



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN



AHMEDABAD REGION



QUESTION BANK (MCQs)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class-10

SESSION: 2024-25

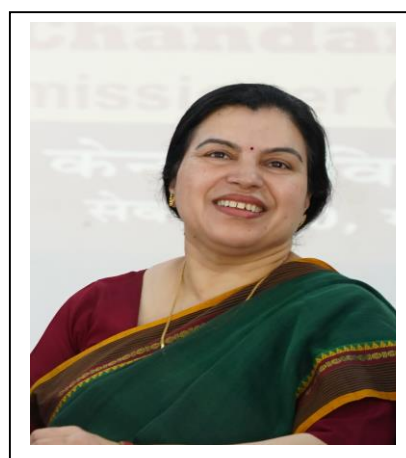
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=====

Name of Chapter: Nationalism in Europe

Prepared By- Mr. Yogesh K Jangid

Name of Kv-No.01 AFS Jamnagar

Q.NO	SECTION-A	MARKS
1	Which of the following countries was not the representative of the European powers?	1
	A Britain	
	B Russia	
	C Prussia	
	D Switzerland	
2	Identify and mark the incorrect response. The Napoleonic Code	1
	A Did away with all the privileges based on 'birth and established equality.	
	B Destroyed feudalism in France.	
	C Formulated codes for the army.	
	D Ensured right to property for the privileged class.	
3	Which one of the following statements is not true of Aristocracy?	1
	A They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses	
	B They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society	
	C Their families were often connected by ties of marriage	
	D They often clashed with the ideas of the monarchs	
4	Find out from the following, what economic liberalism stood for. (i) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital (ii) End of autocracy and clerical privileges (iii) Freedom for the individual and equality of all (iv) Freedom of markets	1

	A	(i) and (ii) are correct	
	B	(i) and (iii) are correct	
	C	(ii) and (iv) are correct	
	D	(i) and (iv) are correct	
5		Which treaty of 1832 recognized Greece as the independent nation.	1
	A	The Congress of Vienna	
	B	The Treaty of Constantinople	
	C	The Treaty of Geneva	
	D	The Treaty of Versailles	
6		Arrange the following events related to the Formation of Britain as a nation, in chronological order. (i) The Act of Union between England and Scotland (ii) The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy (iii) Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom (iv) Catholic revolts against British dominance	1
	A	iii - i - ii - iv	
	B	i - ii - iii - iv	
	C	iv - i - ii - iii	
	D	ii - i - iv - iii	
7		A large part of Balkan region was under the control of:	1
	A	Russian empire	
	B	Ottoman empire	
	C	Germania	
	D	Habsburg empire	
8		A large number of people were hostile to the Napoleonic code because	1
	A	it was not suitable for all.	
	B	it destroyed the special privileges of the rulers.	
	C	administrative changes did not go hand-in-hand with political freedom.	
	D	none of the above.	
9		Which one of the following statements is not true about Giuseppe Mazzini?	1

	A	He wanted the united Italian Republic.	
	B	He founded an underground society called 'Young Italy'.	
	C	He wanted Italy to be a monarchy.	
	D	He was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria.	
10		Which of the following best explain Utopian society?	1
	A	A society where everybody is equal.	
	B	A democratic society.	
	C	An idealist society that can never be achieved.	
	D	A society with a comprehensive Constitution.	
11		The main function of the Prussian Zollverein was to	1
	A	Impose a custom duty on imported goods	
	B	Abolish the tariff barrier.	
	C	Reduce custom duties.	
	D	Impose new rules for trade.	
12		Identify the three wars led by Otto van Bismarck that completed the process of German Unification.	1
	A	Austria, Denmark and France	
	B	France, Austria and England	
	C	Denmark, France and England	
	D	England, Austria and Denmark	
13		"The Balkan area became an area of intense conflict". Find out the reason(s) for conflict. (i) Different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence (ii) Each Balkan state hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others (iii) The Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry	1
	A	(i) and (i) are correct	
	B	(i) and (iii) are correct	
	C	All the above are correct	
	D	None of the above	
14		Name the event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe.	1
	A	Restoration of Bourbon kings to power.	

	B	Greek war of independence.	
	C	The July Revolution.	
	D	Installation of constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head.	
15		Why did the Frankfurt Parliament fail to achieve its goal?	1
	A	Women were excluded from the membership.	
	B	Did not have the support of the peasants.	
	C	Kaiser William refused to accept the crown and opposed the assembly.	
	D	None of the above	
16		The painting ' The Dream of worldwide Democratic and Social Republic' Was prepared by whom?	1
	A	Giusseppe Mazzini	
	B	Frederic Sorrieu	
	C	Hentry Patullo	
	D	Duke Metternich	
17		Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. Assertion (A): The 1830's were the years of great economic hardship in Europe give reason. Reason(R): National assembly of 1848 proclaimed France as a republic	1
	A	Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation of A	
	B	Both A and R are true and R is not the correct Explanation of A.	
	C	A is True but R is False.	
	D	A is False but R is True.	
18		Assertion (A): The French revolution was an influential event that marked the age of revolutions in Europe. Reason (R): The French revolution transferred the sovereignty from the people to the monarch	1
	A	Both A and R are true, but 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 true but R is false	
	D	A is false but R is true	
19		Assertion (A): The Grimm brothers saw French domination as a threat to German culture. Reason (R): They believed developing the German language as a part of wider effort to oppose French domination.	1
	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 true but (R) is false.	
	D	Both (A) and (R) are false.	
20		Assertion (A): There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century Reason (R): The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions.	1
	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 true but (R) is false.	
	D	Both (A) and (R) are false.	
21		Assertion (A) : Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. Reason (R): they represented a country as if it were a person.	1
	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 true but (R) is false.	
	D	Both (A) and (R) are false.	
22		What is/are the essential condition/s of being a people?	1
	A	To have common glories in the past	
	B	To have performed great deeds together	
	C	To have a common will in the present	
	D	All of these	
23		Consider these statements about the Image given below 1) Title of this caricature is “The Club of Thinkers”. 2) The plaque on the left bears the inscription: ‘The most important question of today’s meeting: How long will thinking be allowed to us?’ 3) This was a caricature of meeting called by liberals.	1

4) This caricature was created in 1820.



Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D 1 , 2 And 4

24

Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

1



Which of the following aspects best suits the 'sword' in the image?

A Heroism

B Symbol of Strength

C Readiness to Fight

D Symbol of freedom

25

Identify the figure on the stamp.

1



	A	Germania											
	B	Marianne											
	C	Annie Besant											
	D	Indira Gandhi											
26		<p>Match the Column I with column II and select the correct answer.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column A</th> <th>Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i) Bourbon Empire</td> <td>(a) The empire ruled by the Turkish Muslims</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Habsburg Empire</td> <td>(b) Prussian empire that included large parts of Western and Northern Germany and Poland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) Ottoman Empire</td> <td>(c) The empire that consisted of France</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv) Hohenzollern Empire</td> <td>(d) The empire that consisted of Austria-Hungary including the Alpine region</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Column A	Column B	(i) Bourbon Empire	(a) The empire ruled by the Turkish Muslims	(ii) Habsburg Empire	(b) Prussian empire that included large parts of Western and Northern Germany and Poland	(iii) Ottoman Empire	(c) The empire that consisted of France	(iv) Hohenzollern Empire	(d) The empire that consisted of Austria-Hungary including the Alpine region	1
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	A	i – c; ii – d; iii – a; iv – b											
	B	i – a; ii – b; iii – d; iv – c											
	C	i – c; ii – a; iii – d; iv – b											
	D	i – a; ii – d; iii – b; iv – c											
27		<p>Match the Column I with column II and select the correct answer.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column A</th> <th>Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i) Absolutism</td> <td>(a) Emphasises the importance of the traditional institutions of the state and of the society</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Liberalism</td> <td>(b) A cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist movement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) Conservatism</td> <td>(c) A form of government in which there is concentration of all powers in the in a single hand</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Column A	Column B	(i) Absolutism	(a) Emphasises the importance of the traditional institutions of the state and of the society	(ii) Liberalism	(b) A cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist movement	(iii) Conservatism	(c) A form of government in which there is concentration of all powers in the in a single hand	1		
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	(iv) Romanticism	(d) Freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law	
A	i - d; ii - a; iii - b; iv - c		
B	i - b; ii - c; iii - d; iv - a		
C	i - a; ii - c; iii - d; iv - b		
D	i - c; ii - d; iii - a; iv - b		
28	<p>Consider the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Johann Gottfried - German philosopher 2. uprising in Brussels - Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. 3. Delacroix - French Romantic painters. 4. Grimm Brothers - Folktales and Nation-building <p>Which of the above are correctly matched?</p>		1
A	2 and 3 only		
B	1, 2 and 3 only		
C	2, 3 and 4 only		
D	1, 2, 3 and 4		
29	<p>Assertion(A): Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation</p> <p>Reason (R) : Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied raw materials and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.</p>		1
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 true but (R) is false.		
D	Both (A) and (R) are false.		
30	<p>What could be the reason behind that the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations?</p>		1
A	Italy never had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were not scattered over several dynastic states and the Habsburg Empire.		
B	Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states and the Habsburg Empire.		
C	Italy never had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were not scattered over several dynastic states and the French Empire.		
D	Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over only two dynastic states and the Dutch Empire.		

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO		ANSWER	MARKS
1	D	Switzerland	1
2	D	Ensured right to property for the privileged class.	1
3	D	They often clashed with the ideas of the monarchs	1
4	D	(i) and (iv) are correct	1
5	B	The Treaty of Constantinople	1
6	D	ii – i – iv – iii	1
7	B	Ottoman empire	1
8	C	administrative changes did not go hand-in-hand with political freedom.	1
9	C	He wanted Italy to be a monarchy.	1
10	C	An idealist society that can never be achieved.	1
11	B	Abolish the tariff barrier.	1
12	A	Austria, Denmark and France	1
13	C	All the above are correct	1
14	B	Greek war of independence.	
15	C	Kaiser William refused to accept the crown and opposed the assembly.	
16	B	Frederic Sorrieu	
17	B	Both A and R are true and R is not the correct Explanation of A.	
18	C	A is true but R is false	
19	A	both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	
20	A	both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	
21	B	both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).	
22	D	All of these	
23	D	1 , 2 And 4	
24	C	Readiness to Fight	
25	B	Marianne	
26	A	i – c; ii – d; iii – a; iv – b	
27	D	i – c; ii – d; iii - a; iv – b	
28	D	1, 2, 3 and 4	

29	B	both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).	
30	B	Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states and the Habsburg Empire.	

Name of Chapter: NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Prepared By –Ms. MAMTA

Name of KV-PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO 2 JAMNAGAR

Q.NO		SECTION-A	MARKS
1		When and where was the Non - Cooperation program adopted by the Congress?	1
	A	At Bombay in December 1920	
	B	At Calcutta in January 1921	
	C	At Surat in December 1920	
	D	At Nagpur in December 1920	
2		The growth of modern nationalism in India, as in Vietnam, is closely connected to:	1
	A	anti - colonial movement	
	B	anti - poverty struggle	
	C	a discovery of unity in their struggle against colonialism	
	D	a sense of oppression under colonialism	
3		Which one of the following leaders headed Awadh(Oudh) Kisan Sabha?	1
	A	Mahatma Gandhi	
	B	Subhash Chandra Bose	
	C	Motilal Nehru	
	D	Jawaharlal Nehru	
4		What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume?	1
	A	Equal pay for equal work	
	B	Forced recruitment in the army	
	C	Detention of political prisoners without trial	
	D	Forced manual labour	
5		The tribals' chanting Gandhiji's name and raising slogans demanding 'SwatantraBharat'as:	1
	A	It showed the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi	
	B	The various ways in which 'Swaraj' was interpreted by different people	
	C	They were a unifying force of the Non - Cooperation Movement	

	D	They were going beyond their own locality and emotionally identifying with an all - India movement	
6		What did the term picket refer to?	1
	A	Boycott of clothes and goods	
	B	Protest by blocking shop entrances	
	C	Stealing from shops	
	D	Import of goods	
7		Which one of the following is not true regarding the Gandhi - Irwin Pact of 1931?	1
	A	The British government agreed to grant independence	
	B	The British government agreed to release the political prisoners	
	C	Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference	
	D	Mahatma Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement	
8		What was the reason for Mahatma Gandhiji's fast until death in 1932?	1
	A	Failure of the Second Round Table Conference	
	B	Clash with Dr.Ambedkar demand for a separate electorate for Dalits over his	
	C	Failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement	
	D	Public resort to violence during the Civil Disobedience Movement	
9		The Depressed Classes Association was established by _____.	1
	A	Subhash Chandra Bose	
	B	Jawaharlal Nehru	
	C	Mahatma Gandhi	
	D	B.R. Ambedkar	
10		Forced recruitment means a process by which _____.	1
	A	the people forced the state to join the struggle.	
	B	Indians were forced by the British rulers to finance the British army.	
	C	the colonial state forced people in rural areas to join the army.	
	D	the Indian princes had to supply soldiers to fight for the British.	
11		Which one of the following was the main reason behind the start of the Non - Cooperation Movement in 1920?	1
	A	To surrender the titles vested by British	
	B	To oppose the arrival of Prince of Wales	

	C	To fulfil the demand for Swaraj	
	D	To boycott the civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils	
12		The business groups and industrialists lost enthusiasm for the Civil Disobedience Movement because:	1
	A	They were worried about prolonged disruption of business	
	B	They were frightened by the British repression	
	C	They lost faith in Gandhiji's methods	
	D	They were worried about their self - esteem	
13		The peasants of Kheda district could not pay the revenue because they were affected by:	1
	A	floods	
	B	the crop failure	
	C	loss of pension	
	D	extreme poverty	
14		Muslim leaders and intellectuals were concerned about the status of Muslims as a minority within India, because:	1
	A	There were distrust and suspicion between the two communities	
	B	The Congress was not ready to grant them a separate electorate	
	C	They feared that their culture and identity would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority	
	D	Their leaders differed with the policies of the Congress	
15		Which of the following statements is not correct in the context of the Non - Non - Cooperation Movement?	1
	A	Gandhiji was the main force behind the non - cooperation movement.	
	B	The council elections were boycotted even by the Justice Party of Madras	
	C	The movement aimed to involve people from all sections of society.	
	D	Thousands of students left government - controlled schools; headmasters and teachers resigned; lawyers gave up their practice	
16		Baba Ramchandra was:	1
	A	An indentured labourer	
	B	a yoga trainer who was also a peasant	
	C	Founder of the Kishan Sabha of Awadh in October 1920 along with Jawaharlal Nehru	
	D	Leader of the peasants revolt in Awadh	
17		Which of the following was a cause for the withdrawal of the Non - Cooperation Movement?	1

	A	An outbreak of violence at ChauriChaura	
	B	Lack of coordination among the satyagrahi	
	C	Gandhiji wanted to start Civil Disobedience	
	D	Other nationalists persuaded Gandhiji	
18		Which of the following was the cause for business classes to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?	1
	A	Protection against the import of foreign goods	
	B	To import their goods	
	C	To buy foreign goods without any restrictions	
	D	To sell Indian goods without any restrictions	
19		What moved Abanindranath Tagore to paint the famous image of Bharat Mata?	1
	A	Quit India Movement	
	B	All of these	
	C	Civil Disobedience Movement	
	D	Swadeshi Movement	
20		Which pact resolved the issue of separate electorates for Dalits between Gandhi and Ambedkar in 1932?	1
	A	Nagpur pact	
	B	Surat pact	
	C	Lucknow pact	
	D	Poona pact	
21		The two great writers of Bengal and Madras, who contributed to nationalism in the late nineteenth century through folklore were:	1
	A	Rabindranath Tagore and NatesaSastri	
	B	Abanindranath Tagore and Ravi Verma	
	C	Jamini Roy and Ravi Verma	
	D	Abanindranath Tagore and RabindraNath Tagore	
22		_____ cloth was often more expensive than mass - produced mill cloth.	1
	A	Cotton	
	B	Jute	
	C	Khadi	
	D	Silk	
23		The first three successful Satyagraha movements by Gandhiji in India were:	1

	A	Against the Rowlatt Act, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India	
	B	Peasants Movements in Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district in Gujarat, and in Ahmedabad by cotton mill workers	
	C	Khilafat movement, Non - Cooperation, and Quit India movement	
	D	Non - Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience, and Khilafat	
24		In 1905, who painted the image of Bharat Mata shown as dispensing learning, food, and clothing?	1
	A	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	
	B	Abnindranath Tagore	
	C	Rabindranath Tagore	
	D	Ravi Verma	
25		The refusal to deal and associate with people, or participate in activities, or buy and use things; usually a form of protest refers to:	1
	A	Opposing	
	B	Struggle	
	C	Boycott	
	D	Withdrawal	
26		In which movement did Gandhi see an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement?	1
	A	A nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act	
	B	A satyagraha movement to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat	
	C	The oppressive plantation system in the Champaran movement	
	D	A non - cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj	
27		In 1916, Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasant to struggle against the:	1
	A	Untouchables	
	B	Upper caste people	
	C	Oppressive plantation system	
	D	Landless agriculture labourers	
28		The reason why Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference of December 1931, were	1
	A	For demanding poornaswaraj.	
	B	The signing of the Gandhi - Irwin Pact in March 1931.	
	C	The arrest of Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru.	

	D	The violence of the Indian people against symbols of the British Raj like railways, police posts.	
29		Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order: Coming of Simon Commission to India Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC. Government of India Act, 1919 Champaran Satyagraha Choose the correct option:	1
	A	i - ii - iv - iii	
	B	iii - ii - iv - i	
	C	iv - iii - i - ii	
	D	ii - iii - i - iv	
30		Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because:	1
	A	It was an all - British Commission.	
	B	It was only for the privileged class of Indians.	
	C	It was set up to oppose the nationalist Movement.	
	D	It was formed in Britain.	

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO		ANSWER	MARKS
1	D	At Nagpur in December 1920	1
2	A	Anti - colonial movement	1
3	D	Jawaharlal Nehru	1
4	C	Detention of political prisoners without trial	1
5	D	They were going beyond their own locality and emotionally identifying with an all - India movement	1
6	B	Protest by blocking shop entrances	1
7	A	The British government agreed to grant independence	1
8	B	Clash with Dr.Ambedkar demand for a separate electorate for Dalits	1
9	D	B.R. Ambedkar	1
10	C	the colonial state forced people in rural areas to join the army	1
11	C	To fulfil the demand for Swaraj	1


12	A	They were worried about prolonged disruption of business	1
13	B	the crop failure	1
14	C	They feared that their culture and identity would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority	1
15	B	The council elections were boycotted even by the Justice Party of Madras	1
16	A	An indentured labourer	1
17	A	An outbreak of violence at ChauriChaura	1
18	A	Protection against the import of foreign goods	1
19	D	Swadeshi Movement	1
20	D	Poona pact	1
21	A	Rabindranath Tagore and NatesaSastri	1
22	C	Khadi	1
23	B	Peasants Movements in Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district in Gujarat, and in Ahmedabad by cotton mill workers	1
24	B	Abnindranath Tagore	1
25	C	Boycott	1
26	D	A non - cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj	1
27	C	Oppressive plantation system	1
28	B	The signing of the Gandhi - Irwin Pact in March 1931.	1
29	C	iv - iii - i - ii	1
30	A	It was an all - British Commission.	1

Name of Chapter- THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD


Prepared By- MISS ANITA CHOUDHARY (TGT-SOST)

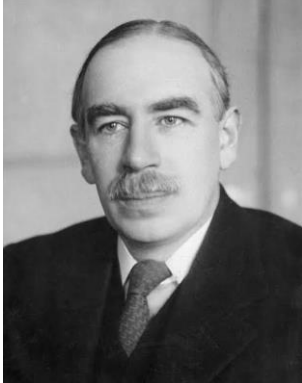
Name of KV- KV NO3 AF II, JAMNAGAR

Q.NO		SECTION-A	MARKS
1		What helped in the colonisation of Asian and African countries? Identify the correct statement from the following options	1
	A	Intergovernmental policies for the expansion of trade	
	B	Governmental invite to the mother countries for expansion	
	C	Technology, investments and improvement in transport	
	D	Capitalists of these regions wanted trade with colonial powers	
2		Read the given statements in context of 'globalization' and choose the correct option	1
	A	It is the only way for economic development of the country B. C D.	
	B	Interlinks only production based activities in dispersed locations in the world	
	C	It has always given only positive results in all the countries	
	D	Leads to spread of technology, cultures and diseases from a region to another	
3		There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): Pre-modern trade and cultural exchange existed between distant regions . Reason (R) Chinese silk was transported through silk routes to western world.	1
	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 true but R is false	
	D	A is false but R is true	
4		There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion(A): Discovery of America resulted in transformation of trade, life and abundance of wealth for Europeans. Reason(R): The Americas had vast lands, minerals, silver and gold which enhanced European trade.	1
	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 true but R is false	
	D	A is false but R is true	
5		Which of the following is TRUE with regards to the immigration of Europeans to America in the 18th Century?	1

		(i) European cities were crowded and deadly diseases were wide spread. (ii) Europeans were being persecuted for not accepting established beliefs.	
	A	Only (i)	
	B	Both (i) and (ii)	
	C	Only (ii)	
	D	Neither(i) nor (ii)	
6		Which of the following is TRUE with respect to 'Silk Routes' (i) They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century. (ii) These routes over land and by sea knitted together vast regions of Asia and linked Asia with Europe and northern Africa.	1
	A	Only (i)	
	B	Only (ii)	
	C	Both (i) and (ii)	
	D	Neither (i) nor (ii)	
7		It had made huge sacrifices to defeat Nazi Germany, and transformed itself from a backward agricultural country into a world power during the very years when the capitalist world was trapped in the Great Depression. Which country is being mentioned here?	1
	A	A. France	
	B	Soviet Union	
	C	USA	
	D	Britain	
8		Identify the picture from the options given below. 	1
	A	Workers in a munitions factory	
	B	Workers in an Automobile factory.	
	C	T-model industry	
	D	None of above	

9		Silk routes are_____	1
	A	Mostly export silk from China.	
	B	Mostly import silk to China.	
	C	Only over the land and not found over the sea.	
	D	Mainly used by Indians to export rubber.	
10		Till late-nineteenth-century meat was an expensive luxury product to European poor's due to_____.	1
	A	The higher cost of transport for Meat.	
	B	Animals mainly transported alive.	
	C	Scarcity of slaughterhouse.	
	D	Low animal reproduction rate.	
11		Inheritance law was changed in Africa by the colonial power to_____	1
	A	Get control on land area.	
	B	Force peasants' family members to do mining	
	C	Control inflation on agricultural products.	
	D	Get low-cost labour for household works.	
12		Nineteenth-century "indenture" has been described as_____.	1
	A	Forced description	
	B	A new system of slavery	
	C	Serfdom	
	D	None of these	
13		Which of the following options represent the reason during the first World war the European women stepped in the jobs that earlier men were supposed to do?	1
	A	Men went for War.	
	B	Men went to other countries in search for work.	
	C	Liberalisation of women.	
	D	Change in the attitude of society.	
14		Identify one aim of the post-war international economic system-	1
	A	To ensure economic stability of underdeveloped countries.	
	B	To promote good health for the people of the world.	
	C	Promotion of education worldwide	

	D	To preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world.	
15		The geographical exploration in Africa was directly linked to –	1
	A	Search for scientific information	
	B	Imperial projects	
	C	Vast land with rich resources	
	D	Labour to work for plantations in America	
16		Thousands of people fled Europe for America in the 19th century due to _____	1
	A	Poverty and widespread deadly diseases	
	B	Natural calamity	
	C	Outbreak of a war among nations	
	D	Outbreak of plague	
17		Observe the given picture carefully and choose the correct option- 	1
	A	Mount Washington Hotel	
	B	Stalingrad in Soviet Russia devastated by the war.	
	C	Both A and B	
	D	None of the above	
18		There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A) Two crucial influences shaped post-war reconstruction. The first was the US's emergence as the dominant economic, political and military power in the Western world. Reason (R) - The second was the dominance of the France.	1
	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 true but R is false	
	D	A is false but R is true	
19		The making of the Global World can be defined as _____	1

	A	People interacting with each other from different countries	
	B	Involvement of trade, of migration, of people in search of work, the movement of capital between different countries and political & social involvement	
	C	Political involvement of different nations	
	D	Migration and trade between countries	
20		Identify the movement which was launched during the height of depression in 1931	1
	A	Civil Disobedience Movement	
	B	Swadeshi Movement	
	C	Quit India Movement	
	D	Non Cooperation Movement	
21		The Bretton Woods System can be defined as _____	1
	A	Post-war the military system	
	B	Post-war political system	
	C	Post-war international economic system	
	D	Pre-war political system	
22		Identify the image of a famous economist given below- 	1
	A	John Winthrop	
	B	Sir Henry Morton Stanley	
	C	John Maynard Keynes	
	D	None of the above	
23		Arrange the following in the correct sequence – I) Indentured labour was abolished II)First World War III) Rinderpest arrived in Africa IV) World Bank was established	1
	A	II,I,III,IV	
	B	III,II,I,IV	

	C	I,III,IV,II	
	D	IV,II,I,III	
24		America's original inhabitants had no immunity against diseases that came from Europe, _____ in a particular proved a deadly killer.	1
	A	Chickenpox	
	B	Measles	
	C	Smallpox	
	D	Malaria	
25		The main destination of Indian indentured migrants were the _____	1
	A	Caribbean Islands	
	B	Fiji	
	C	Mauritius	
	D	All of these	
26		_____ was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian Soldiers invading Eritrea in East Africa .	1
	A	Small pox	
	B	Rinderpest	
	C	Chickenpox	
	D	Both A and C	
27		There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion(A): China had been cut off from the post-war world economy since its revolution in 1947. Reason(R): But new economic policies in China and the collapse of the Soviet Union brought many countries back into the fold of the world economy.	1
	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 true but R is false	
	D	A is false but R is true	
28		IMF stands for _____	1
	A	Indian Monetary Fund	
	B	International Monetary Fund	
	C	Intra-state Monetary Fund	
	D	Inter-State Monetary Fund	

29		Arrange the following in the correct sequence – I)The great depression II)World War II III)US went bankrupt IV)A global agriculture economy had taken shape.	1
	A	IV,I,III,II	
	B	I,IV,III,II	
	C	II,III,IV,I	
	D	IV,III,II,I	
30		_____ and _____ were known as Bretton Woods Twins.	1
	A	IMF	
	B	World Bank	
	C	Both A and B	
	D	None of these	

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	OPT	ANSWER	MARKS
1	C	Technology, investments and improvement in transport	1
2	D	Leads to spread of technology, cultures and diseases from a region to another	1
3	A	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
4	A	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
5	B	Both (i) and (ii)	1
6	B	Only (ii)	1
7	B	Soviet Union	1
8	A	Workers in a munitions factory	1
9	A	Mostly export silk from China.	1
10	B	Animals mainly transported alive.	1
11	B	Force peasants' family members to do mining	1
12	B	A new system of slavery	1
13	A	Men went for War.	1
14	D	To preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world.	
15	B	Imperial projects	

16	A	Poverty and widespread deadly diseases	
17	B	Stalingrad in Soviet Russia devastated by the war.	
18	C	A is true but R is false	
19	B	Involvement of trade, of migration, of people in search of work, the movement of capital between different countries and political & social involvement.	
20	A	Civil Disobedience Movement	
21	C	Post-war international economic system	
22	C	John Maynard Keynes	
23	B	III,II,I,IV	
24	C	Smallpox	
25	D	All of these	
26	B	Rinderpest	
27	D	A is false but R is true	
28	B	International Monetary Fund	
29	A	IV,I,III,II	
30	C	Both A and B	

Name of Chapter- THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

Prepared By– MR. PRIYAKANT TARPARA , TGT SST

Name of KV- KV RAJKOT

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Industrialists did not want to introduce machines that got rid of human labour and required huge capital investment because:

- (a) Poor peasants moved to cities in search of work
- (b) Due to plenty of labour, they were available at low wages
- (c) They had no problems of labour shortage or high wage costs
- (d) All of the above

2. Which of the following cities was termed as 'finishing centre'?

- (a) Yorkshire
- (b) Manchester
- (c) London
- (d) Ahmedabad

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

- (a) Tata Iron and Steel Company
- (b) Andrew Yule
- (c) Elgin Mill
- (d) Birla industries

4. _____ were the paid servants to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.

- (a) Sepoys
- (b) Peons
- (c) Gomasthas
- (d) Company Officials

5. By the late nineteenth century, manufacturers were printing calendars_____.

- (a) for people to hang them out in tea shops and poor people's home
- (b) for offices and middle-class apartments
- (c) so that people can worship gods and goddesses in their home
- (d) to popularise their product

6. _____became a vehicle of the nationalist message of swadeshi.

- (a) Indian manufacturers
- (b) Indian politicians
- (c) Advertisements
- (d) Pictures of gods and goddesses

7. Identify the correct statement.

- (a) Masulipatam is located on the Malabar coast.
- (b) Fly shuttle is a mechanical device used for weaving moved by means of ropes and pullies.
- (c) The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1894 and it went into production five years later.
- (d) Dwarkanath Tagore set up the first Indian jute mill in Bhagalpur in 1940.

8. Arrange the following incidents in correct chronological sequences.

- (i) James Hargreaves devised the spinning Jenny.
- (ii) James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen and patented the new engine.
- (iii) The first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.
- (iv) J. N. Tata set up the first iron and steel works in India at Jamshedpur.

Choose the correct Sequences:

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

9. Dinshaw Petit, JN Tata, Seth Hukumchand and Dwarkanath Tagore were all _____.

- (a) freedom fighters

- (b) Politicians
- (c) industrialists
- (d) Painters

10. Choose the correctly matched pair

- (a) Henry Patullo - French scientist
- (b) New Comen - Shipping industries
- (c) Proto - Early form of something
- (d) Educational publisher - E.T. Paull

11. The person who got people from village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in cities and provided them money in times of need was known as:

- (a) Stapler
- (b) Fuller
- (c) Gomastha
- (d) Jobber

12. Choose the correctly matched pair

- (a) Andrew Yule - European Managing Agency
- (b) Sepoy - The French pronounced the word sipahi (Indian soldier)
- (c) JamsetjeeJeejeebhoy - Bengali Entrepreneur
- (d) River Hoogly - Uttar Pradesh

13. Why did Manchester export to India decline after the First World War?

- (a) People were busy fighting the war.
- (b) Factories closed down due to security problem.
- (c) Factories and mills were busy producing goods to fulfil the need of army.
- (d) Export trade was restricted by the government.

14. Statement I: The term Proto is associated with first or early form of something.

Statement II: The most dynamic industries in Britain were cotton and metals.

- (a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
- (b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct

- (c) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect
- (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

15. Statement I: James Watt was associated with steam engine.

Statement II: James Watt was also associated with spinning Jenny.

- (a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
- (b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- (c) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect
- (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

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

- (a) Tata Iron and Steel Company
- (b) Andrew Yule
- (c) Elgin Mill
- (d) Birla industries

17. Match the columns.

Column - A	Column - B
A. Gomasthas	(i) Seth Hukumchand
B. Spinning Jenny	(ii) Official who acted as company's agent
C. Steam engine	(iii) Richard Arkwright
D. Cotton mill	(iv) James Hargreaves
E. First Indian jute mill	(v) James Watt

Choose the correct option.

- (a) A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(v), D-(iii), E-(i)
- (b) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(v), E-(iv)
- (c) A-(v), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(ii), E-(v)
- (d) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(v), D-(iv), E-(i)

18. Which one of the following is not true about the early Indian entrepreneurs?

- (a) In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsedjee Nusserwanjee Tata built huge industrial empires in India.
- (b) Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman also traded with China.
- (c) In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade.
- (d) G.D. Birla opened the first transport industry in India.

19. Read the following sentences and identify the correct statement.

- (a) Over 50 per cent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri.
- (b) Factories emerged in England in the 1630s.
- (c) India started industrialisation under the Mughal rule.
- (d) Richard Arkwright was associated with the discovery of steam engine.

20. Which one of the following is not true about the life of workers during the phase of industrialisation?

- (a) Many job seekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters.
- (b) After the busy season was over, the workers were on the street again
- (c) Wages increased much in the early eighteenth century.
- (d) The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology.

21. By late 19th century why did the British manufacturers print calendars for advertisements?

- (a) Indian people were fond of using calendars in their houses.
- (b) Unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who did not know how to read or write.
- (c) It was cheaper to advertise goods through calendars.
- (d) It used to add beauty to the room.

22. What are the signs of society's development?

- (a) spread of railways and factories
- (b) construction of high-rise buildings
- (c) construction of roads and bridges
- (d) all of the above

23. Which of the following innovations helped the weavers in increasing productivity and compete with mill sector?

- (a) Spinning jenny
- (b) Cotton Gin
- (c) Fly shuttle

(d) Roller

24. Why were workers in England hostile to machines and new technology?

- (a) They did not know how to use these.
- (b) They feared that they would lose their jobs and livelihood.
- (c) The workers were too poor to buy new machines.
- (d) They were scared of machines.

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

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

26. 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

27. In Victorian Britain the upper classes-aristocratic class and bourgeoisie preferred handmade goods because:

- (a) they were made from imported material.
- (b) they were better finished.
- (c) only upper class could afford the expensive
- (d) the handmade goods came to symbolize refinement and class.

28. Why did Manchester export to India decline after the First World War?

- (a) People were busy fighting the war.
- (b) Factories closed down due to security problem.
- (c) Factories and mills were busy producing goods to fulfil the need of army.
- (d) Export trade was restricted by the government.

29. From which of the following trade did the early entrepreneurs make a fortune?

- (a) Textile trade
- (b) China Trade
- (c) Trade in tea
- (d) Industries

30. The person who got people from village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in cities and provided them money in times of need was known as:

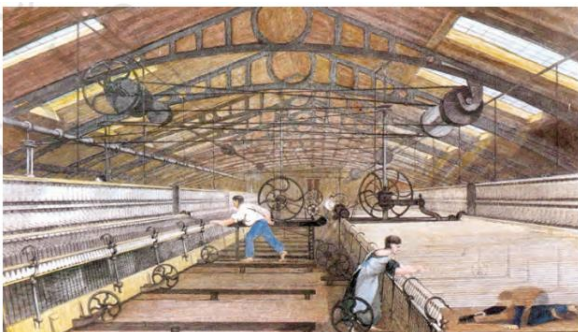
- (a) Stapler
- (c) Gomastha
- (b) Fuller
- (d) Jobber

31. Look at the picture given below and answer the question that follow by choosing correct option. What is this picture about?



- (a) Spinner at work in an Ahmedabad mill
- (b) Spinning in the eighteenth century
- (c) Spinning Jenny
- (d) A spinning factory in 1830

32. Look at the picture given below and answer the question that follow by choosing correct option. What is this picture about?



- (a) Spinner at work in an Ahmedabad mill
- (b) Spinning in the eighteenth century
- (c) Spinning Jenny
- (d) A spinning factory in 1830

Assertion and Reasoning Questions

COMMON INSTRUCTIONS AND OPTIONS FOR QUESTION 33 TO 40:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct (b)explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

33. Assertion (A): In the twentieth century, handloom cloth production shrank rapidly.

Reason (R): Handicrafts people adopt new technology if that helps them improve production without excessively pushing up costs.

34. Assertion (A): European Managing Agencies, which dominated industrial production in India, were interested in certain kinds of products.

Reason (R): Most of these were products required primarily for sale in India and not for export trade.

35. Assertion (A): The new Gomasthas were from the village, having long-term social link with the village.

Reason (R): They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoy and peons, and punished weavers for delays in supply often beating and flogging them.

36. Assertion (A): By the late nineteenth century, manufacturers were printing calendars to popularise their products.

Reason (R): Calendars were used even by people who could not read and those who hung the calendars had to see the advertisements, day after day, through the year.

37. Assertion (A): New technology was expensive and merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it.

Reason (R): The machines often broke down and repair was costly.

38. Assertion (A): With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world the demand for goods began growing.

Reason (R): Merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful.

39. Assertion (A): Growing at a rapid pace, cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s.

Reason (R): As a result by 1873, Britain was exporting iron and steel worth about £77 million, double the value.

40. Assertion (A): Wages increased somewhat in the early nineteenth century.

Reason (R): This helped in the welfare of the workers.

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	OPTION	ANSWER	MARKS
1	(c)	They had no problems of labour shortage or high wage costs	1
2	(c)	London	1
3	(b)	Andrew Yule	1
4	(c)	Gomasthas	1
5	(d)	to popularise their product	1
6	(c)	Advertisements	1
7	(b)	Fly shuttle is a mechanical device used for weaving moved by means of ropes and pulleys.	1
8	(d)	(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)	1
9	(c)	industrialists	1
10	(c)	Proto - Early form of something	1
11	(d)	Jobber	1

12	(a)	Andrew Yule - European Managing Agency	1
13	(c)	Factories and mills were busy producing goods to fulfil the need of army.	1
14	(d)	Both (i) and (ii) are correct	
15	(a)	Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect	
16	(b)	Andrew Yule	
17	(a)	A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(v), D-(iii), E-(i)	
18	(d)	G.D. Birla opened the first transport industry in India.	
19	(a)	Over 50 per cent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri.	
20	(c)	Wages increased much in the early eighteenth century.	
21	(b)	Unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who did not know how to read or write.	
22	(d)	all of the above	
23	(c)	Fly shuttle	
24	(b)	They feared that they would lose their jobs and livelihood.	
25	(d)	Raw cotton exports increased	
26	(b)	Raw cotton exports increased	
27	(d)	the handmade goods came to symbolize refinement and class.	
28	(c)	Factories and mills were busy producing goods to fulfil the need of army.	
29	(b)	China Trade	
30	(d)	Jobber	
31	(b)	Spinning in the eighteenth century	
32	(d)	A spinning factory in 1830	
33	(b)	(b)	
34	(a)	(a)	
35	(d)	(d)	
36	(c)	(c)	
37	(c)	(c)	
38	(a)	(a)	
39	(b)	(b)	
40	(b)	(b)	

Name of Chapter- THE PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

Prepared By-MS.ANJU BALA, MS. MANJU KADIAN, MS. SUNITA PARIHAR

Name of KV:- KV NO1.SHAHIBAUG

Q.NO	SECTION-A	MARKS
1	Arrange the following in chronological order: I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution. II. Martin Luther's writings led to beginning of the Protestant Reformation. III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible. IV. Johann Gutenberg invented Printing press.	1
	A III, II, I & IV	
	B I, II, III & IV	
	C IV, III, II & I	
	D IV, II, III & I	
2	Which of the following statements implies that print culture was not the only basis for the French Revolution?	1
	A Print culture encouraged questioning, critical reasoning and rule of reason rather than tradition through the ideas that it helped spread easily.	
	B It led to the birth of a new public culture of new ideas of social revolution.	
	C It aroused hostility against monarchy and caused reformation.	
	D Print opened up the possibility of thinking differently, but it did not shape their mentalities directly. It only helped in making them consider other opinions.	
3	Assertion (A): Every page of each copy printed by Gutenberg's press was different. Reason (R): In each copy, the borders were carefully designed, painted, and illuminated by hand by artists.	1
	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	
4	Assertion (A): When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically-minded readers. Reason (R): More people could read and form opinions on his theories, this helped the scientific temper grow.	1
	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	


5		Assertion (A): The line that separated the oral and reading cultures became blurred, the hearing public and reading public became intermingled. Reason (R): People became literate.	1
	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	
6		Which of the following statements regarding printing in Medieval Time Europe is correct?	1
	A	Wood block printing reached Europe in the 13th Century.	
	B	The aristocrats and monks criticized the printed books as cheap vulgarities in the beginning.	
	C	Printing did not entirely displace the art of producing books by hand.	
	D	Martin Luther had reservations about printing books.	
7		Which of the following is correctly matched?	1
	A	SudarshanChakr – Gulamgiri	
	B	Kashibaba – ChoteAur Bade kaSawal	
	C	Rashundari Debi – Istri DharmaVichar	
	D	Ram Chaddha – Amar Jiban	
8		In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses, criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church, what was its outcome? i. They were ignored by the church ii. Printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. iii. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. iv. This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks .	1
	A	i only	
	B	i and ii	
	C	All of the above	
	D	ii,iii and iv	
9		In the late eighteenth century, in the flourishing urban circles of Tokyo had become very popular along with the text in the books. i. Visual material ii. Advertising products iii. Print photography iv. Paintings in print	1
	A	i and iv	

	B	i and ii	
	C	i,ii and iii	
	D	None of above	
10		<p>What was the reason behind the popularity of woodblock printing in 15th century Europe to print textiles, playing cards, and religious pictures with simple, brief texts.</p> <p>i. Demand for books increased, booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries</p> <p>ii. Production of handwritten manuscripts was also organised in new ways to meet the expanded demand</p> <p>iii. Production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books</p> <p>iv. Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.</p>	1
	A	i only	
	B	i and ii	
	C	All of the above	
	D	None of the above	
11		When did the printing press first come to India?	1
	A	With East India Company	
	B	Much after the establishment of the British	
	C	With Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century	
	D	With the Dutch merchant	
12		Protestant Reformation was:	1
	A	A 16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome	
	B	A challenge to the authority of Rome	
	C	A new religion started by Martin Luther	
	D	A movement which started anti-Catholic Christianity	
13		The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was modeled on:	1
	A	Irish Press Laws	
	B	American Press Laws	
	C	Chinese Press Laws	
	D	German Press Laws	
14		What were low priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers called in France?	1
	A	Chapbooks	

	B	Almanacs	
	C	Biliotheque	
	D	Ballads	
15		When was press devoted to literature for children alone was set up in France ?	1
	A	1857	
	B	1867	
	C	1868	
	D	1877	
16		Match the following- Column A	1
		Column B	
	a	Almanacs	i. Petty peddlers
	b	Chap book	ii. Ritual Calandar
	c	Biliotheque blue	iii. Catholic Church
	d	Inquisition	iv. Low Priced Small Books
	A	a-iii,b-ii,c-iv,d-i	B a-ii,b-i,c-iv,d-iii
	C	a-ii,b-iii,c-i,d-iv	D a-iv,b-ii,c-iii,d-i
17		Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted ?	1
	A	He wrote about Indian revolutionary	
	B	Englishmen uncriticized the matter objectionable to government	
	C	After the revolt of 1857 the British wanted to clamp down on the India Press.	
	D	Hickey published a lot of gossip about the company's senior officials.	
18		The book, "IstriDharamVichar"" talked about	1
	A	The link between caste and class exploitation	
	B	Instructions on how to act as ideal women and homemakers	
	C	Restrictions on the vernacular press	
	D	Ill-treatment of widows	
19		Choose the correctly matched pair:	1
	A	Diamond Sutra-Chinese book on Jainism	
	B	The Bible-Indian book on religion	
	C	Tripitaka Koreana-collection of Korean Buddhist scriptures	
	D	Jikji-Japanese book on the art of living	

20		Which of the following statements is not true about the printed copies by Gutenberg's printing press?	1
	A	The printed books resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.	
	B	Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were painted	
	C	There was no space for decoration on the printed page.	
	D	The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles.	
21		Which one of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth-century Europe?	1
	A	Printing ideas of Isaac Newton	
	B	Development of printing press	
	C	Interest of people in science and reason	
	D	Traditional aristocratic groups supported it	
22		Identify the personality on the basis of the given information- (1)He grew up on a large agricultural estate and had been surrounded by wine and olive presses. (2) He was a master goldsmith. (3) He revolutionized the printing industry. (4) He printed 180 copies of the Bible.	1
	A	Martin Luther King	
	B	Johann Gutenberg	
	C	Minneapolis	
	D	Louis Sebastian Mercier	
23		Manuscripts could be produced in Europe because:	1
	A	The Italians discovered paper and art of printing from where it spread to the rest of Europe.	
	B	Paper reached Europe via the Arab world	
	C	Paper after being discovered in China reached Europe in the 11th century via the silk route, like silk and spices	
	D	Indian discovered paper and the explorers took it back with them.	
24		Which of the following reasons appropriately describes why there was a virtual reading mania in European countries at the end of the 18th century?	1
	A	Printers were able to print them quicker than before.	
	B	Churches set up schools in villages carrying literacy to peasants and artisans.	
	C	Computers had arrived and the internet began and fuelled this mania.	
	D	Readers got to read more material than before	

25		Which statement is true about the Ukiyo Print ?	1
	A	It was a technique used in 3rd Century Japan.	
	B	The original drawing was destroyed in making Ukiyo prints.	
	C	It originated in China.	
	D	The Japanese borrowed from European artists.	
26		Why did the Roman Church begin to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558? i. Interference of foreign writers ii. Giving too many independent beliefs to people through books iii. Troubled by such effects of popular readings and questionings of faith. iv. Writing and printing of heretical beliefs	1
	A	i only	
	B	ii and iii	
	C	ii and iv	
	D	ii, iii and iv	
27		Which of the statements to support the ' the hearing public and the reading public became intermingled' is correct?	1
	A	Folk tales and ballads were now printed in attractive manner	
	B	Printed stories were read, poems were recited and ballads were performed	
	C	Even the illiterate people got attracted to words books due to the illustrations	
	D	All the above	
28		In which of the following countries, the earliest kind of print technology was not developed?	1
	A	China	
	B	Japan	
	C	Italy	
	D	Korea	
29		Which of the following was responsible for the print revolution	1
	A	Increase in number of universities	
	B	Shift from Mechanical to hand printing	
	C	Innovations by Chinese	
	D	Morco Polo's visit to China	

30		Name the painter who painted this famous painting in which Raja Ritudhwaj is rescuing Princess Madalsa from the captivity demons- 	1
	A	AbhabindraNath Tagore	
	B	RabindraNath Tagore	
	C	Bakim Chandra Chatterjee	
	D	Raja Ravi Varma	

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	OPTION	ANSWER	MARKS
1	D	IV, II, III & I	1
2	A	Print culture encouraged questioning, critical reasoning and rule of reason rather than tradition through the ideas that it helped spread easily.	1
3	B	Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)	1
4	A	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
5	B	Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)	1
6	C	Printing did not entirely displace the art of producing books by hand	1
7	D	Ram Chaddha	1
8	D	ii,iii and iv	1
9	A	i and iv	1
10	A	i only	1
11	C	With Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century	1

12	A	A 16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome	1
13	A	Irish Press Laws	1
14	C	Billiotheque	
15	A	1857	
16	B	a-ii,b-i,c-iv,d-iii	
17	D	Hickey published a lot of gossip about the company's senior officials	
18	B	Instructions on how to act as ideal women and homemakers	
19	C	Tripitaka Koreana-collection of Korean Buddhist scriptures	
20	C	There was no space for decoration on the printed page.	
21	D	Traditional aristocratic groups supported it	
22	B	Johann Gutenberg	
23	C	Paper after being discovered in China reached Europe in the 11th century via the silk route, like silk and spices	
24	B	Churches set up schools in villages carrying literacy to peasants and artisans.	
25	B	The original drawing was destroyed in making ukiyo prints.	
26	D	ii,iii and iv	
27	D	All the above	
28	C	Italy	
29	D	Morco Polo's visit to China	
30	D	Raja Ravi Varma	

Name of Chapter_ : RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT**Prepared By:- ARVIND KUMAR SENGal****Name of KV : KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA ONGC CHANDKHEDA**

Q.NO	SECTION-A	MARKS
1	Land which is left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years is known as _____.	1
	A Culturable waste land	
	B Barren land	
	C Pastures	
	D Fallow Lands	
2	The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted _____ for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.	1
	A Agenda 20	
	B Agenda 21	
	C Agenda 19	
	D Agenda 22	
3	“There is enough for everybody’s need but not for anybody’s greed”. Who said this?	1
	A Jawaharlal Nehru	
	B Atal Bihari Vajpai	
	C M K Gandhi	
	D Sunder Lal Bahuguna	
4	Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have appropriate technology to access them are called:	1
	A Potential resource	
	B Stock	
	C Developed resource	
	D Reserves	
5	The main cause of land degradation in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh is:	1
	A Mining	
	B Over irrigation	
	C Deforestation	
	D Over grazing	
6	Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore?	1
	A Renewable	
	B Biotic	
	C Flow	
	D Non-renewable	
7	Which of the following resource is non-recyclable?	1
	A Coal	
	B Iron-ore	
	C Copper	
	D Gold	
8	Which one of the following is not the community owned resource?	1
	A Grazing grounds	
	B Burial grounds	
	C Village ponds	
	D Privately owned house	

9		One of the following which does not check land degradation-	1
	A	control on overgrazing	
	B	creating shelter belts	
	C	deforestation	
	D	afforestation	
10		When running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, they lead to:	1
	A	Gully erosion	
	B	Sheet erosion	
	C	Deforestation	
	D	Afforestation	
11		The oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone can be termed as which of the following types of resource ?	1
	A	Individual resources	
	B	Community owned resources	
	C	National resources	
	D	International resources	
12		How can the resources be classified on the basis of their origin?	1
	A	Biotic and Abiotic	
	B	Renewable and Non-renewable	
	C	Individual and Community	
	D	Potential and Reserves	
13		Resources which are found in a region but have not been utilised are called	1
	A	developed resources	
	B	stock	
	C	international resources	
	D	potential resources	
14		Fossil fuels are examples of which of the following types of resources?	1
	A	Renewable	
	B	Flow	
	C	Biological	
	D	Non-renewable	
15		What is necessary for sustained quality of life and global peace?	1
	A	Stopping use of resources	
	B	Saving resources for future	
	C	Exploitation of resources	
	D	Equitable distribution of resources	
16		What was the main contribution of the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987?	1
	A	Sustainable development as means for resource conservation	
	B	Advocated resource conservation for the first time	
	C	Presented Gandhian philosophy	
	D	All the above	
17		Which among the following is a type of resources classified on the basis of exhaustibility?	1
	A	Biotic and abiotic	
	B	Renewable and non-renewable	
	C	National and individual	
	D	Potential and reserves	
18		What are the three main aspects of resource planning in India?	1

	A	Identification, elimination, and implementation	
	B	Identification, evolution, and matching	
	C	Mapping, skill development, and budgeting	
	D	Skill development, qualitative estimation, and elimination	
19		What is the primary reason for the development of arid soils?	1
	A	High organic matter content	
	B	Frequent rainfall	
	C	Dry climate and high evaporation rates	
	D	Abundance of minerals	
20		Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multi-purpose river projects?	1
	A	Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.	
	B	Multi-purpose projects by regulating water flow help to control floods.	
	C	Multi-purpose projects lead to large-scale displacements and loss of livelihood	
	D	Multi-purpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes	
21		The only State which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses is	1
	A	Andhra Pradesh	
	B	Karnataka	
	C	Tamil Nadu	
	D	West Bengal	
22		Land left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year is called	1
	A	Culturable waste land	
	B	Current fallow land	
	C	Waste land	
	D	None of the above	
23		Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilisation are known as	1
	A	Potential resources	
	B	Stock	
	C	Developed resources	
	D	Reserves	
24		The first International Earth Summit was held in	1
	A	Geneva	
	B	New York	
	C	Japan	
	D	Rio de Janeiro	
25		What percentage of our land should be under forest according to the National Forest Policy (1952)?	1
	A	33percentage	
	B	22.5percentage	
	C	31percentage	
	D	30percentage	
26		Resources that take long geological time for their formation are called	1
	A	Renewable resources	
	B	Reserve	
	C	Community resources	
	D	Non-renewable resources	

27		Arrange the following in the correct sequence from bottom to top. (i) Top soil (ii) Unweathered parent bed rock (iii) Subsoil (iv) Substratum weathered parent rock	1
	A	(i) (iii) (iv) (ii)	
	B	(ii) (iv) (iii) (i)	
	C	(iv) (iii) (i) (ii)	
	D	(iii) (i) (ii) (iv)	
28		Assertion (A) : India has varied relief features, land forms, climatic realms and vegetation types. Reason (R) : These have been deposited by three important himalayan river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.	1
	A	(Both (A) and R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	
	B	(Both (A) & 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	
29		Soil is formed by the process of	1
	A	Denudation	
	B	Gradation	
	C	Weathering	
	D	Erosion	
30		Which one of the following statements is true about the term resources?	1
	A	Resources are free gifts of nature.	
	B	They are the functions of human activities.	
	C	All those things which are found in nature.	
	D	Things which cannot be used to fulfill our needs.	

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	OPTION	ANSWER	MARKS
1	A	Culturable waste land	1
2	B	Agenda 21	1
3	C	M K Gandhi	1
4	B	Stock	1
5	B	Over irrigation	1
6	D	Non-renewable	1
7	A	Coal	1
8	D	Privately owned house	1

9	C	deforestation	1
10	A	Gully erosion	1
11	D	International resources	1
12	A	Biotic and Abiotic	1
13	D	potential resources	1
14	D	Non-renewable	1
15	D	Equitable distribution of resources	1
16	A	Sustainable development as means for resource conservation	1
17	B	Renewable and non-renewable	1
18	B	Identification, evolution, and matching	1
19	C	Dry climate and high evaporation rates	1
20	C	Multi-purpose projects lead to large-scale displacements and loss of livelihood.	1
21	C	Tamil Nadu	1
22	B	Current fallow land	1
23	C	Developed resources	1
24	D	Rio de Janeiro	1
25	A	33 percentage	1
26	D	Non-renewableresources	1
27	B	(ii) (iv) (iii) (i)	1
28	C	(A) is correct but (R) is wrong.	1
29	C	Weathering	1
30	B	They are the functions of human activities.	1

Name of Chapter: Forest and Wildlife Resources

Prepared By: Mr. Bhavesh Chavda

Name of KV: KV SAC, VASTRAPUR

Q.N O		SECTION-A	MARKS
1		Which of these statements is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna?	1
	A	Agricultural expansion.	
	B	Large scale developmental projects.	
	C	Grazing and fuel wood collection.	
	D	Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation.	
2		Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation?	1
	A	Joint forest management	
	B	Chipko Movement	
	C	Beej BachaoAndolan	
	D	Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries	
3		Several virgin forests in pristine form are called	1
	A	Sacred Forests	
	B	Sacred Groves	
	C	Sacred Trees	
	D	Sacred Plants	
4		Which of the following categories of forests and wastelands belongs to both government and private individuals and communities.	1
	A	Reserved Forests	
	B	Protected Forests	
	C	Unclassed Forests	
	D	Open Forests	
5		Which of the following states has the largest area under Permanent Forests?	1
	A	Nagaland	
	B	Assam	
	C	Madhya Pradesh	
	D	Kerala	
6		Which of the following description of the forest is NOT correct?	1

	A	Reserved Forests: More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.	
	B	Protected Forests: Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by the Forest Department.	
	C	Unclassed Forest: These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.	
	D	Permanent Forest: Reservation for production of timbers.	
7		Which of the following statement is correct about JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT(JFM)?	1
	A	Odisha passed the first resolution for JFM.	
	B	JFM depends on the central government.	
	C	Members of these communities are not entitled to any benefits.	
	D	Members do not have share in the timber.	
8		The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in _____,with various provisions for protecting habitats.	1
	A	1972	
	B	1975	
	C	1971	
	D	1974	
9		Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as ____ forests.	1
	A	Unclassed forests	
	B	Permanent forest estates	
	C	Open forests	
	D	Mangrove forests	
10		Unclassed forests mainly found in:	1
	A	All North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat	
	B	Kerala and Tamil Nadu	
	C	Punjab and Haryana	
	D	West Bengal and Bihar	
11		Which of the following options NOT represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed on the tiger population and biodiversity?	1
	A	Banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats and restricting trade in wildlife.	
	B	Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area.	
	C	Establishing national parks and wildlife sanctuaries	

	D	Converting forests into Reserved and Protected forests.	
12		In which of the following states Periyar Tiger Reserve is located?	1
	A	Uttarakhand	
	B	Kerala	
	C	Rajasthan	
	D	Assam	
13		Which state passed the first resolution for joint forest management?	1
	A	Odisha	
	B	Madhya Pradesh	
	C	Kerala	
	D	Tamil Nadu	
14		Which of the following animals were gravely threatened, and the central government announced several projects for them?	1
	A	The one horned rhinoceros	
	B	The Kashmir stag	
	C	The tiger	
	D	All of the above	
15		Manas tiger reserve is located in	1
	A	Tamil Nadu	
	B	Kerala	
	C	Assam	
	D	Orissa	
16		Which of the following is located in the state of Rajasthan?	1
	A	Corbett National Park	
	B	Bandhavgarh National Park	
	C	Sundarbans National Park	
	D	Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary	
17		Which is not a threat to tiger population?	1
	A	Shrinking habitat	
	B	The trade of tiger skins	
	C	Use of their bones in traditional medicines	

	D	Project Tiger	
18		There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion(A)- In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. Reason (R) In many years, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement.	1
	A	Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.	
	B	Both A and R true and R is not the correct explanation of A.	
	C	A is true but R is false.	
	D	A is false and R is true.	
19		Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. Statement I- In India Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. Statement II- The state of Odisha passed the first resolution for Joint Forest Management.	1
	A	Statement (I) is correct and statement (II) is incorrect.	
	B	Statement (I) is incorrect and statement (II) is correct.	
	C	Both statement (I) and (II) are incorrect.	
	D	Both statement (I) and (II) are correct.	
20		There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): Destruction of forests and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity. Reason (R): The conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide a better quality of life.	1
	A	Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.	
	B	Both A and R true and R is not the correct explanation of A.	
	C	A is true but R is false.	
	D	A is false and R is true.	
21		Project Tiger was launched in _____.	1
	A	1972	
	B	1973	
	C	1980	
	D	1985	
22		Assertion (A): Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Reason (R): The Mundas and Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua and Kadamba trees.	1

	A	Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.	
	B	Both A and R true and R is not the correct explanation of A.	
	C	A is true but R is false.	
	D	A is false and R is true.	
23		Assertion (A): In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme. Reason (R): The Indian Wildlife Act was implemented in 1972.	1
	A	Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.	
	B	Both A and R true and R is not the correct explanation of A.	
	C	A is true but R is false.	
	D	A is false and R is true.	
24		Which one is considered as the primary producers in the ecological system.	1
	A	Forests	
	B	Animals	
	C	Human being	
	D	Sun	
25		What was the aim of Chipko Movement?	1
	A	Human Right	
	B	Agriculture Expansion	
	C	Political Rights	
	D	Forest conservation	
26		Which one of the following is not responsible for the decline in India's Biodiversity?	1
	A	Mining activities	
	B	Hunting and Poaching	
	C	Forest fire	
	D	Afforestation	
27		In 1991, for the first time _____ were also added to the list of protected species, starting with six species.	1
	A	Butterflies	
	B	Moths	

	C	Plants	
	D	Beetles	
28		Which of the following is not a reason for depletion of forests?	1
	A	Mining	
	B	Multi-purpose projects	
	C	Grazing	
	D	Creation of shelter belts	
29		<p>``N`` gave his friends clues about a type of forest which is almost one third of the total forest area. Which of the following clues provided by ``N`` would be most useful in identifying the ideal type of forest?</p> <p>Clue I: These forest land protected from any other depletion.</p> <p>Clue II: All North Eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of these forests.</p>	1
	A	Clue I	
	B	Clue II	
	C	Both clue I and clue II	
	D	None of the above	
30		Which movement in the Himalayas successfully resisted deforestation?	1
	A	The Himalayan Movement	
	B	Chipko Movement	
	C	Save Forest Movement	
	D	Save Trees Movement	

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	OPTION	ANSWER	MARKS
1	C	Grazing and fuel wood collection.	1
2	D	Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries	1
3	B	Sacred Groves	1
4	C	Unclassed Forests	1

5	C	Madhya Pradesh	1
6	D	Permanent Forest: Reservation for production of timbers.	1
7	A	Odisha passed the first resolution for JFM.	1
8	A	1972	1
9	B	Permanent forest estates	1
10	A	All North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat	1
11	B	Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area.	1
12	B	Kerala	1
13	A	Odisha	1
14	D	All of the above	
15	C	Assam	
16	D	Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary	
17	D	Project Tiger	
18	A	Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.	
19	D	Both statement (I) and (II) are correct.	
20	A	Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.	
21	B	1973	
22	A	Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.	
23	A	Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.	
24	A	Forests	
25	D	Forest conservation	
26	D	Afforestation	
27	C	Plants	
28	D	Creation of shelter belts	
29	A	Clue I	
30	B	Chipko Movement	

Name of Chapter: - WATER RESOURCES

Prepared By: - Mr. SANJAY TAILOR

Name of KV PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AHMEDABAD CANTT

Q.NO		SECTION-A	MARKS
1		Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multi-purpose river projects?	1
	A	Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.	
	B	Multi-purpose projects by regulating water flow help to control floods.	
	C	Multi-purpose projects lead to large-scale displacements and loss of livelihood.	
	D	Multi-purpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes.	
2		Which is not a source of fresh water?	1
	A	Glaciers and ice sheets	
	B	Groundwater	
	C	Surface run off	
	D	Oceans	
3		According to Falkan Mark, water stress occurs when:	1
	A	Water availability is less than 1000 cubic metre per person per day.	
	B	There is no water scarcity.	
	C	There is flood.	
	D	Water availability is more than 1000 cubic metre per person per day.	
4		Bhakra Nangal River Valley Project is made on the river:	1
	A	Sutlej-Beas	
	B	Ravi-Chenab	
	C	Ganga	
	D	Son	
5		Hirakud Dam is constructed on the river:	1
	A	Ganga	
	B	Manjira	
	C	Manas	
	D	Mahanadi	
6		Water of Bhakra Nangal Project is being used mainly for:	1

	A	Hydel power and irrigation	
	B	Fish breeding and navigation	
	C	Industrial use	
	D	Flood control	
7		The diversion channels seen in the Western Himalayas are called:	1
	A	Guls or Kuls	
	B	Khadins	
	C	Johads	
	D	Recharge pits	
8		Agricultural fields which are used as rainfed storage structures are called:	1
	A	Kuls	
	B	Khadins/Johads	
	C	Recharge pits	
	D	None of the above	
9		Underground tanks seen in Rajasthan to store rainwater for drinking is called:	1
	A	Tankas	
	B	Khadin	
	C	Ponds	
	D	Kuls	
10		In Western Rajasthan today plenty of water is available due to:	1
	A	Rooftop water harvesting	
	B	Perennial Rajasthan Canal	
	C	Construction of Tankas	
	D	None of the above	
11		Bamboo drip irrigation system is prevalent in:	1
	A	Manipur	
	B	Meghalaya	
	C	Mizoram	
	D	Madhya Pradesh	
12		The only State which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses is:	1

	A	Andhra Pradesh	
	B	Karnataka	
	C	Tamil Nadu	
	D	West Bengal	
13		The remote village that has earned the rare distinction of being rich in rainwater?	1
	A	Gari	
	B	Kaza	
	C	Gendathur	
	D	none of the above	
14		Which one of the following is not an adverse effect of irrigation?	1
	A	Irrigation changes cropping pattern	
	B	Water intensive crops are grown in dry areas	
	C	Salinisation of soil	
	D	Increases crop yield	
15		Which of the following social movements is/ are not a resistance to multi-purpose projects?	1
	A	Narmada Bachao Andolan	
	B	Tehri Dam Andolan	
	C	Chipko Movement	
	D	All of the above	
16		Assertion (A): Water is a renewable resource. Reason (R): Freshwater is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water that is continually being renewed.	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	
	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
17		Assertion (A) : The availability of water resources varies over space and time. Reason (R): Availability of water resources helps in storing water	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	
	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	

	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
18		Assertion (A) : Dams are referred to as multi-purpose projects. Reason (R) : Dams are built for irrigation, electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial use, flood control, recreation and fish breeding	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	
	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
19		Assertion (A) : Dams are only used for generating electricity, not for irrigation. Reason (R) : Water stored in dam does not produce electricity.	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	
	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
20		Assertion (A) : Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern. Reason (R) : Crops are now sown according to the amount and availability of water.	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	
	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
21		Assertion (A) : Irrigation is considered to be the major source of agriculture. Reason (R) : Dams are well-known for their capacity to hold water for agriculture	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	
	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
22		Assertion (A) : Multi-purpose projects help to control floods by regulating water flow. Reason (R) : Dams are constructed to conserve water.	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	

	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
23		Assertion (A) : Growing Population is the main reason for water scarcity. Reason (R) : Irrigation from tube wells and canals is responsible for water scarcity	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	
	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
24		Assertion (A) : Ground water a highly overused resource. Reason (R) : Ground water is used for domestic and drinking purpose.	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	
	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
25		Assertion (A) : It was observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne disease. Reason (R) : People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs.	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	
	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
26		Assertion (A) : Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Reason (R) : Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another.	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	
	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	

	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
27		Assertion (A) : In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. Reason (R) : Rainwater, or palar pani, as commonly referred to in these parts, is considered the purest form of natural water.	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	
	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
28		Assertion (A) : In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts. Reason (R) : Inter-state water disputes are also becoming less common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	
	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
29		Assertion (A) : Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their success to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Reason (R) : Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir.	1
	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	
	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	
	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	
30		In India, _____ contributes approximately 22 per cent of the total electricity produced.	1
	A	Tidal Power	
	B	Nuclear Power	
	C	Thermal Power	
	D	Hydroelectric Power	

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	OPTION	ANSWER	MARKS
1	C	Multi-purpose projects lead to large-scale displacements and loss of livelihood.	1

2	D	Oceans	1
3	A	Water availability is less than 1000 cubic metre per person per day.	1
4	A	Sutlej-Beas	1
5	D	Mahanadi	1
6	A	Hydel power and irrigation	1
7	A	Guls or Kuls	1
8	B	Khadins/Johads	1
9	A	Tankas	1
10	B	Perennial Rajasthan Canal	1
11	B	Meghalaya	1
12	C	Tamil Nadu	1
13	C	Gendathur	1
14	D	Increases crop yield	1
15	C	Chipko Movement	1
16	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	1
17	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	1
18	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	1
19	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	1
20	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	1
21	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	1
22	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	1
23	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	1
24	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	1
25	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	1
26	A	If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.	1
27	B	If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion	1
28	C	If Assertion is true but reason is false.	1
29	D	If Both assertion and reason are false.	1
30	D	Hydroelectric Power	1

Name of Chapter: - AGRICULTURE (GEOGRAPHY)

Prepared By: - Sh. Naresh Kumar Gupta, Sh. RameshChandra D.Saxena

Name of KV:- KV Sabarmati

Q. 1 Which of the following is Kharif crop?

- (A) Jute
- (B) Cotton
- (C) Sugarcane
- (D) All of these

Q. 2 Which of the following is Winter crop?

- (A) Coffee
- (B) Maize
- (C) Rice
- (D) Wheat

Q. 3 Which soil is appropriate for the production of Cotton crops ?

- (A) Alluvial soil
- (B) Mountain soil
- (C) Black soil
- (D) Red and Laterite soil

Q. 4 A short time period from March to May is Perfect forcrop Pattern .

- (A) Rabi
- (B) Kharif
- (C) Zaid
- (D) None of the above

Q. 5 High Yield Variety (HYV) used infarming?

- (A) Commercial
- (B) Primitive Subsistence
- (C) Intensive Subsistence
- (D) Slash and Burn

Q. 6 What is best example of Plantation cropsin following ?

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Rice
- (C) Vegetables
- (D) Banana

Q. 7 In India Which crop of the following is grown as 'Millets crop' ?

- (A) Jowar
- (B) Bajra
- (C) Wheat
- (D) Both A and B

Q. 8crop is known as 'Coarse grains' due to high nutritional value.

- (A) Ragi
- (B) Tea
- (C) Gram
- (D) Mustard

Q. 9 Which types of crops is included in 'leguminous crops'?

- (A) Pulses Crops
- (B) Food Crops
- (C) Oil Crops
- (D) Millets Crops

Q. 10 Assam is famous for the production of crop due to the warm ,moist and frost-free climate.

- (A) Cotton
- (B) Tea
- (C) Coffee
- (D) Rubber

Q. 11 From which of the following is a Non Food crops ?

- (A) Millets
- (B) Rubber
- (C) Maize
- (D) Sugarcane

Q. 12 In which Economic Sector Agriculture is included ?

- (A) Tertiary Sector
- (B) Secondary sector
- (C) Primary Sector
- (D) Organize Sector

Q. 13 VinobaBhave is related from which land activity in agriculture area?

- (A) Shramdan
- (B) Gramdan
- (C) Bhoodan
- (D) Save Land

Q. 14 Gujarat and Maharashtra are famous forcrop due to Black soil ?

- (A) Cotton
- (B) Peas
- (C) Sunflower
- (D) Banana

Q.15 Which Govt. Scheme is for Farmers welfare in agriculture sector in India?

- (A) KCC
- (B) PIAS
- (C) Cooperative loan Facility
- (D) All of these

Q16 In India, Jhumming, a primitive form of cultivation, is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in _____.

- a) Odisha
Andhra Pradesh
- b) Chhattisgarh
d) Madhya Pradesh
- c)

Q17 Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to _____.

- a) August
c) May
- b) June
d) July

Q18 The Green Revolution was successful in Punjab, Haryana, _____ and parts of Rajasthan.

- a) Western Uttar Pradesh
c) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Eastern Uttar Pradesh
d) Gujarat

Q19 Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country, and these are harvested in _____.

- a) July-August
c) September-October
- b) June-August
d) October-November

Q20 In states like Assam, _____ and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro.

- a) Uttar Pradesh
b) West Bengal
c) Punjab
d) Haryana

Q21 India is the second-largest producer of rice in the world after _____.

- a) Indonesia
b) Japan
c) Malaysia
d) China

Q22 Rice is a Kharif crop that requires high temperature (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above _____.

- a) 100 cm
b) 200 cm
c) 150 cm
d) 50 cm

Q23 Wheat requires _____ of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.

- a) 25 to 50 cm
b) 75 to 100 cm
c) 50 to 75 cm
d) 85 to 130 cm

Q24 _____ is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production.

Q34 Considering the importance of agriculture in India, which of the following was/were given priority for improving Indian agriculture

- a) Establishment of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- b) Development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast
- c) Establishing agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres
- d) All of the above

Q35 Operation Flood is associated with _____.

- a) Green Revolution
- b) White Revolution)
- c) Black Revolution
- d) Pink Revolution

ANSWER KEY

S.NO.	ANSWER
1.	(D) All of these
2.	(D) Wheat
3.	(C) Black soil
4.	(C) Zaid
5.	(A) Commercial
6.	(D) Banana
7.	(D) Both A and B
8.	(A) Ragi
9.	(A) Pulses Crops
10.	(B) Tea
11.	(B) Rubber
12.	(C) Primary Sector
13.	(C) Bhoodan
14.	(A) Cotton
15.	(D) All of these
16	(d) Madhya Pradesh
17	(b) June
18	(a) Western Uttar Pradesh
19	(c) September-October
20	(b) West Bengal
21	(d) China
22	(a) 100 cm
23	(c) 50 to 75 cm
24	(b) Jowar
25	(d) India
26	(a) Black soil
27	(b) Brazil

28	(c) West Bengal
29	(d) Yemen
30	(d) Meghalaya
31	(a) Sericulture
32	(b) VinobaBhave
33	(c) 52 per cent
34	(d) All of the above
35	(b) White Revolution

Name of Chapter: - Minerals and Energy resources (GEOGRAPHY)

Prepared By: - Mr. JUGAL SINGH

Name of KV:- KV Sec.30 G'nagar

1. Assertion :Rat hole mining is illegal in India .

Reasoning : National Gold Tribunal has banned it

Options :

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- C. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- D. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

2 . Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills.which of these is not a mineral found in placer deposits

- A. Coal B. gold C. Silver D. Platinum

3. Which of the following is an example of a metallic mineral?

- Granite B. Gypsum C. Gold D. Limestone

4. Which ore is primarily used for the production of aluminum?

- Magnetite B. Bauxite C. Hematite D. Copper

5. The Kudremukh mines got its name from resemblance of which animal ?

- A. Ox B. Kite C. King Kudre D. None of these

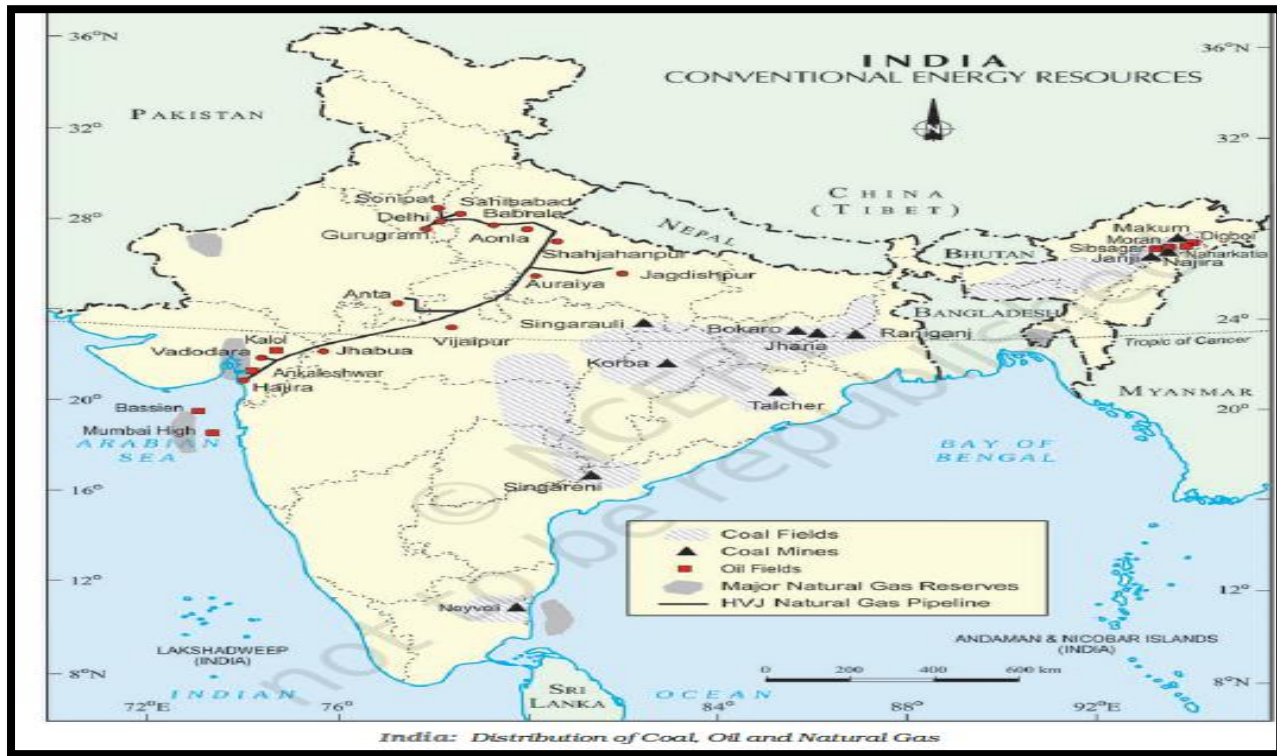
6. Which type of coal has the highest and best coal ?

- Anthracite B. Bituminous C. Lignite D. Peat

7. The leading producer of brown coal in India is ?

- Bokaro B. Jharia C. Neyvelli D. Khetri

Diagram based question Q.8-10



8. Which of these is a major coal mine ?

- A. Mumbai high B. Singrauli C. Kalol D. HVJ

9. Which of these is a natural gas pipeline ?

- A. AI pipeline B. SBI pipeline C. HVJ pipeline D. Neyvelli pipeline

10. Which of these is an offshore gas mine ?

- A. Kalol B. Mumbai high C. Mathura D. Vrandavan

11. Which of the following is not a renewable source of energy?

- Solar energy B. Wind energy C. Coal D. Hydroelectric energy

12. Which of these is not a belt of iron ore distribution ?

- A. Odisha-Jharkhand belt B. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt
C. Ahmedabad- Surat belt D. Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru- Tumakuru belt

13. Which type of coal has the lowest energy content ?

- Anthracite B. Bituminous C. Lignite D. Peat

14. Which of these is a state having tertiary coal deposits

- Jharkhand B. Meghalaya C. Chattisgarh D. Orissa

15. Which of the energy refers to the heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior of the Earth

- A. Thermal B. Solar C. Hydro D. Geothermal

16. The largest wind farm cluster is located in Tamil Nadu from.?

- A. Gandhinagar to mangodi B. bhuj to naliya C. Nagarcoil to Madurai D. Mumbai to Goa

17. Which place in India is not concerned with tidal energy

- A. the Gulf of Khambhat
- B. Bhakra nangal dam
- C. the Gulf of Kuchchh in Gujarat
- D. Gangetic delta in Sunderban regions of West Bengal

Source based question 18-20

Interesting Fact

Rat-Hole Mining. Do you know that most of the minerals in India are nationalised and their extraction is possible only after obtaining due permission from the government? But in most of the tribal areas of the north-east India, minerals are owned by individuals or communities. In Meghalaya, there are large deposits of coal, iron ore, limestone and dolomite etc. Coal mining in Jowai and Cherapunjee is done by family member in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as 'Rat hole' mining. The National Green Tribunal has declared such activities illegal and recommended that these should be stopped forthwith.

18. Coal mining in Jowai and Cherapunjee is done by family member in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as_____.

- A. Dog cat mining
- B. Rat Cat mining
- C. Rat race mining
- D. Rat hole mining

19. The mining of coal practiced in Meghalaya is legalised by

- A. Govt of India
- B. Govt of Meghlaya
- C. Govt of Assam
- D. None of these

20. The extraction of minerals through rat hole mining is declared illegal by _____?

- A. The National Green Tribunal
- B. The National Sports meet
- C. Green peace awards
- D. Green city

Source based question. Q.21-23

Hazards of Mining

Have you ever wondered about the efforts the miners make in making life comfortable for you? What are the impacts of mining on the health of the miners and the environment?

The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases. The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.

The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining. Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil, and increase in stream and river pollution.



Fig. 5.8: Air pollution due to generation of dust in mining areas

21. Which of these health issues are faced by miners due to mining activity?
A. Pulmonary diseases B. Polio C. Night blindness D. Autism
22. The major problems faced by region in which mining is practised are?
A. Roof collapse B. Inundation C. Fires D. All of the above
23. The dumping of waste and slurry causes which type of pollution ?
A. land B. Water C. Soil D. All of these
24. Which type of energy resource is obtained from the tides?
A. Tidal energy B. Geothermal energy C. Wind energy D. Solar energy
25. Which mineral is primarily used in the manufacturing of cement?
A. Limestone B. Dolomite C. Gypsum D. Coal
26. mining is also referred to as 'Killer industry' not because of this reason
A. Large scale risk involved B. Chances of fires
C. Chances of inundation D. Large income generated by mining
27. Which of these is an important mine of copper in India?
A. Jharia B. Ratnagiri C. Ankleshwar D. Khetri
28. Emperor _____ wore buttons and hooks on his clothes made of aluminium and served food to his more illustrious guests in aluminium utensils and the less honourable ones were served in gold and silver utensils
A. Napoleon III B. Napoleon VI C. Louis XVI D. Maharana Pratap
29. Due to its excellent di-electric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, which Mineral is one of the most indispensable minerals used in electric and electronic industries
A. Manganese B. Copper C. Bauxite D. Mica
30. Which state has monazite sands having thorium ?
A. Gujarat B. Jammu and Kashmir C. Nepal D. Kerala

ANSWER KEY:

- 1 (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
2. Coal
3. Gold
4. bauxite
5. None of these
6. Anthracite
7. Neyvelli
8. Singrauli
9. HVJ pipeline
- 10 Mumbai high
11. Coal
12. Ahmedabad- Surat belt
13. Peat
14. Meghalaya
15. Geothermal
16. Nagarcoil to madurai
17. Bhakra nangal dam
18. Rat hole mining
19. None of these
20. The National Green Tribunal
21. Pulmonary diseases
- 22 All of the above
23. all of the above
24. Tidal energy
- 25 Limestone
- 26 Large income generated by mining
- 27 Khetri
- 28 Napoleon III
- 29 Mica
- 30 Kerala

Name of Chapter_ G-6 MANUFATURING INDUSTRIES

Prepared By – Mr. ANUPAM KUMAR SHARMA

Name of KV – PM SHRI KV CRPF, GANDHINAGAR

Q.NO		SECTION-A	MARKS
1		Manufacturing industries convert raw material into more valuable goods. They come into which of the following sectors?	1
	A	Primary sector	
	B	Secondary sector	
	C	Tertiary sector	
	D	Service sector	
2		Which of the following country is the largest producer of jute in the world?	1
	A	India	
	B	Bangladesh	
	C	Pakistan	
	D	Nepal	
3		Iron and steel industry is an example of which industry?	1
	A	Basic industries	
	B	Mineral based industries	
	C	Heavy industries	
	D	All of the above	
4		Which of the following is a mineral based product?	1
	A	Jute	
	B	Cotton	
	C	Tea	
	D	Cement	
5		Which of the following is produced for direct use of consumers?	1
	A	cotton	
	B	Copper	
	C	Petrochemical	
	D	Sugar	
6		Which country has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?	1

	A	Japan	
	B	India	
	C	Bangladesh	
	D	China	
7		Which sector is considered as the backbone in the overall economic development of a country?	1
	A	Manufacturing sector	
	B	Service sector	
	C	Agriculture sector	
	D	None of these	
8		The first jute mill was set up near Kolkata in _____ at Rishra.	1
	A	1859	
	B	1857	
	C	1854	
	D	1855	
9		Which type of pollution is caused by the Industries?	1
	A	Air	
	B	Water	
	C	Noise	
	D	All of the above	
10		Which raw material is used by aluminium industries?	1
	A	Bauxite	
	B	Pig iron	
	C	Lime stone	
	D	Iron and ore	
11		NALCO is associated with the production of _____.	1
	A	Iron and steel	
	B	Jute	
	C	Cement	
	D	Aluminium	
12		The first successful mechanised cotton and textile industry was located in Indian in _____ .	1

	A	Calcutta	
	B	Ahmedabad	
	C	Mumbai	
	D	Chennai	
13		_____ has emerged as electronic capital of India.	1
	A	Mumbai	
	B	Chandigarh	
	C	Madras	
	D	Bangalore	
14		Which type of pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide?	1
	B	Water pollution	
	C	Land pollution	
	D	Sound pollution	
15		Paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries and tanneries are agents of causing which type of pollution?	1
	A	Air pollution	
	B	Water pollution	1
	C	Land pollution	
	D	Sound pollution	
16		Which of the following is used as raw material in cement industry?	1
	A	Limestone	
	B	Silica	
	C	Gypsum	
	D	All of the above	
17		Which of the following type of pollution causes anger, irritation and loss of hearing?	1
	A	Air pollution	
	B	Sound pollution	
	C	Land pollution	
	D	Water pollution	
18		Why is there a tendency for the mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra?	1

	A	Cooler climate	
	B	Higher sucrose content	
	C	Long crushing season	
	D	All of the above	
19		Read the given hints carefully and identify the name of the industry. It is fast growing and diversifying. It comprises both large and small scale manufacturing units. It is its own largest consumer.	1
	A	Chemical industries	
	B	Cotton industry	
	C	Aluminium industry	
	D	Information technology	
20		Read the given hints carefully and identify the name of the industry. It is essential for construction activity such as building houses, factories etc. It requires bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, silica and gypsum. The industry has strategically located plants in Gujarat that have suitable access to the market in the Gulf countries.	1
	A	Iron and steel industry	
	B	Aluminium industry	
	C	Cement industry	
	D	None of the above	
21		Read the assertion and reason given below, and choose the correct options. Assertion(A) : Consumer industries produces goods for direct use by consumers. Reason(R) : Consumer industries are agro-based.	1
	A	Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.	
	B	Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.	
	C	Assertion is true but Reason is false	
	D	Both Assertion and Reason are false.	
22		Read the assertion and reason given below, and choose the correct options. Assertion(A): India has world class production in spinning. Reason(R): Weaving is done by handloom, power loom, and in mills.	1
	A	Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.	
	B	Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.	

	C	Assertion is true but Reason is false	
	D	Both Assertion and Reason are false.	
23		Read the assertion and reason given below, and choose the correct options. Assertion(A): Most of the Jute mills of India located in West Bengal. Reason(R): Bus facility is available to export the manufactured goods.	1
	A	Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.	
	B	Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.	
	C	Assertion is true but Reason is false	
	D	Both Assertion and Reason are false.	
24		Read the assertion and reason given below, and choose the correct options. Assertion(A): Harvesting of rainwater reduces Industrial pollution of fresh water. Reason(R): Rainwater helps industry to meet water requirements.	1
	A	Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.	
	B	Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.	
	C	Assertion is true but Reason is false	
	D	Both Assertion and Reason are false.	
25		Chhotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of _____ industries.	1
	A	Cotton	
	B	Iron and steel	
	C	Jute	
	D	Information technology	
26		The product of this industry is used in agriculture and after the Green Revolution the industry expanded to several other parts of the country. Identify the name of the industry.	1
	A	Chemical industry	
	B	Fertilizer industry	
	C	Iron and steel industry	
	D	None of these	

27		It is the second most important metallurgical industry in India. It is light, resistant to corrosion, a good conductor of heat, malleable and becomes strong when it is mixed with other metals. Identify the name of the industry.	1
	A	Iron and steel industry	
	B	Aluminium industry	
	C	Information technology	
	D	None of these	
28		Production and consumption of _____ is often regarded as the index of a country's development.	1
	A	Iron	
	B	Copper	
	C	Steel	
	D	Aluminium	
29		To manufacture steel, Iron ore, coking coal and lime stone are required in the ratio of approximately _____.	1
	A	1 : 2 : 3	
	B	4 : 2 : 1.	
	C	4 : 2 : 3	
	D	1 : 2 : 3	
30		Most of the jute mills are located in _____.	1
	A	Hugli river basin	
	B	Chhotanagpur plateau	
	C	Ganga river basin	
	D	Godavari river basin	

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	OPTION	ANSWER	MARKS
1	B	Secondary sector	1
2	A	India	1
3	D	All of the above	1

4	D	Cement	1
5	D	Sugar	1
6	D	China	1
7	A	Manufacturing sector	1
8	D	1855	1
9	D	All of the above	1
10	A	Bauxite	1
11	D	Aluminium	1
12	C	Mumbai	1
13	D	Bangalore	1
14	A	Air pollution	
15	B	Water pollution	
16	D	All of the above	
17	B	Sound pollution	
18	D	All of the above	
19	A	Chemical industries	
20	C	Cement industry	
21	C	Assertion is true but Reason is false	
22	B	Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.	
23	B	Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.	
24	A	Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.	
25	B	Iron and steel	
26	B	Fertilizer industry	
27	B	Aluminium industry	
28	C	Steel	
29	B	4 : 2 : 1.	
30	A	Hugli river basin	

Name of Chapter: - POWER SHARING

Prepared By: - Ms. Chetna Patil, Punam Meena, Manisha

Name of KV:- KV Sec.30 G'nagar

Q1 . 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

Q2 . Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon?



- A. It cuts the other hand of democracy.
- B. Power-sharing is not good between the state and the centre.
- C. The shocking difference between the Blacks and Whites.
- D. The overuse power on African people.

Q3. Which one of the following is called to share power among governments at different levels.

- A. Vertical Distribution
- B. Horizontal Distribution
- C. National Power Distribution
- D. None of these

Q4. Which one of the following is not part of vertical power sharing?

- A. Central Government
- B. State Government
- C. Local Government
- D. Executive

Q5. Which one of the following was not part of majoritarianism measures adopted in Sri Lanka?

- A. Sinhala Supremacy
- B. Buddhism
- C. Sinhala Official Language
- D. Economic development of ethnic groups

Q6. Name the third level of government in Belgium.

- A. Sharing government
- B. Ethnic government
- C. Community government
- D. Regional government

Q7. Consider the following statements about power sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka.

- A. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.
- 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 unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) A, B, C and D
- (b) A, B and D
- (c) C and D
- (d) B, C and D

Q8. Match List I (forms of power sharing) with List II (forms of government):

	List I	List II
1.	Power shared among different organs of government	A. Community government
2.	Power shared among governments at different levels	B. Separation of powers
3.	Power shared by different social groups	C. Coalition government
4.	Power shared by two or more political parties	D. Federal government

Q9. Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:

- a. Power sharing is good for democracy.
- b. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Which of these statements are true and false?

- a. A is true but B is false
- b. Both A and B are true

- c. Both A and B are false
- d. A is false but B is true

Q10. The minority _____ speaking community is relatively rich in Belgium.

- a. French
- b. Dutch
- c. German
- d. English

Q11. Which one of the following religions was protected and fostered by Sri Lankans in their Constitution?

- a. Christianity
- b. Hinduism
- c. Buddhism
- d. Islam

Q12. Prudential Reasons means _____.

- a. Power sharing is the spirit of democracy.
- b. Power sharing reduces the possibility of social conflicts.
- c. Majority should always rule.
- d. A check and balance system is necessary in a democracy.

Q13. What is the meaning of “Prudential Reasons”?

- a. Democracy is defined by power sharing.
- b. Power sharing is instrumental in reducing potential social conflicts.
- c. The majority should consistently dictate outcomes.
- d. Democratic stability requires a system of checks and balances.

Q.14 What kind of government exists at the community level in Belgium, elected by people from specific language communities, and has authority over cultural, educational, and language-related matters?

- a. Central Government
- b. State Government
- c. European Union Government
- d. Community Government

Q.15 Why was Brussels chosen as the headquarters for the European Union when many European countries came together to form it?

- a. Due to its historical significance
- b. Because of its linguistic diversity
- c. It was a neutral location
- d. No specific reason

Q.16 What is one key reason in favor of power sharing?

- a. It ensures the dominance of the majority community.
- b. It helps avoid civic strife and potential division of the country.
- c. It guarantees stability through authoritative rule.
- d. It establishes a single language as the official language

Q.17 Which set of reasons suggests that power sharing is valuable because it brings about better outcomes and stability?

- a. Ethical reasons
- b. Prudential reasons
- c. Cultural reasons
- d. Linguistic reasons

Q.18 What is the term used for the distribution of power among different branches of government, such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary?

- a. Vertical division of power
- b. Prudential sharing
- c. Horizontal distribution of power
- d. Federal division of power

Q19. How can power be shared among different social groups ?

- a. Through competition among political parties
- b. Through alliances formed in elections
- c. Through community governments
- d. Through constitutional and legal arrangements

Q.20 Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between Majoritarianism and Power sharing?

- a. Majoritarianism emphasizes the dominance of the majority community, while Power sharing emphasizes the sharing of power among different groups.
- b. Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for consensus building, while Power sharing emphasizes the exclusion of minority groups.
- c. Majoritarianism emphasizes the importance of accommodating minority interests, while Power sharing emphasizes the need for majority rule.
- d. Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, while Power sharing emphasizes the use of force to impose the majority's will.

Q.21 The major objective of LTTE in Sri Lanka was to

- a. establish autonomy for Buddhist people
- b. attain independence for Christians
- c. end Sinhala rule
- d. demand separate homeland for Tamils.

Q22 Which of the following system of power sharing is called system of checks and balances?

- a. Federal division of powers
- b. Horizontal distribution of powers
- c. Separation of powers
- d. Vertical Division of powers.

Q.23 Which is the capital city of Belgium?

- a. Brussels
- b. Amsterdam
- c. Antwerp
- d. Vienna

Q.24 Reservation for women in Parliament is a good example of which arrangement?

- a. Power shared among different parties
- b. Power shared among social groups
- c. Power shared among different levels of government
- d. Power shared among different organs of government

Q.25 In Belgium, out of the total population, 59 percent live in the Flemish region and speak _____ Language.

- a. Dutch
- b. French
- c. English
- d. German

Q.26 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

Q.27 Which of the following is FALSE with respect to steps which were taken by the Sri Lankan Government to achieve majoritarianism?

- i) In 1956 an Act was passed under which Sinhala was replaced as official language.
- ii) Buddhism was given priority under the Act of 1956.

6. **Answer :** (C) Community government

7. **Answer** (a) A, B, C and D

8.

	List I	List II
1.	Power shared among different organs of government	B. Separation of powers
2.	Power shared among governments at different levels	D. Federal government
3.	Power shared by different social groups	A. Community government
4.	Power shared by two or more political parties	C. Coalition government

9. **Answer** b. Both A and B are true

10. **Answer:** French

11. **Answer:** c. Buddhism

12. **Answer** b. Power sharing reduces the possibility of social conflicts.

13. **Answer:** c. Majoritarianism

14. **Answer:** d. Community Government

15. **Answer:** b. Because of its linguistic diversity

16. **Answer:** b It helps avoid civic strife and potential division of the country.

17. **Answer:** b. Prudential reasons

18. **Answer:** c. Horizontal distribution of power

19. **Answer:** d. Through constitutional and legal arrangements

20. **Answer:** a. Majoritarianism emphasizes the dominance of the majority community, while Power sharing emphasizes the sharing of power among different groups.

21. **Answer:** d. demand separate homeland for Tamils.

22. **Answer:** b. Horizontal distribution of powers

23. **Answer:** a. Brussels

24. **Answer:** b. Power shared among social groups

25. **Answer:** a. Dutch

26. **Answer:** b. Power sharing is instrumental in reducing potential social conflicts.

27. **Answer:** d. Neither (i) and (ii)

28. **Answer:** B. b,c and d

29. **Answer:** d. 1948

30. **Answer:** c. The state government to be subordinate to the central government.

Name of Chapter: Federalism

Prepared By: Mrs. Suman Kumari

Name of KV: Kendriya Vidyalaya ONGC Mehsana

Q.NO		SECTION-A	MARKS
1		How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution?	1
	A	15	
	B	22	
	C	25	
	D	21	
2		Belgium shifted from a unitary form of government to:	1
	A	Democratic	
	B	Federal	
	C	Authoritarian	
	D	None of the above	
3		A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various Constituent unit of the country is called	1
	A	Federalism	
	B	Communal-ism	
	C	Socialism	
	D	Democracy	
4		Major step towards decentralisation in India was taken up in	1
	A	1992	
	B	1993	
	C	1991	
	D	1990	
5		_____seats are reserved for women in the panchayats and municipalities.	1
	A	One-fourth	
	B	One-third	
	C	Half	
	D	One-fifth	
6		Holding together federations are not found in	1

	A	India	
	B	Spain	
	C	Belgium	
	D	Australia	
7		<p>Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those Which hold true for decentralisation after 1992.</p> <p>Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.</p> <p>The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local Government bodies.</p> <p>No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Other backward classes.</p>	1
	A	ii and iii	
	B	i and iii	
	C	i and iv	
	D	ii and iv	
8		The _____oversees the implementation of constitutional and procedures.	1
	A	Central Government	
	B	State Government	
	C	Judiciary	
	D	None of these	
9		On which basis were states like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand created?	1
	A	On the basis of language	
	B	On the basis of culture and ethnicity	
	C	On the basis of religion	
	D	On the basis of commerce and trade	
10		Census of India held in 2011, recorded more than_____ distinct languages Which people mentioned as their mother tongues?	1
	A	200	
	B	500	
	C	1200	
	D	1300	
11		What is meant by residuary subjects?	1
	A	Subjects under union list	

	B	Subjects under state list	
	C	Subject under both state and union list	
	D	Subjects which are not under any list	
12		_____ is an example of a subject under the residuary list.	1
	A	Currency	
	B	Irrigation	
	C	Computer software	
	D	Commerce	
13		Which one comes under the Union List in India?	1
	A	Police	
	B	Agriculture	
	C	Banking	
	D	Trade	
14		Which one comes under the State List in India?	1
	A	Defence	
	B	Currency	
	C	Communications	
	D	Police	
15		On which given subject can both the union as well as the state governments make laws?	1
	A	Currency	
	B	Defence	
	C	Trade Unions	
	D	Agriculture	
16		The state which violently demanded that the use of English for official purpose should be continued, is	1
	A	Kerala	
	B	Karnataka	
	C	Tamil Nadu	
	D	Andhra Pradesh	
17		When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government, it is called:	1
	A	Distribution	

	B	Centralisation	
	C	Reorganisation	
	D	Decentralisation	
18		Which body conducts the elections to panchayats and municipalities?	1
	A	Election Commission	
	B	State Election Commission	
	C	State High Court	
	D	Parliament	
19		Rural local government is popularly known as:	1
	A	Zila Parishad	
	B	Panchayat Samiti	
	C	Panchayati Raj	
	D	None of the above	
20		Which period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country?	1
	A	Period after 1990	
	B	Period after 2000	
	C	Period after 1980	
	D	Period after 1970	
21		Which is not a key feature of federation?	1
	A	Written constitution	
	B	Judiciary	
	C	Division of powers	
	D	Centralization of powers	
22		The system of Panchayati Raj involves:	1
	A	Village, State and Union levels	
	B	Village, District and State levels	
	C	Village and State levels	
	D	Village, Block and District levels	
23		Who is empowered to make laws on Union List?	1
	A	President	

	B	Union Government	
	C	State Government	
	D	None of these	
24		If the parliament passes a law which is against the constitution, it can be declared as unconstitutional by the _____.	1
	A	President	
	B	Prime Minister	
	C	Supreme Court	
	D	Lok Sabha Speaker.	
25		What kind of power sharing is referred as Federation?	1
	A	Horizontal power sharing	
	B	Vertical power sharing	
	C	Power sharing between political parties	
	D	Power sharing between different pressure groups.	
26		The place of Rajasthan where India conducted its nuclear tests is	1
	A	Kalikat	
	B	Pokhran	
	C	Kavaratti	
	D	Karaikal	
27		Hindi was identified as the _____ language.	1
	A	State	
	B	National	
	C	People	
	D	Official	
28		Panchayati Raj is the _____ tier of government.	1
	A	First	
	B	Second	
	C	Third	
	D	None of these	
29		Which among the following are examples of 'Coming together federations'?	1
	A	India, USA and Spain	

	B	USA, Switzerland and Australia	
	C	India, Spain and Belgium	
	D	Belgium and Sri Lanka	
30		Under the _____ system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.	1
	A	Judiciary	
	B	Unitary	
	C	Union	
	D	None of these	

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	OPTION	ANSWER	MARKS
1	B	22	1
2	B	Federal	1
3	A	Federalism	1
4	A	1992	1
5	B	One-third	1
6	D	Australia	1
7	A	ii and iii	1
8	C	Judiciary	1
9	B	On the basis of culture and ethnicity	1
10	D	1300	1
11	D	Subjects which are not under any list	1
12	C	Computer software	1
13	C	Banking	1
14	D	Police	1
15	C	Trade Unions	1

16	C	Tamil Nadu	1
17	D	Decentralisation	1
18	B	State Election Commission	1
19	C	Panchayati Raj	1
20	A	Period after 1990	1
21	D	Centralization of powers	1
22	D	Village, Block and District levels	1
23	B	Union Government	1
24	C	Supreme Court	1
25	B	Vertical power sharing	1
26	B	Pokhran	1
27	D	Official	1
28	C	Third	1
29	B	USA, Switzerland and Australia	1
30	B	Unitary	1

Name of Chapter: Gender, Caste, Religion.

Prepared by _ Mr. Manoj Kumar

Name of KV __PM SHRI KV NO 1 AFS BHUJ

Q.N	SECTION-A	Marks
1	<p>In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R).Mark the correct choice as</p> <p>Assertion (A): Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division. Reason (R): It is seen everywhere, but is rarely recognized.</p>	1
	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 of explanation of A.	
	C A is true, but R is False.	
	D A is false and R is True.	
2	<p>Assertion (A): Women in different part of the country organised and agitated for equal rights. Reason (R): There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting right to women.</p>	1
	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 of explanation of A.	
	C A is true, but R is False.	
	D A is false and R is True.	
3	<p>Assertion (A): In India the proportion of women in legislature has been very high. Reason (R): The percentage of elected women members in Lok sabha has crossed 10 percent of its total strength for the first time in 2009.</p>	1
	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 of explanation of A.	
	C A is true, but R is False.	
	D A is false and R is True.	
4	<p>Assertion (A): Religious diversity is fairly widespread is world today. Reason (R): Many countries including India have in their population followers of different religions.</p>	1
	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 of explanation of A.	
	C A is true, but R is False.	

	D	A is false and R is True.	
5		Assertion (A): The Indian government opted for the ideal of secularism in the Indian society. Reason (R): The Indian government was aware that religious unity was important for the development of the nation.	1
	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 of explanation of A.	
	C	A is true, but R is False.	
	D	A is false and R is True.	
6		Assertion (A): The government can intervene in the religious matters in some cases. Reason (R): It is important for the protection of the rights of the religious communities in unforeseen situations.	1
	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 of explanation of A.	
	C	A is true, but R is False.	
	D	A is false and R is True.	
7		Assertion (A): No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. Reason (R): Every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than caste and community to win elections.	1
	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 of explanation of A.	
	C	A is true, but R is False.	
	D	A is false and R is True.	
8		Assertion (A): Caste system was based on exclusion of and discrimination against the 'out caste' groups, Reason (R): They were subjected to the inhuman practice of untouchability.	1
	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 of explanation of A.	
	C	A is true, but R is False.	
	D	A is false and R is True.	
9		Assertion (A): The census of India records the religion of each and every Indian after every five years. Reason (R): The person who fills the census from visits every household and records the religion of each member of that household exactly the way each person describe it.	1
	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 of explanation of A.	
	C	A is true, but R is False.	
	D	A is false and R is True.	
10		Assertion (A): A particular caste group can turn into a vote bank for some politicians. Reason (R): The practice is healthy for the survival of the democracy.	1
	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 of explanation of A.	
	C	A is true, but R is False.	
	D	A is false and R is True.	
11		What is patriarchy?	1
	A	A system where mother is the head of the family.	
	B	A system where there is no head of the family.	
	C	A system where father is the head of the family.	
	D	A system where grandmothers have control over family matters.	
12		Who is a feminist?	1
	A	A person who demands equal rights for all human beings.	
	B	A person who demands more rights for men.	
	C	A person who demands equal rights for women of high caste.	
	D	A person who demands equal rights for women.	
13		In India seats are reserved for women in:	1
	A	Lok Sabha	
	B	State Legislative Assembly	
	C	Panchayati Raj bodies	
	D	Cabinets	
14		When we speak of gender division we usually refer to:	1
	A	Biological differences between men and women	
	B	Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.	
	C	Unequal child sex ratio.	
	D	Absence of voting rights for women in democracies.	

15		In communal politics the problem becomes acute when:	1
	A	Religion is expressed in Politics in exclusive and partisan terms.	
	B	One religion and its followers are pitted against another.	
	C	Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religion.	
	D	All of the above.	
16		The most common expression of communalism is in:	1
	A	Everyday beliefs.	
	B	Religious prejudices.	
	C	Stereotypes of religious communities.	
	D	All of the above.	
17		Which of the following statement is true regarding feminist movements?	1
	A	A group which favour giving more power to working women at rural and urban level.	
	B	A movement that believes in giving exclusive rights to female in urban areas.	
	C	Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.	
	D	It is the practice of placing a feminine and masculine point of view in decision making.	
18		Which of the following social reformers took initiatives to end the oppressive caste system from the society?	1
	A	Mahatma Gandhi	
	B	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	
	C	Periyar	
	D	All of these.	
19		Find the incorrect option:	1
	A	Communal politics is based on the idea that caste is the principal basis of social community.	
	B	Communalism involves thinking along the secular lines.	
	C	The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.	
	D	The fundamental interests are the same.	
20		Analyze the information given below considering one of the following correct options: Communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country. The makers of our constitution were aware of this challenge. That is why they chose model of state.	1
	A	Secularism	
	B	Atheism	

	C	Democratic	
	D	State Religion.	
21		Which bill is pending for more than ten years in parliament?	1
	A	One third reservation for women in panchayats.	
	B	One third reservation for women in Lok Sabha and state Assembly	
	C	One third reservation for women in municipalities.	
	D	None of these.	
22		Gandhi Ji used to say that religion can never be separated from:	1
	A	Life	
	B	Politics.	
	C	Community.	
	D	Society.	
23		Women's movement has argued thatLaws of all religions discriminate against women.	1
	A	Government.	
	B	Legal	
	C	Religious.	
	D	Family.	
24		Women's share in state assemblies is:	1
	A	Below 5 percent.	
	B	Above 5 percent.	
	C	One third.	
	D	14.36 percent.	
25		Which country has a low women representation in legislature?	1
	A	USA	
	B	South Africa.	
	C	India	
	D	All of these.	
26	form of social division need to be expressed in politics.	1
	A	Caste based religion.	
	B	Religion based division.	

	C	Gender based division.	
	D	All of the above.	
27		People should be able to express in politics their.....	1
	A	Needs.	
	B	Interests.	
	C	Demands.	
	D	All of these.	
28		Sometime communalism takes its most.....form of communal violence, riots and massacre.	1
	A	Unique	
	B	Amazing.	
	C	Ugly.	
	D	Dangerous.	
29		Jotiba Phule was a/an.....	1
	A	social reformer	
	B	Political leader	
	C	Educationist	
	D	Environmentalist	
30		Identify two reasons that state that caste alone cannot determine elections in India. A. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. B. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives. C. No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. D. Mobilizing and securing political support has brought new consciousness among the lower castes.	1
	A	A and C	
	B	A and D	
	C	B and C	
	D	B and D	

ANSWER KEY (Gender, Caste, Religion)

Q.NO	OPTION	ANSWER	MARKS
1	A	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1

2	A	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
3	D	A is false and R is True.	1
4	B	Both A and R are true but R is not the correct of explanation of A.	1
5	A	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
6	A	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
7	A	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
8	A	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
9	D	A is false and R is True.	1
10	C	A is true, but R is False.	1
11	C	A system where father is the head of the family.	1
12	D	A person who demands equal rights for women.	1
13	C	Panchayati Raj bodies	1
14	B	Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.	1
15	D	All of the above.	1
16	D	All of the above.	1
17	C	Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.	1
18	D	All of these.	
19	A	Communal politics is based on the idea that caste is the principal basis of social community.	
20	A	Secularism	
21	B	One third reservation for women in Lok Sabha and state Assembly	
22	B	Politics.	
23	D	Family.	
24	A	Below 5 percent.	
25	C	India	
26	C	Gender based division.	
27	D	All of these.	
28	D	Dangerous.	
29	A	social reformer	
30	A	A and C	

Name of Chapter: Political Parties

Prepared by _ MR CHANDER MEENA

Name of KV KV Army Bhuj

Q.1: Which country has a two-party system?

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

Q.2: Which of the following is a National Political Party?

- (a) Janata Dal (Secular)
- (b) Telugu Desam Party
- (c) Trinamool Congress
- (d) BJP

Q.3: Which one of the following is a Regional Party?

- (a) BJP
- (b) CPI-M
- (c) INC
- (d) JDU

Q.4: Bahujan Samaj Party does not represent which section of the society?

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

Q.5: Which political party has been in power for the last 30 years continuously in West Bengal?

- (a) CPI
- (b) CPI-M
- (c) Indian National Congress
- (d) Trinamool Congress

Q.6: 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.

Q.7: Which system of government does India have?

- (a) One-party system
- (b) Two-party system
- (c) Multi-party system
- (d) None of these.

Q.8: What is an alliance?

- (a) One party contest elections
- (b) Several parties join hands for contesting elections
- (c) Two-parties contest elections
- (d) None of these.

Q.9: 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

Q.10: On what ideologies does the Indian National Congress rest?

- (a) Communalism
- (b) Socialism
- (c) Federalism
- (d) Secularism

Q.11: The Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) came to power in 1998 as the leader of

- (a) UPA
- (b) LF
- (c) NDA
- (d) None of these.

Q.12: Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)?

- (a) Jyotiba Phule
- (b) Kanshi Ram
- (c) BR Ambedkar
- (d) Sahu Maharaj

Q.13: The main base of BSP is in

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Haryana
- (d) UP

Q.14: Which party enjoys a strong hold in Tripura, West Bengal and Kerala?

- (a) CPI (M)
- (b) CPI
- (c) BSP
- (d) BJP

Q.15: Which out of the following is a state party?

- (a) INC
- (b) AGP
- (c) BJP
- (d) CPI (M)

Q.16: Which of the following countries has a single party system?

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Nepal
- (c) People's Republic of China
- (d) Bangladesh

Q.17: When was the Indian National Congress was formed?

- (a) 1885
- (b) 1977
- (c) 1980
- (d) 1989

Q.18: When was CPI founded?

- (a) 1984
- (b) 1964
- (c) 1980
- (d) 1925

Q.19: Which one of the following is a State Party?

- (a) Congress Party
- (b) BJP
- (c) Communist party of India - Marxist
- (d) TGP

Q.20: When parties that come together to form a government it is called a ____?

- (a) Crew
- (b) Opposition
- (c) Communist
- (d) Coalition

Q.21: What is defection?

- (a) Loyalty towards a party

- (b) Changing party allegiance
- (c) Political reforms
- (d) None of these.

Q.22: 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.

Q.23: Who is Partisan?

- (a) Disloyal party member
- (b) Staunch party member
- (c) Estranged party member
- (d) None of these.

Q.24: How many parties are registered with Election Commission of India?

- (a) About 500
- (b) About 650
- (c) About 700
- (d) About 750

Q.25: What is meant by a one party system?

- (a) One single party runs the government
- (b) One single person runs the party
- (c) When the king rules the country
- (d) When one party is allowed to contest elections.

Q.26: Which one of the following is not a political party?

- (a) INC
- (b) JDU
- (c) BAMCEF
- (d) AGP

Q.27: Which one of the following is not a national political party?

- (a) BJP
- (b) CPIM
- (c) RJD
- (d) BJD

Q.28: Which one of the following emerged as a political party from a movement?

- (a) DMK
- (b) AGP
- (c) Akali Dal
- (d) All of these.

Q.29: The parties that don't get majority act as ?

- (a) Government
- (b) Coalition
- (c) Opposition
- (d) All of these.

Q.30: A signed document submitted to an officer where a person makes a sworn statement regarding his personal information is known as?

- (a) Affidavit
- (b) Declaration
- (c) Agreement
- (d) Appeal

Answer:

- 1-c.
- 2-d.
- 3-d.
- 4-d.
- 5-b.
- 6-c.
- 7-c.
- 8-b.
- 9-a.
- 10-d.
- 11-d.
- 12-b.
- 13-d.
- 14-a.
- 15-b.
- 16-c.
- 17-a.
- 18-d.
- 19-d.
- 20-d.
- 21-b.
- 22-a.
- 23-b.
- 24-d.
- 25-a.
- 26-c.
- 27-d.
- 28-d.
- 29-c.
- 30-a.

Name of Chapter: OUTCOME OF DEMOCRACY

Prepared By: Ms. Srashti Meena, Mrs. Jyoti Pant, Mr. Mehta Nishank

Name of KV: KV BARODA AFS

1. The given image shows the effect of democratic politics on social differences. Which options are more appropriate in context of democracy?

- A. Democracy suppresses internal social differences.
- B. Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among Citizens
- C. Democracies accommodate various social divisions
- D. Option B and C



2. Rates of economic growth for different countries (1950-2000)

Type of regimes and countries	Growth Rate
All democratic regimes	3.95
All dictatorial regimes	4.42
Poor countries under dictatorship	4.34
Poor countries under democracy	4.28

Read the given table carefully and select the correct statements from the given options:

- A. Dictatorial regimes have a slightly better record of economic growth.
- B. Democratic regimes have better economic growth.
- C. Poor countries under democracy have more economic growth.
- D. It is better to prefer dictatorship as it has better economic development.

3. Assertion (A) Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.

Reason (R) Most individuals believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the governments run and to their own self-interest

- 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

4. 'Equal treatment of women is a necessary ingredient of a democratic society. This means that:

- A. Most societies across the world are now increasingly women dominated
- B. Women are actually always treated with respect.
- C. It is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights
- D. Women are not ill-treated anywhere in the world.

5. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following

- A Pakistan Democracy is preferred over dictatorship
- B Bangladesh More than half of its population lives in poverty
- C Belgium Has failed in negotiating differences among ethnic populations
- D Sri Lanka Here majority worked with the minority to produce a harmonious social life

6. A democratic government is elected by citizens and enjoys the confidence and trust of the citizens. This is known as A.

- A legitimate government,
- B. A transparent government
- C. A secular government
- D. A stable government.

7. Sources: If you wanted to measure democracies on the basis of this expected outcome, you would look for the following practices and institutions: regular, free and fair elections; open public debate on major policies and legislations; and citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning.

Q. If a government is sharing information with citizens, then we get which type of government?

- A. An unstable government
- B. A democratic government
- C. A stable government
- D. A transparent government

8 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.

9. On the basis of given data which two democratic countries have very high degree of inequalities?

Inequality of income in selected countries

Name of the Countries	% share of national income	
	Top 20 %	Bottom 20 %
South Africa	64.8	2.9
Brazil	63.0	2.6
Russia	53.7	4.4
USA	50.0	4.0
United Kingdom	45.0	6.0
Denmark	34.5	9.6
Hungary	34.4	10.0

- South Africa and Hungary
- Denmark and Hungary
- South Africa and Brazil
- USA and United Kingdom

10. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Democratic governments are very good in sharing information with citizens.
- B. Most democracies succeeded in subjecting every decision to public debate.
- C. The actual performance of democracies shows a mixed record in outcomes of democracy.
- D. All the above.

11. _____ Governments often turn a blind eye to or suppress

- A. Democratic
- B. Non - democratic
- C. Citizen – centric
- D. Policy oriented

12. Democracy provides a suitable mechanism for conflicts in a _____ manner.

- A. timely
- B. instant
- C. peaceful

D. aggressive

13. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Democracies have had greater success in setting up regular and free elections and in setting up conditions for open public debate.
- b) Most democracies do not fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and in subjecting every decision to public debate.
- c) Democratic governments have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens
- d) Democracies are free of corruption.

14. The following questions consist of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

Assertion (A) ; It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by minority opinion.

Reason (R) ; The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view

- (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 true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

15. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that

- (a) democracy and development go together.
- (b) inequalities exist in democracies
- (c) inequalities do not exist under dictatorship.
- (d) dictatorship is better than democracy.

16. Democracies often have delayed decision making because:

- a) the rulers do not bother about deliberation in assemblies
- b) rulers do not worry about public opinion
- c) democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation
- d) democracy is not a legitimate form of government

17. Dignity and freedom of women stands as an example for?

- (a) Economic outcome of democracy
- (b) Political outcome of democracy
- (c) Social outcome of democracy
- (d) Legal outcome of democracy

18. Choose the correct statement.

- (a) Monarchy stands much superior to any other form of government for promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.
- (b) Dictatorship stands much superior to any other form of government for promoting dignity and freedom of the individual
- (c) Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government for promoting dignity and freedom of the leaders.
- (d) Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government for promoting dignity and freedom of the individual

19. Complete the Statement.

Practically, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing_____inequalities.

- (a) Economic
- (b) Political
- (c) Judicial
- (d) Environmental

20. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(a) Democracy	(i) based on birth
(b) Transparency	(ii) power is concentrated on one hand
(c) Castecism	iii) Decision was taken through the correct procedure
(d) Dictatorship	(iv) Rule by the people

Correct the correct Match.

- a-i; b-ii; c-iii; d-iv
- b-ii b-i; c-iii; d-iv
- c-iii; b-iv; c-i; d-ii
- d-iv; b-iii; c-i; d-ii

21. Which one of the following is an example of outcomes of a democracy that produces an accountable government?

- (a) Open to public debates on major policies and legislation
- (b) Open in promoting economic development
- (c) Open in reducing economic inequalities
- (d) Open to rulers elected by the people

22. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting

- (a) economic growth
- (b) dignity and freedom of the individual
- (c) economic equality

- (d) None of these
23. Decisions taken by which type of government are likely to be more acceptable to the people and more effective?
- (a) Democratic government
 - (b) Non-democratic government
 - (c) Military dictatorship
 - (d) Theocracy
24. 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.
25. In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct? Democracies have successfully
- (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
26. 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
27. Among the below-given countries, which country's bottom 20% of the population had the highest percentage share in the national income?
- (a) Hungary
 - (b) Brazil
 - (c) USA
 - d) Russia
28. The rates of economic growth for different countries from 1950 to 2000 were highest among _____.
- a) All democratic regimes.
 - b) Poor countries under dictatorship.
 - c) Poor countries under democracy.
 - d) All dictatorial regimes.
29. What role does the media play in a democracy?
- (a) To promote government propaganda
 - (b) To criticize opposition parties
 - (c) To entertain the public with news stories
 - (d) To inform citizens and keep them informed about government actions

30. Which of the following is an essential outcome of a democratic government?

- (a) Concentration of power in a single authority
- (b) Limited rights and freedoms for citizens
- (c) Peaceful resolution of conflicts
- (d) Rigid social hierarchy

31. In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

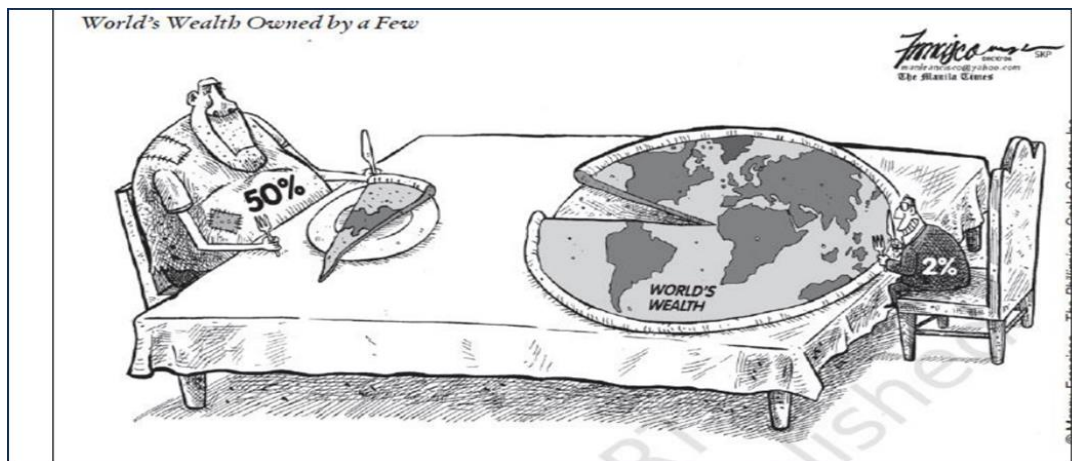
Read the statements and choose the correct code.

Assertion (A): Democracies are based on political equality.

Reason (R): All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.

- 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

32. Study the given cartoon. Select the incorrect statements from the given options:



- A. Half of the people in the world are poor and they possess very less resources.
- B. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for food supplies.
- C. In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities
- D. 2% of the poor people possess 50% resources of the world.

ANSWER KEY

- 1. D. Option B and C
- 2. A. Dictatorial regimes have a slightly better record of economic growth.
- 3. A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- 4. C. It is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights
- 5. B. Bangladesh More than half of its population lives in poverty

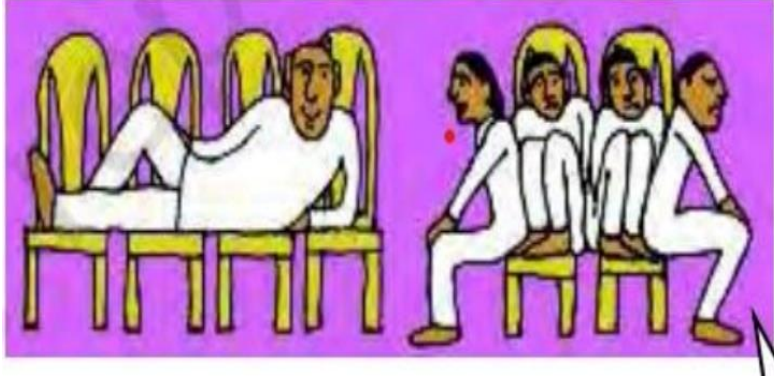
6. A legitimate government
7. D. A transparent government
8. D. All of the above.
9. C. South Africa and Brazil
10. C The actual performance of democracies shows a mixed record in outcomes of democracy.
11. B. Non - democratic
12. C. peaceful
13. a) Democracies have had greater success in setting up regular and free elections and in setting up conditions for open public debate.
14. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
15. (b) inequalities exist in democracies
16. c) democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation
17. (c) Social outcome of democracy
18. (d) Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government for promoting dignity and freedom of the individual
19. (a) Economic
20. d-iv; b-iii; c-i; d-ii
21. (a) Open to public debates on major policies and legislation.
22. (b) dignity and freedom of the individual
23. (a) Democratic government
24. (b) it is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights.
25. (d) rejected the idea of political inequality
26. (d) All of the above
27. (a) Hungary
28. (d) All dictatorial regimes.
29. (d) To inform citizens and keep them informed about government actions
30. (c) Peaceful resolution of conflicts
31. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Democracies are based on the principle of political equality. It provides one vote with equal value to all its adult citizen.
32. (D) 2% of the poor people possess 50% resources of the world.

Name of Chapter: Development

Prepared By: Mr.Vikash

Name of KV: KV- K.V.NO.4 ONGC, VADODARA

Q.NO	SECTION-A	M
1	Body Mass Index (BMI) is the proportion of-	1
	A Height & Wealth	
	B Height & Health	
	C Height & Literacy	
	D Height & Weight	
2	Which of the following statements is correct about the National development. Statement (i) : National development refers to the ability of a nation to improve standard of living of its citizens. Statement(ii) : Standard of living of citizens depends upon only the literacy rate and per capitaincome. Statement(iii) : It is not always true that countries with higher income are more developedthan others with less income. Statement (iv) : Per capita income criteria takes into account only the economic aspect of life.	1
	A Statements (i) and (ii) are right.	
	B Statements (i), (iii) and (iv) are right.	
	C Statement (iii) is right.	
	D Only statement (iv) is right.	
3	Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹6000. If the income of three families is ₹ 4000, ₹ 7000 and ₹ 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?	1
	A ₹5000	
	B ₹10000	
	C ₹7500	
	D ₹4500	
4	Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of the age group _____ attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.	1
	A 14 and 15 years	
	B 17 and 18 years	
	C 9 and 10 years	
	D 12 and 13 years	
5	In the question given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Readthe statements and select the correct	1

		option. Assertion (A) : Different people have different developmental goals. Reason (R) : People want freedom, equality, security and respect	
	A	Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.	
	B	Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.	
	C	A is correct but R is incorrect.	
	D	A is incorrect but R is correct.	
6		<p>The picture below represents which of the following ideas?</p> <p>COUNTRY WITH RICH AND POOR</p> 	1
	A	Equal distribution of national income in the country	
	B	Population density of a country	
	C	Unequal distribution of national income in the country	
	D	All of the above	
7		UNDP can be expanded as	1
	A	United Nations development programme	
	B	United Nations Diversity programme	
	C	United Nations Democracy program	
	D	United Nations development playground	
8		Displacement of tribals due to construction of dams is an example of ----- goal.	1
	A	Mixed goal	
	B	Conflicting goal	
	C	Common goal	
	D	National development	

9		Read the given data and select the appropriate option from the following. Category. (i) Literacy rate for rural population (ii) Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years. (iii) Percentage of rural children age 10-14 attending school. How much percentage of girls are not attending school?	Male 76%. 90%. -	Female 54%. 87%. 82%	1
	A	81%			
	B	61%			
	C	18%			
	D	87%			
10		Life expectancy at birth means:			1
	A	Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth			
	B	Average expected length of life of a person at the time of death			
	C	Average expected length of a child at the time of birth			
	D	None of the above			
11		Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income. Monthly income of five families in country I and country II.			1
		A. I. 500. ii. 3000	B. 600. 2000.	C. 10000. 5000.	D. 10400. 4000.
		E. 10500. 3600			
	A	Country I			
	B	Country II			
	C	Country I and II			
	D	None of these			
12		What would be the most promising source of energy fifty years from now and why?			1
	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.			
13		Which of the following factors is not responsible for economic development?			1
	A	Global situation			
	B	Population size			
	C	Co-operation from other countries			

	D	Religion	
14		Match the pairs Column I. (i) UNDP. (ii) Ground water. (iii) World Bank. (iv) Crude oil.	Column II (A) Renewable resource (B) Human development report (C) Non renewable resource (D) Categorizes the nations
	A	i- (B), ii- (D), iii- (C), iv- (A)	
	B	i- (A), ii- (D), iii- (C), iv- (B)	
	C	i- (C), ii- (A), iii- (B), iv- (D)	
	D	i- (B), ii- (A), iii- (D), iv- (C)	
15		Development goals of different sections of our society can be achieved by:	1
	A	Terrorism	
	B	Force	
	C	Democratic political process	
	D	Violent agitation	
16		If BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered:	1
	A	Over weight	
	B	Long height	
	C	Short height	
	D	Under nourished	
17		What is meant by economic inequality?	1
	A	It is the distribution of wealth on the basis of gender.	
	B	It is the unequal distribution of wealth and opportunity between different groups of society.	
	C	It is the distribution of wealth on the basis of education.	
	D	Improvement in information and communication	
18		Economic development by maintaining the natural resources for present and future use is known as:	1
	A	Sustainable development	
	B	Planned development	
	C	Human development index	
	D	Development	
19		Development of a country can generally be determined by its:	1
	A	Health status of its people	

	B	Literacy rate of the country	
	C	Per capita income	
	D	None of these	
20		"We have not inherited the world from our forefathers, we have borrowed it from our children". Which of the following best displays this principle in action?	1
	A	Using up current oil reserves before beginning to explore more reserves	
	B	Moving to oil reserves under the sea to avoid drilling on land	
	C	Moving to alternative fuels to conserve world oil reserves	
	D	Using modern drilling facilities to extract petroleum	
21		Assertion (A): Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. Reason (R): So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.	1
	A	A is true R is false	
	B	Both A and R are false	
	C	Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A	
	D	Both A and R are correct and R is not correct explanation of a A	
22		Pick out the cause (from below) that enhances environmental degradation:	1
	A	Planting of trees.	
	B	Prevention of factory wastes getting mixed up with river water.	
	C	Ban on use of plastic bags.	
	D	Allowing increase in the level of exhaust fumes emitted by cars, buses, trucks, etc.	
23		For calculating Body Mass Index (BMI), weight of the person is divided by the:	1
	A	Square of the height	
	B	Square of the weight	
	C	Square root of the height	
	D	Square of the sun of height and weight	
24		Assertion (A) Sustainable development is a crucial step for the development of a country. Reason (R) Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judicious and maintain ecological balance	1
	A	Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) .	
	B	Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) .	

	C	Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.	
	D	Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is correct.	
25		Assertion (A) A country at present has very high national income due to surplus oil resource. However it is essential to look for alternative sources of income also. Reason (R) Oil is a natural resource that is non-renewable in nature. If it is not used judiciously then it will get exhausted soon.	1
	A	Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) .	
	B	Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	
	C	Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.	
	D	Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is correct.	
26		On which of the following basis does the United Nations Development programme publish the 'Human Development Report'?	1
	A	Improvement in investment, finance and technology	
	B	Improvement in information and communication	
	C	Improvement in health, education and income	
	D	Improvement in science, information and technology	
27		Find the incorrect option from the following	1
	A	For development, people look at a mix of goals.	
	B	It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society decreases	
	C	However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside	
	D	A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.	
28		Which one of the following is not a feature of developing country?	1
	A	Agriculture as the major occupation	
	B	Mass poverty	
	C	Mass illiteracy	
	D	High technological development	
29		Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. A fair and just path for all should be achieved. Interpret the concept being discussed here.	1
	A	Cultural development	
	B	National development	
	C	Economic development	

	D	Social development	
30		Which one of the following measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group?	1
	A	Dependency ratio	
	B	Head count ratio	
	C	Gross enrollment ratio	
	D	Literacy rate	

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	OPTION	ANSWER	MARKS
1	D	Height & Weight	1
2	B	Statements (i), (iii) and (iv) are right	1
3	B	₹10000	1
4	A	14 and 15 year.	1
5	A	Both A and R are correct and R is correct explanation of A.	1
6	C	Unequal distribution of national income in the country.	1
7	A	United Nations Development programme	1
8	B	Conflicting goal	1
9	C	18%	1
10	A	Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth	1
11	B	Country II	1
12	B	Solar energy, because it is not exhaustible	1
13	D	Religion	1
14	D	i- (B), ii- (A), iii- (D), iv- (C)	
15	C	Democratic political process	
16	D	Under nourished	
17	B	It is the unequal distribution of wealth and opportunity between different groups of society.	

18	A	Sustainable development	
19	C	Per capita income	
20	C	Moving to alternative fuels to conserve world oil reserves	
21	C	Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A	
22	D	Allowing increase in the level of exhaust fumes emitted by cars, buses, trucks, etc.	
23	A	Square of the height	
24	B	Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	
25	A	Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) .	
26	C	Improvement in health, education and income	
27	B	It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the Household and society decreases.	
28	D	High technological development	
29	B	National development	
30	D	Literacy rate	

Name of Chapter- Sectors of Indian Economy (ECONOMICS)

Prepared By:- Mr Ram Bharos, Mr Indraj Meena, Mr Praveen Kumar

Name of KV- PM SHRI KV NO. 2 ARMY VADODARA

Q.NO	SECTION-A	MARKS
1	Which of the following statements is irrelevant for MGNREGA?	1
	A It is an employment-oriented program.	
	B The government provides a loan to artisans of handicraft and handloom cottage industries at a low rate of interest.	
	C The government provides employment to one person per family for a minimum of 100 days.	
	D It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.	
2	Arrange the following in the correct sequence: (i) Transporting cloth to the workshops (ii) Sale in shops and showrooms (iii) Spinning the yarn (iv) Weaving of the fabric	1
	A (i)—(iv)—(iii)—(ii)	
	B (iii)—(iv)—(i)—(ii)	
	C (iv)—(i)—(ii)—(iii)	
	D (iii)-(iv)—(ii)—(i)	
3	When goods are produced by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the sector.	1
	A Secondary	
	B Tertiary	
	C Primary	
	D None of the above	
4	Under employment is the situation where people	1
	A do not want to work	
	B are working in a lazy manner	
	C are not paid of their work	
	D are working less than their what they are capable of doing	
5	TISCO is an example of	1
	A Public sector	
	B Joint sector	
	C Private sector	

	D	Co-operative sector	
6		Which of the following is false with respect to India's GDP? (i) Share of tertiary sector in the GDP is the highest. (ii) Most of the workers are employed in the tertiary sector.	1
	A	Only (i)	
	B	Only (ii)	
	C	Both (i) and (ii)	
	D	Neither (i) Nor (ii)	
7		Animal rearing is a activity.	1
	A	Primary	
	B	Secondary	
	C	Tertiary	
	D	All of these	
8		"Harita attends her office from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets Provident Fund and other facilities as per the rules laid down by the Government." Identify the employment sector in which Harita is working.	1
	A	Organised Sector	
	B	Secondary Sector	
	C	Tertiary Sector	
	D	Unorganised Sector	
9		A sugar mill owner purchased sugarcane from farmers, manufactured sugar from it and then sold it to wholesalers. Such kind of activities comes under	1
	A	Primary sector	
	B	Secondary sector	
	C	Tertiary sector	
	D	Service sector	
10		If the price of fertilizers, pump sets go up, cost of cultivation of farmer will also go up and their profit will reduce. This shows the dependence of	1
	A	Primary on secondary sector	
	B	Secondary on tertiary sector	
	C	Secondary on primary sector	
	D	Primary on tertiary sector	
11		Ramesh owns a medical shop. He managed the shop with the help of an assistant. Once his son Mahesh finished his education, he also joined his	1

		father in the medical shop. Now both Ramesh and Mahesh managed the medical shop with the help of the assistant. Mahesh is _____											
	A	Unemployed											
	B	Overemployed											
	C	Underemployed											
	D	None of these											
12		In a village, 200 families are living. 65 families work on their own piece of land, 80 families work on the field of other farmers, 15 families run their own shops and 40 families work in a nearby factory to earn their livelihood. What percentage of villagers depend on the secondary sector?	1										
	A	35											
	B	40											
	C	25											
	D	20											
13		Match the following	1										
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>COLUMN 1</th> <th>COLUMN 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Public Sector</td> <td>1.a. This sector transforms one good into another by adding more value and utility.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Primary Sector</td> <td>b. This sector provides useful services for other sectors.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Secondary Sector</td> <td>c. This sector produces goods by exploiting natural resources.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Tertiary Sector</td> <td>d. Is managed and controlled by the government to provide facilities for the people</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	1. Public Sector	1.a. This sector transforms one good into another by adding more value and utility.	2. Primary Sector	b. This sector provides useful services for other sectors.	3. Secondary Sector	c. This sector produces goods by exploiting natural resources.	4. Tertiary Sector	d. Is managed and controlled by the government to provide facilities for the people	
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	A	1 - d, 2 - c, 3 - a, 4 - b											
	B	1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c											
	C	1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a											
	D	1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - d											
14		Which of the following refers to the intermediary good?	1										
	A	Goods those are included in the estimation of GDP											
	B	Goods that are not used as raw material for production of other goods during a year											
	C	Goods that are used as raw material to produce other goods during a year											
	D	Goods that are not resold by the firms to make profit during											
15		Which of the following examples does not fall under unorganized sector?	1										
	A	A farmer irrigating his field.											
	B	A daily wage labourer working for a contractor.											

	C	A doctor in a hospital treating a patient.	
	D	A handloom weaver working on a loom in her house.	
16		Where will you find the disguised unemployment most? Select the correct option from those given below	1
	A	Among agricultural workers working for small farm lands	
	B	Among part-time industrial workers	
	C	In most of the government offices	
	D	In big private companies	
17		Bankers and truck drivers belong to sector of the economy.	1
	A	Primary	
	B	Service	
	C	Secondary	
	D	All of these	
18		In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from _____ to _____ in developed countries. This has become the most important in terms of total production.	1
	A	Primary to tertiary sector	
	B	Primary to secondary sector	
	C	Tertiary to secondary sector	
	D	Secondary to tertiary sector	
19		Which of the following statements is/are true regarding the services sector? a) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, and shopping. b) Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology, have become important and essential. c) In the year 2010-11, the tertiary sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India, replacing the primary sector.	1
	A	a) and c)	
	B	a) only	
	C	b) and c)	
	D	a), b) and c)	
20		There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): The share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is declining in India. Reason (R): Agriculture sector is facing problems of unirrigated land, increasing debts, seasonal employment etc.	1

	A	Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.							
	B	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.							
	C	A is false but R is true.							
	D	A is true but R is false.							
21		There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): Transport, communication and banking are some examples of tertiary activities. Reason (R): These activities produce and manufacture goods.	1						
	A	Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.							
	B	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.							
	C	A is false but R is true.							
	D	A is true but R is false.							
22		There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): Agriculture is an activity of the organized sector in India. Reason (R): Most of the workers working in agriculture are employed only during harvesting and sowing season.	1						
	A	Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.							
	B	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.							
	C	A is false but R is true.							
	D	A is true but R is false.							
23		Find the odd one out from the following options:	1						
	A	Indian Railways, Jet Airways, Doordarshan and Metro							
	B	Tourist guide, barber, tailor, and potter							
	C	Teacher, doctor, vegetable vendor and lawyer							
	D	Postman, cobbler, soldier and police constable							
24		Fill in the blank <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">SECTOR</th> <th style="width: 50%;">CRITERIA USED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary, Secondary and Tertiary</td> <td>Nature of economic activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Organised and Unorganised</td> <td>?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SECTOR	CRITERIA USED	Primary, Secondary and Tertiary	Nature of economic activities	Organised and Unorganised	?	1
SECTOR	CRITERIA USED								
Primary, Secondary and Tertiary	Nature of economic activities								
Organised and Unorganised	?								
	A	Nature of Production activities							
	B	Nature of employment activities							
	C	Nature of Social activities							
	D	Nature of Political activities							
25		Which one of the following is a feature of the unorganized sector?	1						

	A	Terms of employment are regular.											
	B	They have some formal processes and procedures.											
	C	There are rules and regulations but not followed.											
	D	People have assured work.											
26		Match the following	1										
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column A</th> <th>Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i) Goods used up during the production process.</td> <td>(a) Economic activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii) Goods which are ready for use.</td> <td>(b) Intermediate goods</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(i) Activities which contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy.</td> <td>(c) GDP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv) Value of all final goods and services produced in a country during a particular year.</td> <td>(d) Final goods</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Column A	Column B	(i) Goods used up during the production process.	(a) Economic activities	ii) Goods which are ready for use.	(b) Intermediate goods	(i) Activities which contribute to the flow of goods and services in an economy.	(c) GDP	(iv) Value of all final goods and services produced in a country during a particular year.	(d) Final goods	
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	A	(i) - (b), (ii) - (c), (iii) - (d), (iv)-(a)											
	B	(i) - (d), (ii) - (c), (iii) - (a), (iv)-(b)											
	C	(i) - (b), (ii) -(d), (iii) - (a), (iv) - (c)											
	D	(i) - (d), (ii) - (b), (iii) -(a), (iv) – (c)											
27		MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as	1										
	A	Right to Information											
	B	Right to work											
	C	Right to Education											
	D	Right to Health											
28		There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): Workers in unorganised sectors are exploited by the employer. Reason (R): Unorganised sector is outside the control of the government.	1										
	A	Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.											
	B	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.											
	C	A is false but R is true.											
	D	A is true but R is false.											
29		Which of the following examples are NOT related to unorganized sector?	1										
	A	A daily wage labourer working for a contractor.											
	B	A tailor stitching clothes at his home.											
	C	A cleaning staff in a private school.											

	D	An engineer getting all employment benefits.	
30		Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 states a guarantee of minimum 100 days of employment per year. If government is unable to fulfil these 100 days of an employment, the government would have to-----	1
	A	Pay the compensation in lieu of these days	
	B	Provide another scheme for the same	
	C	Provide health care as compensation	
	D	Pay at least 1/3 percent allowance	

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	OPTION	ANSWER	MARKS
1	B	The government provides a loan to artisans of handicraft and handloom cottage industries at a low rate of interest.	1
2	B	(iii)—(iv)—(i)—(ii)	1
3	C	Primary	1
4	D	are working less than their what they are capable of doing	1
5	C	Private sector	1
6	B	Only (ii)	1
7	A	Primary	1
8	A	Organised Sector	1
9	B	Secondary sector	1
10	A	Primary on secondary sector	1
11	C	Underemployed	1
12	D	20	1
13	A	1 - d, 2 - c, 3 - a, 4 - b	1
14	C	Goods that are used as raw material to produce other goods during a year	1
15	C	A doctor in a hospital treating a patient.	1
16	A	Among agricultural workers working for small farm lands	1
17	B	Service	1
18	D	Secondary to tertiary sector	1

19	D	a), b) and c)	1
20	B	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
21	D	A is true but R is false.	1
22	C	A is false but R is true.	1
23	A	Indian Railways, Jet Airways, Doordarshan and Metro	1
24	B	Nature of employment activities	1
25	C	There are rules and regulations but not followed.	1
26	C	(i) - (b), (ii) -(d), (iii) - (a), (iv) - (c)	1
27	B	Right to work	1
28	B	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
29	D	An engineer getting all employment benefits.	1
30	A	Pay the compensation in lieu of these days	1

Name of Chapter- MONEY AND CREDIT

Prepared By- DR POONAM

Name of KV - KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA No.1, HARNI ROAD, VADODARA

Q.NO		SECTION-A	MARKS
1		Which one of the following is a modern form of currency?	1
	A	Gold	
	B	Silver	
	C	Copper	
	D	Paper notes	
2		In which of the following systems exchange of goods is done without use of money?	1
	A	Credit system	
	B	Barter system	
	C	Banking system	
	D	Collateral system	
3		Which among the following authorities issues currency notes on behalf of the government?	1
	A	Government of India	
	B	The State Bank of India	
	C	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	
	D	Reserve Bank of India	
4		Banks use the major portion of the deposits to:	1
	A	Keep as reserve so that people may withdraw	
	B	Meet their routine expenses	
	C	Extend loans	
	D	Meet renovation of bank	
5		What percentage of their deposits is kept as cash by the banks in India?	1
	A	25%	
	B	20%	
	C	15%	
	D	10%	
6		What is the main source of income of a bank?	1

	A	Bank charges that the depositors pay for keeping their money safe is the main source of the bank's income.	
	B	The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and paid to the depositors is the main source of bank's income.	
	C	Banks earn huge amounts of money by investing the money of the depositors in various company shares.	
	D	The Government of India gives huge amounts of money to the banks to help their smooth functioning.	
7		An agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment refers to -----.	1
	A	Debt	
	B	Deposit	
	C	Credit	
	D	Collateral	
8		Which body (authority) supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans?	1
	A	Finance Ministry	
	B	Head Office of each Bank	
	C	Reserve Bank	
	D	Cooperative Societies	
9		Money-lenders usually demand a 'security' from the borrower. What is the formal word used for the 'security', such as land, vehicle, livestock, building, etc.?	1
	A	Deposit	
	B	Collateral	
	C	Credit	
	D	Guarantee	
10		Which among the following options will be the cheapest source of credit in rural areas?	1
	A	Bank	
	B	Cooperative Society	
	C	Money-lender	
	D	Finance Company	
11		Which of the following is not an informal source of credit?	1
	A	Money-lender	
	B	Relatives and Friends	
	C	Banks	

	D	Traders	
12		Why is currency accepted as a medium of exchange?	1
	A	Because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.	
	B	Because it is liked by the people who use it.	
	C	Because the use of currency has its origin in ancient times.	
	D	Because the currency is authorised by the World Bank.	
13		Money as a medium of exchange has removed the problem of of wants.	1
14		Modern forms of money include currencies which are and	1
15	 may be defined as anything which is generally accepted by people in exchange of goods and services or in repayment of debts.	1
16	 help in pooling the savings of their members, who are poor women to meet their credit needs.	1
17		The share of formal sector credit is for the richer households as compared to the poor households in India.	1
	A	Higher	
	B	Lower	
	C	Equal	
	D	Zero	
18		Absence of collateral as a guarantee is a major cause that prevents poor people from obtaining loans from formal sector sources, such as commercial banks.	1
	A	True	
	B	False	
19		Rate of Interest charged by Moneylenders is as compared to that charged by Bank is	1
	A	Lower	
	B	Slightly lower	
	C	Higher	
	D	Much higher	
20		In which country is the Grameen Bank meeting the credit needs of over 6 million poor people?	1
	A	Bhutan	
	B	Sri Lanka	
	C	Bangladesh	
	D	Nepal	
21		Which of the following is a formal source of credit?	1

	A	Money-lender	
	B	Relatives and Friends	
	C	Commercial Banks	
	D	Traders	
22		Assertion (A): Modern currency is used as a medium of exchange, however, it does not have a use of its own. Reason (R): Modern currency is easy to carry.	1
	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 true but R is false.	
	D	A is false but R is true.	
23		The deposits in a bank which are payable on demand are called _____.	1
	A	Cheque	
	B	Demand Draft	
	C	Both	
	D	None	
24		A is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name it has been issued.	1
	A	Demand Draft	
	B	Cheque	
	C	Both	
	D	None	
25		Mohan wants to withdraw Rs 20,000 in cash for making payments to Prem after Prem receives the money he deposits it in his own account? What is the result?	1
	A	Mohan's balance in his bank account increases, and Prem's balance increases.	
	B	Mohan's balance in his bank account decreases and Prem's balance increases.	
	C	Mohan's balance in his bank account increases and Prem's balance decreases	
	D	None of the above	
26		The facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to directly settle payments without the use of.....	1
	A	Deposit slip	
	B	Cash	
	C	Moneylender	

	D	Other funds	
27		Assertion (A): Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. Reason (R): The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.	1
	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 true but R is false.	
	D	A is false but R is true.	
28		Grameen Bank of Bangladesh was started in	1
	A	1960	
	B	1970	
	C	1980	
	D	1990	
29		Which of the following is not a modern form of currency?	1
	A	Demand Deposit	
	B	Paper Note	
	C	Coins	
	D	Precious Metals	
30		Who helps borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral?	1
	A	Self Help Group	
	B	Employers	
	C	State Government	
	D	Moneylender	

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	OPT	ANSWER	MARKS
1	D	Paper notes	1
2	B	Barter system	1
3	D	Reserve Bank of India	1
4	C	Extend loans	1
5	C	15%	1

6	B	The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and paid to the depositors is the main source of bank's income.	1
7	C	Credit	1
8	C	Reserve Bank	1
9	B	Collateral	1
10	B	Cooperative Society	1
11	C	Banks	1
12	A	Because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.	1
13		Double Coincidence of Wants	1
14		Paper notes and coins	1
15		Money	1
16		Self Help Groups	1
17	A	Higher	1
18	A	True	1
19	D	Much higher	1
20	C	Bangladesh	1
21	C	Commercial Banks	1
22	B	Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
23	B	Demand Draft	1
24	B	Cheque	1
25	B	Mohan's balance in his bank account decreases and Prem's balance increases.	1
26	B	Cash	1
27	A	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
28	B	1970	1
29	D	Precious Metals	1
30	A	Self Help Group	1

Name of Chapter: Globalisation and the Indian Economy ,

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Name of KV AFS Samana

Q.NO	SECTION-A	MARKS
1	Which of the following organisations does not handle the Globalisation process?	1
	A World Bank	
	B IMF	
	C WTO	
	D Asian Bank	
2	Globalisation caused	1
	A Easy movement of goods, capital and services	
	B Increasing the international trade	
	C Companies easily operating in various countries	
	D All of the above	
3	Opening and improving the Economy with other major economies to take it to the international level is known as	1
	A Privatisation	
	B Liberalisation	
	C Globalisation	
	D None of the above	
4	Ford Motors was selling 27,000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and _____.	1
	A Brazil	
	B Argentina	
	C Chile	
	D None of the above	
5	Select the impacts of globalization after 1991 in India by identifying the Appropriate option among the following: Advantage to small producer Removal of trade barrier Integration of market Expansion of market.	1

	A	Statements i and ii are appropriate.	
	B	Statements ii, iii and iv are appropriate.	
	C	All the statements are appropriate.	
	D	Only statement iv is appropriate.	
6		Which of the following statement is not correct about globalization?	1
	A	Information technology have also played a major role in globalization	
	B	Transportation technology has played a vital role in globalization	
	C	Communication technology has played a vital role in globalization	
	D	Liberalization for foreign trade has not played a vital role in globalization	
7		Which among the following organizations establishes the rules regarding international trade?	1
	A	WHO	
	B	WTO	
	C	UPU	
	D	IMF	
8		Which of the following is the aim of World Trade Organisation?	1
	A	To liberalise international trade	
	B	To provide loans to the developing countries	
	C	To help countries economically	
	D	To resolve the political disputes between countries	
9		Which one of the following options defines 'Liberalisation'?	1
	A	Impose the tax on economic activities	
	B	To set barriers by the government in the economic field	
	C	To remove barriers set by the government	
	D	Self-control on all economic activities	
10		Who among the following had initiated to start the World Trade Organisation (WTO)?	1
	A	European Union	
	B	Non-Aligned countries	
	C	Developing countries	
	D	Developed countries	
11		The past two decades of globalisation has seen rapid movements in	1

	A	Goods, services and people between countries	
	B	Goods, services and investments between countries	
	C	Goods, investments and people between countries	
	D	None of the above	
12		The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to:	1
	A	Set up new factories	
	B	Buy existing local companies	
	C	Form partnerships with local companies	
	D	None of the above	
13		Globalisation has led to improvement in living conditions:	1
	A	Of all the people	
	B	Of people in the developed countries	
	C	Of workers in the developing countries	
	D	None of the above	
14		What is the full form of MNC?	1
	A	Multi National Coalition	
	B	Multi National Cooperatives	
	C	Multi National Corporation	
	D	Multi National Cars	
15		Which of these is a purpose of MNC?	1
	A	To make use of iron and steel industry	
	B	To spread production	
	C	To influence government policies	
	D	To manipulate labour laws	
16		How is the MNC beneficial for Eastern Europe?	1
	A	It is providing platform for cross cultural programs	
	B	It is generating employment	
	C	It is helping in framing government policies	
	D	MNC is outsourcing its profits to Eastern Europe	
17		If you are in India, what will be your role in this MNC?	1

	A	Assembling products	
	B	Work at research centres	
	C	Shipping products to Mexico	
	D	Assist customers over calls	
18		What term used for aspects taken into consideration for setting up office?	1
	A	Foreign Investment	
	B	Assets	
	C	Factors of Production	
	D	Technological tools	
19		What is the investment made by MNCs called as?	1
	A	Main Investment	
	B	Foreign Investment	
	C	Collateral	
	D	Overdraft Investment	
20		What is the prime purpose of an MNC when it makes an investment?	1
	A	Earn profits	
	B	Increase sources of loan	
	C	Generate employment	
	D	Remove dependency on banks	
21		What type of labour is preferred by manufactures/industry owners?	1
	A	Skilled	
	B	Unskilled	
	C	Growing sector	
	D	Both (a) and (b)	
22		How has Cargill foods spread its presence in India?	1
	A	By offering additional discounts	
	B	By providing better products	
	C	By employing native Americans	
	D	By buying a local firms in India	
23		What is the reason behind China being a better performer in the Indian toys market?	1

	A	Low price and variety	
	B	Good shape	
	C	Trade relations	
	D	High price and quality	
24		Which one of the following is included in 'liberalization'?	1
	A	Promoting trade barriers	
	B	Removing trade barriers	
	C	Controlling the other country through trade	
	D	Increase import, export duty on goods	
25		Evaluate the impact of opening foreign trade on the global economy by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: The choice of goods in the markets increase. Producer from two countries closely compete against each other despite the distance between their locations. Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries. The quality of the product is always good.	1
	A	Statements i and ii are appropriate	
	B	Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate	
	C	All the statements are appropriate.	
	D	Only statement iv is appropriate.	
26		Which of these factors has made Cargill Foods collaborate with Parakh foods?	1
	A	Parakh foods has good terms with the bank	
	B	Parakh foods has a huge customer base in India	
	C	Parakh foods is highly popular among children	
	D	Parakh foods has big investors as its partner	
27		Which of these can be considered as a negative impact of collaboration?	1
	A	Cargill foods offers exceptional customer service	
	B	Cargill foods has better advertisement ideas	
	C	Cargill foods has defamed Parakh foods so as to conquer market	
	D	Cargill foods has a strong control over most of the businesses of Parakh foods	
28		How is Parakh foods different from Cargill foods?	1
	A	Parakh food is a local firm while Cargill foods is an MNC	

	B	Parakh foods owns oil refineries while Cargill foods owns packet manufacturing industries	
	C	Parakh foods can make 1 million pouches daily while Cargill foods can make 5 million pouches daily	
	D	All of the above	
29		What is the full form of SEZ ?	1
	A	Special economic Zones	
	B	Special education Zone	
	C	Special effective Zone	
	D	None of the above	
30		Which of the following option can be a restriction for foreign trade ?	1
	A	Sale tax	
	B	Import taxes	
	C	Local trade taxes	
	D	Quality control	

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	OPTION	ANSWER	MARKS
1	D	Asian Bank	1
2	D	All of the above	1
3	C	Globalisation	1
4	A	Brazil	1
5	B	Statements ii, iii and iv are appropriate	1
6	D	Liberalization for foreign trade has not played a vital role in globalization	1
7	B	WTO	1
8	A	To liberalise international trade	1
9	C	To remove barriers set by the government	1
10	D	Developed countries	1
11	B	Goods, services and investments between countries	1
12	C	Form partnerships with local companies	1
13	D	None of the above	1

14	C	Multi National Corporation	1
15	B	To spread production	1
16	B	It is generating employment	1
17	D	Assist customers over calls	1
18	C	Factors of Production	1
19	B	Foreign Investment	1
20	A	Earn profits	1
21	D	Both (a) and (b)	1
22	D	By buying a local firms in India	1
23	A	Low price and variety	1
24	B	Removing trade barriers	1
25	B	Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate	1
26	B	Parakh foods has a huge costumer base in India	1
27	D	Cargill foods has a strong control over most of the businesses of Parakh foods	1
28	A	Parakh food is a local firm while Cargill foods is an MNC	1
29	A	Special economic Zones	1
30	B	Import taxes	1

THANKS