

SHARJAH INDIAN SCHOOL Br. JUWAIZA



QUESTION BANK

GRADE X

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE-087)

YEAR 2022-23

Selected Questions

Note:

There are more than 300 questions in this Question Bank. The purpose of this assignment is to create better understanding of the social science lessons. We tried to include most of the repeated board questions as well as the HOT type questions which are very important in all examinations. Separate worksheets are prepared for each subject (history, politics, geography and economics). Different levels of questions are included from all the topics and marked against each question as A(average) D(difficult) & E(easy). We hope it will enhance your subject knowledge by the completion of the project.

NATIONALISM IN INDIA:

- 1. 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
- 2. By whom was the first image of Bharatmata painted?**
 - a) Rabindranath Tagore
 - b) Abanindranath Tagore
 - c) Ravi Verma
 - d) Nandalal Bos
- 3. 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
- 4. 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
- 5. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudum Hills in Andhra Pradesh?**
 - a) Satyagraha Movement
 - b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
 - c) Non-Violent Movement
 - d) None of the above.
- 6. 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
- 7. Satyagraha was**
 - a) pure soul force
 - b) weapon of the week
 - c) physical force
 - d) force of arms
- 8. 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
- 9. 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
- 10. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association?**
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) B.R. Ambedkar

RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- 1. 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
- 2. 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
- 3. 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
- 4. 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 Wilhelm IV and his chief minister Garibaldi

- (c) Bismarck and Garibaldi
- (d) Mazzini and Garibaldi
- 5. Who formed Young Italy for unification of his country?**
 - (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - (b) Count Cavour
 - (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
 - (d) Victor Emmanuel
- 6. 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
- 7. 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
- 8. Who said “when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”?**
 - (a) Bismarck
 - (b) Cavour
 - (c) Victor Emmanuel II
 - (d) Metternich
- 9. 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
- 10. 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.

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

1. The Chinese paper reached Europe through
 - (a) Silk Route
 - (b) Sea route
 - (c) Buddhist missionaries
 - (d) Merchants
2. Where from did the Italians get the technology of wood block printing?
 - (a) China

- (b) Japan
 - (c) India
 - (d) Korea
3. Which of the following was not a reason for the limited popularity of handwritten manuscripts in Europe:
 - (a) Manuscripts were fragile.
 - (b) They were awkward to handle and could not be carried around easily.
 - (c) The content of manuscripts was rebellious and seditious.
 - (d) Copying manuscripts was expensive and time-consuming.
 4. How did print culture help poor people in India?
 - (a) Huge number of books which had flooded the markets led to the opening of hundreds of bookshops, where poor people got employed.
 - (b) Public libraries were set up, where jobs were offered to poor people.
 - (c) Cheap books were brought out which the poor people could afford to buy and read.
 - (d) Selling books with a small investment became a business for poor people.
 5. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed by the British Government in India?
 - (a) The Vernacular Act was passed to promote vernacular languages.
 - (b) The Vernacular Act was passed by the British government to put some check on vernacular newspapers which had become assertively nationalist.
 - (c) The Vernacular Act was passed to please the Indians who wanted to promote Indian languages.
 - (d) The Vernacular Act was passed to consolidate British rule in India.
 6. What made Governor-General Warren Hastings persecute James Hickey who edited the Bengal Gazette?
 - (a) He published articles supporting Indian nationalist leaders.
 - (b) He published advertisements related to import and sale of slaves.
 - (c) He published anti-religious articles.
 - (d) He published gossip about senior East India Company officials.
 7. The main theme of the book 'Chhote aur Bade Ka Sawal' written by Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill worker, was:
 - (a) The life of the elite upper castes.
 - (b) The link between caste and class exploitation.
 - (c) Restrictions on the Vernacular Press.
 - (d) Injustices of the caste system.
 8. Not everyone welcomed the printed book.
 There was widespread criticism. What could have been the reason? Find the correct answer from the options given below:
 - (a) It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read, then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.
 - (b) Books will corrupt the minds of young readers.
 - (c) It will divide the society into intellectuals and non-intellectuals.
 - (d) Time will be wasted in reading books and it will hamper the work of daily life.

9. Merchants and students in the University towns bought cheaper printed copies of books in Europe. What kind of books was bought by the aristocrats? Pick out the correct answer.
- (a) Handwritten books on silk.
 - (b) Books made out of papyrus leaves.
 - (c) Handwritten books on very expensive vellum (a parchment made from the skin of animals).
 - (d) Books engraved on copper plates.
10. Buddhist missionaries from China had introduced one of the following in Japan. Pick up the correct one from the list given below:
- (a) Tripitakas (religious canons —three basic Buddhist principles)
 - (b) Hand printing technology
 - (c) Buddhism
 - (d) Teachings of Buddha

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

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

2. What were 'Canal Colonies'?

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

3. Which disease spread like wild fire in Africa in the 1890's?

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

4. Who adopted the concept of assembly line to produce automobiles?

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

5. The Chutney music was popular in-

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

6. What is NIEO?

- (a) New international economic order
- (b) New Indian economic order

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

7. **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

8. **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

9. **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

10. **Bretton Woods System was based on which types of rates?**

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

GEOGRAPHY

Ch. 1. RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

1. **Khader is a type of**

- (a) Black Soil
- (b) Alluvial Soil
- (c) Latrite Soil
- (d) Desert Soil

2. **Which one of the following is responsible for sheet erosion?**

- (a) Underground water
- (b) Wind
- (c) Glacier
- (d) Water

Land degradation due to over irrigation can be seen in the states of:-

- (a) Punjab and Haryana
- (b) Assam
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Mizoram

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

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

- 4. They are Gifts of Nature which satisfy Human wants:-**
(a) A Commodity
(b) a Thing
(c) Resources
(d) None of Them
- 5. Which one of the following is an example of non- renewable resources**
(a) Solar Energy
(b) Tidal Energy
(c) Petroleum
(d) Hydel Energy
- 6. Soil is a:-**
(a) Renewable Resource
(b) Potential Resource
(c) Non- Resource
(d) None of them
- 7. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?**
(a) Punjab
(b) Haryana
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Uttaranchal
- 8. Which one of the following in 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
- 9. Which type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation?**
(a) Arid Soil
(b) Forest Soil
(c) Black Soil
(d) Red Soil
- 10. Which one of the following method is used to break up the force of wind?**
(a) Shelter belt
(b) Strip Cropping
(c) Contour ploughing
(d) Terrace farming

Ch.4 AGRICULTURE

1. Which of the following are plantation crops?
(a) Rice and maize
(b) Wheat and pulses
(c) Tea, coffee, banana and sugarcane
(d) None of the above
2. Coffee cultivation was first introduced in:
(a) Himalayas
(b) Aravalli Hills
(c) Garo Hills
(d) Baba Budan Hills
3. Which of the following crops is an important raw material for automobile industry?
(a) Pulses

- (b) Ragi
 - (c) Rubber
 - (d) None of the above
4. Plantation agriculture is a type of:
- (a) Subsistence farming
 - (b) Commercial farming
 - (c) Mixed farming
 - (d) None of the above
5. The third most important food crop of our country is:
- (a) Rice
 - (b) Wheat
 - (c) Jowar
 - (d) Ragi
6. The two main wheat growing regions are:
- (a) The Ganga-Sutlej plains and the Deccan Trap
 - (b) North-eastern part and eastern-coastal plains
 - (c) Deccan plateau and Konkan coast
 - (d) None of the above
7. A short season between the rabi and kharif season is known as:
- (a) Aus
 - (b) Boro
 - (c) Zaid
 - (d) None of the above
8. Kharif crops are grown:
- (a) with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October
 - (b) with the onset of winter and harvested in summer
 - (c) with onset of Autumn and harvested in summer
 - (d) None of the above
9. Which of the following crops is a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet?
- (a) Wheat
 - (b) Rice
 - (c) Pulses
 - (d) Oilseeds
10. Which of the following is known as golden fibre?
- (a) Cotton
 - (b) Jute
 - (c) Hemp
 - (d) Silk

Ch. 5 MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

1. 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
2. Koderma, in Jharkhand, is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals?
3. (a) Bauxite
(b) Mica

- (c) Iron ore
- (d) Copper
- 4. Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the stratas of which of the following rocks?
 - (a) Sedimentary rocks
 - (b) Igneous rocks
 - (c) Metamorphic rocks
 - (d) None of the above
- 5. Which one of the following minerals is contained in the Monazite sand?
 - (a) Oil
 - (b) Uranium
 - (c) Thorium
 - (d) Coal
- 6. 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
- 7. Most of India's mineral reserves are found in
 - (a) Himalayan region
 - (b) Coastal region
 - (c) Peninsular rocks
 - (d) None of the above
- 8. Which is the finest quality iron ore in terms of iron content?
 - (a) Hematite
 - (b) Magnetite
 - (c) Siderite
 - (d) Limonite
- 9. India is deficient in which of the following minerals?
 - (a) Iron ore
 - (b) Coal
 - (c) Copper
 - (d) Mica
- 10. Gondwana coal deposits are found in
 - (a) Ganga valley
 - (b) Damodar valley
 - (c) Kaveri delta
 - (d) Narmada valley

CH.6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

- 1. 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
- 2. Industries that use minerals as raw material are called
 - (a) Agro-based industries
 - (b) Forest-based industries
 - (c) Basic industries
 - (d) Mineral-based industries

3. 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
4. The first cotton mill of India was set up in
 - (a) Ahmedabad
 - (b) Kolkata
 - (c) Mumbai
 - (d) Coimbatore
5. 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.
6. Which of the following is not a private sector industry?
 - (a) Dabur Industries
 - (b) Bajaj Auto Ltd.
 - (c) SAIL
 - (d) TISCO
7. Which are the two prime factors for the location of aluminium industry?
 - (a) Market and labour
 - (b) Transport network and water supply
 - (c) Cheap and regular supply of electricity and bauxite
 - (d) None of the above
8. Which of the following are the major water polluting industries?
 - (i) Tanneries
 - (ii) Chemical industries
 - (iii) Brick kilns
 - (iv) Refineries
 - (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (iii) and (iv)
 - (c) (i) and (iv)
 - (d) (ii) and (iii)
9. Which of the following factors are not necessary to set up an iron and steel plant?
 - (a) Proximity to iron-ore mines
 - (b) Availability of coking coal
 - (c) Good resources of limestone and manganese
 - (d) Nearness to a water body to discharge wastes

CH.7 LIFE LINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

1. Which is not the national highway?
 - (a) Grand Trunk Road

- (b) Agra-Mumbai Road
 - (c) Mathura Road
 - (d) Greater Noida Express Highways
2. National Highway connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata is termed as
- (a) Locomotives
 - (b) Gauge
 - (c) Golden quadrilateral
 - (d) Dock
3. 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
4. The name of the National Highway No. 2 is:
- (a) Grand Trunk Road
 - (b) Agra-Mumbai Road
 - (c) Mathura Road
 - (d) Delhi- Mumbai Road
5. Air travel is transport in north-eastern parts of India due to
- (a) The prosperity of people of this region
 - (b) The less expensive mode of transport
 - (c) Heavy rains are liable to damage roads and railways
 - (d) All of the above
6. Which is not the development in the field of communication?
- (a) Cellular phone
 - (b) Laptop
 - (c) Internet-e-commerce
 - (d) Radio
7. Which of the following is not the factor, which influence the distribution of railway in the country?
- (a) Physiographic factors
 - (b) Economic factors
 - (c) Administrative factors
 - (d) Political factors
8. The rail gauge with a track width of 1.676m is
- (a) Broad gauge
 - (b) Metre gauge
 - (c) Narrow gauge
 - (d) None of these
9. Kochi in Kerala is the example of which port of the following
- (a) Tidal Port
 - (b) Natural Harbour
 - (c) Artificial Harbour
 - (d) Recently developed

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter 1 & 2 :-POWER SHARING & FEDERALISM

1. 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
2. Most of the Sinhala-speaking people are
(a) Buddhists (b) Hindus (c) Muslims (d) Christians
3. Where is the parliament of European Union?
(a) Belgium
(b) Britain
(c) Germany
(d) France
4. Which one of the following is the 3rd tier of government in India?
(a) Community Government
(b) State Government
(c) Panchayati Raj Government
(d) b & c
5. Federalism is:
(a) a form of unitary government
(b) a government with two or multi levels of government
(c) a form of autocratic government
(d) a & c
6. Which of the following is an example of holding together federation?
(a) Spain
(b) Australia
(c) India
(d) a & c
7. Which of the following is very important factor for better understanding between Centre and State's Government?
(a) Emergence of regional political party
(b) the beginning of the era of coalition government
(c) when no single party got a clear majority
(d) all the above factors
8. Why is there a need for third level of government in India?
(a) a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level
(b) Indian states are large and internally very diverse
(c) a & b
(d) none of above.
9. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is:
(a) Power Sharing
(b) Central Government
(c) Majoritarianism
(d) Community Government
10. A system of 'checks and balances' is another name for which one of the following power-sharing arrangements:
(a) Power sharing among different social groups.
(b) Vertical division of power or power shared among different levels of government.
(c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the

government.

(d) Power sharing in the form of political parties, pressure groups and governments.

11. Which one of the following statements about power-sharing arrangements is correct?

(a) Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions.

(b) Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions.

(c) Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.

(d) Power-sharing is not necessary at all.

12. Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that:

A. It ensures the stability of political order.

B. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.

C. It gives a fair share to minority.

D. It is the very spirit of democracy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) A, B

(b) A, C and D

(c) All are correct

(d) A, B & C

13. The system of Panchayati Raj involves:

(a) Village, State and Union levels

(b) Village, District and State levels

(c) Village and State levels

(d) Village, Block and District levels

14. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.

A. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.

B. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.

C. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

D. No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

(a) B and C

(b) A and C

(c) A and D

(d) B and D

15. Fill in the Blanks:

1. The Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List

2. The Union Government has the power to legislate on subjects which do not fall in any of the three lists.

3. The plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.

4. If there is a conflict in the laws made in the concurrent list, the law made by the Government will prevail.

5. A third tier of government is called government.

6. When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called
7. are the local governing bodies in the villages and in urban areas.

CH 6. POLITICAL PARTIES

1. Which country has a two-party system?

- (a) India
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) United Kingdom
- (d) Nepal

2. Bahujan Samaj Party does not represent which section of the society?

- (a) Dalits (b) Adivasis (c) OBCs (d) Trade Unions

3. What is meant by two-party system?

- (a) Two parties run the government
- (b) Two members run a party
- (c) Two parties contest elections
- (d) None of these.

4. 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

5. Political party that runs the government is

- (a) Ruling party
- (b) Interest group
- (c) Opposition party
- (d) Factional group

6. System of two parties is known as....

- (a) Uni-party system
- (b) Multi-party system
- (c) Bi-party system
- (d) None of these

7. 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

8. Who is a 'Partisan'?
- (a) Disloyal party member
 - (b) Staunch party member
 - (c) Estranged party member
 - (d) None of these
9. What is meant by 'Defection'?
- (a) Loyalty towards a party
 - (b) Changing party allegiance
 - (c) Political reforms
 - (d) None of these
- 10 Which of these is a state party?
- (a) Biju Janta Dal
 - (b) Indian National Lok Dal
 - (c) Sikkim Democratic Front
 - (d) All of these.

CH.7 OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

1. To measure democracies on the basis of expected outcomes, which of the following practices and institutions would one look for?
 - (a) Regular, free and fair elections
 - (b) Open public debate on major policies
 - (c) Citizens' right to information about the government
 - (d) All of the above.
2. In a democracy, a citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as
 - (a) Dictatorship
 - (b) Transparency
 - (c) Legitimacy
 - (d) Equality
3. The most basic outcome of democracy is:
 - (a) It provides accountability to citizens.
 - (b) It addresses socio-economic and political problems.
 - (c) It produces good government.
 - (d) It accommodates religious differences.
4. 'Equal treatment of women' is a necessary ingredient of a democratic society. This means that:
 - (a) women are actually always treated with respect.
 - (b) it is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights.

- (c) most societies across the world are now increasingly women dominated.
- (d) women are now treated as equals in the political arena.

Fill in the Blanks:

5. Democracy is seen to be good in (i) but not so good in its (ii)
6. The most basic outcome of democracy is that it produces a government that is to the citizens.
7. Democracy is based on the idea of

ECONOMICS

CH.1 DEVELOPMENT.

1. What will be the top priority in the developmental goal of a landless labourer?
 - (a) Expansion of rural banking
 - (b) More days of work and better wages
 - (c) Metal roads for transportation
 - (d) Establishment of a high school.
2. What will be the aspiration of an educated urban unemployed youth?
 - (a) An educated urban unemployed youth will aspire for better opportunities in agriculture.
 - (b) Support from government at every step in life for his upward movement.
 - (c) An urban educated unemployed will aspire for good job opportunities where his education can be made use of.
 - (d) Better facilities of recreation for his leisure time.
3. What would be the most promising source of energy fifty years from now and why?
 - (a) Petroleum energy, because it is obtained from fossil fuels.
 - (b) Solar energy, because it is not exhaustible.
 - (c) Coal based energy, because it is pollution- free.
 - (d) Forest product based energy, because India has abundant forests.
4. Human Development Index compares countries based on which of the following levels of the people?
 - (a) Educational level
 - (b) Health status

(c) Per capita Income

(d) All the above

5. Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate because:

(a) it has good climatic condition

(b) it has adequate infrastructure

(c) it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities

(d) it has poor net attendance ratio

CH. 2 SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. In which sector activities are not guided by profit motive?

(a) organised sector

(b) public sector

(c) private sector

(d) unorganised sector

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

(a) Secondary sector

(b) Tertiary sector

© Primary sector

(d) Organised sector

3. The service sector includes activities such as:

(a) agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry

(b) making sugar, gur and bricks

© transport, communication and banking

(d) None of these

4. Choose the correct meaning of organised sector:

(a) It covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.

(b) It is outside the control of the government.

© Jobs are not regular.

(d) It provides low salaries.

5. The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called as:

(a) Gross Domestic Product

(b) Net Domestic Product

© National Product

(d) Production of Tertiary Sector

6. A situation in which more persons are employed on a job than are optimally required is:

(a) Structural unemployment

(b) Disguised unemployment

© Cyclical unemployment

(d) Seasonal unemployment

CH 3. MONEY AND CREDIT

1. Modern forms of money include:
(a) paper notes (b) gold coins (c) silver coins (d) copper coins
2. 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)
3. Deposits in bank accounts withdrawn on demand are called:
(a) fixed deposits (b) recurring deposits (c) demand deposits (d) none of these
4. 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
5. 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
6. Terms of credit do not include:
(a) interest rate (b) collateral (c) documentation (d) lender's land
7. 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

CH 4 GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. The process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries through free trade, free mobility of capital and labour is called
(a) Foreign trade
(b) Liberalisation
(c) Globalisation
(d) Privatisation
2. What was the main channel connecting countries in the past?
(a) Labour
(b) Religion
(c) Technology
(d) Trade
3. 'The impact of Globalisation has not been fair.' Who among the following people have not benefitted from globalisation?
(a) Well off consumers
(b) Small producers and workers
(c) Skilled and educated producers
(d) Large wealthy producers
4. What is the main motive behind the investments of MNCs?
(a) The main motive is to increase their assets and earn profits.
(b) The main motive is the welfare of the poor people.
(c) The main motive of an MNCs is to offer financial support to the government of their country.
(d) The main motive is to benefit foreign countries.
5. Which Indian company was bought over by Cargill Foods—a large American MNC? Pick out the name from the alternatives provided
(a) Amul

- (b) Fun Foods Ltd.
 - (c) Agro Tech Foods Ltd.
 - (d) Parakh Foods
6. Witch organisation supports liberalisation of foreign trade and investments in India?
 - (a) International Labour Organisation (ILO)
 - (b) World Bank
 - (c) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
 - (d) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 7. Which of the following industries have been hard hit by foreign competition?
 - (a) Dairy products
 - (b) Leather industry
 - (c) Cloth industry
 - (d) Vehicle industry
 8. MNCs keep in mind certain factors before setting up production". Identify the incorrect option from the choices given below
 - (a) Availability of cheap skilled and unskilled labour
 - (b) Proximity to markets
 - (c) Presence of a large number of local competitors
 - (d) Favourable government policies.

HISTORY

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE:

Answer the following questions:

1. What was the concept of a nation state? (A)
2. Why was the Napoleonic rule over other regions unpopular with some sections of Europe?(E)
3. How did the local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon react to the French rule? (D)
4. What was Zollverein? What were its wider implications? (A)
5. How did the Greek War of Independence mobilized nationalist feeling among the educated elite across Europe? (D)
6. "Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments". Explain the statement. (D)
7. 'The 1830's were the years of economic hardships in Europe'. What was the outcome of these years? (D)
8. Briefly trace the process of German unification.(A)
9. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini? Explain his role in the unification of Italy. (A)
10. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe? (A)

NATIONALISM IN INDIA:

1. Name the main Satyagraha movement organised by Mahatma Gandhi in favour of peasants in 1916 and 1917. (E)
2. Why was the Non-Co-operation Movement called off? (E)
3. What did Mahatma Gandhi mean by Satyagraha? (A)
4. The Congress leadership was unhappy with the peasant movement. Give reasons. (D)

5. What were the demands of the Awadh Peasant Movement? (A)
6. How did Gandhi integrate the untouchables in the national movement? (D)
7. What was the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement? (E)
8. Describe the role of merchants and industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement. (A)
9. Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act?(A)
10. The Civil Disobedience Movement saw the participation of different social classes and groups. Give reasons for the participation of the following: a) rich peasants b) poor peasants c) business classes d) industrial working classes e) women (A)
11. The middle classes played an important role in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities. Explain. Why do you think that the movement slowed down in the cities? (D)

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD:

1. How did rinder pest become instrumental in subjugating the Africans? (A)
2. Describe the canal colonies. Where and why were they introduced? (A)
3. Explain the three types of flows within international economy in exchanges. (A)
4. Why did Europeans flock to America in the 19th c? Give three reasons. (D)
5. What is „Assembly Line“? (E)
6. State the main aim of Bretton Woods Conference. (E)
7. What is the difference between International Monetary System and the Bretton Woods System? (A)
8. How did the withdrawals of US loans during the phase of the Great Depression affect the rest of the world? Explain. (D)
9. Describe the circumstances responsible for the formation of G 77. (A)
10. What are known as Bretton Woods Institutions or Bretton Woods System? (E)

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD:

1. Which city (place) had the breakthrough of first printing press? (E)
 2. Mention the technique adopted to educate white-collar workers in Europe during the 19th century. (A)
- Name the first edition of the Indian religious text published in vernacular. (E)
3. Write any one characteristic feature of the off-set press. (E)
 4. Mention any one technique of preserving the manuscript in India. (E)
 5. Name the oldest Japanese book. (E)
 6. Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India. (D)
 7. How did print bring the reading public and the hearing public closer? (A)
 8. In what three ways did the printed books at first closely resemble the written manuscripts? (A)
 9. What was the attitude of liberal and conservative Indians towards women's reading? How did women like Kailashbhashini Debi respond to this in their

writings? (D)

10. "Printing technology gave women a chance to share their feelings with the world outside". Support the statement with any five suitable examples. (D)

GEOGRAPHY

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

1. What is resource planning? Explain three stages of resource planning. (E)
2. Why is conservation of resources necessary? Discuss the methods of conservation of soil resources. (D)
3. "Indiscriminate use of natural resources has led to numerous problems". Justify the statement. (D)
4. "In India, some regions are rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some resources". Do you agree with this statement. Support your answer with three examples. (A)
5. In which states of India overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation? (E)
6. A type of resource named „X“ is found in Chota Nagpur region in abundance but cannot be utilized yet due to lack of appropriate technology in India to access these. How can we classify 'X'? (D)
7. Which stage of resource development involves surveying, mapping and measurement of resources? (E)
8. Why only 93% of the total geographical area is measured for land use pattern in India? (D)
9. Define these i) sheet erosion ii) Leaching (E)
10. Mention any two soil forming factors. (E)
11. Whom did Gandhiji consider responsible for the depletion of resources at the global level? (E)

FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES:

1. What steps have been adopted under Indian Wildlife Protection Act to protect endangered species? (A)
2. How many types of forests are classified in India? (E)
3. How have communities conserved & protected forests & wildlife in India? (E)

WATER RESOURCES:

1. Mention the reasons for water scarcity. (E)
2. How does increasing number of industries exert pressure on existing fresh water resources? (D)
3. How did Nehru view dams? (E)
4. Explain traditional rain water harvesting methods, which were practiced in different parts of the country. (A)

AGRICULTURE

1. Discuss various steps taken by government of India to introduce reforms in agriculture. (E)
2. Which are the different crop seasons in India? (E)
3. Why is agriculture important for Indian economy? (D)
4. What is called as the golden fiber of India? What is its importance? Give reason. (A)
5. Explain the geographical requirements for the growth of rice and wheat. (E)
6. Why pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops? (A)
7. 'It is an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British'. Name the crop and explain the climatic conditions for its growth.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1. "The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain". Justify the statement. (D)
2. Why is iron & steel industry called a heavy and basic industry? Give two reasons for each? (E)
3. "India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential ". Suggest and explain any three measures to get full potential. (A)
4. "The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries ". Support the statement with arguments. (E)
5. "Agriculture gives boost to the industrial sector". Support the statement with arguments. (A)
6. Explain any five factors affecting the location of an Industry. (E)
7. Why manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of development? (A)
8. 'Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development'. Examine the statement. (D)
9. How do industries cause water pollution in India? (D)

LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

1. Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy? (D)
2. The Great Plains has more railways than the Himalayan Mountains. Why? (D)
3. What is meant by favourable balance of trade? Whether India's foreign trade is favourable? (E)
4. 'Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development'. Express your views in favour of this statement. (D)

5. Describe various types of roads of India. (E)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POWER SHARING:

1. Which city was chosen as its headquarters when the European Union was formed and why? (A)
2. Why power sharing is essential for democracy? (D)
3. How the division of power between higher and lower levels of govt. is known as? (E)
4. Which type of policy was constitutionally adopted by the Govt. of Belgium to honour the diversities? (E)
5. Mention the two main bases of social division in Sri Lanka. (E)
6. The Calcutta High Court ordered the West Bengal State Govt. to take action to improve the living conditions of the slum dwellers of Calcutta. Which type of power sharing is this? (D)
7. Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies but they follow different systems of power sharing". Support the statement by giving three points of differences. (A)
8. Compare the ways in which the Belgium and Sri Lankans have dealt with cultural diversity. (D)
9. Why during the 1950s & 60s tension between French and Dutch communities were more acute in Brussels ? (A)
10. Explain any three forms of power sharing in modern democracies. (E)

FEDERALISM:

1. In what way, can changes be made in the Federal Constitution? (A)
2. What are the dual objectives of Federalism? (E)
3. Which language was recognized as the national language by the constitution of India? (E)
4. Who presides over the meetings of a Municipal Corporation? (E)
5. Explain the main features of federalism. (E)
6. How has the Panchayati Raj strengthened the democracy in India? Express your views. (A)
7. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of local self-governments in a democracy, (D)
8. Name some states which were created not on the basis of language, but to recognize differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. (E)
9. What is the basic idea behind decentralization in India? (E)
10. What is Panchayati Raj? What is its importance? (E)
11. Mention the difficulties faced by the local govt. bodies. (A)
12. In Panchayati Raj system, one- third of the seats have been reserved for women. Do you feel that the same should be done for State Legislature and Parliament? Support your answer with arguments. (A)

GENDER, RELIGION and CASTE

1. In India women's political representation is very low. Identify the step taken by our govt. to solve this problem. (A)
2. What is the most common form of communalism? (E)
3. Why is the work done by the males is valued more than the work done by the females? (A)
4. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India. (A)
5. Mention the constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. (E)
6. What type of society did Jotiba Phule & Ramaswami Naicker want to establish? (E)
7. How can caste take different forms in politics? Explain. (D)
8. Explain the positive and negative aspects of relationship between caste and politics. (D)
9. Why does the Government of India give holidays for the festivals of most of the religions? (D)
10. What is done to promote the proportion of women in Indian legislature? (E)

POLITICAL PARTIES

1. What are the functions of political parties? (D)
2. How do political parties shape public opinion? (D)
3. Explain the three types of party systems. (A)
4. What is the need of political parties? How would its absence affect any country? (D)
5. What are the challenges faced by political parties? (A)
6. Mention some reforms to strengthen political parties. (A)
7. Elucidate some of the recent efforts taken in our country to reform political parties and its leaders. (E)
8. Why can't modern democracies exist without the political parties? (A)

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

1. Give reasons to explain that democracy is better than any other form of government. (E)
2. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? (A)
3. What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities? (A)
4. "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify the statement. (D)

5. "It may be reasonable to expect from a democracy a government that is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption." Explain this statement in three points. (D)

ECONOMICS

DEVELOPMENT

1. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with an eg. (D)
2. Prove by giving examples that income itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens were able to use. (D)
3. What are the three components of Human Development Index? (E)
4. Why has Kerala a low infant mortality rate and a high literacy rate even though the per capita income is comparatively low? (A)
5. The earth has the resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of one person'. How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? (D)
6. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". Explain. (D)
8. Suppose records show that the average income in a country has been increasing over a period of time. From this, can we conclude that all sections of the economy have become better? Illustrate your answer with an example. (A)
9. Although the level of income is an important indicator of development, it is an inadequate measure of the level of development". Justify the statement. (D)
10. What is meant by sustainable economic development? Give its main features. (A)
11. Differentiate between Human Development Report and World Development Report. (A)
12. What does BMI stand for? (E)

SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY

1. Compare the employment condition prevailing in the organized and unorganized sectors E
2. Mention three objectives of NREGA. (E)
3. What are the steps involved in the estimation of GDP? Who conducts this process? (A)
4. How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by private sector can be provided by public sector? Explain. (A)
5. Give a few example of public sector activities and explain why the government has taken them up?

6. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? (A)
7. How would a farmer increase his income and employment if he is provided with loan, irrigation facilities and means of transportation? (D)
8. What is unorganized sector? Describe the working procedure of this sector. (A)

MONEY AND CREDIT

1. Define money. (E)
2. How does money solve the problem of double coincides of wants? (A)
3. "Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation". Examine the statement. (D)
4. "Forms of currency have undergone several changes since early times." Elucidate. (D)
5. "In rural India, credit often pushes the person into debt trap." Explain with an example. (D)
6. "Self Help Groups, as the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor help in the promotion of certain essential values". Explain. (D)
7. "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged". Support the statement with arguments. (D)
8. Mention the characteristics of the formal and informal sources of credit in India/ Distinguish between formal and informal credit. (E)

GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. Define Globalization. (E)
2. What are the Special Economic Zones (SEZs)? Mention the steps taken by the Indian govt. to attract foreign investment. (A)
3. What are the various ways in which MNCs set up or control production in other countries? (A)
4. What are the factors that have enabled globalization? (A)
5. Why did the Government remove trade barriers? Or Why did India adopt a new economic policy of liberalization and globalization in 1991? (D)
6. Examine the impact of globalization in India. (A)
7. 'The impact of Globalization has not been uniform'. Explain the statement. (D)