

Q1. Which one of the following pairs regarding Indian nationalism is correctly matched?

1 Mark

A

S.N o	Leaders	Contribution
(a)	Sardar Patel	Hindustan Socialist Republican Army

B

S.N o	Leaders	Contribution
(b)	Bhagat Singh	Swaraj Party

C

S.N o	Leaders	Contribution
(c)	C.R. Das	Bardoli Satyagraha

D

S.N o	Leaders	Contribution
(d)	Jawahar Lal Nehru	Udham Kisan Sabha

Q2. Who of the following set up the first Iron and Steel industry in India?

1 Mark

A J.R.D. Tata

B Purushotam Das

C R.G. Saraiya

D Thakur Das

Q3. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option from the following:

1 Mark

1. Treaty of Constantinople
2. Defeat of Napoleon
3. Unification of Italy
4. Unification of Germany

Options:

A I, II, IV and III

B II, III, I and IV

C II, I, IV and III

D IV, I, III and II

Q4. Who among the following published 'Punjab Kesri'?

1 Mark

A Balgangadhar Tilak.

B Mahatma Gandhi.

C Bhagat Singh.

D B.R. Ambedkar.

Q5. Which one of the following statement is false about Alluri Sitaram Raju?

1 Mark

A He claimed he had special powers.

B He was inspired by the non-co-operation movement.

C He believed in the principle of non-violence advocated by Gandhiji.

D He persuaded people to give up drinking.

Q6. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'?

1 Mark

A French Revolution.

B Russian Revolution.

C Glorious Revolution.

D The Revolution of the liberals.

Q7. Which one of the following Viceroy announced a vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929?

1 Mark

A Lord Mountbatten.

B Lord Dalhousie.

C Lord Irwin.

D None of these.

Q8. In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions, the idea of 'Non-cooperation Movement' was accepted?

1 Mark

A Lahore Session.

B Nagpur Session.

C Calcutta (Kolkata) Session.

D Madras (Chennai) Session.

Q9. The Non-Co-operation Movement began on which one of the following Dates?

1 Mark

A January 1921.

B November 1921.

C December 1921.

D May 1921.

Q10. In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions was the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' formalised in December 1929?

1 Mark

- A** Madras Session. **B** Lahore Session. **C** Calcutta Session. **D** Nagpur Session.
- Q11.** In which one of the following places Mahatma Gandhi organised Satyagraha for the first time in India? **1 Mark**
A Dandi. **B** Ahmedabad. **C** Kheda. **D** Champaran.
- Q12.** Which one of the following books was printed first by Gutenberg? **1 Mark**
A Chapbooks **B** Amar Jivan **C** Bible **D** Almanac
- Q13.** Which one of the following was NOT the result of the Treaty of Vienna 1815? **1 Mark**
A The Kingdom of the Netherlands was setup in the North. **B** Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
C Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers. **D** Russia was given German confederation of 39 states.
- Q14.** Who were called 'Chapmen'? **1 Mark**
A Book seller. **B** Paper seller.
C Workers of printing press. **D** Seller of 'penny chap books'.
- Q15.** Who among the following brought out 'Bengal Gazette; the first weekly newspaper? **1 Mark**
A Bipin Chandra Pal **B** Bal Gangadhar Tilak **C** Gangadhar Bhattacharya **D** Raja Rammohan Roy
- Q16.** Why did Europeans flee to America in 19th century? Identify the correct reason from the following options: **1 Mark**
A Poverty and diseases **B** Due to gold rush
C To escape from the French Revolution **D** As an aftermath of the Vietnam War
- Q17.** Which one of the following was published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy? **1 Mark**
A Sambad Kaumudi. **B** Shamsul Akhbar. **C** Punjab Kesri. **D** Chandrika.
- Q18.** From which of the following countries Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to? **1 Mark**
A Austria **B** Italy **C** Greece **D** Spain
- Q19.** In which one of the following countries was 'mass production' an important feature in the 1920s? **1 Mark**
A United States of America **B** Poland
C France **D** Japan
- Q20.** Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Co-operation Movement? **1 Mark**
A Gandhiji realised that people were losing interest in the movement. **B** Gandhiji felt the movement was turning violent in many places.
C Some Congress leaders wanted to participate in elections to Provincial Council. **D** Some Congress leaders wanted more radical mass agitations.
- Q21.** Why did Nationalists in India tour villages to gather folk songs and legends? Choose the most appropriate reason from the following: **1 Mark**
A Nationalists wanted to study their own culture. **B** Nationalists wanted to publish it and earn money.
C Nationalists did it because it gave a true picture of traditional culture. **D** Nationalists wanted to keep folk culture intact.
- Q22.** Which two languages among the following are prominently spoken by Belgium Nationals? **1 Mark**
A French and English. **B** Dutch and French. **C** Russian and Dutch. **D** Russian and French.
- Q23.** Which one of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth century Europe? **1 Mark**
A Printing of ideas of Isaac Newton. **B** Development of printing press.
C Interest of people in science and reason. **D** Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.
- Q24.** **1 Mark**

Which one of the following was the main reason for Mahatma Gandhi to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?

- A** The Jallianwala Bagh incident. **B** Khilafat movement.
C The passing of the Rowlatt Act. **D** The Chauri-Chaura incident.

Q25. Match the following and choose the correct option.

1 Mark

	(Leader)		(Role)
a	Victor Emmanuel	I.	Chief Minister of Italy
b	Guiseppe Mazzini	II.	Young Italy Movement
c	Guiseppe Garibaldi	III.	Conquered the Kingdom of Sicillies
d	Count Cavour	IV.	Proclaimed as king of Unified Italy

- A** I IV III II **B** II I IV III
C IV II III I **D** I IV II III

Q26. In which of the following years Mahatma Gandhi inspired the peasants of Champaran district of Bihar to struggle against the oppressive plantation system:

1 Mark

- A** 1916. **B** 1917. **C** 1918. **D** 1919.

Q27. Who, among the following was the author of the famous book 'Hind Swaraj'?

1 Mark

- A** Shaukat Ali. **B** Subhas Chandra Bose. **C** Jawahar Lal Nehru. **D** Mahatma Gandhi.

Q28. Which one of the following is not true about the female allegory of France?

1 Mark

- A** She was named Marianne. **B** She took part in the French Revolution.
C She was a symbol of national unity. **D** Her images were marked on coins and stamps.

Q29. Which of the following industries increased with the expansion of railways in England from 1840s to 1860s?

1 Mark

- A** Iron and Steel **B** Jute and Cotton **C** Aluminium and Bauxite **D** Copper and Steel

Q30. Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options:

1 Mark

- A** Manuscripts were highly cheap. **B** Manuscripts were widely spread out.
C Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi. **D** Manuscripts were fragile.

Q31. Choose the correct option from the following regarding Central Powers in the First World War:

1 Mark

- A** Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey **B** Britain, France and Russia
C Italy, Japan and Russia **D** France, Austria-Hungary and China

Q32. Which one of the following statements is not related to the Gandhi-Irvin Pact.

1 Mark

- A** Gandhiji agreed not to launch any further mass agitations against the British. **B** Gandhiji agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference.
C Gandhiji decided To call off the Civil Disobedience Movement. **D** The British agreed to release the political prisoners.

Q33. Which one of the following agreements gave reserved seats to the 'Depressed Classes' in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils?

1 Mark

- A** Lucknow Pact. **B** Gandhi - Irwin Pact. **C** Poona Pact. **D** None of these.

Q34. “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold”. Who among the following said this popular line?

1 Mark

- A** Guiseppe Mazzini. **B** Matternich. **C** Otto Von Bismarck. **D** Guiseppe Garibaldi.

Q35. Which one of the following political parties came to power in Bolivia in 2006?

1 Mark

- A** The Communist Party. **B** The Republican Party. **C** The Socialist Party. **D** The Conservative Party.

Q36. Which one of the following is true about the 'Treaty of Constantinople' of 1832?

1 Mark

- A** It recognised Turkey as an independent nation. **B** It recognised Greeceas an independent nation.
C It recognised Germany as an independent nation. **D** It recognised France as an independent nation.

Q37.

1 Mark

Which among the following was the main reason for the weavers to revolt against contractors in Silesia, in 1845?

- A** Contractors reduced their payments drastically. **B** They stopped the supply of raw materials to them.
C They refused to place orders for finished textiles. **D** Condition of weavers was very pitiable.

Q38. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the act of Union 1707? **1 Mark**

- A** It was an agreement between England and Scotland.
B It was an agreement between England and Ireland.
C It resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
D It gave England control over Scotland.

Q39. Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789? **1 Mark**

- A** Dictatorship. **B** Military. **C** Body of French Citizen. **D** Monarchy.

Q40. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the Zollverein formed in 1834? **1 Mark**

- A** It abolished trade barriers. **B** It reduced the number of currencies.
C It had most of the German states as members. **D** It abolished feudal system.

Q41. Identify the French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world from the following: **1 Mark**

- A** Kitagawa Utamaro. **B** Richard M. Hoe. **C** Voltaire. **D** Frederic Sorreeu.

Q42. Which one of the following is not true about the female allegory of France? **1 Mark**

- A** She was named Marianne. **B** She took part in the French Revolution.
C She was a symbol of national unity. **D** Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic.

Q43. What types of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe? Choose the appropriate answer for the following: **1 Mark**

- A** Autocratic. **B** Democratic. **C** Aristocratic. **D** Dictatorial.

Q44. Which one of the following states was ruled by an Italian princely house before unification of Italy? **1 Mark**

- A** Kingdom of Two Sicilies. **B** Lombardy.
C Venetia. **D** Sardinia-Piedmont.

Q45. Match the following attributes of allegory of Germania with its significance and choose the correct option: **1 Mark**

	Attributes		Significance
a.	Broken Chains	I	Heroism
b.	Breast-Plate with eagle	II	Readiness to fight
c.	Crown of oak leaves	III	Strength
d.	Sword	IV	Being free

Options:

1. I II III IV
2. IV III I II
3. II I IV III
4. III IV II I

Q46. Match the following attributes of allegory of Germania with its significance and choose the correct option: **1 Mark**

	Attributes		Significance
a.	Broken Chains	I.	Heroism
b.	Breast-Plate with eagle	II.	Readiness to fight
c.	Crown of oak leaves	III.	Strength
d.	Sword	IV.	Being free

Options:

1. I II III IV
2. IV III I II

3. II I IV III

4. III IV II I

- Q47.** Who founded the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? **1 Mark**
A Alluri Sitaram Raju B C.R. Das C M.R. Jayakar D Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- Q48.** Agricultural prices began to fall from 1926 and: **1 Mark**
A Collapsed after 1927. B Collapsed after 1928. C Collapsed after 1929. D Collapsed after 1930.
- Q49.** How can we prove that the first symbol of factory system was cotton? **1 Mark**
A Its production boomed in the late 18th century. B In 1760, Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton for its cotton industry.
C By 1787, its import soared to 22 million pounds. D All the above
- Q50.** Who was a 'Jobber'? **1 Mark**
A Trusted worker B Painter C Dancer D Soldier
- Q51.** Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: **4 Marks**
Yet, till the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed. After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market. Unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, the economy of Britain crumbled after the war. Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically. Within the colonies, local industrialists gradually consolidated their position, substituting foreign manufacturers and capturing the home market.
1. Why did Manchester imports decline in India?
2. Why could Manchester never recapture its old position in the Indian market after the First World War?
3. Analyse any two benefits of the First World War to India.
- Q52.** Read the given case and answer the questions that follow: **4 Marks**
MARKET FOR GOODS
One way in which new consumers are created is through advertisements. As you know, advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs. Today we live in a world where advertisements surround us. They appear in newspapers, magazines, hoardings, street walls, television screens. But if we look back into history, we find that from the very beginning of the industrial age, advertisements have played a part in expanding the markets for products, and in shaping a new consumer culture. When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles. The label was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. The label was also to be a mark of quality. When buyers saw 'MADE IN MANCHESTER' written in bold on the label, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth.
1. How was the marketing of goods done in India by the British?
2. How were the new consumers created through advertisement during colonial India?
3. Identify the messages conveyed through advertisements during industrialization.
- Q53.** Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: **4 Marks**
Printed Words
This is how Mercier describes the impact of the printed word, and the power of reading in one of his books: 'Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water.... Lighting my lamp with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungrily into the reading. An easy eloquence, effortless and animated, carried me from one page to the next without my noticing it. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows, and I heard nothing. My lamp began to run out of oil and produced only a pale light, but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rushed into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!'
1. How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier?
2. Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer?

3. How did reading influence Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts? Explain in any two points.

Q54. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

4 Marks

WHY NEWSPAPERS?

Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful formation on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited." Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849. 'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation. These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence. Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870.

1. Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji?
2. How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition?
3. Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19 century.

Q55. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

4 Marks

The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later. By 1862, four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2,150 looms. Around the same time, jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1855 and another one seven years later, in 1862. In north India, the Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur in the 1860s, and a year later the first cotton mill of Ahmedabad was set up. By 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.

1. When was the first cotton mill set up in India?
2. Name any two early industrialists of India.
3. How did many Indian entrepreneurs survive despite tight economic controls imposed by the British Government? Explain.

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