

CHAPTER 1.1

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Who remarked "When France Sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?

(a) Giuseppe Mazzini (b) Metternich
 (c) Louis Philippe (d) Johann Gottfried

Ans : (b) Metternich

2. Which country had been party of the 'Ottoman Empire' since the 15th century?

(a) Spain (b) Greece
 (c) France (d) Germany

Ans : (b) Greece

3. Which country became full-fledged territorial state in Europe in the year 1789?

(a) Germany (b) France
 (c) England (d) Spain

Ans : (b) France

4. When was the first clear expression of nationalism noticed in Europe?

(a) 1787 (b) 1759
 (c) 1789 (d) 1769

Ans : (c) 1789

5. Which of the following did the European conservatives not believe in?

(a) Traditional institution of state policy
 (b) Strengthened monarchy
 (c) A return to a society of pre-revolutionary days

Ans : (c) A return to a society of pre-revolutionary days

6. Name the Italian revolutionary from Genoa.

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

Ans : (c) Giuseppe Mazzini

7. Which language was spoken for purposes of diplomacy in the mid 18th century in Europe?

(a) German (b) English
 (c) French (d) Spanish

Ans : (c) French

8. What was 'Young Italy'?

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

Ans : (b) Secret society

9. Treaty of Constantinople recognised as an independent nation.

(a) Greece (b) Australia
 (c) Italy (d) None of the above

Ans : (a) Greece

10. Which of the following did not play a role to develop nationalist sentiments?

(a) Art (b) Music
 (c) Climate

Ans : (c) Climate

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

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

Ans : (b) Victor Emmanuel II

12. Liberal-nationalists mainly belong to which class?

(a) Elite class
 (b) Educated middle-class elite
 (c) Working class
 (d) Artisans

Ans : (b) Educated middle-class elite

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13. Where was the first upheaval took place in July, 1803?

(a) Italy (b) France
 (c) Germany (d) Greece

Ans : (b) France

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

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

Ans : (c) Balkans

15. Which of the following was not a part of Napoleon's defeat?

(a) Britain (b) Australia
 (c) Italy

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

- (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.

1. Assertion : Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one was ruled by an Italian princely house.
Reason : The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs and the southern regions were under the domination of The Bourbon kings of Spain.

Therefore assertion is true but reason is false.

2. Assertion : Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.

Reason : They were closely bound to each other inspite of their autonomous rule.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. Diverse people lived within the territories. They did not share a collective identity or a common culture. They spoke different languages belonged to different ethnic groups, were no close ties binding them.

3. Assertion : Giuseppe Mazzini worked with the conservatives for the monarchy.

Reason : Italy had to continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Italy had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations/ It could not be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. Thus both assertion and reason are false.

4. Assertion : Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.

Reason : Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

The year 1848 was a year when rise in food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. Earlier in 1845, a large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched in

pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages and led a revolt.

Therefore, both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

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

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

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

The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. From the very beginning, the French Revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that would create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The centralised administrative system was one of the measures taken for making uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.

6. Assertion : The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

Reason : The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

This situation refers to the unification of Britain, Assertion refers to Scotland and how they suffered because of the long-drawn-out process. Their culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. However, the reason refers to how the Irishmen suffered in the hands of Englishmen as it was a country deeply divided between the Catholics and Protestants. It was largely a Catholic country but the Protestants got support from the English to suppress the Catholic revolts. It does not explain the assertion.

7. Assertion : On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives revolted in the Frankfurt parliament.

Reason : The elected representatives revolted against the issue of extending political rights to women.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. Therefore, both assertion and reason are false.

- (b) Import of goods
- (c) Protest by blocking shop entrances
- (d) Boycott of clothes and goods

Ans : (a) Stealing from shops

18. Where was Gandhi's ashram located?

- (a) Dandi (b) Sabarmati
- (c) Allahabad (d) Nagpur

Ans : (b) Sabarmati

19. Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up and headed by:

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ans : (a) Jawaharlal Nehru

20. In Awadh, peasants were led by which sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji, as an indentured labourer?

- (a) Baba Ramdev (b) Baba Nagarjuna
- (c) Baba Ramchandra (d) Baba Parmanand

Ans : (c) Baba Ramchandra

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

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

Ans : (b) Figures or images

22. With the growth of nationalism, who created the image of Bharat Mata in the 20th Century?

- (a) Nand Lal Bose
- (b) Abanindranath Tagore
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore
- (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Ans : (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

23. In late 19th century India, which ideas was revived through a movement to develop nationalism?

- (a) Figure or images (b) Popular Prints
- (c) History and fictions (d) Folklore or songs

Ans : (d) Folklore or songs

24. Who himself took interest to revive folklore in West Bengal?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Bankim Chandra Chattpadhyay
- (c) Abanindranath Tagore
- (d) All of the above

Ans : (a) Rabindranath Tagore

25. What was the effect of the Non-cooperation movement on the plantation workers in Assam?

- (a) They left the plantations and headed home.
- (b) They went on a strike.
- (c) They destroyed the plantations.
- (d) None of these

Ans : (a) They left the plantations and headed home.

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

- (a) It was an all British commission.

- (b) It was formed in Britain.
- (c) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.
- (d) All of the above

Ans : (a) It was an all British commission.

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. was known as 'Lion of Punjab'.

Ans : Lala Lajpat Rai

2. Mahatma Gandhi return to India in 1915 from

Ans : South Africa

3. Due to a violent incident in , Gandhiji called off the Non-cooperation Movement.

Ans : Chauri-Chaura

4. In movement, women participated in large numbers for the first time.

Ans : Civil Disobedience

5. Gandhiji called Dalits as

Ans : Harijans

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. Colonial exploitation under the British rule was the important factor of nationalism in Europe.

Ans : False

2. Baba Ramchandra led the Civil Disobedience movement.

Ans : False

3. Alluri Sitaram Raju was the leader of militant Guerilla Movement in the Gudem Hills.

Ans : True

4. The Rowlatt Act gave the British Government power to suppress political activity.

Ans : True

5. 300 miles were covered in Gandhiji's Salt March.

Ans : False

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

- (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.

1. Assertion : In 1917, Gandhiji organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.

Reason : The peasants were affected by crop failure and plague epidemic. They could not pay the revenue and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. *

The peasants wanted that their revenue collection be relaxed because they were at a complete loss because of the epidemic. Gandhiji came forward and organized a Satyagraha to provide them with a platform to raise their voice.

2. Assertion : The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

Reason : In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmins, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power, something that usually only Brahmins had access to.

Therefore, both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

3. Assertion : The Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons in the cities.

Reason : As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. Non-cooperation Movement was gradually turning violent, some leaders were by now, very tired of mass struggle, that is now it lost momentum.

Therefore, both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

4. Assertion : In Awadh, the peasants were led by Alluri Sitaram Raju.

Reason : The movement here was against Oudh Kisan Sabha.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

In Awadh, the peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as indentured labourer. The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses. Thus, both the assertion and the reason are wrong.

5. Assertion : When Simon Commission arrived in India, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'.

Reason : This happened as Mahatma Gandhi was on Dandi March during that time.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

The Simon Commission was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon' because it did not have a single Indian member. They were all British but had come to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. Gandhiji went on Dandi March on 11 March 1930. The reason thus does not explain the assertion.

6. Assertion : Gandhiji entered into Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5 March 1931.

Reason : Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both put in jail, the Congress was declared illegal, and a series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

With the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in the Round Table Conference in London. However, the negotiations broke down and Gandhiji returned to India disappointed. New repressive measures by the government declared the Congress illegal and put Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru into jail. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

7. Assertion : Rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising their communities and at times forcing reluctant members to participate in the boycott programmes.

Reason : However, they were deeply happy when the movement was called off in 1931 with revenue rates being lowered.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

The peasants were deeply disappointed when the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off in 1931 without revenue rates being revised. They wanted the revenue rates revised and were thus actively participating in the movement but were deeply hurt when they could not achieve the same. Therefore, The assertion is true but reason is false.

8. Assertion : Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland and it was later included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement.

Reason : Rabindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata, which is portrayed as an ascetic figure, who is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism, but this does not explain why he wrote 'Vande Mataram'. Thus both of them are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

CHAPTER 1.3

The Making of A Global World

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Which out of the following was beyond the reach of the poor in 18th century Europe?

(a) Bread (b) Meat
(c) Potatoes (d) None of the above

Ans : (b) Meat

2. Which of the following was not a destination for Indian indentured migrants?

(a) Caribbean islands (b) Fiji
(c) Japan (d) None of the above

Ans : (c) Japan

3. How many power blocks were involved in the First World War?

(a) 4 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 5

Ans : (b) 2

4. Who later joined the Allies during the First World War?

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

Ans : (a) First World War

5. Which war is known as 'Modern Industrial War'?

(a) First World War (b) Second World War
(c) Third World War (d) Non of these

Ans : (a) First World War

6. In which state, British Government built a network of irrigation, known as canal colonies?

(a) Punjab (b) Rajasthan
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bengal

Ans : (a) Punjab

7. Which country introduced 'Corn Laws' to restrict the import of corn?

(a) France (b) Germany
(c) Britain (d) Spain

Ans : (c) Britain

8. When was the active coastal trade linked the Indus Valley Civilisations with present day West Asia?

(a) As early as 500 BCE
(b) As early as 1000 BCE
(c) As early as 2000 BCE
(d) As early as 3000 BCE

Ans : (d) As early as 3000 BCE

9. When was the Global Agriculture Economy took shape?

(a) 1790 (b) 1890
(c) 1690 (d) 1710

Ans : (b) 1890

10. Around the world, lands were cleared and food production expanded to meet the demand.

(a) American (b) French
(c) German (d) British

Ans : (d) British

11. Economists identify three types of movement of flows within international economic exchanges which one type does not exist among them?

(a) Flow of trade (b) Flow of labour
(c) Flow of capital (d) Flow of raw materials

Ans : (d) Flow of raw materials

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12. The First World War (1914-18) was mainly fought in?

(a) Asia (b) America
(c) Europe (d) Russia

Ans : (c) Europe

13. What was the form of currency used for more than a millennia ago?

(a) Cowdi or cowries (b) Rupaya
(c) Paisa (d) Rupees

Ans : (a) Cowdi or cowries

14. In the 18th century, which among the following was not a rich country?

(a) Peru (b) China
(c) India

Ans : (a) Peru

15. Which county's status transformed from being an international debtor to an international

(a) Britain (b) France
(c) USA (d) Spain

Ans : (c) USA

16. When was the long-distance spread of disease carrying germs traced?
 (a) 4th century (b) 5th century
 (c) 6th century (d) 7th century

Ans : (d) 7th century

17. 'Silk routes' known to have existed before the and thrived almost till the
 (a) Christian era, 14 th century
 (b) Christian era, 15 th century
 (c) Christian era, 16 th century
 (d) Christian era, 17 th century

Ans : (b) Christian era, 15 th century

18. How much span of time can be referred for globalisation?
 (a) Since the last 25 years
 (b) Since the last 50 years
 (c) Since the last 75 years
 (d) Since the last 100 years

Ans : (b) Since the last 50 years

19. What does the 'Silk Route' refer to?
 (a) Present-day West Asia
 (b) West-bound Chinese silk cargoes
 (c) Introduction of humble potato
 (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans : (b) West-bound Chinese silk cargoes

20. Which was the tabled city of gold?
 (a) Peru (b) Mexico
 (c) El Dorado (d) Spain

Ans : (c) El Dorado

21. Who was the pioneer of mass production?
 (a) John Winthorp
 (b) Sir Henry Morton Stanley
 (c) Henry Ford
 (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Henry Ford

22. Why were Europeans attracted to Africa?
 (a) Resources
 (b) Weather
 (c) Economic development
 (d) All of the above

Ans : (a) Resources

23. The most common food of the world was not known to:
 (a) Americans (b) Asians
 (c) Europeans (d) None of the above

Ans : (b) Asians

24. What 'technology' helped in transporting perishable goods?
 (a) Refrigerated aircrafts (b) Refrigerated railways
 (c) Refrigerated ships (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans : (c) Refrigerated ships

25. The silver metal was not available in:
 (a) Peru (b) Mexico
 (c) Canada (d) None of the above

Ans : (a) Peru

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. The famous economist thought that Indian gold exports promoted global economic recovery.

Ans : John Maynard Keynes

2. The Bretton Woods conference established the to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its members nations.

Ans : International Monetary Fund (IMF)

3. movement was launched at the height of the Great Depression.

Ans : Civil Disobedience movement

4. The colonisation of Africa was completed in 1885 and called

Ans : Paper Partition

5. Thousands of people left for because of deadly diseases.

Ans : Europe for America

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply.

Ans : True

2. The great depression began around 1929 and lasted till the mid-1930s.

Ans : True

3. El-Dorado is known as the Fabled city of Gold.

Ans : True

4. Germany, Britain and France were Allied Powers.

Ans : False

5. Second world war shaped post-war construction was a dominant force.

Ans : False

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

(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.

1. Assertion : There was a collapse of the system of fixed exchange rates and the introduction of a system of floating exchange rates.

Reason : From the 1960s, the rising costs of its overseas involvements weakened the US's finances and competitive strength. It could not command confidence as the world's principal currency.

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

The reason explains why the system of fixed exchange rates collapsed, and is true.

2. Assertion : The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of Antarctica was decisively under way by the mid-sixteenth century.

Reason : The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was the germs such as those of Swine flu that they carried on their person.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-sixteenth century. The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon but they carried germs of small pox on themselves. Thus, both the assertion and reason are false.

3. Assertion : The railways, steamships, the telegraph were important inventions which transformed the nineteenth-century world.

Reason : Colonisation stimulated new investments and improvements in transport.

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

Technological advances were often the result of larger, social, political and economic factors, like colonization. Thus reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

4. Assertion : 'Chutney music', popular in Trinidad and Guyana, is another creative contemporary expression of the post-indenture experience.

Reason : Some of the Naipaul's early novels capture their sense of loss and alienation.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The reason and assertion do not match each other.

5. Assertion : Over the nineteenth century, British manufacturers flooded the Indian market.

Reason : The value of Indian exports to Britain was much higher than the value of British imports to India.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

The value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British imports from India. Therefore, Assertion is true but reason is false.

6. Assertion : The First World War involved the world's leading industrial nations which harnessed the vast

powers of modern industry to inflict the greatest possible destruction of enemies.

Reason : It was the first modern industrial war, which saw the use of robots and satellites on a massive scale.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

It was the first modern industrial war, which saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc, on a massive scale. Therefore, the assertion is true but reason is false.

7. Assertion : When the supply of wheat was disrupted during the First World War, wheat production in Canada, America and Australia expanded dramatically.

Reason : Before the First World War, Asia was a major supplier of wheat in the world market.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Before the First World War, eastern Europe was a major supplier of wheat in the world market. Thus the reason is false.

8. Assertion : During the Great Depression, agricultural regions and communities were worst affected.

Reason : The fall in agricultural prices was greater and more prolonged than that in the prices of industrial goods.

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

The reason explains the assertion.

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CHAPTER 1.5

Print Culture and The Modern World

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Who began to publish the weekly Bengal Gazette?
(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Gangadhar Bhattacharya
(c) Raja Rammohun Roy
(d) Madan Mohan Malviya

Ans : (b) Gangadhar Bhattacharya

2. Who was James Lackington?
(a) Publisher (b) Painter
(c) Scholar (d) Reformer

Ans : (a) Publisher

3. Who wrote My Childhood and My University?
(a) Thomas Wood (b) Maxim Gorky
(c) George Eliot (d) Jane Austen

Ans : (b) Maxim Gorky

4. Which one of the following began to edit the 'Bengal Gazette' a weekly magazine?
(a) James Augustus Hickey (b) George Eliot
(c) Jane Austen (d) William Bolts

Ans : (a) James Augustus Hickey

5. Which scholar expressed a deep anxiety about printing?
(a) Martin Luther (b) Erasmus
(c) Johann Gutenberg (d) None of these

Ans : (b) Erasmus

6. Which of the following countries had the earliest kind of print technology?
(a) China (b) Korea
(c) Japan (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

7. Who among the following religious reformers wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the religious practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic church?
(a) Confucious (b) Kitagawa Utamaro
(c) Martin Luther (d) Hi-sang

Ans : (c) Martin Luther

8. At which of the following places, a children's press was set up in 1857?
(a) England (b) Spain
(c) France (d) China

Ans : (c) France

(c) Text (d) Ballad

Ans : (a) Print

18. Which of the following classes emerged as a new reading class?
 (a) Elite class (b) Working class
 (c) Common people (d) Peasantry class

Ans : (a) Elite class

19. Which class of people normally live in the world of oral culture attain knowledge?
 (a) Elite class (b) Common people
 (c) Working class (d) Peasantry class

Ans : (b) Common people

20. In which of the following countries, the rates of literacy was very low till the 20th century?
 (a) European countries (b) Asian countries
 (c) American countries (d) Australian countries

Ans : (a) European countries

21. At which of the following places, the Grimm Brothers spent years compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants?
 (a) France (b) England
 (c) Germany (d) Spain

Ans : (c) Germany

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22. Which of the following is/are some of the best-known women novelist during 19th century?

(a) Jane Austen (b) George Eliot
 (c) Bronte Sisters (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

23. When was leading libraries came into existence?

(a) Fifteenth century (b) Seventeenth century
 (c) Sixteenth century (d) None of above

Ans : (b) None of above

24. Which of the following authors from New York had perfected the power-driven cylindrical press?

(a) Richard M. Hoe (b) George Eliot
 (c) Jane Austen (d) Martin Luthar

Ans : (a) Richard M. Hoe

25. At which of the following places in India, first printing press was established?

(a) Bombay (b) Mardras
 (c) Calcutta (d) Goa

Ans : (d) Goa

26. In which of the two languages, 50 books were published in 1674?
 (a) Konkani and Kanada
 (b) Malayalam and Manipuri
 (c) Telugu and Tamil
 (d) Oriya and Bhojpuri

Ans : (a) Konkani and Kanada

27. At which place, Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579?
 (a) Cuttack (b) Cochin
 (c) Calcutta (d) Madras

Ans : (b) Cochin

28. What did Menocchio, the miller, do?
 (a) Commissioned artists
 (b) Enraged the Roman Catholic Church
 (c) Wrote the Adages
 (d) None of these

Ans : (b) Enraged the Roman Catholic Church

29. What was Gutenberg's first printed book?
 (a) Ballads (b) Dictionary
 (c) Bible (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Bible

30. Who was Martin Luther?
 (a) Painter (b) Poet
 (c) Religious reformer (d) All of these

Ans : (c) Religious reformer

31. What were Penny Chapbooks?
 (a) Ritual calendars (b) Journals
 (c) Newspapers (d) Pocket-sized books

Ans : (d) Pocket-sized books

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. In ancient India, were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper.

Ans : Manuscripts

2. The Act was modelled on the Irish Press Laws.

Ans : Vernacular Press Act

3. created the way of new writings.

Ans : Printing

4. Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed if she gets educated.

Ans : Conservative

5. The Printing Press first came to , in India with a rise in the mid 16 century.

Ans : Goa

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. In 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers.

Ans : True

2. With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies.

Ans : True

3. In Punjab-Battala area was devoted to the printing of popular books.

Ans : False

4. The first printed book by mechanical press was Bible.

Ans : True

5. Gutenberg brought printing to Europe.

Ans : False

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

- (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.

1. **Assertion :** In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

Reason : This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

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

A printed copy of the Theses was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in large numbers and read widely. The reason thus correctly justifies the assertion.

2. **Assertion :** The new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology.

Reason : From hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing.

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

The reason thus correctly justifies the assertion.

3. **Assertion :** The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.

Reason : Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Copying was laborious, expensive and time-consuming. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. Therefore, their circulation remained limited. The reason does not explain or justify the assertion.

4. **Assertion :** The first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible.

Reason : About 500 copies were printed and it took two years to produce them.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. The reason is thus false.

5. **Assertion :** Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people.

Reason : Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe,

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

6. **Assertion :** As literacy and schools spread in African countries, there was a virtual reading mania.

Reason : Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to tribals.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania. Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to peasants and artisans.

7. **Assertion :** Children became an important category of readers.

Reason : Primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century.

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

The reason justifies the assertion.

8. **Assertion :** There was intense controversy between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like-widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatory.

Reason : The Deoband Seminary founded in 1867, published thousands upon thousands of what was telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in everyday lives, and explaining the meaning of Islamic doctrines.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The reason does not justify the assertion.

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CHAPTER 2.1

Resources and Development

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Resource planning is essential for existence of all forms of life.

(a) ecological balance (b) sustainable
(c) exploitation (d) none of these

Ans : (b) sustainable

2. The resources of ownership are:

(a) plantation (b) pasture land
(c) ponds (d) all of the above

Ans : (d) all of the above

3. Where was the first international Earth Summit held?

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

Ans : (a) Rio de Janeiro

4. On the basis of its origin, resources can be classified into:

(a) renewable and non-renewable
(b) continuous and biological
(c) biotic and abiotic
(d) recyclable and non-recyclable

Ans : (c) biotic and abiotic

5. Which state among the North-Eastern states has been fully surveyed for its land use?

(a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Manipur
(c) Tripura (d) Assam

Ans : (d) Assam

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

(a) Exclusive Economic Zone
(b) Export-processing Zone
(c) Special Economic Zone
(d) None of these

Ans : (a) Exclusive Economic Zone

7. Which of the following is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life?

(a) Resource planning
(b) Resource management
(c) Resource extraction
(d) Resource generation

Ans : (a) Resource planning

8. Everything available in our environment to satisfy our

needs is termed as:

(a) technology (b) resource
(c) natural vegetation (d) none of these

Ans : (b) resource

9. Geothermal energy in Puga Valley and Parvati Valley are:

(a) stock resources (b) developed resources
(c) reserve resources (d) potential resources

Ans : (b) developed resources

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

(a) Intensive cultivation (b) Deforestation
(c) Over irrigation (d) Overgrazing

Ans : (b) Deforestation

11. Individual, community, national and International resources are classified on the basis of

(a) origin (b) exhaustibility
(c) ownership (d) status of development

Ans : (c) ownership

12. Which of the following is not classified on the basis of status of development?

(a) Potential resource
(b) Developed stock resource
(c) Reserves resource
(d) Renewable resource

Ans : (d) Renewable resource

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13. The resources which are obtained from biosphere and have life are called

(a) biotic (b) abiotic
(c) parasitic (d) None of these

Ans : (a) biotic

14. What percentage of land in India consist of fertile plains?

(a) 70% (b) 38%

(c) 61% (d) 43%

Ans : (d) 43%

15. Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore?

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

Ans : (d) Non-renewable

16. Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put?

(a) Replenishable (b) Human-made
(c) Abiotic (d) Non-recyclable

Ans : (a) Replenishable

17. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as

(a) fallow lands (b) gross cropped area
(c) cropped area (d) grazing land

Ans : (b) gross cropped area

18. The land which is left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years is called?

(a) grazing land
(b) fallow land
(c) culturable wasteland
(d) barren and waste land

Ans : (c) culturable wasteland

19. Which of the following soil is more common in Piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai?

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

Ans : (c) Alluvial soil

20. Which soil is also known as regur soil?

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

Ans : (a) black soil

21. The lower horizons of the arid soil is occupied by kankar due to increasing

(a) Calcium content
(b) Potash content
(c) Lime, potash and phosphorous content
(d) Phosphorous content

Ans : (a) Calcium content

22. How much is the total geographical area of India?

(a) 3.28 million sq km (b) 4.28 million sq km
(c) 2.28 million sq km (d) 5.28 million sq km

Ans : (a) 3.28 million sq km

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

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

Ans : (d) Forest soil

24. The running water cuts through the clayey soils

(a) bad land (b) gullies
(c) deltas (d) None of these

Ans : (b) gullies

25. In which one of the following states in terrace cultivation practised?

(a) Punjab
(b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh
(c) Haryana
(d) Uttarakhand

Ans : (d) Uttarakhand

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. Resources are accessible, economically and acceptable.

Ans : technologically, economically, culturally

2. aimed at achieving global sustainable development.

Ans : Agenda 21

3. On the basis of origin, resources are and

Ans : biotic and abiotic

4. The resources which can be renewed are known as

Ans : renewable resources

5. resources are accessible to all the members of community.

Ans : community owned resources

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. Agenda - 21 was signed in 1992 after world war for peace.

Ans : (F)

2. Judicious use of resources is generally called the Development of Resources.

Ans : (F)

3. 95% of our basic needs for food shelter and clothing are obtained from land.

Ans : (T)

4. Fallow land is the land put to agricultural use and for grazing.

Ans : (F)

5. Afforestation and proper management is leading to increased land degradation in cities.

Ans : (T)

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as :

- (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.

1. **Assertion :** Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.
Reason : Alluvial soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.
Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
 Alluvial soil contains adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops. Not water-retention but this property makes it ideal for the growth of wheat, paddy, cereal and pulse crops.

2. **Assertion :** The availability of resources is not the only necessary condition for the development of any region.
Reason : Not only availability of resources but also corresponding change in technology is necessary for development of any region.
Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 Mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. Thus, both resources and advanced technologies contribute in development of a region.

3. **Assertion :** Resources are free gifts of nature.
Reason : Resources like soil, air, water are easily available in nature.
Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
 Resources are not free gifts of nature but are present due to interaction of human beings with nature, technology and institutions. They are a function of human activities. They transform material available in our environment into resources.

4. **Assertion :** Land is a natural resource of utmost importance.
Reason : Land can be used for various purposes.
Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 Land is a natural resource of utmost importance as it supports human life and wild life, economic activities like agriculture, mining, transport and communication system.

5. **Assertion :** Resource planning is an easy process in India.
Reason : Resource planning involves planning structure, identification and inventory of resource across the regions.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Resource planning is not an easy but a very complex process as it involves surveying, mapping, quantitative and qualitative estimation and measurement of the resources.

6. **Assertion :** Soil is the most important renewable natural resource.
Reason : Soil supports different types of living organisms on earth.
Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 Soil is a living system. Soil helps to grow plants, supports natural vegetation and economic activities like agriculture. Its universal usage proves that it is the most important renewable natural resource.

7. **Assertion :** Processes of soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously and creates a balance between the two.
Reason : The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is soil erosion
Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
 Soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously but this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction, mining and natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion.

8. **Assertion :** Arid soil is unsuitable for cultivation.
Reason : Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. It restricts the filtration of water.
Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
 Due to dry climate and high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture that is why it becomes unfit for cultivation.

9. **Assertion :** Controlling on mining activities doesn't control land degradation.
Reason : In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, deforestation has occurred due to overgrazing, not minings
Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
 Activities of mining controls land degradation because mining sites are abandoned after excavation work, this results in over-burdening. Mining activities in the mentioned states has contributed to deforestation.

10. **Assertion :** Terrace cultivation does not restrict erosion.
Reason : Running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. This helps to cultivate crops.
Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
 Terraces, cut on slopes in forms of steps break up the force of the wind, thus preventing erosion. These gullies render cultivation in those lands impossible.

CHAPTER 2.4

Agriculture

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following methods have been changed depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practice?

(a) Industrial activity (b) Irrigation Pattern
(c) Cultivation (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Cultivation

2. Jhumming in Brazil is called:

(a) Ladang (b) Masole
(c) Roca (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Roca

3. What is 'Boro'?

(a) Kharif crop (b) Zaid crop
(c) Rabi crop (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Kharif crop

4. Ragi is very rich in:

(a) Zinc (b) Iodine
(c) Iron (d) Phosphorous

Ans : (c) Iron

5. is a slash and burn agriculture.

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

Ans : (c) Jhumming

6. Agriculture contributes to the national income of India.

(a) 33% (b) 22%
(c) 40% (d) none of these

Ans : (d) none of these

7. Rabi crops are sown in:

(a) winters (b) monsoon
(c) summers (d) none of these

Ans : (a) winters

8. Which of the following is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India?

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

Ans : (d) Rice

9. Which out of the following is a Rabi crop?

(a) Barley (b) Paddy
(c) Jute (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Barley

10. Which out of the following is a Zaid crop?

(a) Moong (b) Mustard
(c) Urad (d) Watermelon

Ans : (d) Watermelon

11. For irrigation, most of the Indian farmers depend on

(a) reservoirs (b) rivers
(c) monsoon (d) tube wells

Ans : (c) monsoon

12. The crops grown in Rabi season are:

(a) wheat, peas, barley and mustard
(b) rice, jute, maize, soyabean
(c) pulses, melons, vegetables
(d) sugarcane and tobacco

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

13. Which of the following farming practice depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions?

(a) Commercial farming
(b) Intensive subsistence farming
(c) Primitive subsistence farming
(d) Plantation

Ans : (c) Primitive subsistence farming

14. Which type of agriculture practice is famous in North-Eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?

(a) Jhumming
(b) Slash and burn farming
(c) Commercial farming
(d) Subsistence farming

Ans : (a) Jhumming

15. What population of India is engaged in agricultural activities?

(a) Two-Third (b) Three-Fourth
(c) One-Fourth (d) Two-Fourth

Ans : (a) Two-Third

16. In which months the kharif crops are harvested?

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

Ans : (b) September-October

17. Important crops like paddy, maize, jowar, bajra etc are grown during which of the following seasons?

(a) Spring (b) Summer
(c) Monsoon (d) Winter

Ans : (c) Monsoon

18. Aus, aman and boro are types of which crop?

(a) Maize (b) Paddy
(c) Jowar (d) Bajra

Ans : (b) Paddy

19. Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops are the types of

(a) Zaid crop (b) Kharif crop
(c) Rabi crop (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Zaid crop

20. Which of the following was the main focus of our First Five Year plan?

(a) Cost of food grains (b) Land reforms
(c) Industrialisation (d) Globalisation

Ans : (b) Land reforms

21. Who was declared as spiritual heir of Gandhiji?

(a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Vinoba bhave
(d) Sardar Patel

Ans : (c) Vinoba bhave

22. Which of the following is being used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts?

(a) Jute (b) Cotton
(c) Fibre (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Jute

23., is a scheme introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.

(a) Kisan Credit Card (b) Mudra Yojana
(c) Farmer Scheme (d) Jan Dhan Yojana

Ans : (a) Kisan Credit Card

24. Tick the characteristics of commercial farming.

(a) Plots of land are fragmented.
(b) Transport and communication plays an important role.
(c) The yield is usually low.
(d) The pressure of population is high on land.

Ans : (b) Transport and communication plays an important role.

25. The crop that is used both, as food and fodder.

(a) ragi (b) jowar
(c) maize (d) none of these

Ans : (b) water

appropriate word(s).

1. India has three cropping seasons: , and

Ans : rabi, kharif, zaid

2. Agriculture provides livelihood to more than 63 percent of India's

Ans : population

3. Millets are also called

Ans : Coarse grains

4. The three types of tea are , ,

Ans : Green, black, oolong

5. is a name given to 'slash and burn' agriculture in North-Eastern States of India.

Ans : Jhumming

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. Agriculture is an age-old and a primary economic activity.

Ans : True

2. Intensive subsistence farming is a bush or tree farming.

Ans : False

3. Crops grown between March and June are known as 'Zaid' crops.

Ans : False

4. Kharif crop requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.

Ans : True

5. Coffee plantations are located in Odisha, Bengal and Bihar.

Ans : False

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as :

(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.

1. **Assertion :** India's primary activity is Agriculture.

Reason : Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.

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

Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with

of the food that we consume. Two-thirds of India's population is involved in agricultural activities and earns livelihood through it.

2. Assertion : Agriculture is not an old economic activity.
Reason : Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical, environmental and technological methods. Agriculture is definitely an old economic activity in India. Thus, both reason and assertion are false.

3. Assertion : Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.

Reason : Plantation is a type of commercial farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.

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

The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant laborers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

4. Assertion : Biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.

Reason : Doses of biochemical input are used to grow crops rapidly.

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

High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production to meet the growing demands of the people. The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land.

5. Assertion : Crops are grown depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices.

Reason : Crops are also grown according to availability of water.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Variety of food and non food crops are grown in different parts of the country depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices. Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and jute, etc

6. Assertion : apple food crop in India is rice and requires less rain.

Reason : Our country is the fourth largest producer of rice in the world.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. Cultivation of rice requires annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.

7. Assertion : Pulses are not considered as a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

Reason : Rice is a rabi crop and requires lot of rain to grow.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Rice is a kharif crop and requires about 100 cm of rainfall. However India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world. These are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

8. Assertion : Tea cultivation, is a labour - intensive industry.

Reason : Cultivation can be done throughout the year .Tea bushes require warm and moist frost- free climate.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well- drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. It is consumed on large basis in India being an important beverage crop.

9. Assertion : Organic farming is much in vogue.

Reason : In organic farming, crops are grown using high doses to increase production.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Organic farming is much in vogue today because it is practiced without factory made chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides. Hence, it does not affect environment and human beings in a negative manner.

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cavities in teeth?

(a) Limestone (b) Aluminium oxide
(c) Fluoride (d) Silica

Ans : (c) Fluoride

17. The white colour in tooth paste comes from which of the following?

(a) Titanium oxide (b) Fluoride
(c) Silica (d) Limestone

Ans : (a) Titanium oxide

18. The mineral having wide application in the electrical industry is:

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

Ans : (c) iron ore

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

(a) Magnetite (b) Haematite
(c) Limonite (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Magnetite

20. The Badamphar mine in Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar district is situated in which of the following Indian state?

(a) Karnataka (b) Odisha
(c) Chattisgarh (d) Jharkhand

Ans : (b) Odisha

21. In India, the Gulf of Kambhat, The Gulf of Kuchch and Gangetic delta provide ideal condition for utilising which energy?

(a) Tidal energy
(b) Wind energy
(c) Solar energy
(d) Non-conventional energy

Ans : (a) Tidal energy

22. Iron ore is exported Japan and South Korea via which port?

(a) Chennai (b) Vishakhapatnam
(c) Haldia (d) Mangaluru

Ans : (b) Vishakhapatnam

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. In and rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints.

Ans : igneous, metamorphic

2. The sparkle in some toothpaste comes from

Ans : mica

3. Although, over minerals have been identified, only a few are abundantly found in most of the rocks.

Ans : 2000

4. Geographers study as part of the earth's crust for a better understanding of landforms.

Ans : minerals

5. Rocks are combinations of homogenous substances called

Ans : minerals

6. Fluoride which is used to reduce cavities comes from a mineral

Ans : flourite

7. Minerals are usually found in

Ans : ores

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. Thermal energy is obtained by altering the structure of atoms.

Ans : False

2. Coal mining in Jowai and Cherapunjee is done by family member in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as rat hole mining.

Ans : True

3. Odisha is the largest bauxite producing state in India.

Ans : True

4. Mineral oil is the next major energy resource in India after coal.

Ans : True

5. Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal.

Ans : True

6. Kudremukh mines Madhya Pradesh produces 52% of India's copper.

Ans : False

7. There are over 380 thermal plants in India.

Ans : False

8. The largest solar plant of India is located at Madhpur, near Bhuj.

Ans : True

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as :

(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.

1. **Assertion :** Uses of iron brought a radical change in human life.

Reason : Different kinds of tools were invented by using minerals

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

Revolution in agriculture-different type of tools invented like axe, hook, plough etc., revolution in industry-different tools and machines like spinning and also revolution in transportation- bullock- cart, ships, boats etc brought a radical change in human life

2. **Assertion :** Mining activity is often called a “Killer Industry”.

Reason : Mining helps in agriculture.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Mining is a source of deforestation, high risk is involved, water sources get contaminated and mining doesn't help in agriculture.

3. **Assertion :** Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of India.

Reason : India is rich in good quality Iron ore.

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

Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is rich in good quality iron ores. Iron ore is exported largely from India, however the reason does not justify the assertion.

4. **Assertion :** Mica is a metallic mineral.

Reason : Mica mineral is the basic raw material for cement industry

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Mica is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves. It is a non-metallic mineral and it is used in electric and electronic industries.

5. **Assertion :** Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.

Reason : Minerals have a universal use, they are used to manufacture everything we use in our day to day lives.

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

Minerals are found in varied forms in nature. Even the food that we eat contains minerals. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pinto a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals.

6. **Assertion :** Geological processes of mineral formation is slow

Reason : Minerals resources are consumed way quickly than they are formed.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Mineral formation is slow as it requires millions of years to be created but are used very quickly in comparison.

7. **Assertion :** Thermal power stations are located on or near the coalfields.

Reason : Coal is a bulky material, which loses weight on use as it is reduced to ash. Hence, heavy industries

and thermal power stations are located on or near the coalfields.

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

The reason justifies the assertion.

8. **Assertion :** Natural gas is referred as an environment friendly fuel.

Reason : Natural gas contains low carbon dioxide emissions.

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

Natural gas is considered an environment friendly fuel because of low carbon dioxide Emissions.

9. **Assertion :** Increased use of fossil fuels creates a healthy environment.

Reason : Fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas are easily obtained from natural resource.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Increased use of fossil fuels causes serious environmental problems. Hence, there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material.

10. **Assertion :** Conservation of Energy Resources is essential.

Reason : Energy is a basic requirement for economic development.

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

Energy saved is energy produced, the economic development plans implemented since Independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational.

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CHAPTER 2.6

Manufacturing Industries

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Processing of jute and rubber falls under which of the following industries?
(a) Agro based (b) Mineral based
(c) Business based (d) None of these
Ans : (a) Agro based

2. Which of the following is a mineral based product?
(a) Woollen (b) Tea
(c) Cotton (d) Cement
Ans : (d) Cement

3. Iron and steel industry is an example of which industry?
(a) Basic industry
(b) Mineral based industry
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of these
Ans : (c) Both of the above

4. Which of the following is produced for direct use of consumers?
(a) Copper (b) Petrochemicals
(c) Aluminium (d) Sugar
Ans : (d) Sugar

5. Which of the following country is the largest producer of jute in the world?
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Bangladesh (d) Nepal
Ans : (c) Bangladesh

6. Which country has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?
(a) Japan (b) Philippines
(c) China (d) India
Ans : (c) China

7. Which of the following activities employees people in the manufacturing of primary materials into finished goods?
(a) Secondary activities (b) Primary activities
(c) Tertiary activities (d) None of these
Ans : (a) Secondary activities

8. Industries cause pollution.
(a) land (b) water
(c) air (d) noise
Ans : (c) air

9. Tools, implements, fertilisers, tractors, etc. are supplied by:
(a) government (b) industry
(c) people (d) none of these
Ans : (b) industry

10. Which sector is considered as the backbone in the overall economic development of a country?
(a) Manufacturing sector (b) Service sector
(c) Agriculture sector (d) None of these
Ans : (b) Service sector

11. The industries which have heavy types of raw material are called:
(a) light industries (b) market
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
Ans : (d) none of these

12. Which of the following is transformed into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value?
(a) Manufactured goods (b) Raw material
(c) Industrial goods (d) All of these
Ans : (b) Raw material

13. Molasses are used to make:
(a) rum (b) rubber
(c) ethanol (d) none of these
Ans : (a) rum

14. What is the contribution of industry to GDP?
(a) 17% (b) 19% in total of 29%
(c) 21% in total of 31% (d) 23% in total of 33%
Ans : (a) 17%

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industrial activities?

- (a) Urbanisation
- (b) Rural expansion
- (c) Development (Loss of labour)
- (d) All of these

Ans : (a) Urbanisation

17. is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.

- (a) Air pollution
- (b) Water pollution
- (c) Noise pollution
- (d) All of these

Ans : (a) Air pollution

18. Which of the following is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants?

- (a) Fog
- (b) Smoke
- (c) Water vapour
- (d) All of these

Ans : (b) All of these

19. Which one of the following is manufactured at Salem?

- (a) Steel
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Aluminium
- (d) Copper

Ans : (a) Steel

20. Which of the following adversely affects human health, animals, plants, building and the atmosphere as whole?

- (a) Noise pollution
- (b) Thermal pollution
- (c) Air pollution
- (d) Water pollution

Ans : (c) Air pollution

21. Which of the following is caused by the discharge of organic and inorganic industrial waste and effluents?

- (a) Air pollution
- (b) Water pollution
- (c) Noise pollution
- (d) Thermal pollution

Ans : (b) Water pollution

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

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

Ans : (d) SAIL

23. Paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries and tanneries are agents of causing which type of pollution?

- (a) Air pollution
- (b) Water pollution
- (c) Noise pollution
- (d) None of these

Ans : (b) Water pollution

24. Which is the only industry in India which is self-reliant?

- (a) Textile industry
- (b) Iron and steel
- (c) Electrical
- (d) Sugar

Ans : (a) Textile industry

25. Which one of the following iron and steel plants is

located in Odisha?

- (a) Durgapur
- (b) Bokaro
- (c) Rourkela
- (d) Jamshedpur

Ans : (c) Rourkela

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. Raw material is the prime consideration of

Ans : industries

2. industry provides employment to weavers at home as a cottage industry.

Ans : Handspun khadi

3. India, is the largest exporter of Jute after

Ans : Bangladesh

4. The strength of a country is measured by the development of an industry.

Ans : economic strength

5. The first textile mill was established in

Ans : Gujarat

6. is an agro-based raw material. (Jute/Cement)

Ans : Jute

7. In India, most of the jute mills are located in

Ans : West Bengal

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. The jute industry supports one lakh workers directly.

Ans : False

2. Mineral-based industries use metals and minerals as raw material.

Ans : True

3. Iron and steel is considered heavy industry.

Ans : (T)

4. India occupies second place in the production of Gur and Khandsari.

Ans : False

5. The first successful textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.

Ans : True

6. The handspun khadi provides large scale employment to weavers in their home as a cottage industry.

Ans : True

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as :

- (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.

1. **Assertion :** Consumer industries produces goods for direct use by consumers.
Reason : Consumer industries are Agro based.
Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 Consumer industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers like sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans are Agro-based. The reason does not explain the Assertion

2. **Assertion :** Industrial development cannot minimize environmental degradation.
Reason : Environmental degradation depends on the raw material used.
Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
 Proper fuel selection and utilization, smoke can be prevented by the use of oil instead of coal in industries and equipment's to control emissions can minimize environmental degradation.

3. **Assertion :** Industries gives boost to the agricultural sector.
Reason : Competitiveness of manufacturing industry has helped in increasing their production and also made production process efficient.
Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 The reason justifies the assertion.

4. **Assertion :** Textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy.
Reason : it contributes significantly to industrial production employment generation directly.
Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value Chain, from raw material to the highest value added products. The reason justifies the assertion.

5. **Assertion :** Aluminum is a universally accepted metal for a large number of industries
Reason : Aluminum is flexible and a good conductor of heat and electricity.
Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 In India, Aluminum smelting is the second largest industry. It is flexible, good conductor of heat and electricity and hence is a universally accepted metal for a large number of industries. It is widely used as a substitute of copper, zinc, lead and steel.

6. **Assertion :** Air pollution is caused by the presence of

high proportion of undesirable gases.

Reason : Air pollution does not affect human health, animals, plants, buildings and the atmosphere as a whole.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Airborne particulate materials contain both solid and liquid particles like dust, sprays mist and smoke and adversely affect human health, plants & animals.

7. **Assertion :** Chemical industries are lagging behind in India.

Reason : Only small scale industries are present and growth of this industry is very less comparatively.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Chemical industries in India are fast growing and diversifying. There is a rapid growth in the manufacture of organic and inorganic chemicals.

8. **Assertion :** Most of the Jute mills of India located in West Bengal.

Reason : Bus facility is available to export the manufactured goods.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Most of the Jute mills are located in West Bengal due to:

- a. Jute producing area is close to the jute mill.
- b. Water is available in plenty.
- c. Labour is cheap.
- d. Water transport is cheap. The reason is right but does not explain the assertion.

9. **Assertion :** Harvesting of rainwater reduces Industrial pollution of fresh water.

Reason : Rainwater helps industry to meet water requirements.

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

Every litre of waste water discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of Freshwater, harvesting of rainwater replenishes the water table and thus helps industry to meet its water requirements.

10. **Assertion :** The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

Reason : India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries,

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Industries creates a variety of good and thus reduce the dependence of the people on agriculture. Exports of manufactured goods add value to the economy.

CHAPTER 3.1

Power Sharing

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Which one of the following countries does not share its boundary with Belgium?
 (a) France (b) Netherlands
 (c) Sweden (d) Luxembourg

Ans : (c) Sweden

2. In Belgium, the percentage of French community is:
 (a) 54% (b) 40%
 (c) 30% (d) 20%

Ans : (b) 40%

3. Which language is dominantly spoken in Belgium?
 (a) Dutch (b) Spanish
 (c) France (d) Italian

Ans : (a) Dutch

4. Power struggle demanding separate Eelam was launched by:
 (a) Sinhalese (b) Buddhists
 (c) Tamilians (d) none of these

Ans : (c) Tamilians

5. Which of the following is the capital city of Belgium?
 (a) Bruges (b) Brussels
 (c) Ghent (d) Antwerp

Ans : (b) Brussels

6. Belgium shares its border with:
 (a) France (b) Germany
 (c) Luxembourg (d) all of the above

Ans : (d) all of the above

7. What proportion of population speaks French in the capital city of Belgium?
 (a) Bruges (b) Brussels
 (c) Ghent (d) Antwerp

Ans : (d) Antwerp

8. Power shared among governments at different levels is also called:
 (a) horizontal distribution (b) vertical distribution
 (c) slant distribution (d) none of the above

Ans : (b) vertical distribution

9. A war-like conflict between two opposite groups in a country is called
 (a) Cold war (b) Civil war
 (c) Ethnic war (d) None of these

Ans : (b) Civil war

10. Belgium has worked on the principles of:
 (a) majoritarianism (b) accommodation
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

Ans : (b) accommodation

11. Sri Lanka is an island nation, just a few kilometres from the Southern coast of
 (a) Goa (b) Kerala
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Lakshadweep

Ans : (c) Tamil Nadu

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12. Majoritarian constitution was adopted by:
 (a) Belgium (b) India
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) Pakistan

Ans : (c) Sri Lanka

13. What is the percentage of Sinhala-speaking people in Sri Lanka?
 (a) 74% (b) 75%
 (c) 14% (d) 19%

Ans : (a) 74%

14. What is the percentage of Sri Lankan Tamils out of the total population of Sri Lanka?
 (a) 10 percent (b) 19 percent
 (c) 13 percent (d) 25 percent

Ans : (c) 13 percent

15. Power sharing is desirable because it
 (a) helps the people of different communities to celebrate their festivals.
 (b) imposes the will of the majority community over others.
 (c) reduces the conflict between social groups.
 (d) ensures the stability of political order.

Ans : (c) reduces the conflict between social groups.

16. Intelligent sharing of power is done among
 (a) Legislature and Central Government
 (b) Executive and Judiciary
 (c) Legislature and Executive
 (d) Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

Ans : (d) Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

17. Division of power between higher and lower level of government is known as
 (a) vertical division of power
 (b) horizontal distribution of power
 (c) union division of power
 (d) community division of power

Ans : (a) vertical division of power

18. The capital city of Belgium is:
 (a) Dutch (b) France
 (c) Brussels (d) none of the above

Ans : (c) Brussels

19. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of:
 (a) population (b) political order
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

Ans : (b) political order

20. When power is shared among different organs of the government it is called as
 (a) horizontal distribution of power
 (b) community distribution of power
 (c) coalition of power
 (d) federal distribution of power

Ans : (a) horizontal distribution of power

21. Which of the following is not the benefit of power sharing?
 (a) It upholds the spirit of democracy.
 (b) Political parties get their expected share.
 (c) It ensures political stability in the long-run.
 (d) It reduces the possibility of conflicts between social groups.

Ans : (b) Political parties get their expected share.

22. An Act of recognising Sinhala as the official language was signed in:
 (a) 1942 (b) 1956
 (c) 1954 (d) 1948

Ans : (b) 1956

23. Which of the following is not the form of power sharing?
 (a) Vertical division of power
 (b) Horizontal division of power
 (c) Division of power between people
 (d) Division of power among social groups

Ans : (c) Division of power between people

24. Power struggle demanding separating Eelam was launched by:
 (a) Sinhalese (b) Buddhists
 (c) Tamilians (d) none of the above

Ans : (c) Tamilians

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

- In Belgium, three communities are living , and
Ans : French, Dutch and German speaking
- has started power struggle demanding separate Eelam in Sri Lanka.
Ans : Tamilians political organisation
- was started in Sri Lanka due to distrust between the two communities.
Ans : Civil War
- Both and share power on an equal basis at in Belgium.
Ans : Dutch, French speaking people, central government
- In Belgium, lastly the power is shared between , and
Ans : Central, State, Community Government

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

- Power sharing increases the possibility of conflict between social groups.
Ans : False
- Sri Lanka is facing the problems because of supporting the Tamilians in the state.
Ans : True
- Belgium has French people in majority whereas the others struggle for their rights.
Ans : False
- Power sharing is desirable and reduces possibilities of conflict within the country.
Ans : True
- Belgium and Sri Lanka are the two similar causes in the struggle of people.
Ans : True
- The feeling of accommodation has led to the problem in Sri Lanka.
Ans : False

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

- 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.

1. Assertion : Tyranny of majority is highly desirable.

Reason : It helps in making the political order more stable.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Tyranny of majority community is oppressive for the minority community and can also ruin the majority. It is a source of dissatisfaction and tension which is a source of political instability.

2. Assertion : In Belgium, the leaders realized that the unity of the country is possible by respecting the feelings and interest of different countries.

Reason : Belgium favoured Dutch speaking community.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Belgians adapted a power sharing arrangement in which all the communities have equal representation. This helped in relieving tension between the different communities. Thus they did not favour any particular community. Both the assertion and reason are false.

3. Assertion : French speaking community in Belgium was rich and powerful.

Reason : Belgian Government favoured French speaking community.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

There was ethnic tension between French speaking and Dutch speaking communities in Belgium. For resolving, the government adopted a power sharing arrangement where all the communities got equal representation.

4. Assertion : In a democracy, everyone has voice in the shaping of public policies.

Reason : India has federal system.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

In a democracy, people elect the representatives who participate in the decision making process. Due respect and proper representation is given to diverse groups in a democratic system. Hence, in democracy everyone has voice in the shaping of public policies. However the reason does not justify the assertion.

5. Assertion : Power should reside with one person and group located at one place in a democracy.

Reason : If the power is dispersed, it will not be possible to take decision quickly and enforce it.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in the society. Hence, political power should be distributed among citizens.

6. Assertion : Belgium and Sri Lanka both faced ethical tension among different communities.

Reason : Both the countries resolved the conflict by power sharing arrangement which gave equal representation to all the communities.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Belgians adopted a power sharing model where all the communities got equal representation; this helped in solving tension between different communities. However, Sri Lanka tried to promote the supremacy of Sinhala community which eventually led to civil war. Thus the reason is false.

7. Assertion : There was a feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils.

Reason : The Sri Lankan government denied them equal political rights and discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities,

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

An act was passed in 1956 to recognize Sinhala as an official language. The government of Sri Lanka favoured people from Sinhala community for higher education and government jobs. It led to resentment among Sri Lankan Tamils as government was not sensitive to their culture and language.

8. Assertion : Community government in Belgium is elected by one language community.

Reason : Community government helped in resolving conflict between different linguistic groups.

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

Community government is elected by people of one language community, i.e. French, Dutch and German speaking. Such a government has power related to culture, education and language issues. It helps in resolving conflicts between different ethnic groups by safeguarding the interest of its group.

9. Assertion : Sinhala was recognized as only official language of Sri Lanka.

Reason : The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish the supremacy of Sinhala community.

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

The government of Sri Lanka passed an Act in 1956 to recognize Sinhala as only official language of Sri Lanka. The government also formulated preferential policies to favour Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. All this was done to establish supremacy of Sinhala community. Thus the reason justifies the assertion.

10. Assertion : Power Sharing is good.

Reason : It leads to ethical tension.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false. /

Power Sharing is good because it helps in reducing the chances of conflict between different social groups and ensures stability of the political system.

CHAPTER 3.2

Federalism

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

- Belgium shifted from a unitary form of government to:

(a) democratic	(b) federal
(c) authoritarian	(d) none of the above

Ans : (b) federal
- Which type of government does the Belgium have?

(a) Federal	(b) Communist
(c) Unitary	(d) Central

Ans : (a) Federal
- In federalism, power is divided between various constituent units and:

(a) central authority	(b) states
(c) both (a) and (b)	(d) none of the above

Ans : (a) central authority
- Which countries follow the unitary system of government?

(a) Belgium, Spain and India
(b) USA Japan and Belgium
(c) United Arab Emirates, China and Sri Lanka
(d) France, Germany and India

Ans : (c) USA Japan and Belgium
- In federal system, central government cannot order the:

(a) principal	(b) local government
(c) state government	(d) none of the above

Ans : (c) state government
- A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent unit of the country is called

(a) Federalism	(b) Communalism
(c) Socialism	(d) Democracy

Ans : (a) Federalism
- State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the:

(a) central government	(b) judiciary
(c) both (a) and (b)	(d) none of the above

Ans : (b) judiciary
- Which country is an example of coming together federation?

(a) Belgium	(b) USA
(c) Sri Lanka	(d) India

Ans : (b) USA

- Power to interpret the constitution is with the:

(a) courts	(b) judiciary
(c) state government	(d) none of the above

Ans : (b) judiciary

- In Unitary form of government

(a) all the power is divided between the centre/union and the state provincial government.
(b) all the power is with the citizens.
(c) State Government has all the powers
(d) power is concentrated with the Central Government.

Ans : (d) power is concentrated with the Central Government.

- The place of Rajasthan where India conducted its nuclear tests is

(a) Kalikat	(b) Pokharan
(c) Kavaratti	(d) Karaikal

Ans : (b) Pokharan

- The coming together federation is:

(a) India	(b) Spain
(c) USA	(d) Australia

Ans : (c) USA

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- The first and major test for democratic politics in our country was

(a) caste problem
(b) language problem
(c) problems related to union territories
(d) creation of linguistic state

Ans : (d) creation of linguistic state

- Indian official language is:

(a) Hindi	(b) English
(c) Urdu	(d) None of these

Ans : (a) Hindi

15. How many languages are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
 (a) 15 (b) 22
 (c) 25 (d) 21

Ans : (b) 22

16. Which language has status of the national language in India?
 (a) Tamil (b) Hindi
 (c) English (d) None of these

Ans : (d) None of these

17. The municipal corporation officers are called:
 (a) Mayors (b) MLAs
 (c) Sarpanchs (d) none of these

Ans : (a) Mayors

18. Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union list?
 (a) Local Government (b) State Government
 (c) Union Government (d) State and Union

Ans : (c) Union Government

19. Federations have been formed with the two kinds of:
 (a) states (b) routes
 (c) people (d) none of the above

Ans : (a) state

20. The state which violently demanded that the use of English for official purpose should be continued, is
 (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans : (c) Tamil Nadu

21. To make India a strong federation, we need:
 (a) written constitution (b) rigid constitution
 (c) independent judiciary (d) all of the above

Ans : (d) all of the above

22. Major step towards decentralisation in India was taken up in
 (a) 1992 (b) 1993
 (c) 1991 (d) 1990

Ans : (a) 1992

23. Who has special power in administering the Union Territories in India?
 (a) Central Government (b) Chief Minister
 (c) President (d) Governor

Ans : (a) Central Government

24. Who is the head of urban local government?
 (a) Sarpanch (b) Ward commissioner
 (c) Mukhiya (d) Mayor

Ans : (d) Mayor

25. When power is taken away from state governments and is given to local government, it is called
 (a) Decentralisation (b) Centralisation
 (c) Panchayat Samiti (d) Federalism

Ans : (a) Decentralisation

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. Holding together country decides to divide its power between the and

Ans : the national government, constituent states

2. First major test of democratic politics in our country was the creation of

Ans : linguistic states

3. Under the system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

Ans : Unitary

4. list includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs etc.

Ans : Union

5. The oversees the implementation of constitutional and procedures.

Ans : Judiciary

6. in India enjoys a special status. This state has its own constitution.

Ans : Jammu and Kashmir

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. Besides Hindi, India has 21 official languages.

Ans : True

2. 1980s was the era of coalition governments.

Ans : False

3. Second test for the Indian Federation was the language policy

Ans : True

4. When the power is taken from the local and state government and given to central government, it is called decentralisation.

Ans : False

5. Decentralisation helps to build effective communication.

Ans : True

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

(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.

1. Assertion : Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.

Reason : A big country divides power between constituent states and national government.

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

The power of a large country is divided between constituent states and national government. The central government is more powerful than the states.

2. Assertion : Hindi is identified as the only official language of India.

Reason : It helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Hindi is identified as official language of India. However, it is spoken by only 40 per cent of Indians. Thus, to safeguard the rights of other linguistic communities, 21 other languages were recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.

3. Assertion : It is very simple to make the changes in the basic structure of the constitution.

Reason : Both the houses have power to amend the constitution independently.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

It is difficult to make changes in the constitution in the federal system. Any change has to be first passed through both the houses of Parliament through atleast two-third majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of atleast half of the total states. Thus both reason and assertion are false.

4. Assertion : India is a federation.

Reason : Power resides with the central authority.

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

India is a federal government and there is three-tier system of power sharing with central government, state government and local self government. It is a union of states and not a federation.

5. Assertion : Coalition government is formed during dearth of coal in the country.

Reason : It helps in overcoming coal crisis.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

When no party is able to prove clear cut majority, several regional parties come together to form coalition government. It has no connection with scarcity of coal in the country.

6. Assertion : The subjects which are not included in Union List, State List and Concurrent List are considered as residuary subjects.

Reason : The subjects included that came after constitution was made and thus could not be classified.

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

The subjects which are not included in Union List, State List and Concurrent List are considered as

Residuary subjects. It includes the subjects such as computer software that came after constitution was made. Union Government has power to legislate on these 'residuary' subjects.

7. Assertion : India has a federal system.

Reason : Under a unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to central government.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

India has a federal government. There is a central government for the entire country and state governments for different regions. The reason is also true but does not justify the statement.

8. Assertion : Zilla Parishad Chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

Reason : Mayor is the head of municipalities.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Panchayat samitis of a district together form the zilla parishad. Zilla Parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad. Municipalities are set up in towns. Mayor is the head of municipalities. The reason does not however explain the assertion.

9. Assertion : A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992 by amending the constitution.

Reason : Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

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

The constitution was amended in 1992 to make the third tier more powerful and effective. It includes steps like regular elections for local government bodies, reservation of seats for OBC, SC, ST and women and creation of State Election Commission. The reason thus justifies the assertion.

10. Assertion : Third-tier of government is local government.

Reason : It made democracy weak.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

The third tier of government is done through decentralisation. It helped in making democracy stronger by Baging it to grass root level. Thus, the reason is false but assertion stands true.

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CHAPTER 3.5

Gender, Religion and Caste

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Women also do outside work like:

(a) fetching water	(b) collecting fuel
(c) working in fields	(d) all of the above

Ans : (d) all of the above
2. It is believed that the main responsibility of a girl is to:

(a) take care of house	
(b) look after children to cook	
(c) to cook	
(d) all of the above	

Ans : (d) all of the above
3. The participation of women in public life is very high in

(a) Sweden	(b) Norway
(c) Finland	(d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these
4. Which is not a threat to Indian democracy?

(a) Low gender ratio	(b) Caste system
(c) Communalism	(d) None of these

Ans : (a) Low gender ratio
5. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of :

(a) social community	(b) society
(c) people	(d) none of the above

Ans : (b) society
6. Choose the correct option about matriarchal society.

(a) Educated society	
(b) Male dominated society	
(c) Female dominated society	
(d) Equal gender society	

Ans : (c) Female dominated society
7. Urban areas have become particularly for women.

(a) safe	(b) Unsafe
(c) both (a) and (b)	(d) none of the above

Ans : (b) Unsafe
8. The hierarchical unequal roles assigned to men and women by the society is known as

(a) sex ratio	(b) equal wages ratio
(c) gender division	(d) male ratio

Ans : (c) gender division

9. Gender means differentiation between male and female based on:

(a) sex	(b) society
(c) religion	(d) none of the above

Ans : (a) sex
10. "Religion can never be separated from politics" is said by

(a) BR Ambedkar	(b) GK Gokhale
(c) Mahatma Gandhi	(d) Swami Vivekananda

Ans : (c) Mahatma Gandhi
11. Family law deals with

(a) marriage	(b) divorce
(c) adoption	(d) inheritance

Ans : (d) inheritance
12. Most of the victims of communal riots in our country are

(a) people from religious minorities	
(b) women and children	
(c) illiterate people	
(d) All of the above	

Ans : (a) people from religious minorities
13. Communalism problem is associated with

(a) religion	(b) caste
(c) secularism	(d) inequalities

Ans : (a) religion
14. Communal politics is based on the idea of

(a) caste is the basis of social community	
(b) religion and caste are the basis of social community	
(c) religion is the basis of social community	
(d) None of the above	

Ans : (c) religion is the basis of social community
15. The women's movement is called:

(a) Women's movement	(b) Female Agitation
(c) Feminist Movement	(d) none of the above

Ans : (c) Feminist Movement
16. Which social division is unique to India?

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

Ans : (b) Caste division
17. Heredity, rituals, birth are the basis of

(a) economic system	(b) caste system
(c) racial division	(d) class system

Ans : (b) caste system

18. Who among the following fought against caste inequalities?
 (a) Periyar Ramaswami Naiker
 (b) BR Ambedkar
 (c) Jotiba Phule
 (d) All of them

Ans : (d) All of them

19. Which factor does not weaken the caste inequalities?
 (a) Urbanisation (b) Literacy growth
 (c) Education (d) Politics

Ans : (d) Politics

20. The literacy rate among the women as compared to men in only:
 (a) 54% (b) 98%
 (c) 68% (d) 70%

Ans : (a) 54%

21. Literacy rate means ratio of
 (a) educated people in a country
 (b) uneducated people in a country
 (c) educated women in the country
 (d) All of the above

Ans : (a) educated people in a country

22. The gender division is mainly:
 (a) private (b) public
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

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

23. In 2011, sex ratio was
 (a) 914 (b) 900
 (c) 850 (d) 950

Ans : (a) 914

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. Women's movements have argued that of all religious discriminate against women.
Ans : family laws
2. Sex selective abortion led to a in child sex ratio in the country to merely 914.
Ans : decline
3. A communal mind often leads to quest for of one's own religious community.
Ans : political dominance
4. of gender division has helped to improve women's role in public life.
Ans : political expression
5. Caste system was based on exclusion of and

discrimination against the groups.

Ans : outcaste

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. In today's scenario, we can claim that casteism has completely disappeared from our society and politics.

Ans : False

2. To a political party, 'Vote Bank' of a caste means a large proportion of the voters from the caste may probably vote for a particular party.

Ans : True

3. Political parties and candidates hardly use caste sentiments.

Ans : False

4. How are boys and girls brought up in India for the division of labour?

Ans : True

5. Shifting of population from rural to urban areas is known as migration.

Ans : False

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

- If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- If assertion is true but reason is false.
- If both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion :** Sex-selective abortion led to decline of sex ratio in India.

Reason : Desire of for a male child makes Indian families abort girl.

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

Sex-selective abortion led to decline of sex ratio in India. Indian parents want to have son and want ways to abort girl child. However, sex-selective abortion is immoral and legally banned in India. The reason thus explains the assertion.

2. **Assertion :** Universal Adult Franchise gives right to vote to everyone.

Reason : Right to vote should be given to people of upper caste and class for taking wise decision.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Universal Adult Franchise gives right to vote to everyone irrespective of caste, religion, colour or gender. It is based on the principle of equality. Right to vote should be given to everyone because that is the whole essence of a democracy, equal representation.

Class cannot determine wisdom.

3. Assertion : Stereotypical gender roles for males and females helps in avoiding conflicts.

Reason : India is a matriarchal society.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Stereotypical gender roles where females are expected to do household work and males are expected to earn living is unjustifiable. The female should also get equal rights as the male. Also, India is a patriarchal society. Men are in authority over women in different aspects of society.

4. Assertion : Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work, irrespective of gender and caste.

Reason : Women are physically weak so they are righteously paid less than men.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work. However, women are considered to be inferior to men and that is why, they are paid less. However, this belief is not correct and should not be justified. Thus, unequal payment should not be advocated. This belief is unjustifiable as both are equal.

5. Assertion : Communalism is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.

Reason : Caste should be kept away from politics.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Communalism is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. It considers that people of different religion can't be equal citizens and one should dominate the other. Caste creates social conflicts and should be kept away from politics as it leads to violence. The reason, however true, does not explain the assertion.

6. Assertion : Women face discrimination and disadvantage in India in many ways.

Reason : India is a patriarchal society.

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

India is a patriarchal society where men are considered superior to women. Hence, women face discrimination and disadvantage in India in many ways. Yet, it is not justifiable. The reason explains the assertion.

7. Assertion : A casteist is a person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community. Reason : All castes are equal and man-made.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

A casteist is a person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community. However, such a belief is faulty as everyone is equal and no caste is superior to other. Thus, both reason & assertion are true but the reason does not explain the assertion.

8. Assertion : India is a secular state.

Reason : Constitution gives freedom to everyone to profess, practice and propagate any religion without prejudices or any discrimination.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and

reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

India is a secular state. The Constitution gives freedom to everyone to profess, practice and propagate any religion. There is no official religion of India. The reason explains the assertion.

9. Assertion : Sometimes a caste group becomes vote bank for a party.

Reason : Selecting the candidate from same caste helps in ensuring better governance.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Sometimes a caste group becomes vote bank for a party as people select the candidate belonging to their own caste. This helps in representing and communicating their personal interests on a wider front. However, it is wrong to select a candidate on the basis of caste instead of personal abilities. Thus the assertion is true, the reason is false.

10. Assertion : Men and women should be given equal rights.

Reason : Men are superior to women physically and emotionally.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Men and women should be given equal rights as both are equal in every respect. Thus the reason is false.

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(c) Political party does not make law.
(d) None of the above

Ans : (c) Political party does not make law.

16. How many national parties are there in India.?

(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 07 (d) 20

Ans : (c) 07

17. How many political parties are in India (approximately)?

(a) 200 (b) 750
(c) 500 (d) 650

Ans : (b) 750

18. In a democratic country, any group of citizens is free to form:

(a) a political party (b) society
(c) religion (d) all of the above

Ans : (a) a political party

19. Under which system, only one-party is allowed to function?

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

Ans : (a) Single-party system

20. Elephant is the election symbol of

(a) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
(b) Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP)
(c) Indian National Congress (INC)
(d) Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD)

Ans : (a) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)

21. Bhartiya Jana Sangh is the mother party of

(a) Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP)
(b) Indian National Congress (INC)
(c) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
(d) Samajwadi Party (SP)

Ans : (a) Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP)

22. Bahujan Samaj Party stands for the cause of

(a) interest of literate
(b) interest of oppressed people
(c) interest of elite class
(d) None of the above

Ans : (b) interest of oppressed people

23. Lack of Internal democracy is the challenge faced by

(a) national party (b) regional party
(c) political party (d) None of the above

Ans : (c) political party

are recognised as national parties in India.

Ans : INC, BJP, BSP, CPI, CPI-M, NCP Congress

2. A political party has components like , and

Ans : leaders, the active members, the followers

3. Every party in the country has to register within the

Ans : Election Commission

Note : Question 3 is not available in book.

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.

Ans : True

2. National parties have representation in less than four states.

Ans : False

3. BSP was formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.

Ans : True

4. The state party secures atleast 6 percent of the total votes in an election to the legislative assemblies of a state.

Ans : True

5. BJP was founded in 1988 as a result of the split in INC.

Ans : False

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2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. , , , , and

Ans : (b) non-democratic

17. Democracy has failed on which grounds?
 (a) Corruption (b) Economic inequality
 (c) Literacy rate (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

18. Which government is superior to any other government in promoting dignity?
 (a) Monarchy (b) Dictatorship
 (c) Democracy (d) None of the above

Ans : (c) Democracy

19. In democracy, we do come across evil practises, such as,
 (a) corruption (b) favouritism
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

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

20. Democracy can lead to
 (a) handle social differences
 (b) secular society
 (c) harmonious social life
 (d) All of the above

Ans : (d) All of the above

21. Least expectation from democracy is that
 (a) It cannot accommodate various social life
 (b) It should produce a harmonious social life
 (c) It develops procedure to conduct competition
 (d) It reduces the possibility of violent tensions

Ans : (a) It cannot accommodate various social life

22. Democracy attain people happiness by
 (a) government function to represent general view
 (b) equal distribution of resources
 (c) better governance
 (d) All of the above

Ans : (d) All of the above

23. Democracy even ensures the decision-making based on:
 (a) norms (b) procedures
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

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

24. Why is the democratic government regarded as a better choice?
 (a) It promotes equality among citizen
 (b) It ensures economic development
 (c) It provides a method to resolve conflict
 (d) Both a and c

Ans : (d) Both a and c

1. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and

Ans : negotiation

2. Democracy has more positive outcomes than

Ans : dictatorship

3. Democracies are based on political

Ans : equality

4. In , more than half of its population live in poverty.

Ans : Bangladesh

5. The routine tales of are enough to convince us that democrach is not free of this evil.

Ans : Corruption

6. Practically, demoracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing inequalities.

Ans : economic

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. Military rule form of government has a support in genial.

Ans : False

2. Responsive and accountable government are the results of democracy

Ans : True

3. The right and mans to examine the decisions taken by the government to every citizen. This helps in transparency.

Ans : True

4. Democratic governments are better than its alternatives.

Ans : True

5. Mahatma Gandhi said, “Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.”

Ans : False

6. Democracy offers certain economical and social rights also.

Ans : True

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

CHAPTER 4.1

Development

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

- The total number of children attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group is called
 - (a) net attendance ratio
 - (b) literacy rate
 - (c) gross enrolment ratio
 - (d) level of education

Ans : (a) net attendance ratio
- Per capita income hides
 - (a) disparities
 - (b) average income
 - (c) total population
 - (d) none of these

Ans : (a) disparities
- Per capita income of Kerala is higher than that of
 - (a) Bihar
 - (b) Punjab
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) none of these

Ans : (a) Bihar
- Dividing the total income of country with its population, we get
 - I. Per-Capita income
 - II. National income
 - III. Average Income
 - IV. Total Income
 - (a) Only III
 - (b) I and II
 - (c) All of the above
 - (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Only III
- The per-capita income of different countries is counted in which currency?
 - (a) Rupees
 - (b) Pounds
 - (c) US Dollars
 - (d) Canadian Dollars

Ans : (c) US Dollars
- Among Haryana, Kerala and Bihar, the lowest per capita income state is Bihar. It shows that
 - (a) Bihar has high standard of living
 - (b) People are earning less in Kerala
 - (c) Maharashtra has more number of rich people
 - (d) On an average, people in Bihar have low income

Ans : (d) On an average, people in Bihar have low income
- Meaning of development is different for
 - (a) different people
 - (b) alien people
 - (c) same people
 - (d) none of these

Ans : (a) different people

- Development of an individual refers to
 - (a) mental development
 - (b) physical development
 - (c) spiritual development
 - (d) overall development

Ans : (d) overall development
- Classical view of economic development includes
 - (a) per capita income
 - (b) national Income
 - (c) none of these
 - (d) both a and b

Ans : (a) per capita income
- Development goal for landless agricultural labour is
 - (a) high prices for crops
 - (b) more days of work
 - (c) cheap labour
 - (d) pollution free environment

Ans : (b) more days of work
- Per capita income of low-income countries is
 - (a) < 30,000 or less
 - (b) < 37,000 or less
 - (c) < 40,000 or less
 - (d) none of these

Ans : (b) < 37,000 or less
- If industrialists want more dams then why do local people resist it?
 - (a) They will be displaced.
 - (b) Their lands will be submerged.
 - (c) Their will be no source of earning for them.
 - (d) All of the above

Ans : (d) All of the above
- IMR stands for
 - (a) Infant Mortality Ratio
 - (b) Indian Mortality Ratio
 - (c) International Mortality Ratio
 - (d) none of these

Ans : (a) Infant Mortality Ratio
- People may have different developmental goals; what is development for one, may even be for the other.
 - (a) destructive
 - (b) constructive
 - (c) same
 - (d) equal

Ans : (a) destructive
- Development criteria include
 - (a) income
 - (b) equal treatment
 - (c) freedom
 - (d) all of these

Ans : (a) income
- The literacy rate is highest in Kerala while the infant

mortality rate is highest in Bihar. What does it show?

- Most of the people in Kerala and Bihar have good living conditions.
- Both Bihar and Kerala lack basic necessities of life.
- The standard of living in Kerala is better than Bihar.
- The standard of living in Bihar is better than Kerala.

Ans : (c) The standard of living in Kerala is better than Bihar.

17. The Human Development Report (HDR) published by UNDP compares countries based on literacy rate, health status and

- National income
- Per-capita income
- Both a and b
- None of the above

Ans : (b) Per-capita income

18. Full form of SED is

- sustainable economic development
- simple economic development
- sound economic development
- none of these

Ans : (a) sustainable economic development

19. A good way to measure the quality of life in countries across the world is by comparing their.....

- per capita Income
- human development index
- gross national income
- sustainable development

Ans : (b) human development index

20. Which among the following is not a public facility?

- Transport and electricity
- Roads and bridges
- Private schools
- Government hospitals

Ans : (c) Private schools

21. The helps in maintaining the nutritional levels of poor people by proving food at lower cost.

- BMI body mass indez
- PDS public distribution system
- GNI gross national income
- HDI human development index

Ans : (b) PDS public distribution system

22. Economic development by maintaining the natural resources for present and future use is known as

- sustainable development
- planned development
- human development Index
- development

Ans : (a) Sustainable development

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. The average income is also known as

Ans : Per capita income

2. BMI stands for

Ans : Body Mass Index

3. Per capita income of the US is

Ans : \$59,500 (2017 Est) as per the World Book Fact

4. HDI rank of India is

Ans : 130 (2018-DHI Report)

5. Literacy rate in Bihar in the year 2001 was

Ans : 62%

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. Average income and per capita income both are the same concepts.

Ans : True

2. HDI is compared on the basis of education only.

Ans : False

3. Adult Literacy Rate means people of 7 years and above.

Ans : False

4. Literacy rate of India is 67%

Ans : False

5. Life expectancy is age at the time of death.

Ans : False

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

(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.

1. **Assertion :** The crude oil reserves are going down for the entire world, and the countries need to find substitute fuel for crude oil.

Reason : A country that is dependent on imports for crude oil will demand more crude oil in the future.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The crude oil resource is becoming scarce, and the countries need to resolve the issue as most of the production tasks are dependent on oil. It is obvious that demand for oil will increase in future as the world population is increasing so the demand for oil will also

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

increase.

2. Assertion : The average income of a country is about US\$ 12,056; however, the country is still not a developed country.

Reason : The income levels are highly skewed for the country.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

A country can have skewed data of income level, i.e., certain sections of the society are extremely rich; however, a majority of the people are poor. In such a case, the average income is likely to be high for the nation, but the nation cannot be called developed as the income is not distributed in an equitable manner.

3. Assertion : Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of the countries.

Reason : Sustainable development ensures that environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Sustainable development is essential for economic growth as it involves judicious use of resources which leads to economic growth by reducing wastage.

4. Assertion : Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%.

Reason : More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group. If the students were going to other states for higher education, the total students available in the state would go down and the net attendance ratio would not be so low. The low net attendance ratio is indicative of students dropping out of elementary school.

5. Assertion : A state has a per capita income of Rs. 2, 25, 000 per annum. The infant mortality rate in the state is 2%. So, the state cannot be considered a developed state.

Reason : There are medical facilities in the state, but people fail to take their children to hospital in time.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

The assertion is true; however, the reason is false because if the parents are earning well and medical facilities are available, then they would definitely take their child for timely treatment. Also, some parents may fail to do so, but not so many that the infant mortality rate would be as high as 62%.

6. Assertion : A small town has a high rate of robbery; however, a locality in this town has well-maintained law and order.

Reason : The people in the locality are aware of the importance of having security guards, and they collectively pay to have the security guards in the locality.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and

reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

It is cheaper to have collective security for the entire locality than having a security man for each house. Also, if people have their personal security guards in certain parts of a locality, the robbery can still happen in houses without a security man. Therefore, paying for the collective benefit of the society helps to resolve issues.

7. Assertion : A country that was extremely rich in natural resources has mainly relied on oil extraction for revenue generation for several centuries. However, the scientists predict that the country may become poor in the future if other means of generating income are not devised.

Reason : Oil is a non-renewable resource, and it is likely to get exhausted if not used judiciously.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

If the country has relied on oil extraction for several centuries, it is likely that the country's oil wells may start drying up as oil is a non-renewable source of energy. So, if the country would not find a substitute method of generating income, then the pressure on oil wells will increase and the country is likely to become poor in absence of oil.

8. Assertion : Different people have different developmental goals.

Reason : The capitalist approach to development is detrimental to poor section of the society.

Ans : Ans. (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Different people have different developmental goals because the notion of development is different for different groups of people.

9. Assertion : Non-renewable resources are abundant in nature.

Reason : Non-renewable resources can be replenished over a period of time.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Non-renewable resources are fixed in amount and will get exhausted after several years of usage.

10. Assertion : A high average income is not indicative of the overall well-being or human development in a country.

Reason : Average income does not cover indicators like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities in a country.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Higher average income is not the only indicator of human development in a country. Factors like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities are also important.

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CHAPTER 4.2

Sectors of The Indian Economy

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. MGNREGA guarantees job to poor for
 (a) 100 days (b) 90 days
 (c) 60 days (d) 50 days

Ans : (a) 100 days

2. ATM is an example of
 (a) primary sector (b) secondary sector
 (c) tertiary sector

Ans : (c) tertiary sector

3. Animal Husbandry is a part of
 (a) Primary sector (b) secondary sector
 (c) tertiary sector (d) none of these

Ans : (a) Primary sector

4. The goods that are used as raw materials for further production are known by which name?
 (a) Final goods (b) Consumer goods
 (c) Material goods (d) Intermediate goods

Ans : (d) Intermediate goods

5. Which of the following is not an example of tertiary sector?
 (a) Banking (b) Transport
 (c) Trade (d) Forestry

Ans : (d) Forestry

6. Hidden unemployment is also called
 (a) organised sector
 (b) disguised unemployment
 (c) tertiary sector
 (d) contractual unemployment

Ans : (b) disguised unemployment

7. GDP of a country is based on
 (a) total value of good and services
 (b) final value of goods and services
 (c) initial value of goods and services
 (d) all of these

Ans : (b) final value of goods and services

8. Which among the following is a feature of unorganised sector?
 (a) Fixed number of work hours
 (b) Paid holidays
 (c) Employment is insecure
 (d) Registered with the government

Ans : (c) Employment is insecure

9. Which among the following activities is not related to primary sector?
 (a) Fishing
 (b) Natural gas extraction
 (c) Making of sugar
 (d) Mining

Ans : (c) Making of sugar

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10. Which among the following workers are not very productive in tertiary sector?
 (a) Educated and trained professionals
 (b) Repair persons and daily wage earners
 (c) People in defence services
 (d) People working in health centres and hospitals

Ans : (b) Repair persons and daily wage earners

11. Places of work which follow rules and regulation are termed as
 (a) organised sector (b) unorganised sector
 (c) tertiary sector (d) secondary sector

Ans : (a) organised sector

12. All economic activities that directly involve conversion of natural resources are classified under
 (a) secondary sector (b) primary sector
 (c) tertiary sector (d) government sector

Ans : (b) primary sector

13. The sector in which the productive units are owned, maintained and managed by government
 (a) organised sector (b) primary sector
 (c) public sector (d) industrial sector

Ans : (c) public sector

14. Public health is responsibility of
 (a) primary sector (b) government
 (c) private sector (d) none of these

Ans : (b) government

15. The secondary sector is also known as as this sector produces useful items from natural products.
 (a) manufacturing (b) construction
 (c) building (d) making

Ans : (a) manufacturing

16. Service is
 (a) tangible (b) intangible
 (c) both a and b (d) physical Product

Ans : (c) both a and b

17. Converting iron is a part of
 (a) primary activity (b) secondary activity
 (c) tertiary sector (d) all of these

Ans : (b) secondary activity

18. The sum total of production of all goods and services in the three sectors are combinedly
 (a) NDP (b) NI
 (c) GNI (d) GDP

Ans : (d) GDP

19. The task of collection of data in all the three sectors of the economy is done by which of the following organizations.
 (a) NSSO (b) BPO
 (c) KPO (d) UNDP

Ans : (a) NSSO

20. In the last 100 years, the sector gaining prominence is
 (a) secondary sector (b) primary sector
 (c) tertiary sector (d) all of these

Ans : (c) tertiary sector

21. In India, sector is largest employer while sector is largest income generator.
 (a) secondary, tertiary (b) tertiary, primary
 (c) primary, tertiary (d) tertiary, secondary

Ans : (c) primary, tertiary

22. The type of unemployment in which more number of people work than actually needed is known as
 (a) disguised unemployment
 (b) seasonal unemployment
 (c) underemployed
 (d) over employed

Ans : (a) disguised unemployment

23. Information and Technology is a part of
 (a) tertiary sector (b) primary sector
 (c) secondary sector (d) all of these

Ans : (a) tertiary sector

24. A labourer working under a contractor, is in which type of sector?
 (a) Public sector (b) Unorganised sector
 (c) Service sector (d) None of these

Ans : (b) Unorganised sector

25. In terms of ownership, enterprises owned by individuals are known as
 (a) public sector (b) primary sector
 (c) unorganised sector (d) private sector

Ans : (d) private sector

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. Transport, communication and banking come under sector.

Ans : Tertiary

2. The goods produced by exploiting natural resources comes under the category of

Ans : Primary sector

3. Another name for tertiary sector is

Ans : Service sector

4. Another name for secondary sector is

Ans : Industrial sector

5. Tertiary is a larger sector in country.

Ans : Developed

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. Unorganised sector are registered with the government.

Ans : False

2. Maximum share of GDP comes from Public Sector.

Ans : True

3. Provision of appointment letter is not there in unorganised sector.

Ans : True

4. Tertiary sector is gaining importance in India.

Ans : True

5. People cannot expect job security in an organised sector.

Ans : True

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

(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.

1. **Assertion :** In India, over the forty years between

1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector.

Reason : Tertiary sector is the only organized sector in the economy so the government spends a lot of money for creating jobs in tertiary sector.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

There are several reasons for increased production in tertiary sector such as increase in demand for education, health, communication and transportation, development of agriculture sector, increase in level of income and development of information and technology sector.

2. Assertion : Reliance industries is a privately-owned firm.

Reason : Government is a major stakeholder in Reliance industries.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

Reliance industry is a privately-owned firm as the assets and delivery of goods and services in Reliance is controlled by private individuals.

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3. Assertion : The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of service sector.

Reason : As the primary and secondary sectors develop, the demand for transport, storage structures, banks, insurance, etc., increases.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

As the primary and secondary sector develops the demand for the aforementioned tertiary activities increase. Not just the demand for mentioned services increases, but as individuals become better off, the demand for education, health services, professional training and communication also increase. Therefore, the development of primary and secondary sectors leads to the development of service or tertiary sector.

4. Assertion : An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in primary sector.

Reason : When some process of manufacturing is used the product is a part of secondary sector.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in secondary sector as the products that are not manufactured directly from nature but require some manufacturing process are a part of secondary sector.

5. Assertion : GDP shows how big an economy is.

Reason : GDP is the value of all goods and services

produced within the domestic territory of a country in a year.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

GDP is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country. A higher GDP is indicative of higher production level and higher economic activity. Also, a higher GDP implies people of the country are earning more so it is indicative of the size of an economy.

6. Assertion : Rakesh is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high monthly salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city.

Reason : All service sectors in India are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income.

Ans : Ans. (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

In India, not the entire service sector is growing equally well. Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them.

7. Assertion : Leela works five days a week, receives her income on the last day of each month and gets medical facilities from her firm.

Reason : Leela is working in organized sector.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The firms in organized sector are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc

8. Assertion : Mohan is a shopkeeper who pays his taxes on time. He has employed two workers Rakesh and Raghu in his shop. He pays them well, however, none of the workers get any paid leaves in the year.

Reason : Rakesh and Raghu are employed in unorganized sector.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

If Rakesh and Raghu were employed in organized sector, they would receive benefits such as paid leaves, medical insurance and pension schemes from the employer. Mohan is not following labour laws as he does not provide any paid leave to his employees in the year.

9. Assertion : When calculating the total value of goods and services produced in a country, the value of all goods and services at each stage of production should be calculated.

Reason : At each stage of production some value is added to a good or service, therefore, the value added at each stage of production is added to derive the total value of goods and services in an economy.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

When calculating the total value of goods and services produced in a country, the value of final goods and services is calculated. If we add the value of goods and services at each stage of production, we will get an inflated GDP as the same value would be included multiple times.

10. Assertion : There are several goods and services that the society needs; however, the private sector does not produce all of them.

Reason : Private sector is profit driven.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Some of the services such as defense require a lot of spending and do not provide any profit. Therefore, private sector does not invest in such activities. Also, certain services such as public transportation and irrigation facilities require massive spending which is beyond the capacity of private sector.

11. Assertion : In India, the primary sector is the largest employer.

Reason : The demand for services has increased enormously.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The primary sector remains the largest employer in India because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors. However, the demand for services has increased owing to increase in demand for education, health, communication and transportation, development of agriculture sector, increase in level of income and development of information and technology sector.

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CHAPTER 4.3

Money And Credit

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Money is based on
 (a) double coincidence of wants
 (b) single coincidence of wants
 (c) Both a and b
 (d) none of these

Ans : (a) double coincidence of wants

2. A system where goods were exchanged without using money is better known as
 (a) goods system (b) exchange system
 (c) barter system (d) no-money system

Ans : (c) no-money system

3. Money is a measure of
 (a) currency (b) value
 (c) transfer (d) all of these

Ans : (a) currency

4. A potter making pots, wants to exchange pots for wheat. Luckily, he meets a farmer who has wheat and is willing to exchange it for the pots. What is this situation known as?
 (a) Incidence of wants
 (b) Double coincidence of wants
 (c) Barter system of wants
 (d) None of the above

Ans : (b) Double coincidence of wants

5. The problem of similar wants made exchange difficult, so a new medium of exchange was developed known as
 (a) capital (b) cost
 (c) rent (d) money

Ans : (d) money

6. A substitute of cash and cheque is
 (a) credit card (b) coin
 (c) currency (d) demand deposit

Ans : (a) credit card

7. Modern forms of money include which of the following?
 (a) Currency notes and coins
 (b) Cowrie shells and stones
 (c) Gold and silver coins
 (d) Grains and cattle

Ans : (a) Currency notes and coins

8. Organised credit is also called
 (a) informal credit (b) formal credit

(c) cooperative credit (d) none of these

Ans : (b) formal credit

9. What is the most important function of money?
 (a) Used in banking transactions
 (b) Payment of loans
 (c) Medium of exchange
 (d) Stock market exchange

Ans : (c) Medium of exchange

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10. Bank laying down norms for bank is
 (a) RBI (b) SBI
 (c) syndicate bank (d) all of these

Ans : (a) RBI

11. Raghav has surplus money so he opens a bank account and deposits in it. Whenever he needs money, he can go to his bank and withdraw from there. This kind of deposit with the banks are known as
 (a) demand deposit
 (b) term deposit
 (c) fixed deposit
 (d) surplus deposit

Ans : (a) demand deposit

12. A person can withdraw money by issuing a cheque. What is a cheque?
 (a) Loan taken by the bank.
 (b) Loan taken by the depositor from the bank.
 (c) Paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount.
 (d) Paper valid to withdraw money

Ans : (c) Paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount.

13. In agricultural stage grains were used as
 (a) money (b) commodity
 (c) ingredient (d) none of these

Ans : (a) money

14. What is the most important function of the banks?
 (a) Accept deposits and extend loans.
 (b) Give loans to government.
 (c) Open as many bank accounts as possible.
 (d) Give loans to businesses.

Ans : (a) Accept deposits and extend loans.

15. Banks give out loans and charge on the loan amount from the borrower.
 (a) rent (b) wages
 (c) interest (d) money

Ans : (c) interest

16. All the banks act as mediator between and
 (a) rural people, urban people
 (b) literates, illiterates
 (c) people, government
 (d) depositors, borrowers

Ans : (d) depositors, borrowers

17. Percentage of formal sector in total credit in India in poor household is
 (a) 15 (b) 20
 (c) 70 (d) 80

Ans : (a) 15

18. Which among the following lenders will possibly not ask the borrower to sign the terms of credit?
 (a) Banks
 (b) Moneylenders
 (c) Cooperatives
 (d) Private agencies

Ans : (b) Moneylenders

19. Chit fund come under
 (a) organised credit (b) unorganised credit
 (c) discounted coupon (d) none of these

Ans : (b) unorganised credit

20. Method of repayment of loan is called
 (a) mode of payment (b) method of payment
 (c) mode of repayment (d) none of these

Ans : (c) mode of repayment

21. Which among the following is not a feature of informal source of credit?
 (a) It is supervised by the Reserve Bank of India.
 (b) Rate of interest is not fixed.
 (c) Terms of credit are very flexible.
 (d) Traders, employers, friends, relatives, etc provide informal credit source.

Ans : (a) It is supervised by the Reserve Bank of India.

22. An example of cooperative society can be of
 (a) farmers (b) workers
 (c) women (d) all of these

Ans : (d) all of these

23. A trader provides farm inputs on credit on the condition that farmers will sell their crop produce to him at prices so that he could sell them at prices in the market.
 (a) high, medium (b) low, high
 (c) medium, high (d) high, low

Ans : (b) low, high

24. Which of the following is not a feature of Self Help Groups (SHGs)?
 (a) It consists of 15-20 members or more.
 (b) Here members pool their savings which acts as collateral.
 (c) Loans are given at nominal rate of interest.
 (d) It is an informal source of credit.

Ans : (d) It is an informal source of credit.

25. Ram and Shyam are small farmers. Ram has taken credit 1.5% per month on < 20000 from a trader while Shyam has taken credit at 8% per annum from bank on the same amount. Who is better off?
 (a) Ram is better because he has to do no paperwork.
 (b) Shyam is better because his interest payment is less.
 (c) Ram is better because he has not paid any collateral.
 (d) Both Ram and Shyam are equal so no one is better off.

Ans : (b) Shyam is better because his interest payment is less.

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. is used as a substitute for cash.

Ans : Credit card

2. Modern forms of money include (gold coins/ paper notes)

Ans : Paper notes

3. Banks in India these days, hold about % of their deposits as cash.

Ans : 15%

4. Deposits in bank accounts withdrawn on demand are called

Ans : Demand deposits

5. Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called

Ans : Medium of exchange

6. Major portion of the deposits is used by banks for

Ans : Extending loans

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

- The main source of income for banks is interest on deposits.

Ans : False

- In a SHG, most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by government.

Ans : False

- A 'debt trap' means overspending till no money is left.

Ans : False

- The collateral demand that lenders make loans against are vehicle and building of the borrower.

Ans : True

- Gramin Bank is the success story that met the credit needs of the poor at reasonable rates in Bangladesh

Ans : True

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4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :'

- If Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- If Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- If Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- If Both assertion and reason are false.

- Assertion :** The modern currency is used as a medium of exchange; however, it does not have a use of its own.

Reason : Modern currency is easy to carry

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The modern currency is used as a medium of exchange because it is accepted and authorized as a medium of exchange by a country's government.

- Assertion :** In India, no individual can refuse to accept a payment made in rupees.

Reason : Rupee is the legal tender in India.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India.

- Assertion :** The facility of demand deposits makes it possible to settle payments without the use of cash.

Reason : Demand deposits are paper orders which make it possible to transfer money from one person's account to another person's account.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

The facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash. Since demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment, along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy.

- Assertion :** Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves.

Reason : Banks in India these days hold about 15 per cent of their deposits as cash.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves because they use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans as there is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities.

- Assertion :** Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

Reason : The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Banks in India hold about 15 per cent of their deposits as cash as the remaining deposits are used to provide loans. The interest charged on loans is higher than the interest paid on deposits and the difference between the two interest rates is the major source of income for banks.

- Assertion :** Rohan took credit in the form of advance payment from a buyer and he delivered the goods to the buyer on time and also earned profit. The credit made Rohan better off in this situation.

Reason : Credit can never push a person into a debt trap.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

The credit made Rohan better off in this situation, however, Rohan would have been worse off if he had failed to deliver the goods on time or he had made a loss in the production process. The latter two situations may have caused Rohan to fall in a debt trap.

- Assertion :** Credit would be useful or not depends on the risk involved in a situation.

Reason : The chance of benefitting from credit is highest in agriculture sector.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

Whether credit would be useful or not depends on the risks in the situation and whether there is some support, in case of loss.

- Assertion :** Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a

lender until the loan is repaid.

Reason : Collateral is given as the lender can sell the collateral to recover the loan amount if the borrower fails to repay the loan.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing. In case of failure of repayment of loan, the lender can sell the collateral to recover the loan amount.

9. Assertion : The terms of deposit are same for all credit arrangements.

Reason : Credit arrangements are very complex process so to remove the complexities same terms of deposits are used.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.

10. Assertion : The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

Reason : The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The RBI oversees the functioning of commercial banks. The reason statement substantiates the assertion but it is not the explanation for the assertion.

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CHAPTER 4.4

Globalisation and The Indian Economy

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. The reason due to which multinational companies set up their branches in other countries is

- (a) cheap labour and resources
- (b) welfare motive
- (c) to generate employment
- (d) to generate income

Ans : (a) cheap labour and resources

2. Globalisation will result in:

- (a) more competition among producers
- (b) less competition among producers
- (c) no change in competition among producers
- (d) none of the above

Ans : (a) more competition among producers

3. Till which time period, production was organised within the countries?

- (a) Middle of twentieth century
- (b) End of twentieth century
- (c) Starting of twentieth century
- (d) Till nineteenth century

Ans : (a) Middle of twentieth century

4. An important factor causing globalisation is

- (a) more income
- (b) expansion of markets
- (c) technological developments
- (d) urbanisation

Ans : (c) technological developments

5. Choose the reason for which MNCs are attracted to India for investments.

- (a) India has educated English speaking people
- (b) India has skilled professionals
- (c) India has lot of natural resources
- (d) All of the above

Ans : (d) All of the above

6. Globalisation has led to improvement in living conditions:

- (a) of all the people
- (b) of people in the developed countries
- (c) of workers in the developing countries
- (d) none of the above

Ans : (c) of workers in the developing countries

7. Why did the Indian Government restricted foreign

trade after independence?

- (a) To protect domestic producers
- (b) To increase competition
- (c) To know the international level of quality
- (d) All of the above

Ans : (a) To protect domestic producers

8. When did the Indian Government introduced a policy of liberalisation known as 'New Economic Policy'?

- (a) 1980
- (b) 2000
- (c) 1994
- (d) 1991

Ans : (d) 1991

9. A situation in which all the countries reap equally the benefits of foreign trades equally is known as

- (a) Internationalisation
- (b) Fair globalisation
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) Equal globalisation

Ans : (b) Fair globalisation

10. To check the free flow of Chinese goods in the Indian markets, what the Indian government can do?

- (a) Ban trade with China
- (b) Impose tax on imports
- (c) Impose tax on exports
- (d) Complain to UNO

Ans : (b) Impose tax on imports

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11. BPOs have benefited growth of:

- (a) local companies
- (b) national companies
- (c) MNCs
- (d) none of these

Ans : (c) MNCs

12. The past two decades of globalisation has seen rapid movements in:

- (a) goods, services and people between countries
- (b) goods, services and investments between countries
- (c) goods, services and people between countries

Ans : (b) goods, services and investments between countries

13. Liberalisation is :

- (a) more trade
- (b) removing barriers or restrictions set by the government
- (c) checking barriers by the government
- (d) help by the government

Ans : (b) removing barriers or restrictions set by the government

14. In earlier times, trade consisted of which of the following things?

- (a) Finished goods (b) Raw materials
- (c) Food stuffs (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

15. Under liberal policy there has been removal of:

- (a) restrictions (b) license
- (c) trade (d) both (a) and (b)

Ans : (a) all of the above

16. The money spent on buying assets such as land, building, machinery etc is known as

- (a) capital (b) rent
- (c) investment (d) production

Ans : (c) investment

17. Improvement in transport has helped in promotion of:

- (a) globalisation (b) liberalisation
- (c) privatisation (d) none of these

Ans : (a) globalisation

18. A company that owns or controls production in more than one country is called

- (a) big company
- (b) international company
- (c) foreign company
- (d) multinational company

Ans : (d) multinational company

19. Tata Steel is an:

- (a) American MNC (b) Indian MNC
- (c) Chinese MNC (d) none of these

Ans : (b) Indian MNC

20. Enabling producers of one country to sell their goods in other countries is known as

- (a) globalisation (b) trade
- (c) foreign trade (d) international trade

Ans : (c) foreign trade

21. Foreign trade gives more number of choices for

- (a) producers (b) sellers
- (c) buyers (d) government

Ans : (c) buyers

22. In the competition between Indian and Chinese toys in Indian markets, China proved better because of

- (a) low price and variety
- (b) good shape
- (c) trade relations

(d) shigh price and quality

Ans : (a) low price and variety

23. The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to:

- (a) set up new factories
- (b) buy existing local companies
- (c) form partnerships with local companies

Ans : (b) buy existing local companies

24. The process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries due to greater foreign investment and foreign trade is known as

- (a) Integration of markets (b) International trade
- (c) MNC (d) Globalisation

Ans : (d) Globalisation

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. Another name for the World Bank is

Ans : IBRD

2. owns or controls production in more than one nation.

Ans : MNC

3. Special Economic Zones are being set up by and governments.

Ans : Central, State

4. monitors the liberalisation of trade at international level.

Ans : WTO

5. Exports now finance over 80% of imports, as compared to 60% in 1985. This situation is because of

Ans : Globalisation

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. MNCs set up production units on the basis of proximity to the markets.

Ans : True

2. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the retailers to reach beyond the domestic markets.

Ans : False

3. MNCs, who set up production units in SEZ, do not have to pay taxes for first five years.

Ans : True

4. Globalisation and competition among producers are beneficial to the government.

Ans : False

5. MNCs are playing a major role in the globalisation process.

Ans : True

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

(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.

1. **Assertion :** Global production has a complex structure.

Reason : Production of one good may take place in different parts of the world. For instance, an equipment may be formed by combining components produced in different countries.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Globalization leads to connectivity of different countries and goods and services can be transported across the world. Goods, components produced in different parts of the world can be used for production in any country.

2. **Assertion :** Local businesses may set up joint production process with MNCs and earn higher profits.

Reason : MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of the host countries. The benefit to the local company from such joint production is two-fold as MNCs can provide for additional investments and can bring in newer technology of production that result in fast-paced production.

3. **Assertion :** MNCs can exert a strong influence on production at distant locations.

Reason : MNCs set up partnerships with local companies, use local companies for supplies, compete with local companies or buy them up.

Ans : Ans. (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

By setting up partnerships with local companies, by using the local companies for supplies, by closely competing with the local companies or buying them up, MNCs are exerting a strong influence on production at distant locations. As a result, production in widely dispersed locations is getting interlinked.

4. **Assertion :** Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.

Reason : Foreign trade expands the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers

to reach beyond the domestic markets and thus expands the choices available for consumers.

5. **Assertion :** Due to foreign trade, producers in different countries closely compete with each other.

Reason : Foreign trade leads to similar prices of good across boundaries, and the producers who do not offer competitive prices may lose the market share.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Due to foreign trade, producers in different countries closely compete with each other. This is because the price of similar goods tends to become equal in different markets. Therefore, if a good is priced higher in domestic market, consumers may prefer importing it from another country at a lower price.

6. **Assertion :** Foreign trade and foreign investment results in disintegration of production across countries.

Reason : MNCs disrupt the production processes in domestic country.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

The result of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade has been greater integration of production and markets across countries. When MNCs conduct joint business processes with local companies, the benefit to local companies is massive as they receive investment funds and exposure to different production techniques.

7. **Assertion :** Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process.

Reason : Developing countries are likely to become at par with developed countries in terms of technological development due to globalization.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Since globalization leads to movement of goods, services, people and technology across nations, developing countries are likely to become at par with developed countries in terms of technological development.

8. **Assertion :** A tax on imports makes the market for imported goods lucrative in terms of earning higher profits.

Reason : Taxes are imposed to ensure smooth trade between nations and higher tax revenues for the governments of the countries.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Taxes increase the price of imported goods, and so the demand for imports is likely to go down. As a result, the profits of producers who sell imported goods are also likely to reduce. Governments impose taxes to regulate the amount and quality of goods that enter a nation and to protect domestic industry from foreign competition.

9. **Assertion :** The removal of barriers to trade is known as liberalization.

Reason : Liberalization of trade allows businesses to freely decide which goods to import and export.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

The removal of barriers to trade is known as liberalization, and the businesses freely deciding which goods to import and export is an outcome of liberalization not a reason for liberalization.

10. Assertion : Globalization leads to increased competition in international and domestic markets.

Reason : Globalization also makes the consumers better off as they have a wider variety of goods to choose from at lower prices.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Globalization leads to increased competition in international and domestic markets as there is free movement of goods, services, labour and funds across countries. Also, consumers are better off as they get better quality and increased variety of goods at lower prices.

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