



**INSTRUCTIONS**

**BATCH:10th**

*Section A – Questions 1 to 55 are MCQs of 1 mark each.*

*Section B – Questions 55 to 60 are 'assertion and reasons' of 1 mark each.*

**Section A**

1. Which of the following statements stand true for the nation of Poland?  
(I) Emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was to recover an ancient national spirit.  
(II) Vernacular Language helped to carry the modern nationalist message to large literate audience.  
(III) Karl Kurpinski was a polish artist who can be considered as romanticist and a nationalist.  
(IV) Priests and bishops in Poland were supported by the Russian authorities for they preached in Russian.  
(a) (I) only (b) (II) & (IV) only  
(c) (I), (III) & (IV) only (d) (I) & (III) only  
Ans D

2. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

| Column A (Years) | Column B (Important Events)                 |
|------------------|---|
| (A) 1707         | (I) Ireland was incorporated into UK        |
| (B) 1801         | (II) The Act of Union                       |
| (C) 1821         | (III) William-I, The Prussian King          |
| (D) 1871         | (IV) Greek struggle for independence begins |

- (a) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III) (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)  
(c) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II) (d) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)  
Ans A

3. The work of the Grimm brothers influenced and inspired people to collect tales. They believed in a spirit of ..... and considered it essential for the reflection of national identity.  
(a) Culturalism (b) Conservatism  
(c) Extremism (d) Liberalism  
Ans A

4. Why did the Simon Commission come to India? Identify the correct reason from the following options:  
(a) To help Irwin pull out India of agriculture trade depression.  
(b) To look into the functioning of the British economy and suggest some changes.  
(c) To provide dominion status to India which proved to be vague.  
(d) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India.  
Ans D

5. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order by choosing the correct options:  
 (I) Thousands of workers in Chotanagpur tin mines wore Gandhi caps and participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns  
 (II) Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag  
 (III) Poona Pact gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils  
 (IV) At the All-Parties Conference, M.R. Jayakar of the Hindu Mahasabha strongly opposed efforts at compromise.  
 (a) (IV)-(I)-(III)-(II) (b) (II)-(IV)-(I)-(III)  
 (c) (II)-(IV)-(III)-(I) (d) (III)-(I)-(II)-(IV)  
 Ans B

**Read the passage below and answer Question 6**

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8 August 1942 in Bombay, the All-India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech.

6. Which idea resembles the idea of 'Quit India' in above passage?  
 (a) Nationalism (b) Dominion Status  
 (c) Swadesh (d) Poorna Swaraj  
 Ans D
7. What was the offer of Dominion Status for India?  
 (a) India was to be an independent country.  
 (b) India was to change its status from a colonised country to a dominated country.  
 (c) India was to continue to be colonised country but with more participation of Indians in the administration.  
 (d) India was to become sovereign.
8. Fill in the blank by choosing appropriate option:  
 Smallpox- Spain; Rinderpest-.....  
 (a) Asia (b) Europe  
 (c) Africa (d) Australia  
 Ans B

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

| Column A (Authors)      | Column B (Books)             |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Rashsundari Debi    | (I) Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal |
| (B) Sudarshan Chakr     | (II) Kesari                  |
| (C) Kashibaba           | (III) Amar Jiban             |
| (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak | (IV) Sacchi Kavitaen         |

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), D-(IV) (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), D-(II)  
 (c) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), D-(IV) (d) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), D-(III)  
 Ans B

10. What was the role of the lending libraries in England in the 19th century?  
 (I) They promoted the reading among the working-class people  
 (II) They educated the white-collar workers, artisans and lower middle-class people  
 (III) They encouraged self-improvement, self-expression and encouraged the working class to write autobiographies.  
 (IV) They helped the people understand society.  
 (a) (I) only (b) (I), (III) & (IV)  
 (c) (II) & (III) only (d) (I), (II), (III) & (IV)  
 Ans C

11. The In early nineteenth century 'Shamsul Akbar' as written in which one of the following languages?  
(a) Urdu (b) Persian (c) Arabic (d) Swahili

Ans A

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

| Column A<br>(Pamphlets) | Column B<br>(Year of Publication) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Bengal Gazette      | (I) 1822                          |
| (B) Statesman           | (II) 1780                         |
| (C) Sambad<br>Kaumudi   | (III) 1877                        |
| (D) Jan-i-Jahan<br>Nama | (IV) 1821                         |

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), D-(IV) (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), D-(II)  
(c) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), D-(I) (d) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), D-(III)

Ans C

13. In which one of the following states is overgrazing the main reason for land degradation?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Gujrat  
(c) Haryana (d) Jharkhand

Ans A

14. Which one of the following is an example of Cultivable Wasteland?

- (a) Gross cropped Area (b) Pasture Land  
(c) Barren Wasteland (d) Current fallow Land

Ans B

15. Identify the soil with the help of clues given below:

- Develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall
- Is low in humus content
- Found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

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

Ans D

16. Which of the following relief features of India possess/possesses the highest reserves of minerals and fossil fuels?

- (a) Coastal plain (b) Gangetic plain  
(c) Shivalik mountains (d) Chotanagpur plateau

Ans D

17. Which of the following best describes the case?

- (a) All regions in India are economically self-sufficient to utilise resources.  
(b) Only Rajasthan has the scope to utilise renewable resources.  
(c) India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.  
(d) Resource diversity is prevalent only in north India.

Ans C

18. Which among the following is not a feature of Wildlife Protection Act?

- (a) The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 prohibits the hunting of endangered species.  
(b) All the animals are prohibited from being traded as per the provisions of the act.  
(c) The act provides for licenses for the sale, transfer and possession of some wildlife species.  
(d) It provides for the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries, national parks etc.

Ans B

19. The conservation project of Beej Bachao Andolan was not as famous as the green revolution, but it made a clear impact on the Indian social class. Which of the following appropriately supports the assertion?
- (a) Beej Bachao Andolan spread the awareness about carbon losses due to agriculture.
  - (b) Beej Bachao Andolan promoted agricultural biodiversity and sustainable agriculture.
  - (c) Beej Bachao Andolan spread awareness against the scarcity of seeds.
  - (d) Beej Bachao Andolan was a community driven movement organised to export good quality seeds.

Ans B

20. A backlash against the dams is being witnessed since the early 2000s. Which of the following statements is an active reason for the protests?
- (a) Excessive use of water storing reservoirs has resulted in tsunamis, caused waterborne diseases and pollution.
  - (b) Dams has resulted in displacement of the communities.
  - (c) Dams have failed to achieve their prime objective of flood prevention and have rather triggered devastating floods.
  - (d) Dams have caused feuds between local communities.

Ans C

21. Which of the following statements does not describe the water harvesting system?
- (a) The practice of drip irrigation in the north-eastern region of India.
  - (b) The practice of using Johads.
  - (c) The idea of using Kuls and Guls.
  - (d) The use of inundation channels.

Ans A

22. Sitharaman is a farmer in Andhra Pradesh who uses high yielding variety (HYV) seeds and chemical fertilisers to increase his wheat production. Which type of farming is Sitharaman practicing?

- (a) Intensive subsistence farming
- (b) Primitive subsistence farming
- (c) Commercial farming
- (d) Organic farming

Ans C

23. Given below are some geographical conditions required for the growth of tea crops in India except one. Find it out:

- (a) Tea is a labour-intensive industry.
- (b) It requires warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year.
- (c) It grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates.
- (d) It is a beverage crop introduced by the British in India.

Ans D

24. Identify the following crop:

- (1) It requires a moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm and temperature above 25°C.
- (2) It is an important industrial raw material.
- (3) It is mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.

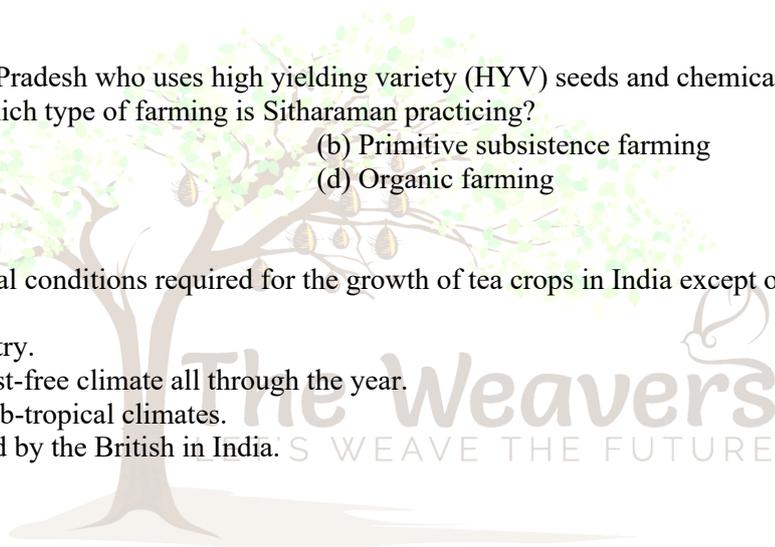
- (a) Jute
- (b) Coffee
- (c) Cotton
- (d) Rubber

Ans D

25. Raghu was an Indian farmer during the 1990s. Which of the following institutional reforms would he have witnessed?

- (a) Package technology being used in agriculture.
- (b) Kissan Credit Card (KCC) being launched.
- (c) Establishment of the Grameen banks.
- (d) Abolition of the zamindari system.

Ans B



26. Match the items in Column A with that of Column B.

| Column A<br>(Resource) | Column B<br>(Category)     |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Potash             | (I) Non-Ferrous Mineral    |
| (B) Tin                | (II) Energy Resource       |
| (C) Manganese          | (III) Non-metallic Mineral |
| (D) Coal               | (IV) Metallic Mineral      |

(a) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

(c) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

Ans A

(b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

27. Match the items in Column A with that of Column B.

| Column A<br>(minerals/energy sources) | Column B<br>(areas/sources)     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Bauxite                           | (I) Krishna-Godavari basin      |
| (B) Natural energy                    | (II) Damodar Valley Corporation |
| (C) Petroleum                         | (III) Panchpatmali deposits     |
| (D) Electricity                       | (IV) Ankeleshwar                |

(a) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

(c) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

Ans C

(b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(d) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

28. Which of the following statements stand true with respect to the geographical distribution of minerals?

(a) These variations exist because of the differences in the economic condition of the area.

(b) These variations exist because of differences in the geological structures.

(c) These variations exist because of differences in temperature ranges of day and night.

(d) These variations exist because of different population density.

Ans b

29. Match the following Industries with their correct locations:

| Column A                | Column B       |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| (A) Fertilizer Industry | (I) Delhi      |
| (B) Automobile Industry | (II) Singrauli |
| (C) Software Park       | (III) Gujarat  |
| (D) Thermal Power Plant | (IV) Noida     |

(a) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), D-(II)

(c) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), D-(IV)

Ans A

(b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), D-(IV)

(d) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), D-(IV)

30. What was the aim of establishing industries in Tribal and Backward areas?

(a) Developing New Cities

(b) Bringing down Regional Disparities

(c) Eradication of Unemployment and Poverty

(d) Modernising and bring new Technology

Ans B

31. Which of the following statements supports the assertion that urbanisation and industrialisation go hand in hand?

(a) Urbanisation gives rise to new markets; industries fill these markets with products.

(b) Industrial activities retard urbanisation and in turn urbanisation retards industrialisation.

(c) Industries encourage establishment of satellite towns around the city.

(d) Urbanisation creates more industries and industries support urbanisation.

Ans A

32. Identify the significant reason of power sharing from the following options.

- (a) Reduces socio-economic conflicts
- (b) Provides ethnic -cultural development
- (c) Reduces social differences
- (d) Restricts supremacy of one party

Ans A

33. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) In Sri Lanka, an Act was passed in 1956 to recognise Tamil as the only official language, disregarding Sinhala.
- (b) Belgium is a small country in Europe and share borders with France, Italy, Germany and Luxembourg.
- (c) In the capital city of Brussels, 80 per cent people speak Dutch while 20 per cent are French-speaking.
- (d) Between 1970-1993, the Constitution of Belgium was amended four times.

Ans D

34. Match the following keywords from column A with their explanation in column B:

| Column A<br>(Keywords) | Column B<br>(Explanation)                                  |
|------------------------|--|
| (A) Ethnic             | (I) A belief that let majority community to rule a country |
| (B) Civil war          | (II) Calculation of gains and losses                       |
| (C) Prudential         | (III) Conflict between opposing groups                     |
| (D) Majoritarian       | (IV) Division based on shared culture                      |

(a) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)

(c) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Ans C

(b) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(d) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

35. Identify the incorrect feature of Unitary form of government from the following options:

- (a) There are two or more levels of government.
- (b) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.
- (c) Each tier of government has its own jurisdiction.
- (d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

Ans D

36. Which of the following statements about the third-tier of democracy is false?

- (a) One-third of all positions in local bodies are reserved for women.
- (b) The state government retains the power over revenues for the local bodies.
- (c) Seats are reserved in the elected bodies for the SC, ST and OBC candidates.
- (d) An independent institution called the State Election Commission conducts Panchayat and municipal elections.

Ans B

37. Which of the following has helped to deepen democracy in the country according to the source?

- (a) Establishment of Local self-governments.
- (b) Provision of Constitutional status to Local Self-governments.
- (c) Establishment of Political parties.
- (d) Free and fair elections.

Ans B

38. Match the following:

| Column A<br>(Bodies) | Column B<br>(Details about Bodies)                     |
|----------------------|--|
| (A) Gram Sabha       | (I) Gram Panchayats group together to form this unit.  |
| (B) Gram Panchayat   | (II) It reviews the performance of the gram panchayat. |
| (C) Zila Parishad    | (III) decision-making body for the entire village.     |
| (D) Mandals          | (IV) mandals in a district together constitute it.     |

(a) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

(b) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

(c) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

(d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Ans A

39. Sexual Division of labour signifies which of the following statements?

(1) Gender division emphasises not all people can do all kinds of work.

(2) Gender division means division between communities.

(3) Caste is the basis of Gender Division.

(4) Type of the work decides whether a man will do it or a woman will do it.

(5) Religion decides which work should be done by whom.

(a) (1), (3) & (4)

(b) (1), (2) & (4)

(c) (1) & (3)

(d) (4) & (1)

Ans D

40. Identify the reason why caste alone cannot determine elections in India.

(I) No party can win the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.

(II) Political parties appease certain castes and ignore others.

(III) No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste, people from different castes live in each constituency.

(IV) Mobilising and securing political support has brought new consciousness among the lower castes.

(a) (I) only

(b) (II) only

(c) (I) & (IV) only

(d) (I), (II) & (III) only

Ans D

41. Which of the following does not go with the definition of secularism?

(a) There is no official religion for the Indian state.

(b) The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion

(c) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion

(d) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion

Ans B

42. Which of the following statements are not associated with a regional political party in India?

(a) It gets 6 per cent of the total votes in the Lok Sabha election.

(b) It gets 2 seats in the elections for state legislatures.

(c) It gets 6 percent of the total votes in an election to the legislative assembly of a state.

(d) All of these.

Ans A

43. Match the following political parties from column A with their ideologies given in column B:

| Column A<br>(Political Parties) | Column B<br>(Ideologies)  |
|---------------------------------|---|
| (A) Bharatiya Janata Party      | (I) Believes in Marxism-Leninism                                |
| (B) Bahujan Samaj Party         | (II) Supports new economic reforms with a human face            |
| (C) Indian National Congress    | (III) Seeks to represent and secure power for the Bahujan Samaj |
| (D) Communist Party of India    | (IV) Uniform civil code   |

(a) (A)–(I), (B)–(II), (C)–(III), (D)–(IV)

(b) (A)–(II), (B)–(III), (C)–(IV), (D)–(I)

(c) (A)–(IV), (B)–(III), (C)–(II), (D)–(I)

(d) (A)–(III), (B)–(II), (C)–(IV), (D)–(I)

Ans C

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

(a) Open to public debates on major policies and legislation.

(b) Open in promoting economic development.

(c) Open in reducing economic inequalities.

(d) Open to rulers elected by the people.

Ans A

45. Which of the following factors does affect economic growth?

(I) Country's population size

(II) Global situation

(III) Cooperation from other countries

(IV) Economic priorities adopted by the country

(V) Type of Government of a country

(a) (II) & (III) only

(b) (I),(II), (III) & (IV) only

(c) (III) & (IV) only

(d) (I), (II), (III),(IV) and (V)

Ans B

46. Choose the incorrect option from Column A and Column B.

| Column A (Category of person)                         | Column B (Developmental goals/Aspirations)             |
|---|--|
| (A) Landless rural labourers                          | (I) More days of work and better wages                 |
| (B) Prosperous farmers from Punjab                    | (II) Availability of other sources of irrigation       |
| (C) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops | (III) Assured higher support prices for their crops    |
| (D) A rural woman from a land- owning family          | (IV) Regular job and high wages to increase her income |

Ans C

47. Which of the following statement defines Sustainable Development?

(a) Use of natural resources for economic development of nation.

(b) Present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well.

(c) It means utilization of natural resources by the past, present and future generation.

(d) To meet the needs of the future generations. Z

Ans B

48. Which is not a characteristic of unorganised sector?
- Small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
  - Rules and regulations are not followed.
  - Jobs here are high-paid and often regular.
  - No provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, medical leaves.

Ans C

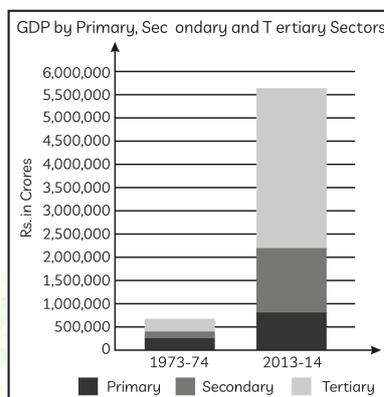
49. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

- Transporting cloth to the workshops
- Sale in shops and showrooms
- Spinning the yarn
- Weaving of the fabric

- Options:
- (I)–(IV)–(III)–(II)
  - (III)–(IV)–(I)–(II)
  - (IV)–(I)–(II)–(III)
  - (III)–(IV)–(II)–(I)

Ans B

50. Which of the following statements best explains the graph?



- The production in all the three sectors has decreased and it has decreased the most in the primary sector.
- The production in all the three sectors has increased and it has increased the most in the primary sector.
- The production in all the three sectors has increased and it has increased the most in the tertiary sector.
- The production in all the three sectors has increased and all the three sectors have similar growth.

Ans C

51. Rampur is an area where 80% people borrow money from the bank while 10% don't borrow and the rest 10% take it from their friends, relatives or local moneylenders. Where will Rampur be situated?

- In an Urban Region
- Semi-Urban area
- In a Rural region
- Capital of a country

Ans A

52. Find the incorrect option:

- Demand deposit share the essential features of money
- With demand deposit payments can be made without cash
- Demand deposits are a safe way of money transformation
- Cheques facility is the most important feature of Demand deposit.

Ans D

53. MNCs keep in mind certain factors before setting up production. Which of the following statements is wrong when that assertion is concerned?

- MNCs keep the availability of cheap skilled and unskilled labour in mind.
- Proximity to markets is another important factor when MNCs are established.
- Presence of a large number of local competitors also changes the opinions of people while establishing an MNC.
- Favourable government policies are important for establishment of an MNC.

Ans C

54. Choose the correct statement about factors of globalisation in India:

(I) Improvement in transportation technology.  
(II) Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment.  
(III) Favourable rules of World Trade Organisation towards India in comparison to developed countries.  
Choose the correct options from the codes given below:

- (a) Only (I) and (II) (b) Only (I) and (III)  
(c) Only (II) and (III) (d) Only (III)

Ans A

55. Fill in the blank with an appropriate option: Globalisation so far has been more in favour of

.....

- (a) Developing countries (b) Underdeveloped countries  
(c) Developed countries (d) It has had an equal effect.

Ans C

56. Assertion (A): The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement.

Reason (R): Women were considered inferior and dependent upon men by the society, despite their enthusiastic performance in Liberal Movement.

Ans A

**OR**

Assertion (A): Regimes of 1815 did not tolerate criticism and dissent.

Reason (R): Conservative regimes were autocratic.

Ans A

57. Assertion (A): Johad and Khadin are modern methods of water harvesting in India.

Reason (R): Johad and Khadin are present in the western India, particularly in Rajasthan.

Ans D

58. Assertion(A): Federations that are formed by 'holding together' do not give equal power to its constituent units.

Reason (R): States should be treated differently to help them develop.

Ans C

59. Assertion (A): Democracy is a legitimate government.

Reason (R): Regular, free and fair elections are the spirit of democracy.

Ans B

60. Assertion (A): Government needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor, food and nutrition.

Reason (R): Private Sector cannot offer development.

Ans C

