RAVI MATHS TUITION & TEST PAPERS, WHATSAPP 8056206308

10TH CBSE MCQS PREV ASKED

10th Standard

Social Science

Multiple Choice Question $134 \times 1 = 134$ Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well protected port along the east coast? (a) Chennai (b) Paradwip (c) Tuticorin (d) Vishakhapatnam 2) What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party? (a) Bahujan Samaj (b) Revolutionary democracy (c) Integral humanism (d) Modernity 3) What does a blind-folded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolizes? (a) Equality (b) Liberty (c) Justice (d) Harmony Who among the following hosted the Congress at Vietnam in 1815? (a) King of Netherlands (b) Giuseppe Mazzini (c) Duke Metternich (d) Otto Von Bismarck 5) Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'? (a) French Revolution (b) Russian Revolution (c) Glorious Revolution (d) The Revolution of the liberals 6) Which type of governments were mainly driven In Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815? (a) Conservative (b) Liberal (c) Federal (d) Feudal 7) In which one of the following countries did the first liberalist-nationalist upheaval take place in July 1830? (a) France (b) England (c) Germany (d) Italy Who among the following was the architect for the unification of Germany? (a) Otto Von Bismarck (b) Frederick III (c) William I (d) William II Who among the following had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic during 1830s? (a) Victor Emmanuel I (b) Victor Emmanuel II (c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Count Cavour 10) Who among the following was the founder of 'Young Europe' underground secret society In Berne? (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi (b) Giuseppe Mazzini (c) Count Cavour (d) Otto Von Bismarck 11) Which one of the following is not true about female allegory of France? (a) She was named Marianne. (b) She took part in the French Revolution. (c) She was a symbol of national unity. (d) Her image were marked on coins and stamps.

- During the nineteenth century, nationalism emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes In the political and mental world of Europe. The end result of these changes led to which of the following?
 - (a) The strengthening of multi-national dynastic empires.
 - (b) The continuation of decentralised power within the modern state.
 - (c) The establishment of a nation-state, replacing the dynastic empires.
 - (d) The decline of the concept and practices of a modern state.

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| | IV. Freedom of the press had been asked for Codes |
|-----|---|
| | (a) Both I and II are correct (b) I, II and III are correct (c) Both II and IV are correct |
| | (d) I, II and IV are correct |
| 14) | On which of the following modern aspects did the new Germany place a strong emphasis? I. Currency II. Banking III. Legal system IV. Demography Codes |
| | (a) Both I and II are correct (b) Both II and III are correct (c) Both III and IV are correct |
| | (d) Both I, II and III are correct |
| 15) | What measures and practices were introduced by the French revolutionaries to foster a sense of collective. Identity among the French people during the French Revolution? I. Promotion of regional dialects II. Adoption of the tricolour as the new French flag. III. Abolition of the Estates General IV. Promotion of a uniform system of weights and measures Codes |
| | (a) Statements II and III are correct (b) Statements I and IV are correct. (c) Statements II and IV are correct. |
| | (d) Statements I and III are correct. |
| 16) | Who among the following led the peasant movement in Bardoli, in 1928? |
| | (a) Baba Ramchandra (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Vallabhbhai Patel |
| 17) | Which of the following newspapers was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak? |
| | (a) Hindu (b) Kesari (c) Sudharak (d) Pratap |
| 18) | The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in January, 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement, each with its own specific aspiration. Which quote reflects the anti-imperialist sentiment that prevailed among many Indians during the Non-Cooperation Movement. |
| | (a) "The British Empire is a fraud and a sham. It is built on force and injustice. We must not cooperate with it in any way." |
| | (b) "Swaraj (self-rule) is not merely political independence. It is much more than that. It is the regeneration of Indian society. It is the purification of Indian society." |
| | (c) "We must not only boycott British goods, but we must also boycott British institutions, such as schools and courts. We must build our own institutions, based on our own principles." |
| | (d) "Swaraj (self-rule) is my birthright, and I shall have it." |
| | |

Read the facts regarding the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe during 1848

13)

I. Abdication of the monarch

II. Universal male suffrage had been proclaimed

III. Political rights to women were given

(a) Rowlatt Satyagraha Movement (b) Civil Disobedience movement (c) Non Cooperation Movement

How was the Rowlatt Act of 1919 perceived in terms of fundamental rights and civil liberties by Indians?

Identify the correct option that describes the movement given below.

(d) Quit India Movement

20)

The movement broke colonial laws and also refused cooperation with the British.

(a) It was viewed as a regressive legislation in favour of the majority Indians.

(b) It was considered as severely curtailing the right to personal liberty.

(c) It was seen as a necessary measure to prevent communal tensions.

(d) It was regarded as a safeguard for protecting British soldiers.

| 21) | Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option. I. Formation of Swaraj Party II. Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress. | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | III. Gandhi-Irwin Pact | | | | | | | |
| | IV. Formation of Depressed Class Association | | | | | | | |
| | (a) II, III, I and IV (b) I, II, IV and III (c) I, III, II and IV (d) IV, III, II and I | | | | | | | |
| 22) | Identify the correct option that describes the act given below. (i) The act was passed by was Imperial Legislative Council. (ii) It gave power to the government to repress political activities. (ii) It empowered the government to detain political prisoners without trial. | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Rowlatt Act (b) Vernacular Press Act (c) Government of India Act (d) Inland Emigration Act | | | | | | | |
| 23) | Choose the correct option. | | | | | | | |
| · | (a) Chandrapur thermal power plant - Odisha (b) Mayurbhanj iron ore mines - Amarkantak | | | | | | | |
| | (c) Kalol oil fields - Gujarat (d) Bauxite - Jharkhand | | | | | | | |
| 24) | Choose the correct option. | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Chandrapur thermal power plant - Odisha (b) Mayurbhanj iron ore mines - Amarkantak | | | | | | | |
| | (c) Kalol oil fields - Gujarat (d) Bauxite producer - Jharkhand | | | | | | | |
| 25) | | | | | | | | |
| , | Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option. Column I (Minerals) Column II (Examples) | | | | | | | |
| | A. Ferrous 1. Coal https://youtu.be/UNFZ2W9Qg6g | | | | | | | |
| | B. Non-ferrous 2. Granite JUST CLICK OR COPY THIS LINE | | | | | | | |
| | C. Non-metallic 3. Bauxite AND SEARCH IN YOUTUBE | | | | | | | |
| | D. Energy 4. Cobalt | | | | | | | |
| | (a) (b) (c) (d) ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD 2431 4321 1243 3421 | | | | | | | |
| 26) | In which of the following states is Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant located? | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Gujarat (b) Odisha (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu | | | | | | | |
| 27) | Which one of the following state has the highest road density? | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Goa (b) Kerala (c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat | | | | | | | |
| 28) | Which one of the following is an inland riverine port? | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Kandla (b) Kolkata (c) Mumbai (d) Tuticorin | | | | | | | |
| 29) | Which one of the following means of transport is used for carrying solids in slurry form? | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Trucks (b) Railway (c) Pipelines (d) Ships | | | | | | | |
| 30) | Which one of the following group of cities is connected by National Highways No.2? | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Delhi - Amritsar (b) Delhi - Mumbai (c) Delhi - Kolkata (d) Varanasi - Kanyakumari | | | | | | | |
| 31) | Which one of the following highways is the longest highway in India? | | | | | | | |
| | (a) NH-1 (b) NH-8 (c) NH-7 (d) NH-24 | | | | | | | |
| 32) | Which one of the following states has lowest density of roads? | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Assam (b) Jammu & Kashmir (c) Goa (d) Rajasthan | | | | | | | |
| 33) | | | | | | | | |
| , | Which port has been developed as a subsidiary port to retrieve the growing pressure on the Kolkata port? | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Haldia (b) Para deep (c) Kandla (d) Tuticorin | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| 34) | Which one of the following major port has been developed to decongest Kolkata port? |
|-----|---|
| | (a) Kandla (b) Haldia (c) Para deep (d) Maragos |
| 35) | Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? |
| | (a) Bharatiya Janata Party - National Democratic Alliance (b) Congress Party - Left Front |
| | (c) Communist Party of India - Regional Party (d) Mizo National Front - United Progressive Alliance |
| 36) | Which of the following is the primary factor, which contributed to the emergence of multiple political parties at the same level in India? |
| | (a) A federal political system (b) Varied economic conditions (c) Linguistic and regional diversity |
| | (d) Low levels of literacy and political awareness |
| 37) | In a representative democracy, which of the following best describes the role of elected representatives? |
| | (a) They have absolute power and authority to make decisions without consulting the public. |
| | (b) They are accountable to the public and make decisions on behalf of their constituents. |
| | (c) They act as mere figureheads with no real power or influence in the government. |
| | (d) They serve lifetime appointments and cannot be removed from the office. |
| 38) | How do political parties ensure accountability to the public? Choose the most suitable option from the following. |
| | (a) Through Press Conferences (b) Through Social Media Campaigns (c) Through encouraging Partisanship |
| | (d) Through Elections and Voter Support |
| 39) | Which one the following is not true about a democratic government? |
| | (a) Democratic government is a legitimate government. (b) Democratic government is a responsive government. |
| | (c) Democratic government is the people's own government. (d) It does not allow room to correct mistakes. |
| 40) | Which of the following is a definite indicator of the successful implementation of democratic governance? |
| | (a) Free economy dictated by the market forces. (b) Provision of basic amenities to the citizens. |
| | (c) Establishment to central financial institutions. (d) Establishment of institutions to protect people's rights. |
| 41) | Which of the following statements is not true about Democracy? |
| | (a) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. (b) It is free from corruption. |
| | (c) It is expected to produce good governments. (d) Is guarantees the rights of citizens. |
| 42) | Read the following statements regarding democracy and choose the correct option. I. Promotes equality among citizens |
| | II. Government by few individuals |
| | III. Protection of human rights IV. Ensures checks and balance system |
| | (a) I, II and III (b) II, III and IV (c) I, III and IV (d) I, II and IV |
| 43) | Which one of the following banks in India controls the issuance of currency and regulates the credit system in the country? |
| | (a) Punjab National Bank (b) Indian Bank (c) Reserve Bank of India (d) State Bank of India |
| 44) | |
| , | Rahul has a sack of cotton but he is in need of wheat and Anush has a sack of wheat and is in need of cotton. Under this situation, both will be able to exchange their goods. In case of absence of such coincidence of wants, they may not exchange their goods. Which one of the following would be the best option that describes the mutual exchange of goods and eliminate the exchange of goods? |
| | (a) Double coincidence of want, Exchanging commodity for commodity. |
| | (b) Double Coincidence of want, Credit on Commodity (c) Double coincidence of want, Loan on commodity. |
| | (d) Double coincidence of want, Money |
| | |

- 45) Select which among the following cannot be purchased through money. Choose the correct option. I. Full protection from infectious diseases II. A pollution-free atmosphere III. High quality education IV. A luxury home (a) I and III (b) III and IV (c) I and IV (d) I and II 46) Read the information given below and select the correct option. Rohan has taken a loan of Rs 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house on 12% rate of interest. He has to submit papers of new house and salary record to the bank. What is this process called as? (a) Interest Rate (b) Collateral (c) Principal Amount (d) Installments 47) Read the image of the cheque. Identify the cheque number from the given options. https://youtu.be/UNFZ2W9Qg6g JUST CLICK OR COPY THIS LINK AND SEARCH IN YOUTUBE +36 2 255 \$ \$1000 20 78 C 000 313- 10 (a) 362255 (b) 110002078 (c) 000313 (d) 16137926023 48) Cargill Food's is the largest producer of which of the following in India? (a) Medicine (b) Asian Paints (c) Edible oil (d) Garment 49) WTO was started at the initiative of which one of the following group of company? (a) Rich countries (b) poor countries (c) Developed countries (d) Developing countries 50) Which one of the following organization lays stress on liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment? (a) International Labour Organization (b) International Monetary Fund (c) World Health Organization (d) World Trade Organization 51) Which one of the following is not characteristic of 'Special Economic Zone'? (a) They do not have to pay taxes for long period (b) Government has allowed flexibility in labour laws. (c) They have world class facilities. (d) They do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years. 52) Which one of the following Indian industries has been hit hard by globalization? (a) IT (b) Toy Making (c) Jute (d) Cement 53) Which one of the following type of countries has been more benefitted from globalisation? (a) Rich countries (b) Poor countries (c) Developing countries (d) Developed countries 54) Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called: (a) Liberalization (b) Investment (c) Favorable trade (d) Free trade 55) Investment made by the MNCs is termed as: (a) Indigenous investment (b) Foreign investment (c) Entrepreneur's investment (d) None of the above 56) What is the process of rapid integration or inter connection between countries called? (a) Industrialization (b) Globalization (c) Liberalization (d) Privatization 57)
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Which one of the following is an example of trade barrier?

(a) Tax on exports (b) tax on imports (c) free trade (d) restrictions on export

| 58) | removal of barriers set by the government is known as |
|-----|--|
| | (a) Globalization (b) Liberalization (c) Industrialization (d) privatization |
| 59) | Which one of the following is not a feature of multinational company? |
| | (a) It owns/controls production in more than one nation (b) It set up factories where it is close to the markets |
| | (c) It organized production in complex ways (d) It employs labour only from its own country |
| 60) | Liberalization involves which of the following? |
| | (a) Removal of trade barriers (b) Increasing subsidy on fertilizers (c) Increasing import duties on goods |
| | (d) Increasing export duties on goods |
| 61) | Which one of the following is a significant aspect of globalisation? |
| | (a) Uniform Culture (b) Environmental Support (c) Support Domestic Market (d) Access to New Markets |
| 62) | In which one of the following ways has information and communication technology stimulated the 'globalisation' access the most ? |
| | (a) Access foods across countries. (b) Access raw material across countries |
| | (c) Access services across countries. (d) Access information instantly across countries. |
| 63) | ldentify the reason as to why MNC's would like to collaborate with India in producing goods. Choose from the appropriate statements among the following options: I. India has highly skilled engineers who can understand the technical aspects of production. |
| | II. It also has educated English speaking youth who can provide customer care services. This means 50-60 percent cost savings for the MNC.III. It's the cheapest manufacturing location.IV. It's close to the markets in the US and Europe. |
| | (a) Statements I and II are appropriate. (b) Statements I, II and III are appropriate. |
| | (c) All the statements are appropriate. (d) Only statement IV is appropriate. |
| 64) | Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. Statement I Globalisation primarily involves the integration of countries through foreign trade and foreign investments facilitated by multinational corporations (MNCs). Statement II Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India do not offer any tax benefits or incentives to companies establishing production units within their boundaries. |
| | (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct |
| | (c) Both statements I and II are incorrect (d) Both statements I and II are correct |
| 65) | Evaluate the impacts of opening foreign trade on the global economy by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options (i) The choice of goods in the markets increase. (ii) Producers from two countries closely compete against each other despite the distance between their locations. (iii) Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries. (iv) The quality of the product is always good. |
| | (a) Statements (i) and (ii) are appropriate. (b) Statements (i), (ii) and (iii) are appropriate. |
| | (c) All the statements are appropriate (d) Only statement (iv) is appropriate. |
| 66) | The process of integration between different countries is called as |
| | (a) Privatisation (b) Globalisation (c) Liberalisation (d) Competition |
| 67) | Hallmark is used as a logos for which one of the following? |
| | (a) Agricultural product (b) Jewellery (c) Electric goods (d) Electronic goods |
| 68) | In which one of the following the logos ISI is used for? |
| | (a) LPG cylinder (b) Jewellery (c) Gold (d) Agricultural product |

| 69) | The district court deals with the cases involving claim up to the (a) Rs. 1 crore (b) Rs. 40 lakhs (c) Rs. 30 lakhs (d) Rs. 20 lakhs |
|------------|---|
| 70) | The district level consumer court deals with the cases involving claims (a) Up to 20 lakhs (b) Up to 15 lakhs (c) Up to 1 crore (d) Up to 25 lakhs |
| 71) | Which of the following rights related to availing details of ingredients of a product? (a) Right to safety (b) Right to choose (c) Right to be informed (d) Right to represent |
| 72) | In which one of the following years was the right to information act implemented? (a) 2004 (b) 2005 (c) 2006 (d) 2007 |
| 73) | When did the United Nations adopt the guidelines for consumer protection? (a) 1983 (b) 1984 (c) 1985 (d) 1986 |
| 74) | Which one of the following statements is false? (a) The consumer has right to represent in the consumer court (b) The consumer redressal process is very simple and very quick (c) Hall mark is the certification maintained for standardisation of jewellery (d) The consumer has the right to be informed. https://youtu.be/UNFZ2W9Qg |
| 75) 76) | Which food traveled west from china to be called "Spaghetti"? (a) Soya (b) Groundnuts (c) Potato (d) Noodles JUST CLICK OR COPY THIS LINK AND SEARCH IN |
| 70) | Rinderpest is a (a) Cattle disease in Africa (b) Cattle disease in China (c) Cattle disease in India (d) Cattle disease in Russia |
| 77) | 'Buddhism emerged from Eastern India and spread in several directions'. Read the following reasons for its spread and choose the correct option. I. Due to cultural exchange II. Due to silk route III. Due to trade and travellers IV. Due to European efforts (a) Only I, II and IV are correct. (b) Only II, III and IV are correct. (c) Only I, II and III are correct. (d) Only I, III and IV are correct. |
| 78) | Industralisation began in which one of the following, European countries in the second half of the eighteenth century? |
| | (a) Germany (b) France (c) Italy (d) England |
| 79) | The Industrial Revolution, which began in Britain in the mid-18th century, transformed the world of manufacturing and ushered in an era of mass production. How did the import of raw cotton from foreign markets impact the British textile industry? (a) It stimulated the industry's growth and expansion (b) It reduced the cost of raw materials and increased profits (c) It led to the development of new textile manufacturing techniques (d) All of the above |
| 80) | Mr. X started a new business of hair products. He wanted to advertise his product why? (a) It makes products more valuable (b) It makes products appear desirable and necessary. |
| 81) | (c) It will help in making new more products. (d) It will look good Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options (a) Manuscripts were highly cheap (b) Manuscripts were widely spread out (c) Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi (d) Manuscripts were fragile |

| 83) | (a) Rashsundari Debi (b) Tarabai Shinde (c) Raja Rammohan Roy (d) Ram Chaddha | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| · · | | | | | | |
| | Arrange the following in chronological order I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution. II. Martin Luther's writing led to beginning of the Protestant Reformation. III. Menocchio re-interpreted the message of the Bible IV. Johannes Gutenberg invented Printing Press. | | | | | |
| | (a) IV, III, II, I (b) I, IV, III, II (c) I, II, III, IV (d) IV, II, III, I | | | | | |
| : | Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. I. Western printing techniques and mechanical press were imported in the late 19th century as Western powers established their outposts in China. II. Beijing became the hub of the new print culture, catering to Western-style schools, | | | | | |
| | (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II are incorrect (d) Both I and II are correct | | | | | |
| ; | Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer Statement I: From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none." Statement II: Hickey also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. (a) Statement I is correct II is incorrect. (b) Statement I is incorrect and II is correct | | | | | |
| | (c) Both I and II are incorrect (d) Both I and II are correct | | | | | |
| 86) | In which one of the following states is overgrazing the main reason for land degradation? | | | | | |
| | (a) Maharashtra (b) Punjab (c) Haryana (d) Uttar Pradesh | | | | | |
| | Identify the soil which ranges from red to brown in colour and saline in nature. (a) Red soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Arid soil (d) Alluvial soil | | | | | |
| | Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in which one of the following states? (a) Odisha (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Kerala (d) Gujarat | | | | | |
| 89) | Which among the following is not a problem of resource development? | | | | | |
| | (a) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.(b) Accumulation of resources in few hands.(c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources.(d) An equitable distribution of resources. | | | | | |
| | Mention the main reason for land degradation in states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha (a) Over-grazing (b) Mining (c) Over irrigation (d) Mineral processing | | | | | |
| 01) | The piece of land left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years is called | | | | | |
| | (a) barren land (b) grazing land (c) forest land (d) fallow land | | | | | |
| 92) | Raman, a resident from Himachal Pradesh regularly takes his 25 cows for grazing. Apart from him, other villagers also take their cows for the same place'. Which of the following will most likely lead to in the above place in near future? | | | | | |
| | (a) Increase in the fertility of the soil(b) Lowering of the level of ground water(c) Degradation of the land(d) Earthquake | | | | | |
| 93) | When was Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act implemented? | | | | | |
| | (a) 1972 (b) 1978 (c) 1980 (d) 1985 | | | | | |
| 94) | Which one of the following factors is mainly responsible for declining water level in India? | | | | | |
| | (a) Irrigation (b) Industrialisation (c) Urbanisation (d) Over-utilisation | | | | | |

95) Ankur, a resident from Rajasthan, decided to install a submersible water pump In his house, capable of extracting groundwater from depths of 250-300 m. This practice of installing similar pumps is becoming Increasingly popular across the state. Which of the following will this growing practice most likely lead to in the near future? (a) Decline in the groundwater quality (b) Reduced monsoon water resources (c) Increased number of waterborne diseases (d) Water scarcity resulting from excessive utilisation 96) Which one of the following is the irrigation system in Meghalaya? (a) To irrigation land only during rainy season. (b) To use large volumes of water. (c) To remove water from soil for irrigation (d) To use bamboo drip irrigation system. 97) In Bhakra -Nangal project water is being used for which purposes? I. Hydel Power Production II. Irrigation III. Transportation IV. Cleaning (a) I and IV (b) II and I (c) Only III (d) Only I 98) Choose the correctly matched pair. (a) Primitive subsistence farming - Practiced on large patches of land (b) Intensive subsistence farming - Single crop production farming (c) Commercial farming - Use of higher doses of modern inputs (d) Plantation farming - Practiced on small patches of land https://youtu.be/UNFZ2W9Qg6g 99) JUST CLICK OR COPY THIS Read the following informations and Identify the crop. 1. It is the staple food crop of majority of people in India. **LINK AND SEARCH IN** 2. India is the second largest producer of this crop. **YOUTUBE** 3. It is a Kharif crop. 4. It requires high humidity with 100 cm of annual rainfall. (a) Ragi (b) Bajra (c) Wheat (d) Rice 100) Identify the crop with the help of given information. 1. It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder. 2. It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27 °C. 3. It grows well in old alluvial soil. 4. Use of modern inputs have contributed to the increasing production of this crop. (a) Maize (b) Millets (c) Wheat (d) Jowar 101) Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka? (a) Christian and Tamil (b) Buddhist and Hindu (c) Sinhala and Tamil (d) Sinhala and Christian 102) Which one of the following elements is not included in the Belgium model? (a) Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the government. (b) Many powers of the Central government have been given to State governments. (c) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. (d) There is a community government which has special powers of administration. 103) ldentify the primary objective of power sharing arrangements in Belgium from the following options. (a) Establishing a unitary form of government. (b) Centralised political control of government. (c) Establishing cultural and educational matters of Dutch. (d) Accommodating linguistic and regional interest. 104) Which one of the following religions was protected and fostered by Sri Lanka in their Constitution? (a) Christianity (b) Hinduism (c) Buddhism (d) Islam

| 105) | Which one of the following ethnic communities is in majority in Sri Lanka? (a) Sri Lankan Tamils (b) Indian Tamils (c) Muslims (d) Sinhalese |
|------|---|
| 106) | Which one of the following languages was declared as the official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956? |
| | (a) Tamil (b) Sinhala (c) Hindi (d) English |
| 107) | Identify 'Horizontal power sharing' arrangements among the following in modern democracies. |
| | (a) Different organs of government. (b) Governments at different levels. (c) Different social groups.(d) Different parties, pressure groups and movements. |
| 108) | Why do you think power is shared among different organs of government i.e. Executive, Legislature and Judiciary called horizontal distribution of power? What does it result in? |
| | (a) Because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. |
| | (b) Because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. This results in an imbalance of power among various institutions. |
| | (c) Because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise the same powers. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. |
| | (d) Because it does not allow different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. |
| 109) | Which of the following statements accurately describes a "community government"? I. 'Community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community-Dutch, French and German-speaking-no matter where they live. II. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues. III. This government has the power regarding economical, educational and language-related issues. IV. 'Community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community-Dutch, Spanish and German-speaking-no matter where they live. |
| | (a) Only I (b) Only III (c) Only IV (d) Both I and II |
| 110) | Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between majoritarianism and power sharing? |
| | (a) Majoritarianism emphasises the dominance of the majority community, while power sharing emphasises the sharing of power among different groups. |
| | (b) Majoritarianism emphasises the need for consensus building, while power sharing emphasises the exclusion of minority groups. |
| | (c) Majoritarianism emphasises the importance of accommodating minority interests, while power sharing emphasises the need for majority rule. |
| | (d) Majoritarianism emphasises the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, while power sharing emphasises the use of force to impose the majority's will. |
| 111) | Identify the correct 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 sub-ordinate to the Central Government. |
| 112) | Which one of the following countries is the example of 'Holding together federation'? (a) Australia (b) India (c) USA (d) Switzerland |
| 113) | |
| 110) | Which one of the following subjects is included in the Union list? (a) Communication (b) Trade (c) Commerce (d) Irrigation |
| 114) | Which one of the following subjects is included in the State list? (a) Banking (b) Business (c) Currency (d) Communication |

| 115) | Which of the following is responsible for resolving disputes between Centre and States? | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | (a) Finance Commission of India (b) Supreme Co | ourt of | India (c) Pr | esident of India | | | | |
| | (d) Prime Minister of India | | | | | | | |
| 116) | Which of the following is a definite indicator of the successful implementation of Federalism in India? | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and the powers of different levels of Government. | | | | | | | |
| | (b) The authority of each tier of Government is not | | _ | | | | | |
| | (c) A system of Government which didn't have mut | ual tru | ast and agree | ment to live together. (d) Both (b) and (c) | | | | |
| 117) | Identify the correct statement /a chart the theory of | f fodom | aliam in tha l | adian Canatitution | | | | |
| , | Identify the correct statement/s about the theory of federalism in the Indian Constitution. (i) The Constitution declared India as a Union of States. | | | | | | | |
| | (ii) Sharing of power between the Union Governmen | nt and | the State Gov | rernments is basic to the structure of the | | | | |
| | Constitution. | | · - | | | | | |
| | (iii) It is easy to make changes to this power sharing (iv) The Parliament can on its own change this arrange | | | | | | | |
| | | (ii) ar | | | | | | |
| 118) | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 110) | List I (Subject List in the Indian Constitution) A. Union List | 1 | st 11 (Subject) ade Union | | | | | |
| | B. State List | | nking | | | | | |
| | C. Concurrent List | 3. Po | lice | | | | | |
| | D. Residuary List | 4. In | ternet | | | | | |
| | (a) (b) (c) (d) | | | | | | | |
| | ABCD ABCD ABCD ABCD | | | | | | | |
| 110) | 4 1 3 2 2 3 1 4 1 2 4 3 3 4 2 1 | | | | | | | |
| 119) | Who said that religion can never be separated from | politio | cs? | | | | | |
| | (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Dr BR Ambedkar (c) F | PR Nai | cker (d) No | ne of them | | | | |
| 120) | Which one of the following statements best describe | es won | nen empowerr | ment? | | | | |
| | (a) Encouraging men to take leadership roles. (b) | Prom | oting superio | rity of women over men. | | | | |
| | (c) Ensuring equal opportunities and rights for wor | men. | (d) Limiting | the rights of men in all spheres. | | | | |
| 121) | Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors are divided | d in wl | nich one of the | e following basis? | | | | |
| | (a) Nature of employment (b) Nature of activities | | | | | | | |
| 122) | | | | | | | | |
| , | At the initial stages of development, which one of the | | | was the most important of economic activity? | | | | |
| | (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Qua | aterna | ary | | | | | |
| 123) | Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms come under which one of the following sectors? | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Qua | aterna | ary | | | | | |
| 124) | The products received by exploiting natural resourc | ces cor | ne under whic | ch one of the following sectors? | | | | |
| | (a) quaternary (b) Tertiary (c) Secondary (d) | Prima | ry | | | | | |
| 125) | 'A' is a worker in a garment export industry of Jaipu | ur Uo | gots facilities | like health incurence provident fund | | | | |
| · | medical leave, etc. | ur. ne | gets facilities | nke nearm insurance, provident fund, | | | | |
| | (a) Primary sector (b) Non- Governmental sector | (c) (| Organised sec | tor (d) Unorganised sector | | | | |
| 126) | If there is a disminish by transportant and lamine - | efizo | to transport | regetables mills etc from maral areas to | | | | |
| • | If there is a disruption by transporters and lorries refuse to transport vegetables, milk, etc. from rural areas to urban areas, food will become scarce in urban areas, whereas farmers will be unable to sell their products. | | | | | | | |
| | Which of the following sectors will be affected due to this situation stated above? | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Primary and Secondary (b) Secondary and Ter | rtiary | (c) Tertiary | , Primary and Secondary | | | | |
| | (d) Tertiary and Primary. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

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The table given below highlights the percentage of workers in the three sectors of the economy in India. The data for the year 2023 has actual figures while the data for 2040 is hypothetical based on the published figures of the year 2023. Any of the three hypothetical scenarios could be possible in the year 2040. Study the table carefully and answer the questions that follow

| Year | Primary | Secondary | Tertiary |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 2023 (Source : Statista) | 44% | 25% | 31% |
| 2023 (Hypothetical Scenario: 1) | 20% | 45% | 35% |
| 2040 (Hypothetical Scenario: 2) | 60% | 20% | 20% |
| 2040 (Hypothetical Scenario :3) | 15% | 40% | 45% |

Based on the information given in the table, which of the following statements is likely to be correct?

- (a) In scenarios 1 and 2, the secondary sector will need the least workers.
- (b) In scenario 2, India will become a major services-based economy.
- (c) The primary sector in scenario 2 will be the highest contributor to the GDP of the country.
- (d) In scenarios 1 and 3, maximum employment opportunities will be created in the secondary sector.
- 128) Fill in the blank.

| Sector | Criteria Used |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Primary, Secondary and Tertiary | nature of Economic Activity |
| Organised and Unorganised | 5 |

- (a) Nature of Employment Activities (b) Nature of Social Activities (c) Nature of Production Activities
- (d) Nature of Political Activities
- Which of the following is a key indicator used to measure a country's development?
 - (a) Primary Production (b) Secondary Production (c) Gross Domestic Product (d) Net Domestic Product
- Suppose there are four families in your locality, the average per capita income of whom is Rs. 10,000. If the income of three families is Rs. 6,000, Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 14,000 respectively, what would be the income of the fourth family?
 - (a) Rs. 5,000 (b) Rs. 10,000 (c) Rs. 12,000 (d) Rs. 15,000
- Read the given data in the table and find out the average monthly income of country A. Choose the correct option.

| Monthly Income of Citizens of Two Countries (in Rupees) | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|------|------|-------|-------|----------------|--|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | Average Income | |
| Country A | A 10500 | 9800 | 9500 | 10000 | 10500 | ? | |
| Country l | 36000 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 50000 | | |

- (a) 9500 (b) 10000 (c) 10500 (d) 10060
- Read the given data and find out children of which state has attained maximum elementary school education.

| | Per Capita Income | Infant Mortality Rate per | | Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|--|--|--|
| State | For 2018-2018 (in | 1,000 live births (2018) | Rate % | secondary state (age 14 and 15 years) | | |
| | Rs) | 1,000 1170 111113 (2010) | 2017-18 | 2017-18 | | |
| Haryana | 2,36,147 | 30 | 82 | 61 | | |
| Kerala | 2,04,105 | 7 | 94 | 83 | | |
| Bihar | 40,982 | 32 | 62 | 43 | | |

Sources : Economic Survey 2020-21, P.A 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National Statistical Office, Government of India.

(a) Haryana (b) Bihar (c) Haryana and Kerala (d) Kerala

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133) Study the table given below carefully and answer the questions that follows.

| Country | Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita (2011 PPP \$) | HDI Rank in the World (2018) |
|---------|--|------------------------------|
| A | 12,707 | 73 |
| В | 6,681 | 130 |
| С | 4,961 | 148 |
| D | 5,005 | 154 |
| E | 3,457 | 143 |
| F | 4,976 | 134 |

Which of the following country has high Human Development Index Rank in the world?

- (a) Country 'A' (b) Country 'C' (c) Country 'D' (d) Country 'E'
- Which one of the following definitions is most suitable for the 'Literacy Rate'?
 - (a) The literate population at the global level.
 - (b) The proportion of literate population in the seven years and above.
 - (c) The total number of children attending school in a region. (d) The average number of schools in a region.

Picture Based Questions $1 \times 1 = 1$

Given below is a cartoon created by Neelabh Banerjee, the renowned Indian cartoonist, illustrator and comics artist.



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What is the cartoon trying to depict?

- (a) The sexual division of labour in India.
- (b) Natural and unchangeable gender divisions.
- (c) Income generating activities done by women in rural India.
- (d) The ability of men to contribute equally to domestic work as women.

Assertion and reason $8 \times 1 = 8$

136) Assertion (A): After Russian occupation in Poland, the Russian language was imposed on its people.

Reason (R): The use of Polish soon came to be a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true
- Assertion (A): In Britain, the formation of the nation- state was not the result of a sudden upheaval.

Reason (R): Ethnic groups of Britain extended its influence.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true
- **Assertion (A)** It is often said that political parties are facing a crisis.

Reason (R) They are very unpopular, and the citizens are indifferent to political parties.

Codes

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

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Assertion (A): Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors in 1845.

Reason (R): Contractors had drastically reduced their payments.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true
- Assertion (A): Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops.

Reason (R): This will increase income and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true
- **Assertion (A)** Power sharing is desirable.

Reason (R) Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true
- **Assertion (A)** Power sharing can help to prevent conflict in society.

Reason (R) Power sharing ensures that different social groups are included in decision-making processes, reducing marginalisation and fostering inclusivity.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true
- **Assertion (A)** Kerala has low infant mortality rate.

Reason (R) Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.

Codes

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

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