independent nation?

- (a) Treaty of Constantinople, 1832
- (b) Treaty of Vienna, 1815
- (c) Treaty of Versailles, 1871
- (d) None of these

61. How did Karol Kurpinski celebrate the national struggle?

- (a) Operas
- (b) Plays
- (c) Books
- (d) Poetry

62. What was the result of Polish being used as the medium of instruction for preaching in all Church gatherings, in late eighteenth century?

- (a) Priests and bishops were jailed
- (b) Followers were tortured
- (c) Preachers were forced to preach in Russian
- (d) Followers were sent to Siberia

63. What did weavers in Silesia, in 1845, revolt against?

- (a) Bad quality raw material
- (b) Insufficient supply of raw material
- (c) Contractors who didn't pay them enough
- (d) None of these

64. Women were admitted in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul, but only as:

- (a) Opposition
- (b) Waitresses
- (c) Guards
- (d) Observers

65. Who were the 'Junkers'?

- (a) Soldiers
- (b) Large landowners
- (c) Aristocracy
- (d) Weavers

66. What was 'Young Italy'?

- (a) Vision of Italy
- (b) Secret society
- (c) National anthem of Italy
- (d) None of these

67. Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy, in 1861?

- (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II
- (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (d) Cavour

68. Name the act which resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

- (a) The Act of Union, 1707
- (b) Tax Reform Act, 1784
- (c) Commutation Act, 1784
- (d) None of these

69. What was the famous expedition carried out by Giuseppe Garibaldi called?

- (a) Young Europe in Berne
- (b) Young Italy in Marseilles
- (c) Expedition of the Thousand to South Italy
- (d) None of these

70. What were the contributions of the Grimm Brothers in nation-building?

(a) Fairytales (b) Folk dances (c) Operas (d) Music

71. What is an "allegory"?

(a) Idealistic state (b) Abstract idea (c) Art form (d) Song

72. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe, after 1871, was an area called:

(a) Ottoman (b) Prussia (c) Balkans (d) Macedonia

73. Frederic Sorrieu's Utopian vision was:

(a) Men and women of all ages and social classes marching in a long train

(b) The people of the world grouped as distinct nations, and identified through their flags and national costumes

(c) The remains of absolutist institutions lying shattered on the ground

(d) The concept of liberty personified as a female figure

74. In what year were barricades created around Paris?

(a) 1779 (b) 1789 (c) 1804 (d) 1848

75. The large land owners of Prussia were called:

(a) Serfs (b) Junkers (c) Feudal lords (d) Dentures

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM

WORKSHEET (REVISION) 18 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X AB&C RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

1. What percentage of the total land surface area in India is occupied by mountains?

- 30 40 45 35

2. What are shelter belts?

- Growing strips of grass in between crops Growing big plants in between coffee plants to protect them from direct sunlight Terrace farming Planting rows of trees to prevent soil erosion

3. Which of the following lands can be categorised under ‘current fallow land’?

- Land used for building houses, roads etc. Land which is sown only once in a year
 Land left without cultivation for one or less than one year Land used for grazing

4. Who said the famous lines, “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for any body’s greed.”?

- Sardar Patel Swami Dayanand Saraswati Swami Vivekananda Gandhi

5. Which of the following is a non-renewable source of energy?

- Wildlife Solar energy Coal Wind energy

6. Which of the following states suffers from land degradation due to water logging as a result of over irrigation? Rajasthan Gujarat Maharashtra Haryana

7. Which of the following is not an effect of the indiscriminate exploitation of resources?

- Global warming Cyclones Land degradation Depletion of the ozone layer

8. Which of the following resources is an abiotic resource?

- Cattle Fisheries Rocks Poultry

9. Which of the following soils is useful in the growing of tea and coffee?

- Laterite soil Sandy soil Alluvial soil Yellow soil

10. Which of the following is a community-owned resource?

● Poultry farm ○ Village grazing lands ○ Plantation ○ Orchards

11. Which one of the following is an example of Biotic Resource:-

- (a) Rock (b) Mountain (c) Mineral (d) Flora

12. They are Gifts of Nature which satisfy Human wants:-

- (a) A Commodity (b) a Thing (c) Resources (d) None of Them

13. Which one of the following is an example of non-renewable resources

- (a) Solar Energy (b) Tidal Energy (c) Petroleum (d) Hydel Energy

14. On the Basis of ownership resources can be classified into:-

- (a) Two Types (b) Three Types (c) Four Types (d) None of Them

15. How many Economic zones are there in India?

- (a) Five (b) One (c) Two (d) Ten

17. Soil is a:-

- (a) Renewable Resource (b) Potential Resource (c) Non-Resource (d) None of them

18. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?

- (a) Punjab (b) Haryana (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Uttarakhand

19. Which one of the following is the main cause of land and water pollution in India in recent years?

- (a) Industrial Effluents (b) Chemical Fertilizer (c) Deforestation (d) None of them

20. Coal, iron ore, petroleum, diesel etc. are the examples of

- (a) Biotic resources (b) Abiotic resources (c) Renewable resources
(d) Non Renewable resources

21. Which one of the following term is used to identify the old and new alluvium respectively?

- (a) Khadas & Tarai (b) Tarai & Bangar (c) Bangar & Khadar (d) Tarai & Dvars

22. Which one of the following soil is the best for cotton cultivation?

- (a) Red soil (b) Black soil (c) Laterite soil (d) Alluvial soil

23. How much percentage of forest area in the country according to the National Forest Policy?

(a) 33% (b) 37% (c) 27% (d) 31%

24. : Which type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation?

(a) Arid Soil (b) Forest Soil (c) Black Soil (d) Red Soil

25. Which one of the following resources can be acquired by a Nation?

(a) Potential resources (b) International resources (c) National resources (d) Public resources

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM

WORKSHEET (REVISION) 2 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X AB &C

MAKING OF THE GLOBAL WORLD

Q.1: What was the Bretton Woods system?

- (a) Post war the military system (b) Post war political system (c) Post war international economic system
(d) None of these

Q.2: What did indentured labour mean?

- (a) Cheap Labour (b) Free Labour (c) Bonded Labour (d) None of these

Q.3: What were ‘Canal Colonies’?

- (a) Large Colonies (b) Sea Ports (c) Large Canals (d) Irrigated areas

Q.4: Which food traveled west from China to be called “Spaghetti”?

- (a) Soya (b) Groundnuts (c) Potato (d) Noodles

Q.5: Which disease spread like wild fire in Africa in the 1890’s?

- (a) Cattle plague (b) Small pox (c) Pneumonia (d) None of these

Q.6: Which was the Tabled city of gold?

- (a) Peru (b) Mexico (c) El Doeodo (d) Spain

Q.7: Who adopted the concept of assembly line to produce automobiles?

- (a) Samuel Morse (b) Henry Ford (c) T. Cuppla (d) Imam Husain

Q.8: The Descendants of indentures workers is a Noble Prize winning writer is-

- (a) Bob Morley (b) V. S. Naipaul (c) Amartya Sen (d) Ram Naresh Sarwan

Q.9: The great Depression began in

- (a) 1927 (b) 1928 (c) 1929 (d) 1930

Q.10: The Chutney music was popular in-

- (a) North America (b) South America (c) Japan (d) China

Q.11: Rinder Pest is a?

- (a) Cattle disease in Africa (b) Cattle disease in China (c) Cattle disease in India (d) Cattle disease in Russia

Q.12: Which of the following is not a economic exchange?

- (a) Flow of Labour (b) Flow of Capital (c) Flow of Knowledge (d) Flow of Trade

Q.13: What is NIEO?

- (a) New international economic order (b) New Indian economic order (c) New international Excise order (d) New international economic ordinance.

Q.14: Name the law which allowed the British Government to restrict the import of corn.

- (a) Corn Act (b) Food Act (c) Corn Laws (d) Import Laws

Q.15: What is IMF?

- (a) International Money fund (b) International Monetary Fund (c) International Monetary finances
(d) Indian Monetary fund.

Q.16: What was the use of cowries during Indus Valley civilization?

- (a) As a toy (b) As an instrument (c) As a means of transportation (d) As a form of currency

Q.17: The term used to describe Indian indentured labour was—

- (a) Porter (b) Coolie (c) Juggler, (d) Rikshaw puller

Q.18: Henry Morton Stanley was

- (a) Explorer (b) Trader (c) Missionary (d) Soldier

Q.19: Rinderpest spread in Africa through—

- (a) Cattle (b) Birds (c) Human (d) None of these.

Q.20: A major supplier of wheat in the world market was—

- (a) Africa (b) Eastern Europe (c) North America (d) Asia

Q.21: Who produced the T-Model Ford car?

- (a) Henry Morton Stanley (b) Ebenezer Howard (c) Barry Parker (d) Henry Ford

Q.22: What were the ‘Corn Laws?’

- (a) Laws to restrict the import of corn (b) Laws to restrict the export of corn (c) Laws to restrict the export and import of corn (d) None of the above

Q.23: ----was a famous economist.

- (a) Henry Ford (b) John Maynard Keynes (c) Henry Stanley (d) Barry Parker

Q.24: The main aim of the post-war international economic system was to

- (a) To preserve economic stability (b) To maintain status (c) To increase export (d) To reduce war loans

Q.25: MNCs works in ---

- (a) Only one country (b) Many countries (c) Two countries (d) None of these

Q.26: The Bretton Woods is a –

- (a) Palace (b) Place (c) Country (d) Institution

Q.27: Bretton Woods System was based on which types of rates?

- (a) Fixed (b) Floating (c) Base (d) Inflation

Q.28: In the late nineteenth century Europeans came to Africa with the hope of:

- (a) Establishing plantations and mines (b) Spreading Education
(c) Expansion of territory (d) Spreading the religion

Q.29: A modest economic recovery from the Great Depression was under way in:

- (a) 1932 (b) 1935 (c) 1938 (d) 1945

Q.30: Historians identified several silk routes linking Asia with ____ since before Christian era.

- (a) Europe (b) Africa (c) Antarctic region (d) Arctic region

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM

WORKSHEET (REVISION) 3 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X AB &C

PRINT CULTURE AND MODERN WORLD

Q.1: What is calligraphy?

- (a) Poetry (b) Textbooks (c) Flowers arrangement (d) Stylized

Q.2: What was Gutenberg's first printed book?

- (a) Ballads (b) Dictionary (c) Bible (d) None of these

Q.3: What were 'Penny Chapbooks'?

- (a) Pocket – sized books (b) Journals (c) Ritual Calendars (d) Newspaper

Q.4: Who introduced the printing press in India?

- (a) French (b) Italian (c) Portuguese (d) None of these

Q.5: Who wrote 'My childhood My university'.

- (a) Thomas wood (b) Maxim Gorky (c) George Eliot (d) Jane Austen

Q.6: When was the Vernacular press act passed?

- (a) 1878 (b) 1887 (c) 1867 (d) 1898

Q.7: 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

Q.8: Which is the oldest printed book of Japan?

- (a) Bible (b) Diamond Sutra (c) Mahabharata (d) Ukiyo

Q.9: Who wrote 95 theses?

- (a) Martin Luther (b) Johann Gutembery (c) J. V. Schley (d) Charles Dickens

Q.10:- Who authored 'Gitagovinda'?

- (a) Jayadeva (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (c) J. A. Hickey (d) Chandu Menon

Q.11: Who wrote 'Amar Jibon'?

- (a) Rockay Hossein (b) Rashsundari Devi (c) Tara Bai Shinde (d) Kailashashini Debi

Q.12: Which of the following travellers brought back the art of wood block painting to Italy?

- (a) Paes (b) Marco Polo (c) Magellon (d) Dominigos

Q.13: Printing Press first came to India with—

- (a) The Dutch (b) Portuguese missionaries (c) The French (d) The English

Q.14: Name the paper started by Bal Gangashar Tilak

- (a) The Kesari (b) The Young India (c) The Statesman (d) Amrita Bazar Patrika

Q.15: The Book Gulamgiri dealt with—

- (a) Restriction on vernacular press (b) 911 Treatment of widows (c) Injustices of caste system (d) None of these

Q.16: Print technology of China was brought to Italy by the great explorer.

- (a) Marco Polo (b) Columbus (c) Vasco Da Gama (d) Magellan

Q.17: An annual publication giving astronomical data was known as

- (a) Chapbook (b) Penny book (c) Almanac (d) Journal

Q.18: The Portuguese introduced the printing press in

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

Q.19: The oldest Japanese book Diamond Sutra was printed in

- (a) AD 686 (b) AD 868 (c) AD 668 (d) AD 866

Q.20: The earliest kind of print technology was first developed in

- (a) India (b) China (c) Britain (d) None of the above

Q.21: Metal frames in which types are laid and the text composed is known as

- (a) Platen (b) Galley (c) Printing press (d) Cylindrical press

Q.22: Protestant Reformation movement is related to the religion

- (a) Buddhism (b) Hinduism (c) Christianity (d) Jainism

Q.23: The Grimm brothers of Germany published

- (a) Newspapers (b) Folk tales (c) Ballads (d) Novels

Q.24: The first Indian to publish a newspaper was

- (a) Ram Mohan Roy (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (c) Gangadhar Bhattacharya (d) Ranade

Q.25: The newspaper Shamsul Akhbar was published in

- (a) Hindi (b) Persian (c) Arabic (d) Urdu

Q.26: Rashundari Debi wrote the autobiography

- (a) Amar Jibone (b) Istri Dharm Vichar (c) Saachi Kavitayan (d) Ghulamgiri

Q.27: In 1878 the Vernacular Press Act was modelled on the

- (a) French Press Laws (b) British Press Laws (c) Irish Press Laws (d) Scottish Press Laws

Q.28: A liberal colonial officer who formulated new rules to restore the freedom of the press in India was

- (a) Warren Hastings (b) William Bentinck (c) Thomas Macaulay (d) None of the above

Q.29: The book Chotte Aur Bade Ka Sawal is about the topic of

- (a) Religion (b) Philosophy (c) Science (d) Caste System

Q.30: Penny magazines were specially published for

- (a) Children (b) Workers (c) Women (d) Men

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM

WORKSHEET (REVISION) 5 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X AB &C

CHAPTERS-CONSUMER RIGHTS

1. A consumer

- (i) Sells goods and services (ii) Buy goods and services (iii) Produces goods and services (iv) Delivers goods and services

2. Adulteration is

- (i) Selling defective items (ii) Over pricing (iii) Underweight measurement (iv) Mixing cheap materials

3. Causes of consumer exploitation

- (i) Right to Information (ii) Proper Supply (iii) Low literacy (iv) High literacy

4. Which is not a function of PDS

- (i) Control Hoarding (ii) Control Prices (iii) Control over charging (iv) Consumer Redressal

5. COPRA stands for

- (i) Consumer Protection Act (ii) Consumer Prevention Act (iii) Consumer Police Act
(iv) Consumer Power Act

6. Pick odd one out

- (i) Right to information (ii) Right to choice (iii) Right to adulteration (iv) Right to redressal

7. Pick odd one out

- (i) Right to safety (ii) Right to life (iii) Right to consumer education (iv) Right to representation

8. National Consumer Day is celebrated in India

- (i) 24 December (ii) 25 December (iii) 26 December (iv) 27 December

9. COPRA does not propose formation of

- (i) National Consumer Court (ii) State Consumer Court (iii) District Consumer Court (iv) High Court

10. ISO stands for

- (i) International Standard Organisation (ii) International Organisation for Standardisation
(iii) International School Organisation (iv) International Standardisation

11. In which year Right to information act was passed

- (i) 2008 (ii) 2009 (iii) 2005 (iv) 2010

12. Pick the odd one out

- (i) BIS and ISI (ii) AGMARK (iii) HALLMARK (iv) CBI

13. Pick the odd one out

- (i) BIS and ISI (ii) ISO (iii) HALLMARK (iv) CID

14. World Consumer Rights Day is celebrated on

- (i) 5 March (ii) 10 March (iii) 15 March (iv) 20 March

15. Consumer Complaint forum is called

- (i) Consumer forum (ii) RTI (iii) High court (iv) Police Station

16. Why do we need to have set rules and regulations for consumer rights?

- (a) To protect and promote the interest of the consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices.
- (b) To bring discipline in the country.
- (c) To provide police protection to consumers during a dispute with the sellers.
- (d) Its aim is to make all the sellers fair and honest.

17. In which year did the United Nations adopt the guidelines for consumer protection?

- (a) 1960
- (b) 1988
- (c) 1985
- (d) 1999

18. When was the 'Right to Information' Act passed?

- (a) October 2005
- (b) March 2006
- (c) December 2007
- (d) September 2003

19. What was the cause of the rise of consumer movement?

- (a) The movement started to help consumers to form a group to protest against price rise.
- (b) The movement grew out of consumers dissatisfaction due to unfair practices of sellers.
- (c) The movement grew out of the satisfaction enjoyed by the consumers for fair practices of the sellers.
- (d) The movement was started to help the sellers to promote their own interest and cheat consumers.

20. What can be the maximum claim amount at the district level of the consumer court?

- (a) Less than ₹1 lakh
- (b) ₹1 crore
- (c) Upto ₹20 lakhs
- (d) Above ₹1 crore

21. Which one of the following does not provide certificate of standardisation in India?

- (a) ISI
- (b) Agmark
- (c) Hallmark
- (d) COPRA

22. The quasi-judicial machinery set up at the highest level for redressal of consumer disputes is:

- (a) The District Forum
- (b) The State Consumer Commission
- (c) Consumers International
- (d) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

23. What was the name given to the agency at the global level for the protection of consumer rights?

- (a) Consumer Court of Justice
- (b) International Consumer Forum
- (c) Consumers Commission
- (d) Consumers International

24. Which of the following is not a function of Consumer Protection Councils?

- (a) To create awareness of consumer rights among consumers.
- (b) To guide consumers on how to file cases in consumer courts.
- (c) To provide compensation to consumers when they are cheated by shopkeepers.
- (d) To represent consumers in Consumer Courts at times.

25. When is 'National Consumers' Day' celebrated in India?

- (a) 26th January
- (b) 22nd October
- (c) 24th December
- (d) 25th December

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM
WORKSHEET (REVISION) 6 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X AB & C
CHAPTER – POLITICAL PARTIES

1. A group of people who come close to each other to attain their common aim of power is known as....
(a) Political Party (b) Interest Group (c) Political leadership (d) Factional group
2. India has...major National Parties?
(a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 6 (d) 10
3. Which of these is a National Party?
(a) INC (b) BSP (c) BJP(d) All of these
4. Which of these is not a National Party?
(a) INC (b) SAD (c) BJP (d) CPI (M)
5. Which of these is not a State Party?
(a) TDP (b) DMK (c) SAD (d) CPI
6. Which of these is the main component of political party?
(a) Leaders (b) The followers (c) Active members (d) All of these
7. Which of these is the function of political party?
(a) To contest election (b) To form and run government
(c) To form public opinion (d) All of these
8. Political party that runs the government is
(a) Ruling party (b) Interest group (c) Opposition party
(d) Factional group
9. The rise of political parties is directly linked to....
(a) Emergence of representative democracies (b) Large scale societies
(c) Mechanism of restrain and support the government (d) All of these
10. System with one party is known as....
(a) Uni-party system (b) Multi-party system (c) Bi-party system (d) None of these
11. System of two parties is known as....
- (a) Uni-party system (b) Multi-party system (c) Bi-party system (d) None of these
12. System of many parties is known as....
(a) Bi-party system (b) Multi-party system (c) Uni-party system (d) None of these
13. Which of these countries have Uni-party system?
(a) China (b) North Korea (c) Cuba (d) All of these
14. Which of these countries have Bi-party system?
(a) India (b) England (c) France (d) Pakistan
15. Any party with 6% of total votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha is recognized as....
(a) National Party (b) Regional Party (c) State Party (d) Factional Party
16. Which out of the following is a feature of 'Partisanship'?
(a) Inability to take a balanced view (b) Similarity of views (c) Represents the individual
(d) None of these
17. Who is a 'Partisan'?
(a) Disloyal party member (b) Staunch party member (c) Estranged party member (d) None of these
18. How many parties are registered with the Election Commission of India?
(a) 500 (b) 650 (c) 700 (d) 750
19. What is meant by one-party system?
(a) One single party runs the government (b) One single person runs the parties (c) When the King rules the country (d) When one party is allowed to contest elections
20. What is meant by two-party system?
(a) Two parties run the government (b) Two

members run a party (c) Two parties run the government one by one (d) Two parties contest elections

21. What system of government does India have?
(a) One-party system (b) Two-party system (c) Multi-party system (d) None of these

22. What is an 'alliance'?
(a) One party contests elections (b) Several parties join hands for contesting elections (c) Two parties contest elections (d) None of these

23. What are 'National parties'?
(a) Parties which have units in various states (b) Parties which have no units (c) Parties which have units in two states (d) Parties which have units in all states

24. On what ideologies does the Indian National Congress rest?
(a) Communalism (b) Socialism (c) Federalism (d) Secularism

25.. The Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) came to power in 1998 as the leader of:
(a) United Progressive Alliance (b) Left front (c) National Democratic Alliance (d) None of these

26. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)?
(a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Kanshi Ram (c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Sahu Maharaj

27. The main base of BSP is in:
(a) Punjab (b) Delhi (c) Haryana (d) Uttar Pradesh

28. Which party enjoys a strong hold in Tripura, West Bengal and Kerala?
(a) CPI (M) (b) CPI (c) BSP (d) BJP

29. Which party has been in power for 30 years now?
(a) BJP (b) CPI (c) CPI (M) (d) NCP

30. Which party has advocated the coming together of all Left parties?
(a) CPI (b) CPI (M) (c) NCP (d) INC

31. Which political party from the six main parties was formed as late as in 1999?

(a) BJP (b) CPI (M) (c) NCP (d) BSP

32. Which out of the following is a 'state party'?
(a) BSP (b) Rashtriya Janta Dal (c) BJP (d) NCP

34. What is meant by 'Defection'?
(a) Loyalty towards a party (b) Changing party allegiance (c) Political reforms (d) None of these

35. What is an 'Affidavit'?
(a) Over-regulation of political parties (b) Decision-making body of the party (c) Details of a contesting candidate (d) None of these

36. Which of these is the challenge faced by political party?
(a) Lack of internal democracy (b) Dynastic succession (c) Growing role of money and muscle power
(d) All of these

37. Changing party allegiance form the party on which a person got elected is known as....
(a) Changing party (b) Defection (c) Mobility (d) None of these

38. The party that loses the elections and does not form the government is called....
(a) Ruling party (b) Interest group (c) Opposition party (d) Factional group

39. How many political parties are registered with the Election Commission in India?
(a) About 750 (b) About 150 (c) About 900 (d) About 250

40. Whom do political parties have to register themselves?
(a) State government (b) Central government (c) Election Commission (d) None of these

41. What are the components of political parties?
(a) The leaders (b) The active members (c) The followers (d) All the above

42. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections

and winning power, it is called....

- (a) Alliance
- (b) Uni-party system
- (c) Group
- (d) None of these

43. When was the Indian National Congress founded?

- (a) 1785
- (b) 1885
- (c) 1985
- (d) 1990

44. When was the Bhartiya Janta Party founded?

- (a) 1970
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1980
- (d) 1985

45. When was the communist party of India-Marxist founded?

- (a) 1764
- (b) 1864
- (c) 1964
- (d) 2004

46. What is the political election symbol of congress party?

- (a) Symbol of Lotus
- (b) Symbol of Hand
- (c) Symbol of elephant
- (d) Symbol of clock

47. 'Lotus' is a political symbol of which party?

- (a) Indian National Congress
- (b) Bahujan Samaj Party
- (c) Bhartiya Janta Party
- (d) CPI (M)

48. When was the Nationalist Congress Party formed?

- (a) 1996
- (b) 1998
- (c) 1999
- (d) 2000

49. Which party was formed under the leadership of Kanshi Ram?

- (a) BJP
- (b) BSP
- (c) CPI (M)
- (d) INC

50. How many seats have been secured by the INC in the Lok Sabha elections held in 2004?

- (a) 19
- (b) 119
- (c) 145
- (d) 120

51. Which is the principal opposition party in the Lok Sabha after the elections of 2004?

- (a) Indian National Congress
- (b) Bhartiya Janta Party
- (c) Bahujan Samaj Party
- (d) Communist Party of India

52. Which political party was in power in West Bengal without a break for last 30 years?

- (a) INC
- (b) BJP
- (c) CPI-(M)
- (d) CPI

53. Which of these is a state party?

- (a) Biju Janta Dal
- (b) Indian National Lok Dal
- (c) Sikkim Democratic Front
- (d) All of these

54. UPA stands for-

- (a) Union Progressive Alliance
- (b) Union Protested Alliance
- (c) United Progressive Allowance
- (d) United Progressive Alliance

55. What is the name of the alliance that formed the government in 1998 in India?

- a. National Democratic Alliance
- b. United Progressive Alliance
- c. National Progressive Alliance
- d. United Democratic Alliance

56.. When and under whose leadership was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed?

- a. 1982, Mayawati
- b. 1984, Kanshi Ram
- c. 1985, Mulayam Singh Yadav
- d. 1986, Bhajanlal

57. Political parties exercise power through which of these functions?

- a. Parties contest elections
- b. They play a decisive role in making laws for a country
- c. They form and run governments
- d. All the above

58. Who chooses the candidates for contesting elections in India?

- a. Members and supporters of the party
- b. Top party leadership
- c. The existing government
- d. None of these

59. When was the Communist party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) Formed?

- a. 1956
- b. 1986
- c. 1946
- d. 1964

60. Which of these statements is incorrect about CPI (M)?

- a. Supports socialism, secularism and democracy
- b. Opposes imperialism and communalism
- c. Wants to secure socio-economic justice in India
- d. None of the above

61. In which of these states does the CPI (M) enjoy strong support?

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Andhra Pradesh
- c. West Bengal
- d. Chhattisgarh

62. What is a signed document submitted to an officer regarding her personal information?

a. Affidavit b. Declaration c. Agreement d.
Appeal

63. Which of these statements is correct?
a. Every party in the country has to register with
the Election Commission b. The Commission
treats all the parties equally c. It offers some
special facilities to large and established parties
d. All of the above

64. How many parties are registered with the
Election Commission of India?
a. 250 b. 300 c. 500

65. Which of these countries has a one-party
system?
a. India b. China c. USA d. UK

66. Which of these is not a good option for a
democratic state?
a. One-party system b. Two-party system c.
Multi-party system d. None of the above

67. Which of the following countries is the
example of two-party system?
a. USA b. UK c. India d. Both (a) and (b)

68. Which of these alliances were there in 2004
parliamentary elections in India?
a. National Democratic Alliance b. The United
Progressive Alliance c. Left Front
d. All the above

69. From the ideas and teaching of which leader
BSP draw inspiration?
a. Sahu Maharaj b. Mahatma Phule and
Ramaswami Naicker c. Babasaheb Ambedkar
d. All the above

70. What are the parties which are given the
special privilege of ‘election symbol’ and other
facilities?
a. ‘Identified’ by the Election Commission b.
‘Recognised’ by the Election Commission
c. ‘Patronised’ by the Election Commission d.
‘Attached’ by the Election Commission

71 Which party is recognised as a ‘State party’?
a. A party that secures 6% of total votes in the
Assembly election
b. A party that secures at least 6% of the total
votes in an election to the State Assembly and

wins at least 2 seats c. A party that wins 4 seats
in the Assembly election d. None of the above

72. How many recognised national parties were
there in 2006?
a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 8

73. In which of these categories can the Indian
National Congress be put?
a. Centrist party b. Rightist party c. Leftist party
d. None of these

74. When was the BJP founded?
a. 1960 b. 1970 c. 1980 d. 1990

75. . What percentage of seats does a political
party need to win in the Lok Sabha in order to be
recognised as a national party?

4 3 2 6

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM
WORKSHEET (REVISION) 6 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X AB & C
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(a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Kanshi Ram (c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Sahu Maharaj

27. The main base of BSP is in:
(a) Punjab (b) Delhi (c) Haryana (d) Uttar Pradesh

28. Which party enjoys a strong hold in Tripura, West Bengal and Kerala?
(a) CPI (M) (b) CPI (c) BSP (d) BJP

29. Which party has been in power for 30 years now?
(a) BJP (b) CPI (c) CPI (M) (d) NCP

30. Which party has advocated the coming together of all Left parties?
(a) CPI (b) CPI (M) (c) NCP (d) INC

31. Which political party from the six main parties was formed as late as in 1999?

(a) BJP (b) CPI (M) (c) NCP (d) BSP

32. Which out of the following is a 'state party'?
(a) BSP (b) Rashtriya Janta Dal (c) BJP (d) NCP

34. What is meant by 'Defection'?
(a) Loyalty towards a party (b) Changing party allegiance (c) Political reforms (d) None of these

35. What is an 'Affidavit'?
(a) Over-regulation of political parties (b) Decision-making body of the party (c) Details of a contesting candidate (d) None of these

36. Which of these is the challenge faced by political party?
(a) Lack of internal democracy (b) Dynastic succession (c) Growing role of money and muscle power
(d) All of these

37. Changing party allegiance form the party on which a person got elected is known as....
(a) Changing party (b) Defection (c) Mobility (d) None of these

38. The party that loses the elections and does not form the government is called....
(a) Ruling party (b) Interest group (c) Opposition party (d) Factional group

39. How many political parties are registered with the Election Commission in India?
(a) About 750 (b) About 150 (c) About 900 (d) About 250

40. Whom do political parties have to register themselves?
(a) State government (b) Central government (c) Election Commission (d) None of these

41. What are the components of political parties?
(a) The leaders (b) The active members (c) The followers (d) All the above

42. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections

and winning power, it is called....
(a) Alliance (b) Uni-party system (c) Group (d)
None of these

43. When was the Indian National Congress founded?
(a) 1785 (b) 1885 (c) 1985 (d) 1990

44. When was the Bhartiya Janta Party founded?
(a) 1970 (b) 1975 (c) 1980 (d) 1985

45. When was the communist party of India-Marxist founded?
(a) 1764 (b) 1864 (c) 1964 (d) 2004

46. What is the political election symbol of congress party?
(a) Symbol of Lotus (b) Symbol of Hand (c)
Symbol of elephant (d) Symbol of clock

47. ‘Lotus’ is a political symbol of which party?
(a) Indian National Congress (b) Bahujan Samaj Party
(c) Bhartiya Janta Party (d) CPI (M)

48. When was the Nationalist Congress Party formed?
(a) 1996 (b) 1998 (c) 1999 (d) 2000

49. Which party was formed under the leadership of Kanshi Ram?
(a) BJP (b) BSP (c) CPI (M) (d) INC

50. How many seats have been secured by the INC in the Lok Sabha elections held in 2004?
(a) 19 (b) 119 (c) 145 (d) 120

51. Which is the principal opposition party in the Lok Sabha after the elections of 2004?
(a) Indian National Congress (b) Bhartiya Janta Party
(c) Bahujan Samaj Party (d) Communist Party of India

52. Which political party was in power in West Bengal without a break for last 30 years?
(a) INC(b) BJP (c) CPI-(M) (d) CPI

53. Which of these is a state party?
(a) Biju Janta Dal (b) Indian National Lok Dal
(c) Sikkim Democratic Front (d) All of these

54. UPA stands for-

(a) Union Progressive Alliance (b) Union Protested Alliance (c) United Progressive Allowance
(d) United Progressive Alliance

55. What is the name of the alliance that formed the government in 1998 in India?
a. National Democratic Alliance b. United Progressive Alliance c. National Progressive Alliance
d. United Democratic Alliance

56.. When and under whose leadership was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed?
a. 1982, Mayawati b. 1984, Kanshi Ram c. 1985, Mulayam Singh Yadav
d. 1986, Bhajanlal

57. Political parties exercise power through which of these functions?
a. Parties contest elections b. They play a decisive role in making laws for a country
c. They form and run governments d. All the above

58. Who chooses the candidates for contesting elections in India?
a. Members and supporters of the party b. Top party leadership c. The existing government
d. None of these

59. When was the Communist party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) Formed?
a. 1956 b. 1986 c. 1946 d. 1964

60. Which of these statements is incorrect about CPI (M)?
a. Supports socialism, secularism and democracy
b. Opposes imperialism and communalism
c. Wants to secure socio-economic justice in India
d. None of the above

61. In which of these states does the CPI (M) enjoy strong support?
a. Uttar Pradesh b. Andhra Pradesh c. West Bengal d. Chhattisgarh

62. What is a signed document submitted to an officer regarding her personal information?

a. Affidavit b. Declaration c. Agreement d.
Appeal

63. Which of these statements is correct?
a. Every party in the country has to register with
the Election Commission b. The Commission
treats all the parties equally c. It offers some
special facilities to large and established parties
d. All of the above

64. How many parties are registered with the
Election Commission of India?
a. 250 b. 300 c. 500

65. Which of these countries has a one-party
system?
a. India b. China c. USA d. UK

66. Which of these is not a good option for a
democratic state?
a. One-party system b. Two-party system c.
Multi-party system d. None of the above

67. Which of the following countries is the
example of two-party system?
a. USA b. UK c. India d. Both (a) and (b)

68. Which of these alliances were there in 2004
parliamentary elections in India?
a. National Democratic Alliance b. The United
Progressive Alliance c. Left Front
d. All the above

69. From the ideas and teaching of which leader
BSP draw inspiration?
a. Sahu Maharaj b. Mahatma Phule and
Ramaswami Naicker c. Babasaheb Ambedkar
d. All the above

70. What are the parties which are given the
special privilege of ‘election symbol’ and other
facilities?
a. ‘Identified’ by the Election Commission b.
‘Recognised’ by the Election Commission
c. ‘Patronised’ by the Election Commission d.
‘Attached’ by the Election Commission

71 Which party is recognised as a ‘State party’?
a. A party that secures 6% of total votes in the
Assembly election
b. A party that secures at least 6% of the total
votes in an election to the State Assembly and

wins at least 2 seats c. A party that wins 4 seats
in the Assembly election d. None of the above

72. How many recognised national parties were
there in 2006?
a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 8

73. In which of these categories can the Indian
National Congress be put?
a. Centrist party b. Rightist party c. Leftist party
d. None of these

74. When was the BJP founded?
a. 1960 b. 1970 c. 1980 d. 1990

75. . What percentage of seats does a political
party need to win in the Lok Sabha in order to be
recognised as a national party?

4 3 2 6

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM

WORKSHEET (REVISION) 8 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X AB &C

CHAPTER -MONEY AND CREDIT

1. Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called:

- (a) value for money (b) exchange value (c) medium of exchange (d) none of these

2. Modern forms of money include:

- (a) paper notes (b) gold coins (c) silver coins (d) copper coins

3. Who issues currency notes on behalf of the Central government in India?

- (a) NABARD(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) (c) World Bank (d) State Bank of India (SBI)

4. Deposits in bank accounts withdrawn on demand are called:

- (a) fixed deposits (b) recurring deposits (c) demand deposits (d) none of these

5. Banks in India these days, hold about _____ per cent of their deposits as cash.

- (a) 50 (b) 20 (c) 15 (d) 10

6. Major portion of the deposits is used by banks for:

- (a) setting up new branches (b) paying taxes (c) paying interest on loans (d) extending loans

7. What is the main source of income for banks?

- (a) Interest on loans (b) Interest on deposits

- (c) Difference between the interest charged on borrowers and depositors (d) None of these

8. In rural areas, farmers take credit for?

- (a) Family (b) Health (c) Crop production (d) Education

9. A 'debt trap' means:

- (a) inability to repay credit amount (b) ability to pay credit amount

- (c) overspending till no money is left (d) none of these

10. What is the 'collateral' demand that lenders make against loans?

- (a) Vehicle of the borrower (b) Building of the borrower (c) Both (a) and (b)

11. Terms of credit do not include:

- (a) interest rate (b) collateral (c) documentation (d) lender's land (e) all

12. Formal sources of credit do not include:

- (a) banks (b) cooperatives (c) employers (d) none of these

13. Informal sector loans include:

- (a) NABARD (b) State Bank of India (c) moneylenders (d) both (b) and (c)

14. Banks and cooperatives need to lend more to borrowers because:

- (a) high cost of borrowing from informal sources (b) borrowers wish to set up enterprises
(c) borrowers need more money but cannot ask (d) none of these

15. Poor households in urban areas take loans from _____ sources.

- (a) formal (b) informal (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

16. What prevents the poor from getting bank loans?

- (a) Complexity of procedure (b) Absence of collateral (c) High rates of interest (d) None of these

17. In a SHG, most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by:

- (a) bank (b) group members (c) non-government organization (d) government

18. What is the name of the success story that met the credit needs of the poor, at reasonable rates, in Bangladesh?

- (a) Grameen Bank (b) Reserve Bank (c) Cooperative Bank (d) None of these

19. The exchange of goods for goods is:

- (i) banker of option (ii) bills of exchange (iii) barter (iv) currency

20. Currency is issued by:

- (i) RBI on behalf of central government (ii) By president of India. (iii) By finance minister

21. National Sample Survey Organisation is a:

- (i) Commercial bank organization (ii) An organisation of World Bank (iii) An organisation associated with Indian Standard Institute (iv) An institution responsible to collect data on formal sector credit.

22. Which agency is not included in informal loan sector or agency:

- (i) Bank (ii) Village money lender (iii) Trader (iv) Relative of borrower

23. In SHG most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by:

- (i) Bank (ii) Members (iii) Non-government organizations (iv) LIC

24. Security (pledge, mortgage) against loan:

- (i) Collateral (ii) Token Coins (iii) Promissory Note (iv) Currency

25. The founder of Grameen bank of Bangladesh is:

- (i) Amartya Sen (ii) Mohammad Salim (iii) Mohammad Yunus (iv) None of the above

Q.1- What was the cause for business classes to participate in Civil Disobedience Movement?

- a. Protection against import of foreign goods b. To buy foreign goods without any restrictions
- c. To sell Indian goods without any restrictions d. To exports goods

Q.2- Which one of the following leaders headed Oudh Kisan Sabha?

- a. Jawahar Lal Nehru b. Mahatma Gandhi c. Subhash Chandra Bose d. Motilal Nehru

Q.3- What was the main reason behind the start of the Non-cooperation movements?

- a. To fulfill the demand for Swaraj. b. To oppose the arrival of Prince of Wales.
- c. To surrender the titles vested by British.
- d. To boycott the civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils.

Q.4- When did Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar?

- a. 1916 b. 1920 c. 1925 d. 1918

Q.5- Why did General Dyer open fire at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April 1919?

- a. He wanted to enforce martial law very strictly in Amritsar.
- b. He wanted to create feeling of terror and awe in the minds of Satyagrahis.
- c. He wanted to demoralise the local Congress leaders.
- d. He wanted to gain prominence in the eyes of British government.

Q.6- What was the reason behind clash between Gandhi Ji and Dr Ambedkar?

- a. Separate electorates would create division in the society.
- b. Separate electorates would slow down the progress of integration into society.
- c. With separate electorates, Dalit's would gain respect in society.
- d. The condition of Dalit's would become better.

Q.7- Who led the Civil Disobedience in Peshawar?

- a. Abdul Gaffar Khan b. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad c. Lala Lajpat Rai d. Jawaharlal Nehru

Q.8- Who was the author of the famous novel ‘Anandamath’?

- a. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay b. Abanindranath Tagore
- c. Natesa Sastri d. Rabindranath Tagore

Q.9- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in which year?

- a. 1920 b. 1913 c. 1910 d. 1915

Q.10- The Non-Cooperation Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in support of which movement?

- a. Khilafat b. Swaraj c. Khilafat and Swaraj d. none of these

Q.11- Name any industrial organisations established by Indian merchants and industrialists to protect their business interests.

- (a) The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- (b) The Confederation of Industrial and Commercial Congress
- (c) The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q.12- Who was the President of the Muslim League in 1930?

- a. Mr. M.A. Jinnah b. Maulana Azad c. Abdul Ghaffar Khan d. Sir Muhammad Iqbal

Q.13- Who was the first writer to create the image of ‘Bharat Mata’ as an identity of India?

- a. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay b. Rabindra Nath Tagore
- c. Subhash Chandra Bose d. Mahatma Gandhi

Q.14- Who were the two great writers of Bengal and Madras, who contributed to nationalism in the late nineteenth century?

- a. Rabindranath Tagore and Natesa Sastri b. Jamini Roy and Ravi Verma
- c. Rabindranath Tagore and Ravi Verma d. None of these

Q1.5- Name a leader of Dalit at the time of 1930s?

- a. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar b. Mahatma Gandhi c. Jawahar Lal Nehru d. None of these

Q.16- What was the reason for Mahatma Gandhiji’s fast unto death in 1932?

- a. The clash with Dr. Ambedkar b. The Clash with Bose c. The clash with Nehru d. None of these

Q1.7- When was the Poona Pact held?

- a. September 1932 b. march 1930 c. September 1930 d. March 1932

Q.18- Who published ‘The Folklore of Southern India’?

- a. Natesa Sastri b. Dr.Ambedkar c. Mahatma Gandhi d. None of these

Q.19- Which pact resolved the issue of separate electorates for Dalits between Gandhi and Ambedkar in 1932?

- a. Poona pacts b. Lucknow pacts c. Delhi pacts d. Surat pacts

Q.20- What were boycotted during Non-cooperation movement?

- a. Foreign goods b. Food c. Water d. None of these

Q.21. By whom was the Swaraj Party formed?

- a) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das b) Subhas Chandra Bose and Sardar Patel
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad d) Motilal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad

Q 22. By whom was the first image of Bharatmata painted?

- a) Rabindranath Tagore b) Abanindranath Tagore c) Ravi Verma d) Nandalal Bose

Q 23. Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act?

- a) It introduced the Salt Law. b) It increased taxes on land
- c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial
- d) It put a ban on the Congress party.

Q 24. By what name were the dalits referred by Gandhiji?

- a) Untouchables b) Shudras c) Harijans d) Achchuts

Q 25. Why did Gandhiji organise a Satyagraha in Ahmedabad Mill in 1918?

- a) To protest against the poor working condition in the factory.
- b) To demand for a higher wages for workers. c) To protest against high revenue demand.
- d) None of the above.

Q 26. Why was the Round Table Conference held in England?

- a) To discuss the provisions of future Indian Constitution.
- b) To discuss the steps to be taken to check Indian National Movement
- c) To give concessions to Indians

d) To make plans for improvement of agriculture in India.

Q27.. What does the term Khalifa refer?

- a) Sultan of a Muslim country b) Spiritual leader of the Muslim
- c) Nawab of a Muslim state d) Badshah of Mughal period

Q 28. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh?

- a) Satyagraha Movement b) Militant Guerrilla Movement c) Non-Violent Movement d) None of the above.

Q 29. Hind Swaraj' was written by?

- a) Abul Kalam Azad b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Sardar Patel d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Q 30. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 the peasants were not permitted to

- a) Leave their village b) Settle in the city c) Leave their plantation without permission
- d) Allow the women to leave farmlands without permission

Q 31. Which among the following was the prime factor in the emergence of modern nationalism in India?

- a) New symbols b) New ideas c) Icons d) Anti-colonial movement

Q 32. In which year did Gandhiji return to India from South Africa?

- a) Jan. 1915 b) Feb. 1916 c) Jan. 1916 d) Feb. 1915

Q 33. Satyagraha was

- a) pure soul force b) weapon of the weak c) physical force d) force of arms

Q 34. Champaran Satyagraha (1916) was launched by Gandhiji against

- a) high revenue demand b) indigo planters c) mill owners d) salt tax

Q 35. Which among the following was the reason for Indian opposition to the Rowlatt Act (1919)?

- a) It was passed hurriedly b) It gave the govt. enormous powers
- c) Local leaders were picked up d) It authorised the government to imprison people without trial

Q 36. In which city Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy took place?

- a) Amritsar b) Lahore c) Agra d) Meerut

Q 37. Which of the following formed the Khilafat Committee in Bombay?

- a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah b) Ali Brothers c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan d) Surendra Nath Banerjee

Q 38. The famous book of Gandhiji is

- a) My Experiments with truth b) Hind Swaraj c) Discovery of India d) Main Kampf

Q 39. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?

- (a) 1913 (b) 1919 (c) 1915 (d) 1921

Q 40. What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume?

- (a) Detention of political prisoners without trial (b) Forced recruitment in the army
- (c) Forced manual labour (d) Equal pay for equal work

Q 41. What did Mahatma Gandhi in his book, Hind Swaraj, declare?

- (a) British ruled India because the latter was militarily weak
- (b) British ruled India because Indians cooperated with them

- (c) British ruled India because they got international support
- (d) None of these

4Q 2. What did the term 'picket' refer to?

- (a) Stealing from shops (b) Import of goods
- (c) Protest by blocking shop entrances (d) Boycott of clothes and goods

Q 43. Who led the peasants in Awadh?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Baba Ramchandra (d) None of these

Q 44. What did the term 'begar' mean?

- (a) Payment of wages (b) High rents demanded by landlords (c) Labour without payment
- (d) None of these

Q 45. What was the effect of the Non-cooperation movement on the plantation workers in Assam?

- (a) They left the plantations and headed home (b) They went on strike
- (c) They destroyed the plantations (d) None of these

Q 46. What was the main problem with the Simon Commission?

- (a) It was an all British commission (b) It was formed in Britain
- (c) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement (d) All of the above

Q 47. Where was Gandhi's ashram located?

- (a) Dandi (b) Sabarmati (c) Allahabad (d) Nagpur

Q 48. What led to the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (a) Arrival of the Simon Commission (b) Working at the firm without payments
- (c) Violation of Salt Tax by Gandhi (d) Fall in demand for agricultural goods

Q 49. Who were the 'Sanatanis'?

- (a) Saints (b) Dalits (c) High-caste Hindus (d) None of these

Q 50. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Subhash Chandra Bose (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

Q 51. What moved Abanindranath Tagore to paint the famous image of Bharat Mata?

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement (b) Swadeshi Movement (c) Quit India Movement
- (d) All of these

Q 52. Who wrote the 'Vande Matram'?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Abanindranath Tagore (d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

Q 53. Who was Sir Mohammad Iqbal?

- (a) Congress President (b) President of the Muslim League, 1930
- (c) Gandhiji's devout disciple (d) None of these

Q. 54 In which year did the prices of commodities increase two-fold, leading to extreme hardships for the common man?

- (a) 1901-1911 (b) 1911-1916 (c) 1910-1915 (d) 1913-1918

.Q. 55 An offer of 'Dominion Status' to India was announced by:

- (a) Sir John Simon (b) Viceroy Irwin (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Lord Irwin

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM
WORKSHEET (REVISION) 11 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X B & C FEDERALISM

Q.1. What is the originally provided system of Constitution of India?

- a. A two-tier system of government.
- b. A three-tier system of government.
- c. A single-tier system of government.
- d. A four-tier system of government.

Q.2. Which level of government in India has the power to legislate on the ‘residuary’ subjects?

- a. Union government
- b. State government
- c. Local self-government
- d. Both a and b

Q.3. Which of the following is not an example of ‘coming together’ federations?

- a. India
- b. USA
- c. Switzerland
- d. Australia

Q.4. Which of the following is not an example of ‘holding together’ federations?

- a. India
- b. Spain
- c. Belgium
- d. Switzerland

Q.5. How many of the world’s 192 countries have federal political systems?

- a. Only 50
- b. Only 25
- c. Only 67
- d. Only 103

Q.6. Which of the following subjects is not included in the Union list?

- a. defense
- b. Foreign affairs
- c. Police
- d. Banking

Q.7. Who makes laws on the subjects contained in the Concurrent List?

- a. Union government
- b. State governments
- c. Both Union and state governments
- d. None of these

Q.8. Which state of India enjoys a special status and has its own Constitution?

- a. Bihar
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Kerala
- d. Jammu and Kashmir

Q.9. Who administers the whole district?

- a. Sarpanch
- b. Mayor
- c. District Magistrate or Collector
- d. Sessions Judge

Q.10. Which language is recognised as the national language by the Constitution of India?

- a. Hindi
- b. English
- c. Tamil
- d. None of these

Q.11. Which form of power sharing is most commonly referred to as federalism?

- a. Horizontal division of power
- b. Vertical division of power
- c. Division of power among various communities
- d. Sharing of power among political parties

Q.12. Which period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country?

- a. Period after 1990
- b. Period after 2000
- c. Period after 1980
- d. Period after 1970

Q1.3. Which are the basic objectives of a federal system?

- a. To safeguard and promote unity of the country b. To accommodate regional diversity
- c. To share powers among different communities d. Both a and b

Q.14. What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?

- a. One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit
- b. The second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the states and the national government c. Both a and b d. None of these

Q.15. In which Schedule of the Indian Constitution are the 22 scheduled languages included?

- a. Tenth schedule b. Eighth schedule c. Twelfth schedule d. Ninth schedule

Q1.6. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a unitary government?

- a. There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
- b. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial government.
- c. A state government is answerable to central government.
- d. The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Q.17. Which body conducts the elections to Panchayats and municipalities?

- a. Election Commission b. State election Commission c. State High Court d. Parliament

Q.18. What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?

- a. States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.
- b. States are dependent on revenue or funds on the central government.
- c. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- d. States have no financial autonomy.

Q.19. When was the use of English for official purposes stopped?

- a. 1956 b. 1958 c. 1960 d. 1965

Q.20. What is the third tier of government known as?

- a. Village Panchayats b. State government c. Local self-government d. Zila Parishad

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM
WORKSHEET (REVISION) 12 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X B &C POWER SHARING

Q.1. In which part of Sri Lanka are the Sri Lankan Tamils concentrated?

- a. North and South b. North and East c. East and West d. South and East

Q.2. Which religion is followed by Sinhala speaking people?

- a. Hindus b. Muslims c. Buddhists d. None of these

Q.3. Which is the capital city of Belgium?

- a. Wallonia b. Brussels c. Bonn d. Paris

Q.4. Which language is spoken by the majority of Belgians?

- a. German b. French c. Dutch d. English

Q.5. Which language is spoken by 80 per cent people of Brussels?

- a. French b. Dutch c. German d. Latin

Q.6. Which major social group constituted the largest share in population of Sri Lanka?

- (a) Sinhalas (b) Sri Lankan Tamils (c) Indian Tamils (d) Muslims

Q.7. Which language was declared as the only official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956?

- a. Tamil b. Sinhala c. Hindi d. English

Q.8. Which is the state religion of Sri Lanka?

- a. Buddhism b. Hinduism c. Islam d. Christianity

Q.9. Which of the following was not one of the initial demand of Sri Lankan Tamils?

- a. Recognition of Tamil as an official language b. Regional autonomy

- c. Equality of opportunity in securing jobs and education

- d. Creation of an independent Tamil Eelam (state)

Q.10. In which year Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country?

- a. 1947 b. 1948 c. 1949 d. 1950

Q.11. Which of the statements about power-sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka is correct?

- a. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination.

- b. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority

- c. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power-sharing to protect their culture,

language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs

d. The transformation of Belgium from a unitary government to a federal one prevented the division of country on linguistic lines.

Q.12. How many times was the Constitution of Belgium amended between 1970 and 1993?

a. Two times b. Three times c. Five times d. Four times

Q.13. What led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities?

a. Both the communities demanded special powers

b. The minority French-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the majority Dutch-speaking community

c. The majority Dutch-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the minority French-speaking community

d. Both the communities were equal in socio-economic ladder and this was resented by the French-speaking community

Q.14. What led to non-sharing of power?

a. Peace among all the communities b. The tyranny of the majority and oppression of minority

c. Negation of the very spirit of democracy d. Both (b) and (c)

Q.15. Which is a prudent reason for power sharing?

a. It reduces the possibility of conflict between communities and ensures the stability of political order

b. Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy c. Both the above d. None of these

Q.16. Which of the following is not one of the aspects of federal division of powers?

a. Sharing of powers among central provincial and local governments

b. Division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government

c. The Constitution clearly lays down powers of different levels of government

d. There is no vertical division of powers

Q.17. Which of the following countries have federal division of powers?

a. India b. Belgium c. Sri Lanka d. Both (a) and (b)

Q.18. Which of the following is not one of the three organs of government powers are shared?

a. Legislature b. Bureaucracy c. Executive d. Judiciary

Q.19. Which one of the following systems of power sharing is called checks and balances?

a. Horizontal distribution of powers b. Federal division of powers

c. Separation of powers d. Power shared among different levels of government (a)

Q.20. Which language was declared as the only official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956?

a. Tamil b. Sinhala c. Hindi d. English

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM

WORKSHEET (REVISION) 13 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X B & C **AGRICULTURE**

1. Agriculture is a ----- activity
2. Slash and burn practice of agriculture is also known as
3. Which is also known as golden fiber?
4. The two most important staple food crops of the world are and
5. What is "Monoculture"?
6. Which one is not a millet crop?
7. The type of agriculture practiced in India ??:
8. The word "Agriculture" has been derived from two Words.
9. Cultivation of grapes is also known as
10. Seasonal migration of people with their animals is called
11. Classification of Commercial farming (which is not correct)
- 12.. Factors Influencing the Crop Cultivation:
13. Growing vegetables, flowers, fruits and decorative plants for commercial use is known as
14. is grown in winter. It requires rainfall during growing season and bright sunshine at the time of harvest.
15. The land on which crops are grown is known as
16. Jhumming, Ladang, Milap, Roca & Ray are also known as
17. requires high temperature, light rainfall, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine.
18. In..... farming the land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock.
19. Tea is a crop
20. Which country is the largest producer of oil seeds in the world?
 India Brazil USA Australia

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM

WORKSHEET (REVISION) 14 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – X B &

CHAPTER - GENDER RELIGION AND CASTE

Q1.1. What is meant by gender division?

- a. Division between men and poor b. Division between males and females
- c. Division between educated and uneducated d. None of the above

Q.2. What is mean by the term ‘Feminist’?

- a. Having the qualities considered typical of women.
- b. A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
- c. The belief that men and women are equal. d. Men who look like women.

Q3. Which one of these does not refer to the ‘Feminist movement’?

- a. Improving educational and career opportunities for women b. Giving voting rights to the women
- c. Training them in household jobs d. Improving their political and legal status

Q.4. What is the result of political expression of gender division?

- a. Has helped to improve women’s role in public life b. Has provided a superior status to women
- c. The position remains the same, as it was d. None of the above

Q.5. In which of these countries, the participation of women is not very large?

- a. Sweden b. Norway c. India d. Finland

Q.6. Indian society is of which type?

- a. A matriarchal society b. A patriarchal society c. A fraternal society d. None of these

Q.7. Which of these Acts provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work to both men and women?

- a. Same Wages Act b. Equal Remuneration Act c. Wages Equality Act d. Equality Wages Act

Q.8. In which of these categories of work do you think less time is spent by men?

- a. Household and related work b. Sleep, self-care, reading etc. c. Income-generating work
- d. talking and gossiping

Q.9. By how much the representation of women in state assemblies is less than others?

- a. 2 % b. 5 % c. 6 % d. 3 %

- Q.10. What step taken to provide representation to women in Panchayats and Municipalities?
- a. Reservation for election to half of the seats for women
 - b. Appointment of 1/3 women members
 - c. Reservation for election to 1/3 of the seats for women
 - d. None of the above
- Q.11. What did Gandhi ji mean when he said that religion and politics can never be separated?
- a. Effect of Hinduism on politics is more
 - b. Effect of Islam on politics is more
 - c. Need moral values in politics
 - d. None of these
- Q.12. In some places in India, by how much the child sex ratio has fallen to as low as?
- a. 927
 - b. 840
 - c. 820
 - d. 800
- Q.13. Which of these countries has no official state religion?
- a. Sri Lanka
 - b. Pakistan
 - c. England
 - d. All of these
- Q1.4. The percentage of elected women members in the Lok Sabha has never reached what per cent of its total strength?
- a. 25%
 - b. 15%
 - c. 10%
 - d. 5%
- Q.15. Caste system in modern India has undergone with which great changes?
- a. Fundamental
 - b. Socio-economic
 - c. Cultural
 - d. Professional
- Q.16. What is leading to the breakdown of caste hierarchy?
- a. Large-scale urbanization
 - b. Growth of literacy and education
 - c. Occupational mobility
 - d. All of the above
- Q.17. In India, where are the seats reserved for women?
- a. Lok Sabha
 - b. State Legislative Assemblies
 - c. Cabinets
 - d. Panchayati Raj bodies
- Q.18. Which of these is true about the most ugly form of communalism?
- a. Communal violence
 - b. Riots
 - c. Massacre
 - d. All the above
- Q.19. What is meant by 'Communal Politics'?
- a. Participation of different communities in politics
 - b. When state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest
 - c. Communist type of government
 - d. All of the above
- Q.20. Which of these matters deal with the 'Family Laws'?
- a. Marriage and divorce
 - b. Adoption
 - c. Inheritance
 - d. All of these

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM
WORKSHEET (REVISION) 16 SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS – XAB &C
CHAPTERS– OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

Q.1. What do studies on political and social inequalities show in democracy?

- a. Democracy and development go togetherb. Inequalities exist in democracies
- c. Inequalities do not exist under dictatorshipd. Dictatorship is better than democracy

Q.2. Why is there a delay in decision-making and implementation in a democracy?

- a. The government don't want to take decisionsb. The government is hesitant in taking decisions
- c. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiationd. A democratic government is not interested in taking quick decisions

Q.3. Why Democracy is a better form of government?

- a. Promotes equality among citizensb. Enhances the dignity of the individualc. Provides a method to resolve conflictsd. All the above

Q.4. Which of the following statements is correct?

- a. Most of the democracies have constitutions, they hold elections, have parties and they guarantee rights to citizensb. Democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social, economic and cultural achievementsc. All democracies are similar as far as social, economic and cultural conditions are concernedd. Both (a) and (b)

Q.5. Which regime usually develops a procedure to conduct social competition and reduce the possibility of social tension?

- a. Democratic regimeb. Dictatorial regimetc. Non-democratic regimed. None of these

Q.6. Which of the following statements is correct?

- a. Democracies can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
- b. Dictatorships can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
- c. No regime can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
- d. Both (a) and (b)

Q.7. Which factor is often missing from a non-democratic government?

- a. Efficiencyb. Effectivenessc. Transparencyd. None of these

Q.8. Decisions taken by which type of government are likely to be more acceptable to the people and more effective?

- a. Democratic governmentb. Non-democratic governmentc. Military dictatorshipd. Theocracy

Q.9. Why is the cost of time that democracy pays for arriving at a decision worth?

- a. Decisions are taken following due proceduresb. Decisions are always in favour of people
- c. Decisions are more likely to be acceptable to the people and more effective
- d. None of these

Q.10. On which of the following practices and institutions can the accountability of government and involvement of people in decision-making process in a democracy be measured?

- a. Regular, free and fair electionsb. Public debate on major policies and legislations
- c. Citizens' right to information about government and its functioning
- d. All of the above

Q.11. There is one respect in which a democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives. What is it?

- a. Efficiencyb. Decision-makingc. Legitimacyd. None of these

Q.12. Which among the following has a higher rate of economic growth and development?

- a. Democracies
- b. Dictatorships
- c. All non-democratic regimes
- d. Monarchies

Q.13. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding the distribution of economic benefits in democracies?

- a. Incomes of both the rich and the poor have been increasing
- b. Incomes of both the rich and the poor have been declining
- c. Incomes of the rich have been increasing and those of the poor have been declining
- d. None of the above

Q.14. In which of these countries half of the population lives in poverty?

- a. India
- b. Sri Lanka
- c. Bangladesh
- d. Pakistan

Q.15. Which regime is best suited to accommodate social diversity?

- a. A democratic regime
- b. A non-democratic regime
- c. Only a dictatorial regime
- d. None of these

Q.16. Which regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences?

- a. Democratic regimes
- b. Non-democratic regimes
- c. Monarchy
- d. Oligarchy

Q.17. Which among the following countries is a perfect example of accommodation of social diversity?

- a. Sri Lanka
- b. Belgium
- c. Saudi Arabia
- d. Pakistan

Q.18. What is promoted much superiorly by democracy than any other form of government?

- a. Economic growth
- b. Dignity and freedom of the individual
- c. Economic equality
- d. None of these

Q.19. Which of these values have the moral and legal sanctions in a democracy?

- a. Gender equality
- b. Caste-based equality
- c. Economic equality
- d. Both (a) and (b)

Q.20. In the context of democracies, what is successfully done by Democracies?

- a. Eliminated conflicts among people
- b. Eliminated economic inequalities among people
- c. Eliminated differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated
- d. Rejected the idea of political inequality

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM

WORKSHEET (REVISION) 19SOCIAL SCIENCECLASS – X A B & C

Life Lines of Indian Economy & Manufacturing Industries

1. Six Lane Highways are called

- (i) National Highway (ii) International Highway
- (iii) State Highway (iv) Golden quadrilateral super highways

2. Golden quadrilateral super highways are maintained by

- (i) Zila Parishad (ii) PWD (iii) CPWD iv) NHAI

3. Villages are connected to a major town through this scheme of roads

- (i) MNREGA (ii) PMGSY (iii) SJGRY (iv) AAY

4. Border Roads are constructed by

- (i) CRPF (ii) BSF iii Indian Army (iv) BRO

5. Provides door-to-door connectivity

- (i) Airways (ii) Roadways (iii) Railways (iv) Waterways

6. Bulk carrier across nations

- (i) Airways (ii) Roadways (iii) Railways (iv) Waterways

7. Bulk carrier within India

- (i) Airways (ii) Roadways (iii) Railways (iv) Waterways

8. Principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India

- (i) Airways (ii) Roadways
- (iii) Railways (iv) Waterways

9. Width of two tracks of Broad Gauge is

- (i) 1.676 m (ii) 1.000 m iii) 0.762 m(iv) 0.610 m

10. Natural harbour in India

- (i) Hooghly (ii) Paradip (iii) Chennai (iv) Mumbai

11. Biggest natural port in India

- (i) Chennai ii) Tuticorin (iii) Marmagao iv) Mumbai

12. Largest producer of feature film in the world

- (i) Britain (ii) USA Iii France iv India

13. AIR stands for

(i) All India Radio (ii) Indian Airlines (iii) Indian Railways (iv) None of these

14. Terminal stations of East-West corridor

(i) Mumbai and Nagpur (ii) Nagpur and Siliguri (iii) Mumbai and Kolkata (iv) Silcher and Porbandar

15. Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?

(i) Railways (ii) Pipeline (iii) Roadways (iv) Waterways

.1. In 1857 where the first cotton mill of India was founded

A. Mysore B. Madras C. Surat D. Bombay

Q.2. Largest producer of Jute and Jute made goods

A. Bangladesh B. India C. Sri Lanka D. Brazil

Q.3. Iron and steel is a

A. an agro base industry B. a chemical industry
C. basic industry D. tertiary industry

Q4. Durgapur is situated in

A. Jharkhand B. Orissa C. Chhattisgarh D. West Bengal

Q.5 Chemical industries usually are located near

A. Iron and steel industries B. Thermal power plant
C. Oil refineries D. Automobile industry

Q6. STP is the Abbreviation of

A. System tech park B. Software Technology Park
C. State thermal plant D. Software Technology Picket

Q7. NTPC is the Abbreviation of

A. National Textile Production Company B. National Technology Production Company
C. National Thermal Power Corporation D. National Tuberculosis Prevention Corporation

Q8. Atomic power plant causes

A. Water Pollution B. Noise Pollution C. Air Pollution D. Heat Pollution

Q9. Manufacturing industries includes

A. Crop production B. Fish production C. Plantation D. Sugar Production

Q10. Manufacturing industries includes

A. Converting raw material into ready good B. Transporting raw material
C. Producing raw material D. Procuring raw material

Q11. Which of these industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

A. Aluminum B. Steel C. Cement D. Jute

Q12. India is the ____ producer of nitrogenous fertilisers.

A. Largest B. Second largest C. Third largest D. Eighth largest

Q13. The Bhadravathi iron and steel plant is in ____.

A. Karnataka B. Andhra Pradesh C. Tamil Nadu D. Kerala

Q14. What sector is known as the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Mining
- C. Manufacturing
- D. Service

Q15. Industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as ____.

- A. Conglomeration economies
- B. Agglomeration economies
- C. Decentralized economies
- D. Centralized economies

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA CRPF PALLIPURAM
WORKSHEET (REVISION) 4SOCIAL SCIENCECLASS – X A B&C
GLOBALIZATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

- 1. The past two decades of globalisation has seen rapid movements in:
- 2. The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to:
- 3. Globalisation has led to higher standards of living of:
- 4. A company that owns or controls production in more than one nation is called:
- 5. Where do MNCs choose to set up production?
- 6. Cargill Foods, an MNC has bought over which indigenous Indian company?
- 7. Ford Motors entered the Indian automobile business in collaboration with which Indian manufacturer?
- 8. What is happening with the import of Chinese toys in India?
- 9. Trade between countries:
- 10. Globalisation by connecting countries leads to:
- 11. One major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process is:
- 12. If tax is imposed on Chinese toys, what will happen?
- 13. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called:
- 14. WTO aims at:
- 15. Which out of the following industries has a large number of well-off buyers in urban areas

16. Globalisation has created new opportunities of:

- (a) employment
- (b) emerging multinationals
- (c) providing services
- (d) all of the above

17. One major government initiative to attract foreign companies to invest in India is:

- (a) to raise the standard of education
- (b) to promote unemployment in the public sector
- (c) to build special economic zones
- (d) both (a) and (c)

18. Globalisation has posed major challenges for:

- (a) big producers
- (b) small producers
- (c) rural poor
- (d) none of these

19. With the growing competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers:

- (a) flexibly
- (b) quickly
- (c) selectively
- (d) none of these

20. Globalisation opportunities for paid work for women has denied them:

- (a) good health
- (b) good education
- (c) permanent job
- (d) none of these

21. Fair globalisation would mean:

- (a) fair opportunities for all
- (b) fair benefits for all
- (c) more support to small producers
- (d) all of the above

22. Government can make globalisation more 'fair' by:

- (a) increasing competition
- (b) increasing employment
- (c) implementing the labour laws
- (d) imposing trade barriers

23.what are the Functions of Foreign Trade?

- a) Opens-up the world market for the producers.
- B) Reduces the producers' dependency on the domestic markets.
- C) Increases the choice of goods for buyers.
- D) Integrates various nations and paves the way for cultural and other contacts
- e) All the above

24. what are the Reasons for Globalisation ?

- a) Improved means of communication technology
- b) Increasing trade and commerce among nations
- c) Improved means of transportation
- d) Greater mobility of people in search of jobs and better education
- e) all the above

25. what are the Modes of Foreign Investment?

- a) Establishment of factories and offices solely by the MNC in some other country using its own capital.
- b) Establishment of production units by an MNC in joint-venture with some local company.
- C) Buying local companies and then expanding production.
- D) Placing orders with small local producers.
- E) all the above