

Pre Board Worksheet  
Class-X, Subject-ENGLISH

<b>Section A - Reading Skills</b>		
Q1	<b>Read the following passage carefully:</b>	10
	<b>ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE</b>	
i)	Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as one of the most transformative technologies of the 21st century, revolutionizing various aspects of our lives from healthcare to transportation, finance to entertainment. At its core, AI refers to the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, encompassing activities such as learning, reasoning, and problem-solving.	
ii)	One of the most significant impacts of AI lies in its ability to augment human capabilities across diverse domains. In healthcare, AI-powered diagnostic tools can analyze medical images with remarkable accuracy, aiding clinicians in early disease detection and treatment planning. Similarly, in finance, AI algorithms analyze vast amounts of data to identify trends and patterns, informing investment decisions and risk management strategies. Moreover, in education, personalized learning platforms leverage AI to tailor educational content to individual students' needs, enhancing learning outcomes.	
iii)	However, alongside its transformative potential, AI also raises ethical and societal concerns. One pressing issue is job displacement due to automation. As AI technologies automate routine tasks, there's a growing concern about the future of work and the potential widening of socioeconomic inequalities. Addressing these challenges requires proactive efforts to retrain and upskill the workforce, ensuring that individuals can adapt to the changing labor market dynamics	
iv)	Furthermore, the ethical implications of AI extend beyond employment to issues such as bias and privacy. AI systems are only as unbiased as the data they're trained on, raising concerns about algorithmic fairness and discrimination. Moreover, the widespread collection and analysis of personal data by AI systems raise privacy concerns, necessitating robust regulations and frameworks to safeguard individuals' rights. In addition to ethical considerations, the rapid advancement of AI also poses existential risks. As AI systems become increasingly sophisticated, questions about control and autonomy arise. Ensuring that AI remains aligned with human values and goals is crucial to prevent unintended consequences or the emergence of super intelligent systems beyond human control	
v)	Despite these challenges, the potential benefits of AI are vast, provided that it's developed and deployed responsibly. Collaborative efforts between policymakers, technologists, and ethicists are essential to establish guidelines and regulations that promote the ethical and responsible development of AI.	
vi)	In conclusion, Artificial Intelligence holds immense promise to transform society positively, empowering individuals and organizations to tackle complex challenges. However, realizing this potential requires navigating ethical dilemmas, addressing societal concerns, and ensuring that AI remains aligned with human values. By fostering collaboration and innovation, we can harness the power of AI to create a more prosperous and equitable future for all.	
	<b>Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below:</b>	
1	What is the primary definition of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the passage? a) The simulation of human emotions by machines b) The simulation of human intelligence processes by machines c) The creation of robots that can think for themselves	

	d) The development of advanced computer hardware	
2	Describe the use of AI in various domains.	
3	Which ethical concern is NOT mentioned in the passage regarding AI? a) Job displacement b) Bias in algorithms c) Data privacy d) Climate change	
4	What is one suggested solution to address job displacement due to AI? a) Implementing stricter regulations on AI development b) Ignoring the issue and letting the market adjust naturally c) Retraining and up skilling the workforce d) Banning AI technology altogether	
5	How can society proactively address job displacement caused by AI automation to prevent widening socio-economic inequalities, and what role do retraining and upskilling play in this process?	
6	Which term best describes the overall tone of the passage towards AI? a) Optimistic b) Pessimistic c) Neutral d) Critical	
7.	7. What does the passage suggest is necessary to prevent unintended consequences of AI? a) Halting all AI research and development b) Establishing guidelines and regulations c) Promoting AI without considering ethical implications d) Outsourcing AI development to other countries	
8.	Which statement best summarizes the passage's stance on the potential benefits of AI? a) AI has no potential benefits and should be avoided. b) The potential benefits of AI are vast, but they come with significant risks. c) AI has the potential to solve all societal problems effortlessly. d) AI benefits are limited and not worth pursuing.	
9.	What does the passage suggest about the role of collaboration in AI development? a) Collaboration is unnecessary and hinders progress. b) Collaboration is essential for responsible AI development. c) Collaboration only benefits large corporations. d) Collaboration is too complex to achieve effectively.	
10	What is the main message conveyed by the passage? a) AI is perfect and has no flaws. b) AI is a threat to humanity and should be stopped. c) AI has the potential for significant benefits but requires ethical and responsible development. d) AI development should be left entirely to technologists without any regulation or oversight.	
Q 2	<b>Read the following passage carefully:</b>	<b>10</b>
1	Call it a blessing or curse of Mother Nature, we have to breathe in over 10,000 litres of air in a day (more than four million litres in a year) to remain alive. By making it essential for life, God has wished that we try to keep the air we breathe clean. Everyone can see the food that is not clean and perhaps, refrain from eating it but one cannot stop breathing even if one can feel the air to be polluted. Several harmful and noxious substances can contaminate the air we breathe. Generally, much is said and written about outdoor air pollution, most of which is due to vehicular and industrial exhausts. Given the fact that most of us spend over 90% of our time indoors, it is most important to recognise that the air we breathe in at home or in offices can be polluted. It can be a cause of ill health. Air pollutants that are generally present in very low concentrations can assume significance in closed ill-ventilated places.	
2	The indoor air pollution can lead to allergic reactions and cause irritation to the skin, the eyes and the nose. But as is logical to assume, the brunt of insult by pollutants is borne by the lungs. It can lead to development of fresh breathing problems, especially in those who have allergic tendencies, or it can worsen the existing respiratory illnesses like asthma and bronchitis.	

3	There can be several sources of indoor air pollution. Tobacco smoke is one of the most important air pollutants in closed places. "Passive smoking" or environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) can lead to all harmful effects of tobacco smoking seen in smokers in their non-smoking companions. ETS as a health hazard has been unequivocally proven and is also getting social recognition now. One can occasionally see signs displaying the all-important message: "Your smoking is injurious to my health" in offices and homes. The children of smoking parents are among the worst affected persons.	
4	The exposure of young children to ETS leads to increased respiratory problems and hospital admissions as compared to non-exposed children, several studies, including those done at the PGI, have shown an increased risk of lung cancer among women exposed to passive smoking. ETS also worsens existing lung diseases like asthma and bronchitis, it may be reaped later in the development of asthma in children.	
5	The next most important source of indoor air pollution is allergens. House dust mites (HDM) are very small insects not visible to the naked eye and are the commonest source of allergy in the house. They are ubiquitous and thrive in a warm and moist atmosphere. They spread very fast and are very difficult to eradicate. Modern houses present ample breeding spaces for them in the form of carpet, curtains, mattresses, pillows, etc.	
6	Exposure to HDM can be prevented by the frequent washing of linen and by encasing the mattresses and pillows in a non-permeable cover. Pets form an important part of life for some of us. But they can add plenty of allergens to our indoor atmosphere. Cats are notorious for doing this. Fine particles from feline fur can remain stuck to the upholstery and carpets for a long time even after the removal of the animal and lead to the worsening of asthma and skin allergies. Fortunately, owing to religious and social customs, cats are not very popular pets in India. Dogs, however, are quite popular and can be as troublesome. Pets should be kept out of the bedrooms and washed frequently. To remove the fur particles, one has to use vacuum cleaners as the ordinary broom and mop are not effective.	
7	Moulds, fungi and several other microorganisms thrive in damp conditions and can lead to allergies as well as infections. Humidifiers in the air-conditioning plants provide an ideal environment for certain types of bacteria and have led to major outbreaks of pneumonia. It is important to clean regularly the coolers, air conditioners and damp areas of the house regularly, such as cupboards, lofts, etc., to minimize this risk.	
8	Toxic gases can also pollute the indoor environment. Biomass fuels (wood, cow dung, dried plants) and coal, if burned inside, can lead to severe contamination by carbon monoxide (CO). The poor quality of stoves and other cooking or heating appliances that cause incomplete combustion of LPG can also lead to the emission of CO or nitrogen dioxide. Formaldehyde (gas) can be released from adhesives that are used for fixing carpets, upholstery and also in making plywood and particle board.	
9	The gases are very toxic in high concentrations as may be encountered during industrial accidents, but even in very minimal amounts as may be prevalent in homes and offices can cause irritation to the skin or the eyes, rashes, headache, dizziness and nausea. Improving ventilation is an important preventive measure besides trying to eliminate the source that may not be always feasible.	
10	Other indoor pollutants are toxic chemicals like cleansing agents, pesticides, paints, solvents and inferior quality personal care products, especially aerosols. Very old crumbling pipes, boilers, insulation or false roofing can also be important sources. Asbestos is a hazardous product that can cause cancer in humans. Thus, it is important to realise that the air we breathe at home may not be clean always and we must try to eliminate the source of pollution. We should give due consideration to ventilation.	
	<b>Now based on the understanding of above passage, answer the following</b>	
1	God wished to keep the air we breathe clean because: (a) we breathe 10,000 litres of air every year (b) we breathe four million litres of air in a day (c) we breathe 10,000 litres of air per day	

	(d) one cannot stop breathing even if the air is polluted													
2	The air in offices and indoors can be polluted because _____.													
3	Allergy is caused by: (a) dust mites (b) modern houses (c) mattresses (d) pillows													
4	ETS refers to _____.													
5.	Pets should be kept out of bedrooms because _____.													
6	Moulds, fungi and bacteria _____. (a) thrive in damp conditions (b) can be controlled by using air conditioners (c) do not cause pneumonia (d) thrive in dry conditions													
7	Burning of biomass fuel inside homes pollutes the indoor environment _____. (a) because of the emission of toxic gases (b) because of incomplete combustion (c) because of the emission of formaldehyde (d) none of these													
8.	Cancer can be caused in humans due to: (a) old crumbling pipes (b) old boilers (c) insulation and false roofing (d) asbestos sheet													
9	The antonym of 'safe' as used in para 10 is _____.													
10	The synonym of 'omnipresent' as used in para 5 is _____.													
<b>Section B (WRITING SKILLS)</b>														
3.	(a) A recent study examined the relationship between participation in extracurricular activities and academic performance among class 10 students. The table below presents the average test scores in different subjects for students involved in extracurricular activities and those who are not. Summarise the information by analysing and make comparison where relevant in a paragraph in 120-150 words.													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject</th> <th>Average Score (Participants)</th> <th>Average Score (Non-Participants)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mathematics</td> <td>85%</td> <td>78%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Science</td> <td>88%</td> <td>82%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>English</td> <td>90 %</td> <td>85%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Subject	Average Score (Participants)	Average Score (Non-Participants)	Mathematics	85%	78%	Science	88%	82%	English	90 %	85%	
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Mathematics	85%	78%												
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	<p><b>Or</b></p> <p>Read the following excerpt from an online post of a website on educational practices.</p> <p>Kids who appreciate how much effort, time and care goes into growing food will understand how important farmers are, and why it's important to take care of our Earth. In the world of today, gardening needs to be given more importance than sports, music and dance in all schools because it creates environmental stewards and outdoor learning laboratories that help the child and community for years to come. Write a paragraph in 100-120 words to analyse the given argument. You could think about what alternative explanations might weaken the given conclusion and include rationale / evidence that would strengthen / counter the given argument.</p>													
4	(a) You wanted to join Success Coaching Centre situated in Chennai. The institute specializes in teaching science to classes X-XII. Write a letter of enquiry in about 120 words addressing to the Administrator-in-charge of the institute seeking clarification about the timing, duration, staff, transport and other necessary details for joining the institute. You are Sonia/Shiv of 32 Chinnaswamy Road, Chennai.													
	<p><b>Or</b></p> <p>(b) The Computer Hub, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi has advertised a discount of 20% on all types of computers and related hardware. You are Rahul, owner of Softpoint Innovations, 110- 111, Nehru Place, New Delhi. Place an order for suitable items for your company.</p>													
5.	<b>Section C (Grammar Section)</b>													
1.	Choose the correct option to complete the given sentence.													

	Can you give me ----- book please? a) Some b) a c) the d) An																
2	<p><b>Find the error in the given sentence and choose the correct option-</b> The team's ebullient spirit were evident in their enthusiastic performance.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Options</th> <th>Correct</th> <th>incorrect</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>were</td> <td>was</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>was</td> <td>are</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>their</td> <td>his</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>The</td> <td>a</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Options	Correct	incorrect	A	were	was	B	was	are	C	their	his	D	The	a	
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3	<p><b>Change the following sentence into indirect speech</b> "I will help you with your homework," she said to me. a) She said to me that I will help her with her homework. b) She said that she would help me with my homework. c) She told me that she will help me with my homework. d) She told me that I would he would help her with my homework.</p>																
4	<p>Find the error in the given sentence</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Options</th> <th>Correct</th> <th>incorrect</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Can</td> <td>Could</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>sings</td> <td>sing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>a</td> <td>the</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>in</td> <td>with</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Options	Correct	incorrect	A	Can	Could	B	sings	sing	C	a	the	D	in	with	
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5	<p><b>Complete the given narrative by filling in the blank with the correct option.</b> We----- going to this club every week since it started. a) have been b) has been c) had been d) was been</p>																
6	<p>6. Rita and Rohan had a conversation about how they spent their summer vacation. Report Rohan's question. Did you visit any new place? a) Rohan asked Rita if they had visited any new place. b) Rohan asked Rita if they have visited any new place. c) Rohan asked Rita if she had visited any new place. d) Rohan asked Rita if she has visited any new place.</p>																
7	<p><b>Complete the given narrative by filling in the blank with the correct option: -</b> All sorts of cruelties _____ upon them but the farmers remained united. (a) Are being inflicted (b) Had inflicted (c) Were inflicted (d) Might be inflicted.</p>																
8	<p>Select the correct option to complete the narration of the dialogue between brother and sister-</p> <p>Ryan: I have invited four of my friends for dinner today. Renee: Then I will invite my friends also. When Ryan told Renee that he _____ four of his friends for dinner that day. Renee remarked that _____ also. (a) Had invited, would invite her friends. (b) Has invited, will invite her friends. (c) Was inviting, would invite her friends. (d) Will be inviting, she will invite my friends.</p>																
9	<p>Select the correct option to fill in the blank for the given line from a health magazine on mental health. Even highways have lines, which provide safety and if we go over one side, we will go into the ditch and if we cross over the line in the middle, we _____ get killed. (a) Should (b) Must (c) Could (d) Need not</p>																
10	<p>Fill in the blanks choosing the correct option to complete an online update: Forests remove carbon from the atmosphere _____ that is roughly 13% of our total carbon. (a) At a rate (b) At the rate (c) On a rate (d) On the rate.</p>																
<b>SECTION D (LITERATURE)</b>																	
6	<b>Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.</b>																



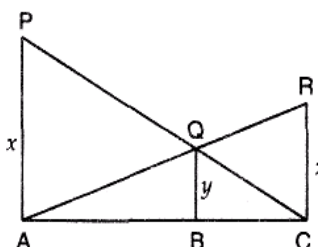
(b)	Fill in the blank with one word. The coward behaviour of _____ animal is described here in these lines.	1
(c)	How does the poet describe the pets of Belinda in this extract?	2
4.	A hyperbole is a poetic device where the poet purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme. Comment on the hyperbole from the extract.	1
<b>8</b>	<b>Answer ANY FOUR of the following five questions, in about 40-50 words</b>	
a)	The most laid back individuals become converts to the life of high energy adventure. Elaborate with reference to Coorg. (Glimpses of India)	
b)	What do you understand by the tiger's strength behind bars? What kind of a cage is the tiger locked in?	
c)	What does Lomov think when he is alone?	
d)	How was Anne feeling about her chance of moving to the next grade?	
<b>9</b>	<b>Answer ANY TWO of the following three questions, in about 40-50 words</b>	
	(a) We are often over-indulgent towards people we care about. Explain with reference to the context of the story A Triumph of Surgery.	
	(b) Bholi's parents accepted the match for her though BishamberNath was nearly the same age as her father. Bholi also accepted her parents' decision without voicing her opinion. i. What does this tell you about the social conditions prevailing in our society? ii. How do you think these problems can be addressed?	
	The neighbours suspected Griffin of burglary. State why this was OR was not justified.	
<b>10</b>	<b>Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 100-120 words</b>	
a)	Both trees and Nelson Mandela are symbols of freedom, but in different ways. Trees represent the natural freedom that we all yearn for, while Nelson Mandela represents the hard-won freedom that is possible when we stand up for what we believe in. Assume they both meet each other and have a conversation about freedom. Write this conversation as per your understanding of Nelson Mandela - Long Walk to Freedom and poem The Trees. You may begin like this Nelson Mandela: Greetings, trees. It is an honour to speak with you today. Trees: It is an honour to speak with you as well, Nelson Mandela. Nelson Mandela: I am interested in hearing your thoughts on freedom.	
b)	Tiger in a zoo just overheard from the visitors that Nelson Mandela became the first black president fighting for freedom. He writes a letter to Nelson Mandela appealing Mandela to set the him free. You may begin like this. Dear Mandela, I just heard from the visitors that you became the first black president fighting for freedom. I wanted to write to you to....	
<b>11.</b>	<b>Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 100-120 words.</b>	
a)	Matilda goes home after meeting Madam Forestier after ten years and shares the fact with M Loiselthat the necklace was a false one. Write the dialogue between Matilda and M Loisel. Matilda: I don't know how to tell you this but I met Madam Forestier today and she told me that her necklace was M Loisel: What! I can't believe my ears. That huge debt was for nothing! Matilda: ... M Loisel: ...	
b)	Write a brief character-sketch of Hari Singh in the light of his honesty. Express your opinion also.	

Class-X, Subject-Mathematics

1	If $x = 3$ is one root of the quadratic equation $x^2 - 2kx - 6 = 0$ , then find the value of $k$ .														
2	The sum of four consecutive numbers in an AP is 32 and the ratio of the product of the first and the last term to the product of two middle terms is 7 : 15. Find the numbers.														
3	A heap of rice is in the form of a cone of base diameter 24 m and height 3.5 m. Find the volume of the rice. How much canvas cloth is required to just cover the heap ?														
4	State and prove B.P.T.														
5	Find HCF and LCM of 404 and 96 and verify that $\text{HCF} * \text{LCM} = \text{Product of the two given numbers}$ .														
6	An integer is chosen at random between 1 and 100. Find the probability that it is : (i) divisible by 8.                      (ii) not divisible by 8.														
7	Two different dice are tossed together. Find the probability : (i) of getting a doublet (ii) of getting a sum 10, of the numbers on the two dice.														
8	Find the distance of a point $P(x, y)$ from the origin.														
9	Find the sum of first 8 multiples of 3.														
10	If $y = 6$ is one root of the quadratic equation $y^2 - 2ay - 6 = 0$ , then find the value of $a$ .														
11	A toy is in the form of a cone mounted on a hemisphere of common base radius 7 cm. The total height of the toy is 31 cm. Find the total surface area of the toy.														
12	Cards marked with numbers 3, 4, 5, ....., 50 are placed in a box and mixed thoroughly. One card is drawn at random from the box. Find the probability that number on the drawn card is (i) divisible by 7    (ii) a number which is a perfect square.														
13	The mean of the following frequency distribution is 62.8. Find the missing frequency $x$ . <table style="margin-left: 40px; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Class</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">0-20</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">20-40</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">40-60</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">60-80</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">80-100</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">100-120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frequency</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>x</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	Class	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	100-120	Frequency	5	8	$x$	12	7	8
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Frequency	5	8	$x$	12	7	8									
14	A card is drawn at random from a well-shuffled deck of playing cards. Find the probability that the card drawn is (i) a card of spade or an ace.    (ii) a black king. (iii) neither a jack nor a king    (iv) either a king or a queen.														
15	The diagonal of a rectangular field is 16 metres more than the shorter side. If the longer side is 14 metres more than the shorter side, then find the lengths of the sides of the field.														
16	If the coordinates of points A and B are (-2, -2) and (2, -4) respectively, find the coordinates of P such that $AP = \frac{3}{7}AB$ , where P lies on the line segment AB.														
17	The 14th term of an A.P. is twice its 8th term. If its 6th term is -8, then find the sum of its first 20 terms.														
18	Two different dice are tossed together. Find the probability that the product of the two numbers on the top of the dice is 6.														
19	A number $x$ is selected at random from the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. Another number $y$ is selected at random from the numbers 1, 4, 9 and 16. Find the probability that product of $x$														



	and $y$ is less than 16.																				
20	Three different coins are tossed together. Find the probability of getting (i) exactly two heads                      (ii) at least two heads                      (iii) at least two tails.																				
21	The 4th term of an A.P. is zero. Prove that the 25th term of the A.P. is three times its 11th term.																				
22	Prove that the points (3, 0), (6, 4) and (-1, 3) are the vertices of a right angled isosceles triangle.																				
23	A card is drawn at random from a well shuffled pack of 52 playing cards. Find the probability of getting neither a red card nor a queen.																				
24	For what value of $k$ will $k + 9$ , $2k - 1$ and $2k + 7$ are the consecutive terms of an A.P.?																				
25	In the given figure, $XY$ and $X'Y'$ are two parallel tangents to a circle with centre $O$ and another tangent $AB$ with point of contact $C$ , is intersecting $XY$ at $A$ and $X'Y'$ at $B$ . Prove that angle $AOB = 90^\circ$ .																				
26	The first term of an A.P. is 5, the last term is 45 and the sum of all its terms is 400. Find the number of terms and the common difference of the A.P.																				
27	A circle touches all the four sides of a quadrilateral ABCD. Prove that $AB + CD = BC + DA$																				
28	If the angle between two tangents drawn from an external point $P$ to a circle of radius $a$ and centre $O$ , is $60^\circ$ , then find the length of $OP$ .																				
29	As observed from the top of a 100 m high light house from the sea-level, the other angles of depression of two ships are $30^\circ$ and $45^\circ$ . If one ship is exactly behind the other on the same side of the light house, find the distance between the two ships.																				
30	If $A(-2, 1)$ , $B(a, 0)$ , $C(4, b)$ and $D(1, 2)$ are the vertices of a parallelogram ABCD, find the values of $a$ and $b$ . Hence find the lengths of its sides.																				
31	A plane left 30 minutes late than its scheduled time and in order to reach the destination 1500 km away in time, it had to increase its speed by 100 km/h from the usual speed. Find its usual speed.																				
32	The table below shows the salaries of 280 persons : <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Salary (In thousand )</th> <th>No. of Persons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5 – 10</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 – 15</td> <td>133</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 – 20</td> <td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 – 25</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25 – 30</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 – 35</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 – 40</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 – 45</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45 – 50</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Salary (In thousand )	No. of Persons	5 – 10	49	10 – 15	133	15 – 20	63	20 – 25	15	25 – 30	6	30 – 35	7	35 – 40	4	40 – 45	2	45 – 50	1
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40 – 45	2																				
45 – 50	1																				

	Calculate the median salary of the data.
33	Prove that the lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.
34	If the median of the following data is 32.5 find, the missing frequencies. Class interval: 0–10    10–20    20–30    30–40    40–50    50–60    60–70            Total Frequency: $f_1$ 5        9        12 $f_2$ 3        2            40
35	In Fig., PA, QB and RC are each perpendicular to AC. Prove that $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{y}$ . 
36	Calculate the missing frequency from the following distribution, it being given that the median of the distribution is 24. Age in years:            0–10    10–20    20–30    30–40    40–50 No. of persons:        5        25        ?        18        7
37	Prove the following identities; (i) $\frac{1 - \sin \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = (\sec \theta - \tan \theta)^2$ (ii) $\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = (\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta)^2$ (iii) $\frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = 2 \sec \theta$ (iv) $\frac{\sin A + \cos A}{\sin A - \cos A} + \frac{\sin A - \cos A}{\sin A + \cos A} = \frac{2}{\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A} = \frac{2}{2 \sin^2 A - 1}$
38	Three cubes whose edges measure 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm respectively to form a single cube. Find its edge. Also, find the surface area of the new cube.
39	The volume of a hemi-sphere is $2425 \frac{1}{2} \text{ cm}^3$ . Find its curved surface area. (Use $\pi = 22/7$ )
40	A horse is tied to a pole with 28 m long string. Find the area where the horse can graze. (Take $\pi = 22/7$ ).

Pre Board Worksheet  
Class-X, Subject-science  
**PHYSICS**

1	When light falls on a smooth polished surface, most of it (a) is reflected in the same direction (b) is reflected in different directions (c) is scattered (d) is refracted into the second medium	
2	Image formed by reflection from a plane mirror is (a) real and inverted	

	(b) virtual and erect (c) real and erect (d) virtual and inverted	
3	If an incident ray passes through the focus, the reflected ray will (a) pass through the pole (b) be parallel to the principal axis (c) retrace its path (d) pass through the centre of curvature	
4	Magnifying power of a concave lens is (a) always $> 1$ (b) always $< 1$ (c) always $= 1$ (d) can have any value	
5	The image formed by a convex lens can be (a) virtual and magnified (b) virtual and diminished (c) virtual and of same size (d) virtual image is not formed	
6	A point object is placed at a distance of 20 cm from a convex mirror of focal length 20 cm. The image will form at: (a) at infinity (b) at focus (c) at the pole (d) behind the mirror	
7	Focal length of a concave mirror is (a) negative (b) positive (c) depends on the position of object (d) depends on the position of image	
8	If the power of a lens is $-2$ D, what is its focal length? (a) +50 cm (b) -100 cm (c) -50 cm (d) +100 cm	
9	If the magnification produced by a lens has a negative value, the image will be (a) virtual and inverted (b) virtual and erect (c) real and erect (d) real and inverted	
10	When the object is placed between $f$ and $2f$ of a convex lens, the image formed is (a) at $f$ (b) at $2f$ (c) beyond $2f$ (d) between $O$ and $f$	
11	Which mirror can produce a virtual, erect and magnified image of an object? (a) Concave mirror (b) Convex mirror (c) Plane mirror (d) Both concave and convex mirrors	
12	If the image is formed in front of the mirror, then the image distance will be (a) positive or negative depending on the size of the object (b) neither positive nor negative	

	(c) positive (d) negative	
13	The angle of incidence for a ray of light having zero reflection angle is (a) 0 (b) 30° (c) 45° (d) 90°	
14	For a real object, which of the following can produce a real image? (a) Plane mirror (b) Concave mirror (c) Concave lens (d) Convex mirror	
15	Which of the given is the SI Unit of Electric Current? A. Ohm B. Ampere C. Volt D. Faraday	
16	A boy records that 4000 joule of work is required to transfer 10 coulomb of charge between two points of a resistor of 50 $\Omega$ . The current passing through it is (a) 2 A (b) 4 A (c) 8 A (d) 16 A	
17	When electric current is passed, electrons move from: (a) high potential to low potential. (b) low potential to high potential. (c) in the direction of the current. (d) against the direction of the current.	
18	The heating element of an electric iron is made up of: (a) copper (b) nichrome (c) aluminium (d) iron	
19	The electrical resistance of insulators is (a) high (b) low (c) zero (d) infinitely high	
20	Electrical resistivity of any given metallic wire depends upon (a) its thickness (b) its shape (c) nature of the material (d) its length	
21	Electric power is inversely proportional to (a) resistance (b) voltage (c) current (d) temperature	
22	What is the commercial unit of electrical energy? (a) Joules (b) Kilojoules (c) Kilowatt-hour (d) Watt-hour	

23	Three resistors of 1 $\Omega$ , 2 $\Omega$ and 3 $\Omega$ are connected in parallel. The combined resistance of the three resistors should be (a) greater than 3 $\Omega$ (b) less than 1 $\Omega$ (c) equal to 2 $\Omega$ (d) between 1 $\Omega$ and 3 $\Omega$	
24	Three resistors of 1 $\Omega$ , 2 $\Omega$ and 3 $\Omega$ are connected in parallel. The combined resistance of the three resistors should be (a) greater than 3 $\Omega$ (b) less than 1 $\Omega$ (c) equal to 2 $\Omega$ (d) between 1 $\Omega$ and 3 $\Omega$	
25	Which of the following gases are filled in electric bulbs? (a) Helium and Neon (b) Neon and Argon (c) Argon and Hydrogen (d) Argon and Nitrogen	
26	Electric potential is a: (a) scalar quantity (b) vector quantity (c) neither scalar nor vector (d) sometimes scalar and sometimes vector	
27	Electricity MCQ Question 16. Coulomb is the SI unit of: (a) charge (b) current (c) potential difference (d) resistance	
28	The muscular diaphragm that controls the size of the pupil is (a) cornea (b) ciliary muscles (c) iris (d) retina	
29	The black opening between the aqueous humour and the lens is called (a) retina (b) iris (c) cornea (d) pupil	
30	Near and far points of a young person normal eye respectively are (a) 0 and infinity (b) 0 and 25 cm (c) 25 cm and infinity (d) 25 cm and 150 cm.	
31	The defect of vision in which the person is able to see distant object distinctly but cannot see nearby objects clearly is called (a) Long-sightedness (b) Far-sightedness (c) Hypermetropia (d) All above	
32	Myopia and hypermetropia can be corrected by (a) Concave and plano-convex lens (b) Concave and convex lens (c) Convex and concave lens (d) Plano-concave lens for both defects.	

33	Bi-focal lens are required to correct (a) astigmatism (b) coma (c) myopia (d) presbyopia	
34	The image formed on the retina of the human eye is (a) virtual and inverted (b) real and inverted (c) real and erect (d) virtual and erect	
35	When white light enters a prism, it gets split into its constituent colours. This is due to (a) different refractive index for different wavelength of each colour (b) each colours has same velocity in the prism. (c) prism material have high density. (d) Scattering of light	
36	Refraction of light by the earth's atmosphere due to variation in air density is called (a) atmospheric reflection (b) atmospheric dispersion (c) atmospheric scattering (d) atmospheric refraction	
37	One cannot see through the fog, because (a) refractive index of the fog is very high (b) light suffers total reflection at droplets (c) fog absorbs light (d) light is scattered by the droplets	
38	At noon the sun appears white as (a) light is least scattered (b) all the colours of the white light are scattered away (c) blue colour is scattered the most (d) red colour is scattered the most	
39	Twinkling of stars is due to atmospheric (a) dispersion of light by water droplets (b) refraction of light by different layers of varying refractive indices (c) scattering of light by dust particles (d) internal reflection of light by clouds.	
40	The danger signals installed at the top of tall buildings are red in colour. These can be easily seen from a distance because among all other colours, the red light. (a) is scattered the most by smoke or fog (b) is scattered the least by smoke or fog (b) is absorbed the most by smoke or fog (c) moves fastest in air	
41	The bluish colour of water in deep sea is due to (a) the presence of algae and other plants found in water (b) reflection of sky in water (c) scattering of light (d) absorption of light by the sea	
42	When light rays enter the eye, most of the refraction occurs at the (a) crystalline lens (b) outer surface of the cornea (c) iris (d) pupil	
43	The focal length of the eye lens increases when eye muscles (a) are relaxed and lens becomes thinner	

	(b) contract and lens becomes thicker (c) are relaxed and lens becomes thicker (d) contract and lens becomes thinner	
44	In the following Questions, the Assertion and Reason have been put forward. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following: (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion. (b) The Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion. (c) Assertion is true but the Reason is false. (d) The statement of the Assertion is false but the Reason is true.	
45	Assertion: Blind spot is a small area of the retina which is insensitive to light where the optic nerve leaves the eye. Reason: There are no rods or cones present at the junction of optic nerve and retina in the eye.	
46	Assertion: The near-point of a hypermetropic eye is more than 25 cm away. Reason: Hypermetropia is corrected using spectacles containing concave lenses.	
47	Assertion: Myopia is the defect of vision in which a person cannot see the distant objects clearly. Reason: This due to eye-ball being too short.	
48	Assertion: Concave mirrors are used as reflectors in torches, vehicle head-lights and in search lights. Reason: When an object is placed beyond the centre of curvature of a concave mirror, the image formed is real and inverted.	
49	Assertion: The light emerges from a parallel-sided glass slab in a direction perpendicular with that in which enters the glass slab. Reason: The perpendicular distance between the original path of incident ray and emergent ray coming out of glass slab is called lateral displacement of the emergent ray of light.	
50	Assertion: When a pencil is partly immersed in water and held obliquely to the surface, the pencil appears to bend at the water surface. Reason: The apparent bending of the pencil is due to the refraction of light when it passes from water to air.	
51	Twinkling of stars is due to (a) reflection of light by clouds (b) scattering of light by dust particles (c) dispersion of light by water drops (d) atmospheric refraction of starlight	
52	When white light enters a glass prism from air, the angle of deviation is least for (a) blue light (b) yellow light (c) violet light (d) red light	
53	When white light enters a glass prism from air, the angle of deviation is maximum for (a) blue light (b) yellow light (c) red light (d) violet light	
54	The amount of light entering the eye can be controlled by the (a) iris (b) pupil (c) cornea (d) ciliary muscles	
55	What type of image is formed by the eye lens on the retina? (a) Real and erect	

	(b) Virtual and inverted (c) Real and inverted (d) Virtual and erect	
56	The medical condition in which the lens of the eye of a person becomes progressively cloudy resulting in blurred vision is called (a) myopia (b) hypermetropia (c) presbyopia (d) cataract	
57	What is meant by electric current? Name and define its SI unit. In a conductor electrons are flowing from B to A. What is the direction of conventional current? Give justification for your answer.	
58	What is meant by electrical resistivity of a material? Derive its S.I. unit. Describe an experiment to study the factor on which the resistance of a conducting wire depends.	
59	State Ohm's law. Write the necessary conditions for its validity. How is this law verified experimentally? What will be the nature of graph between potential difference and current for a conductor? Name the physical quantity that can be obtained from this graph.	
60	V-I graph for two wires A and B are shown in the figure. If both wires are of same length and same thickness, which of the two is made of a material of high resistivity? Give justification for your answer.	
61	Draw a labelled ray diagram to show the path of the reflected ray corresponding to an incident ray of light parallel to the principal axis of a convex mirror. Mark the angle of incidence and angle of reflection on it.	
62	If the image formed by a spherical mirror for all positions of the object placed in front of it is always erect and diminished, what type of mirror is it? Draw a labelled ray diagram to support your answer.	
63	An object is placed at a distance of 30 cm in front of a convex mirror of focal length 15 cm. Write four characteristics of the image formed by the mirror.	
64	An object is placed at a distance of 12 cm in front of a concave mirror of radius of curvature 30 cm. List four characteristics of the image formed by the mirror	
65	A ray of light is incident on a convex mirror as shown. Redraw the diagram and complete the path of this ray after reflection from the mirror. Mark angle of incidence and angle of reflection on it.	
66	Name the type of mirrors used in the design of solar furnaces. Explain how high temperature is achieved by this device.	
67	The magnification produced by a spherical mirror is $-3$ . List four informations you obtain from this statement about the mirror/ image.	
68	List two properties of the images formed by convex mirrors. Draw ray diagram in support of your answer.	
69	The linear magnification produced by a spherical mirror is $+3$ . Analyse this value and state the (i) type of mirror and (ii) position of the object with respect to the pole of the mirror. Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of image in this case.	
70	Draw a ray diagram to show the path of the reflected ray corresponding to an incident ray which is directed towards the principal focus of a convex mirror. Mark on it the angle of incidence and the angle of reflection.	

### BIOLOGY

	Multiple choice questions: Choose the correct option from the given alternatives:	
71	A Mendelian experiment consisted of breeding tall pea plants bearing violet flowers with short pea plants bearing white flowers. In the progeny all bore violet flowers, but almost half of them are short. This suggests that the genetic make-up of the tall parent can be depicted as: a. TTWW b. TTww c. TtWW d. TtWw	



72	. Males have this combination of sex chromosomes: a XX            b. XY            c. XYY            d. XXY	
73	The number of chromosomes present in human beings is a. 46            b. 36            c. 45            d. 47	
74	The monohybrid cross involves a. Cross between two individuals with two pairs of contrasting characters b. Cross between two individuals with any numbers of contrasting characters c. None of these d . a or b	
75	Pea plant is The scientific name of garden. a. Pisum sativum            b. Pisum indica            c. Mangifera indica            d. None of these	
	II Very short answer type questions:	
76	Define variation.	
77	What is a gene? What is DNA?	
78	Who is the father of genetics? What is Monohybrid cross?	
79	Why is the progeny always tall when a tall pea plant is crossed with a short pea plant?	
80	Name the branch of science that deals with heredity and variation	
81	1. Why did Mendel select pea plants for conducting his experiments on inheritance? 2. What are chromosomes? 3 .Where are they located in the cell? 3. What is a sex chromosome? 4. The sex of the children is determined by what they inherit from their father and not their mother - Justify.	
82	Write any two differences between acquired traits and inherited traits.	
83	Why do all gametes formed in human females have an X-chromosome?	
84	In human beings, statistical probability of getting either a male or female child is 50:50. Give an suitable explanation.	
	II Long answers type questions:	
85	A) Explain Monohybrid cross in detail with the help of diagrams. B ) Explain Dihybrid cross in detail with the help of diagrams.	
86	Name the plant hormones responsible for elongation of cells.	
87	All information for our environment is detected by specialized tips of some nerve cells. Mention the name given to such tips and also mention where are they located.	
88	Name the one organ where growth hormones is synthesized in man and plants.	
89	Name the part of the brain which controls posture and balance of the body	
90	How do we detect the smell of an agarbatti (incense stick)?	
91	Give reason to explain why endocrine glands release their secretions into the blood directly.	
92	Give an example of a plant hormone that promotes growth.	

93	Why are some patients of diabetes treated by giving injections of insulin?	
94	What are the difference between endocrine and exocrine gland?	
95	While watering a rose plant, a thorn pricked Rita s hand. How would she respond to this situation Provide the term for such type of response?	
96	What is the function of receptors in our body? Think of situations where receptors do not work properly. What problems are likely to arise?	
97	A boy runs on seeing a stray dog. His breathing becomes very fast and blood pressure also increases. Name the hormone found to be high in his blood and the gland which produces it.	

<b>Chemistry</b>	
1.	What happens chemically when quick lime is added to water?
2.	How will you test for the gas which is liberated when HCL reacts with an active metal?
3.	What is an oxidation reaction? Is it exothermic or endothermic? Give one example of oxidation Reaction.
4.	Give an example of photochemical reaction.
5.	Give an example of a decomposition reaction. Describe any activity to illustrate such a reaction by heating.
6.	Why is respiration considered as exothermic process?
7.	Balance the following chemical equation. $\text{Fe(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O(g)} = \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{(g)}$ $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{HCL} = \text{MnCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{Ca(OH)}_2 = \text{Ca(NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
8.	On what basis is a chemical equation balanced?
9.	State any two observations in an activity suggesting the occurrence of a chemical reaction.
10.	Name a reducing agent which may be used to obtain manganese from manganese dioxide.
11.	What change in colour is observed when silver chloride is left exposed to sunlight? Also mention the type of chemical reaction.
12.	Define a combination reaction. Give one example of an exothermic combination reaction.
13.	What is observed when a solution of potassium iodide is added to lead nitrate solution? a. What type of reaction is this? Write a balanced chemical equation for this reaction.
14.	Distinguish between an exothermic and an endothermic reaction.
15.	Two wires of equal length ,one of copper and the other of some alloy have the same thickness. Which one can be used for (i) electrical transmission lines (ii) electric heating device? Why?
16.	Write the chemical equations for reactions taking place when (i) Manganese dioxide is heated with aluminium. (ii) Steam is passed over red hot iron.
17.	

18.	Define the term alloy .Write two advantages of making alloy.
19.	Show the formation of NaCl from sodium and chlorine atoms by the transfer of electrons.
20.	Name the anode and cathode used in electrolytic refining of copper.
21.	Name two metals which react violently with cold water .Write any three observations which would you make when such metal is dropped in cold water. How would you identify the gas evolved, if any, during the reaction
22.	Name a metal in each case; (i) It does not react with cold as well as hot water but reacts with steam. (ii) It does not react with any physical state of water
23.	When calcium metal is added to water ,the gas evolved does not catch fire but the same gas evolved on adding sodium metal to water catches fire .Why is it so?
24.	Give reasons for the following (i) To make hot water tanks, copper is used and not steel. (ii) Lemon is used for restoring the shine of tarnished copper decorations (iii) Addition of some silver to pure gold for making ornaments.
25.	In what forms are metals found in nature? With the help of examples, explain how metals react with oxygen and dilute acids. Also write chemical equation for the reactions.
26.	
27.	Explain how the following metals are obtained from their compounds by reduction process: (i) Metal X which is low in reactivity series. (ii) Metal Y which is in the middle of series. (iii) Metal Z which is high in reactivity series.
28.	
29.	With a labelled diagram describe an activity to show that metals are good conductor of electricity.
30.	Account for the following (i) Hydrogen gas is not evolved when a metal reacts with nitric acid. (ii) The reaction of iron(III) oxide with aluminium is used to join cracked iron parts of machines.
31.	
32.	Which of the following will form acidic oxide? P, K, Na, Ca
33.	Name the constituents of the following alloys (i) Brass (ii) Stainless steel (iii) Bronze
34.	Why does the flow of acid rain water into a river make the survival of aquatic life in the river difficult?
35.	Why should water be never added dropwise to concentrated sulphuric acid?

<p>36.</p> <p>37.</p> <p>38.</p> <p>39.</p> <p>40.</p> <p>41.</p> <p>42.</p> <p>43.</p> <p>44.</p> <p>45.</p> <p>46.</p> <p>47.</p> <p>48.</p>	<p>Write balanced chemical equations for the reactions taking place when dry blue crystals of copper sulphate are dropped into concentrated sulphuric acid.</p> <p>What is the role of tartaric acid in baking powder?</p> <p>There are two jars A and B containing food materials. Food in jar A is pickled with acetic acid while B is not. Food of which jar will stale first?</p> <p>If soil is acidic which compound would you spread to treat the soil?</p> <p>Write two observations you make when quick lime is added to water.</p> <p>A calcium compound which is yellow white powder is used as disinfectant and also in textile industry. Name the compound. Which gas is released when this compound is left exposed in air?</p> <p>State the chemical property in each case on which the following uses of baking soda are based (i)As an antacid (ii)As a constituent of baking powder</p> <p>How is chlorine of lime is chemically different from calcium chloride?</p> <p>Name the acids present in the following foodstuffs which attribute to a sour taste to them (a)Lemon juice (b)Vinegar (c)Vitamin C tablet (d)Tamarind (e)Sour milk</p> <p>What does pH stand for? What does pH scale indicate?</p> <p>Sweet tooth may lead to tooth decay. Explain, why? What is the role of tooth paste in preventing cavities</p> <p>Write the names of five hydrated salts with their colours and formulae.</p> <p>How are bases different from alkalis? Are all bases alkalies?</p> <p>What are strong acids and weak acids? Give two examples.</p> <p>How will you test a gas which is liberated when hydrochloric acid reacts with an active metal?</p> <p>Indicate with the help of a diagram the variation of pH with change in concentration of hydrogen ion and hydroxide ions showing (i) Increase of acidic and basic nature. (ii)Increase and decrease of H ion</p> <p>What are indicators ? Give examples and their colour changes in different medium.</p>	

SOCIAL SCIENCE  
PRE BOARD WORKSHEET

# Social Science

WORKBOOK

HISTORY, CIVICS , GEOGRAPHY &  
ECONOMICS

CBSE GRADE X

Strictly based on NCERT





# HISTORY

## 1. NATIONALISM IN EUROPE WORKSHEET-1

**SUBJECT:HISTORY**

**DATE:**

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### I.CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

#### 1. Who followed the policy of Golden Mean?

a. Matternichb. Mazzinic. Louis Philipped. Duke of Orleans

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Napoleonic Code was introduced in the year of

a.1809b.1807c.1805d.1804

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

#### 3. What was HelairiaPhilike?

a. A Secret Societyb. A Political Partyc. A custom Uniond. d.An Allegory

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Who founded the revolutionary militia 'Red Shirt'?

a. Wilsonb. Tsar Alexander Iic. Garibaldid. d.Matternich

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

#### 5. Who was Frederick Sorrieu?

a. A Revolutionaryb. Chancellor of Austriac. King of Framed. French Artist

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

#### 6. Vienna Congress was convened in 1815 for what purpose?

a. To declare completion of German Unification.b. To restore conservative regime in Europe.

c. To declare war against France.d. To start the process of Italian unification.

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

#### 7. Which year was known as the year of dear bread?

a. 1830b. 1848c. 1789d. 1815

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Name the state which led the process of Italian unification?**

a. Romeb. Prussiac. Sardinia Piedmontd. Vienna

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Who said Cavour, Mazzini, and Garibaldi: three her brain, her soul, her sword?**

a. Victor Emmanualb. George Meredithc. Louis XVIIIId. Guizot

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Zollverein was a**

a. Diplomatic institutionb. Custom unionc. Administrative uniond. Trade union

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Who followed the policy of Blood and Iron for national unification?**

a. Garibaldi b. Otto Von Bismarckc. Mazzinid. Matternich

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**12. United Kingdom of Great Britain came into existence in the year -**

a. 1789b. 1798c. 1707d. 1801

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Who said that, Italy was merely a geographical expression?**

a. Cavourb. Napoleonc. Matternichd. Guizot

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**14. Which one was not included in the Balkan Region?**

a. Croatiab. Bosnia Herzegovinac. Serbiad. Spain

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**15. In which century nationalism emerged in Europe**

a. 16th centuryb. 20th centuryc. 19th centuryd. 17th century

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**16. Who was the king of France at the time of French Revolution?**

a. Marie Antoinetteb. Louis XVIc. Czar Nicolasd. Edward II

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**17. Which one of the following was not a part of the concept of nation-state?(a) Clearly defined boundary**

(b) National identity based on culture and history(c) Sovereignty(d) Freedom from monarchy

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**18. Which of the following were not introduced by French revolution?(a) Universal right of a man**

(b) Constitution and equality before law(c) Participative administration and election

(d) Democracy and universal Suffrage

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_



**19. On the pretext of helping people of Europe to become nations, France plundered neighboring territories. Which of the following faced French aggression during 1790?**

- (a) Holland, Switzerland, Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw
- (b) Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Prussia, Macedonia, Croatia
- (c) Switzerland, Poland, Macedonia, Croatia, Sardinia
- (d) Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Poland, Prussia, Austria

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**20. Civil code of 1804, enforced throughout the French territories**

- (a) Abolished privileges based on birth
- (b) Established equality before law
- (c) Secured right to property
- (d) All the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**21. Napoleon's invasions were resented in several countries due to**

- (a) Increased taxes, censorship and forced conscription into army
- (b) Poor administration, restricted trade, language issues
- (c) Dominance of aristocracy and army in administration
- (d) Growth of the feeling of nationalism

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**22. Which of the following were parts of Hapsburg Empire?**

- (a) Austria-Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, Venetia
- (b) Galicia, Carniola, Bohemia, Lombardy, Venetia
- (c) Sudetenland, Austria-Hungary, Lombardy, Venetia
- (d) Croatia, Sardinia, Greece, Poland, Austria-Hungary

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**23. During Eighteenth century which language was spoken by the aristocrats in Europe?**

- (a) English
- (b) French
- (c) Greek
- (d) Dutch

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**24. Liberal nationalism, which dominated Europe in early nineteenth century supported**

- (a) Personal freedom
- (b) Abolishing privileges of aristocracy and clergy
- (c) Demand for constitution
- (d) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**25. Which of the following was not a demand of the liberals?**

- (a) Representative Government
- (b) Universal suffrage
- (c) Inviolability of private property
- (d) Freedom of Markets

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**26. Johan Gottfried, a German philosopher, believed that the true German culture was to be discovered**

- (a) In classical German literature
- (b) Among the common people
- (c) In fairy tales
- (d) In Indian literature

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**27. After Napoleon's defeat, the territories of Poland were distributed among**

- (a) Russia, Prussia and Austria
- (b) Austria, England and Prussia
- (c) France, England and Prussia
- (d) England, Prussia and Russia

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**28. After the Vienna Congress, a number of Polish priests were sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities for**

- (a) Bringing religious reform in Siberia
- (b) Not preaching in Russian language
- (c) Opposing constitutional reforms
- (d) Holding secret meetings

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**29. Paris witnessed an upheaval in 1848 which forced monarch Louis Philippe to leave the city. The unrest was caused by**

- (a) Tax rise
- (b) Food shortage and unemployment
- (c) Industrial crisis
- (d) Drain of wealth

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**30. Frederic Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia rejected the terms of the Frankfurt Parliament because**

- (a) The constitution made by the parliament wanted the monarch to become a subject to a parliament
- (b) The parliament did not have the support of the aristocracy and military heads
- (c) The members of the parliament were not elected representatives of German people
- (d) The parliament did not have women representatives

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**31. During the Frankfurt Parliament held in St. Paul church on 18 May 1848, women were allowed to**

- (a) Vote
- (b) Participate in drafting constitution
- (c) Stand in the visitor's gallery
- (d) They were not allowed to enter the premises

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**32. The unification of Germany took place in 1871 under the leadership of**

- (a) Kaiser William I and his chief minister Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Monarch Wilhelm IV and his chief minister Garibaldi
- (c) Bismarck and Garibaldi
- (d) Mazzini and Garibaldi

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**33. The convention parliament of England decided the following after the Glorious Revolution**

- (a) James's daughter Marry II and her husband William III would jointly rule the country
- (b) That the parliament would set out the Bill of Rights
- (c) The Monarch would be a subject to a parliament
- (d) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**34. United Kingdom of Great Britain came into existence in 1770 after**

- (a) Scotland was merged into England
- (b) Ireland was merged into England

(c) The Welch population was given voting rights

(d) The Union Jack was introduced

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**35. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in**

(a) 1717(b) 1801(c) 1866(d) 1896

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

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### 3. NATIONALISM IN INDIA WORKSHEET- 2

**SUBJECT: HISTORY**

**DATE:**

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**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. By whom was the Swaraj Party formed?**

a) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das b) Subhas Chandra Bose and Sardar Patel

c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Prasadd) Motilal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. By whom was the first image of Bharatmata painted?**

a) Rabindranath Tagore b) Abanindranath Tagore c) Ravi Verma d) Nandalal Bose

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act?**

a) It introduced the Salt Law. b) It increased taxes on land

c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial

d) It put a ban on the Congress party.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**4. By what name were the dalits referred by Gandhiji?**

a) Untouchables b) Shudras c) Harijans d) Achhuts

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Why did Gandhiji organise a Satyagraha in Ahmedabad Mill in 1918?**

- a) To protest against the poor working condition in the factory.
- b) To demand for a higher wages for workers.
- c) To protest against high revenue demand.
- d) None of the above.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Why was the Round Table Conference held in England?**

- a) To discuss the provisions of future Indian Constitution.
- b) To discuss the steps to be taken to check Indian National Movement
- c) To give concessions to Indians
- d) To make plans for improvement of agriculture in India.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. What does the term Khalifa refer?**

- a) Sultan of a Muslim country
- b) Spiritual leader of the Muslim
- c) Nawab of a Muslim state
- d) Badshah of Mughal period

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh?**

- a) Satyagraha Movement
- b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
- c) Non-Violent Movement
- d) None of the above.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Hind Swaraj' was written by?**

- a) Abul Kalam Azad
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 the peasants were not permitted to**

- a) Leave their village
- b) Settle in the city
- c) Leave their plantation without permission
- d) Allow the women to leave farmlands without permission

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Which among the following was the prime factor in the emergence of modern nationalism in India?**

- a) New symbols
- b) New ideas
- c) Icons
- d) Anti-colonial movement

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**12. In which year did Gandhiji return to India from South Africa?**

- a) Jan. 1915
- b) Feb. 1916
- c) Jan. 1916
- d) Feb. 1915

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Satyagraha was**

- a) pure soul force
- b) weapon of the weak
- c) physical force
- d) force of arms

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**14. Champaran Satyagraha (1916) was launched by Gandhiji against**

- a) high revenue demand
- b) indigo planters
- c) mill owners
- d) salt tax

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**15. Which among the following was the reason for Indian opposition to the Rowlatt Act (1919)?**

- a) It was passed hurriedly
- b) It gave the govt. enormous powers
- c) Local leaders were picked up
- d) It authorised the government to imprison people without trial

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**16. In which city Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy took place?**

- a) Amritsar
- b) Lahore
- c) Agrad
- d) Meerut

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**17. Which of the following formed the Khilafat Committee in Bombay?**

- a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Ali Brothers
- c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- d) Surendra Nath Banerjee

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**18. The famous book of Gandhiji is**

- a) My Experiments with truth
- b) Hind Swaraj
- c) Discovery of India
- d) Mein Kampf

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**19. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?**

- (a) 1913
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1915
- (d) 1921

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**20. What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume?**

- (a) Detention of political prisoners without trial
- (b) Forced recruitment in the army
- (c) Forced manual labour
- (d) Equal pay for equal work

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**21. What did Mahatma Gandhi in his book, Hind Swaraj, declare?**

- (a) British ruled India because the latter was militarily weak
- (b) British ruled India because Indians cooperated with them
- (c) British ruled India because they got international support
- (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**22. What did the term 'picket' refer to?**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**23. Who led the peasants in Awadh?**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Baba Ramchandra
- (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**24. What did the term 'begar' mean?**

- (a) Payment of wages
- (b) High rents demanded by landlords
- (c) Labour without payment
- (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**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 strike
- (c) They destroyed the plantations
- (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

**27. Where was Gandhi's ashram located?**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**28. What led to the Civil Disobedience Movement?**

- (a) Arrival of the Simon Commission
- (b) Working at the firm without payments
- (c) Violation of Salt Tax by Gandhi
- (d) Fall in demand for agricultural goods

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**29. Who were the 'Sanatanis'?**

- (a) Saints
- (b) Dalits
- (c) High-caste Hindus
- (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**30. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association?**

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**31. What moved Abanindranath Tagore to paint the famous image of Bharat Mata?**

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Swadeshi Movement
- (c) Quit India Movement
- (d) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**32. Who wrote the 'VandeMatram'?**

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (b) Rabindranath Tagore  
(c) Abanindranath Tagore (d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**33. Who was Sir Mohammad Iqbal?**

- (a) Congress President  
(b) President of the Muslim League, 1930  
(c) Gandhiji's devout disciple  
(d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION  
WORKSHEET- 3**

**SUBJECT: HISTORY**

**DATE:**

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**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. Guilds were associations of-**

- (a) Industrialization (b) Exporters (c) Traders (d) Producers

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Which of the following best defines a Jobber.**

- (a) Employed by industrialists to get new recruits (b) Old trusted worker  
(c) Person of authority and power (d) Controlled lives of workers

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**3.First country to undergo industrial revolution is**

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

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**4.18th Century India witnessed the decline of which port town?**

(a) Surat(b) Bombay(c) Calcutta(d) Madras

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**5.The paid servants of the East India Company was**

(a) Seth(b) Mamlatdar(c) Gomastha(d) Lambardar

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Who devised the Spinning Jenny.**

(a) Samual Luck(b) Richard Arkwright(c) James Hargreaves(d) James Watt.

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**7.When was the first cotton mill set up in India -**

(a) 1814(b) 1824(c) 1854(d) 1864

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**8.In India the first cotton mill set up in-**

(a) Madras(b) Bombay(c) Kanpur(d) Surat

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**9. What was the fly shuttle used for-**

(a) Washing(b) Weaving(c) Drying(d) Sowing

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**10. Who invented the steam engine-?**

(a) James Watt(b) New Camen(c) Richard Arkwright(d) None of the above

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**11. Who was E.T. Paull**

(a) He was a popular music publisher(b) Economist(c) Writer(d) Philosopher

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**12. Dwarkanath Tagore is a**

(a) Painter(b) Industrialist(c) Publisher(d) Social Reformer

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**13. What did the term 'Orient' refers to-**

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

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_



**14. How did advertisements reach the common people-**

- (a) T.V.(b) Radio(c) Calendars(d) Products

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**15. Which among these was a pre colonial sea port?**

- (a) Vishakhapatnam(b) Chennai(c) Hoogly(d)Cochin

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**16. The first Asian country to be industrialized was -**

- (a) Japan(b) India(c) China  
(d) Afghanistan

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**17. It is the first industrial city in England-**

- (a) Manchester(b) London(c) Oxford(d) Wales

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**18. This city connected India to the gulf and red sea port in the pre-colonial period.**

- (a) Mumbai(b) Surat(c) Madras(d) Calicut

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**19.Which one is the flourishing industry of England?**

- (a) Cotton industry(b) Jute industry(c) Iron and steel industry(d) I.T

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**20. Which Indian entrepreneur set up six joint stock companies in India in 1830?**

- (a) Dinshaw petit(b) Dwarka Nath Tagore(c) Jamshedjee Tata(d) Seth Hukum Chand

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**21. Who established the first jute mill in India?**

- (a) Dinshaw Petit(b) Dwarkanath Tagore(c) Jamshedjee Tata(d) Seth Hukumchand

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**22 .Elgin mill was set up at**

- (a) Luknow(b) Calicut (c) Kanpur(d) Madras

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**23 When was the telephone invented?**

- (a) 1885(b) 1976(c) 1876(d) 1776

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**24. Where was the first jute mill established?**

- (a) Surat(b) Delhi(c) Culcutta(d) Bombay

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**25. The Tata iron and steel company was formed**

(a) 1807(b) 1907(c) 1957(d) 1865

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**26. The machine age in India started in-**

(a) 1850(b) 1900(c) 1950(d) 1890

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**27. What do you mean by 'fly shuttle'?**

- a. A mechanical device, used by weavers, moved by means of ropes and pulleys
- b. A mechanical device which increased production in factories
- c. The device which places horizontal threads (the weft) into the vertical threads (the warp)
- d. Both a and c

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**28. What were supply during the First World War from Indian factories?**

- a. Jute bags and cloth for army uniformsb. Tents and leather boots
- c. Horse and mule saddlesd. All of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**29. What were the main interests of the European Managing Agencies, which dominated industrial production in India?**

- a. High profitable productionb. Tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates
- c. Investing in mining, indigo and jute required for export traded. Both (a) and (b)

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**30. Who produced music book that Dawn of the Century?**

- a. New Comenb. James Wattc. E. T. Pauld. None of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**31. Who created the cotton mill in England?**

- a. Richard Arkwrightb. James Wattc. Mathew Boultond. None of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

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## **7. PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD WORKSHEET-TEST 4**

**SUBJECT:HISTORY**

**DATE:**

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**I.CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. What is calligraphy?**

- (a) Poetry (b) Textbooks (c) Flowers arrangement (d) **Stylized**

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. What was Gutenberg's first printed book?**

- (a) Ballads (b) Dictionary (c) **Bible** (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. What were 'Penny Chapbooks'?**

- (a) **Pocket – sized books** (b) Journals (c) Ritual Calendars (d) Newspaper

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Who introduced the printing press in India?**

- (a) French (b) Italian (c) **Portuguese** (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Who wrote 'My childhood My university'.**

- (a) Thomas wood (b) Maxim Gorky (c) George Eliot (d) Jane Austen

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**6. When was the Vernacular press act passed?**

- (a) **1878** (b) 1887 (c) 1867 (d) 1898

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Who said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of god and the greatest one."**

- (a) Charles Dickens (b) J. V. Schely (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) **Martin Luther**

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Which is the oldest printed book of Japan?**

- (a) Bible (b) **Diamond Sutra** (c) Mahabharata (d) Ukiyo

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Who wrote 95 theses?**

- (a) Martin Luther (b) **Johann Gutenberg** (c) J. V. Schley (d) Charles Dickens

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Who authored 'Gitagovinda'?**

- (a) Jayadeva (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (c) J. A. Hickey (d) Chandu Menon

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Who wrote 'Amar Jibon'?**

- (a) Rockaya Hussein (b) Rashundari Devi (c) Tara Bai Shinde (d) Kailashashini Debi

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**12. Which of the following travellers brought back the art of wood block painting to Italy?**

(a)Paes (b)Marco Polo(c) Magellon (d)Dominigos

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**13. Printing Press first came to India with—**

(a)The Dutch (b)Portuguese missionaries (c)The French (d)The English

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**14. Name the paper started by Bal GangasharTilak**

(a)The Kesari (b)The Young India (c)The Statesman (d)Amrita Bazar Patrika

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**15. The Book Gulamgiri dealt with—**

(a)Restriction on vernacular press (b)1911 Treatment of widows (c)Injustices of caste system  
(d)None of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**16. Print technology of China was brought to Italy by the great explorer.**

(a)Marco Polo (b)Columbus (c)Vasco Da Gama (d)Magellan

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**17. An annual publication giving astronomical data was known as**

(a)Chapbook (b)Penny book (c)Almanac (d)Journal

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**18. The Portuguese introduced the printing press in**

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

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**19. The oldest Japanese book Diamond Sutra was printed in**

(a)AD 686 (b)AD 868 (c)AD 668 (d)AD 866

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**20. The earliest kind of print technology was first developed in**

(a)India (b)China (c)Britain (d)None of the above

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**21. Metal frames in which types are laid and the text composed is known as**

(a)Platen (b)Galley (c)Printing press (d)Cylindrical press

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**22. Protestant Reformation movement is related to the religion**

(a)Buddhism (b)Hinduism (c)Christianity (d)Jainism

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**23. The Grimm brothers of Germany published**

(a)Newspapers (b)Folk tales (c)Ballads (d)Novels

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**24. The first Indian to publish a newspaper was**

- (a) Ram Mohan Roy (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (c) Gangadhar Bhattacharya  
(d) Ranade

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**25. The newspaper Shamsul Akhbar was published in**

- (a) Hindi (b) Persian (c) Arabic (d) Urdu

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**26. Rashundari Debi wrote the autobiography**

- (a) Amar Jibone (b) Istri Dharm Vichar (c) Saachi Kavitayan (d) Ghulamgiri

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**27. In 1878 the Vernacular Press Act was modelled on the**

- (a) French Press Laws (b) British Press Laws (c) Irish Press Laws (d) Scottish Press Laws

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**28. A liberal colonial officer who formulated new rules to restore the freedom of the press in India was**

- (a) Warren Hastings (b) William Bentinck (c) Thomas Macaulay (d) None of the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**29. The book Chotte Aur Bade Ka Sawal is about the topic of**

- (a) Religion (b) Philosophy (c) Science (d) Caste System

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**30. Penny magazines were specially published for**

- (a) Children (b) Workers (c) Women (d) Men

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**31. When was hand printing technology brought to Japan?**

- a. AD 768-770 b. AD 850-855 c. AD 659-670 d. AD 780-790

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**32. Who was known for an art form called ukiyo?**

- a. Chinzhib. Kitagawa Utamaroc. Gutenbergd. None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**33. When did the Chinese start hand printing?**

- a. From AD 550 onwards b. From AD 563 onwards c. From AD 575 onwards  
d. From AD 594 onwards

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**34. What do you mean by the term 'Calligraph'?**

- a. The art of beautiful printing b. The art of beautiful hand printing  
c. The art of beautiful and stylised writing d. None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**35. In which countries the earliest kind of print technology was developed?**

- a. Chinab. Japanc. Koread. All of the above

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**36. Who was Kitagawa Utamaro?**

- a. A Japanese artistb. An Indian artistc. An Korean artistd. None of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**37. How did the production of manuscripts became possible in Europe?**

- a. Paper reached Europe via the Arab worldb. Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route  
c. The Europeans discovered paperd. None of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**38. Who was the first to use wood-block printing?**

- a. Indianb. Frenchc. Spaniardsd. None of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**39. What do you mean by term ‘Compositor’?**

- a. A person who composes poemb. A person who composes the text for printing  
c. A person who composes musicd. None of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**40. What do you mean by the term ‘Galley’?**

- a. A metal frame in which types are laid and the text composedb. A corridor  
c. A scarecrowd. None of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

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# *CIVICS*

## **1. POWERSHARING & FEDERALISM WORKSHEET-1**

**SUBJECT: CIVICS**

**DATE:**

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**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. 59 per cent of the country's total population who speaks Dutch, lives in**

- (a) Wallonia region (b) Brussels (c) Flemish region (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Why did the Sri Lankan Tamils launch parties and struggle?**

- (a) To adopt majoritarianism (b) to recognize Sinhalese as the only official language  
(c) To recognize Tamil as an official language (d) to dominate other language

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Main significance of Belgium Model of Power Sharing**

- (a) Majoritarianism (b) power shared in all ethnic groups according to their population  
(c) On the basis of adult franchise (d) none of the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**4. What is a coalition government?**

- (a) Power shared among different social group (b) power shared among different levels of government  
(c) Power shared among different political parties (d) power shared among different organs of government

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Where is the parliament of European Union?**

- (a) Belgium (b) Britain (c) Germany (d) France

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Which of the following community is in majority in Sri Lanka?**

- (a) Tamil (b) Sinhala (c) Buddhist (d) Hindu

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Which one of the following is the 3rd tier of government in India?**

- (a) Community Government (b) State Government (c) Panchayati Raj Government (d) b & c

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Federalism is:**

- (a) a form of unitary government (b) a government with two or multi levels of government  
(c) a form of autocratic government (d) a & c.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Which of the following is not a federal country?**

- (a) India      (b) Belgium      (c) USA      (d) Malaysia

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**10. Which of the following is an example of holding together federation?**

- (a) Spain      (b) Australia      (c) India      (d) a & c

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**11. How many languages are scheduled in the Indian Constitution?**

- (a) 22      (b) 21      (c) 18      (d) 20

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**12. How many subjects are enlisted in the Concurrent List?**

- (a) 66      (b) 62      (c) 47      (d) 66

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**13. When did the Panchayati Raj System become a constitutional entity?**

- (a) 1992      (b) 1991      (c) 1993      (d) 1995

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**14. Which of the following is very important factor for better understanding between Centre and State's Government?**

- (a) Emergence of regional political party      (b) the beginning of the era of coalition government  
(c) When no single party got a clear majority      (d) all the above factors

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**15. Why is there a need for third level of government in India?**

- (a) A large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level  
(b) Indian states are large and internally very diverse      (c) a & b      (d) none of above.

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**16. How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels?**

- (a) 60 percent French 40 percent Dutch      (b) 50% Dutch 50% French  
(c) 80% French 20% Dutch      (d) 80% Dutch 20% French

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**17. How many times the leaders of Belgium amended their constitution?**

- (a) Two times      (b) Three times      (c) Four times      (d) Six times



Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

18. Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?

A. It leads to conflict between different groups.      B. It ensures the stability of the country.

C. It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.

(a) Only A is true      (b) Only B is true      (c) Both A and B are true      (d) Both B and C are true

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**19. Which is the only official language of Sri Lanka?**

(a) Tamil      (b) Malayalam      (c) Sinhala      (d) none of the mentioned above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**20. What was the key change made in the constitution of Belgium?**

(i) Increase the power of the central government.

(ii) Transfer of powers to the regional government.

(iii) Reduce the power of the central government

(iv) Reduce the power of the regional government.

Which option is appropriate?

(A) (i), (iii) and (iv)      (B) (i), (ii) and (iii)      (C) (i) and (iii) Correct      (D) (ii) and (iii)

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**21. In what way changes can be made in the federal\ constitution:**

(A) Change can be unilaterally Correct      (B) Changes require the consent of both the levels of government

(C) Changes can be through judiciary      (D) Changes require only consent of the people

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**23. Consider the following two statements.**

(i) In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.

(ii) India is a federation because the powers of the Union and state governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.

(iii) Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.

(iv) India is no longer a federation because some powers of the States have been devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) (i), (ii), (iii)

(B) (i), (iii), (iv) Correct      (C) (i), (ii) only      (D) (ii), (iii) only

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**24. Why do the subjects like defence, foreign affairs, banking, etc. have been included in the Union list?**

(i) These subjects are of local importance      (ii) Require a uniform policy for the execution

(iii) These subjects are of national importance      (iv) Require a separate policy of each subjects

(A) (iii) and (iv) Correct      (B) (ii) and (iii)      (C) (i) and (ii)      (D) (i) and (iv)

**25. Which Indian states have been given special status?**

(A) Punjab, Haryana, U.P.      (B) Jammu & Kashmir      (C) Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madras

(D) Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Meghalaya and Delhi

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**26. Whose laws prevail if there is conflict between the state government and central government on the subject of concurrent list?**

(A) The laws made by the state government

(B) The laws made by both State and Union Government

(C) The laws made by the Union Government

(D) The laws would be cancelled.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**27. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is**

(A) National Government gives some powers to the provincial government.

(B) Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.

(C) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.

(D) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

ANS: \_\_\_\_\_

**28. Which judgment of the Supreme Court made Indian federal power sharing more effective?**

(A) Central government can dismiss the state government easily.

(B) Central government can dismiss the state government with the consent of judiciary

(C) Central government cannot dismiss the state government.

(D) Central government cannot dismiss the state government in an arbitrary manner.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**29. Select the two bases on which new states of India have been created**

(A) Religion and geography                      (B) Language and regional      (C) Culture and religion

(D) Geography and language

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**30. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:**

List-I

List-II

(i) Union of India

A. Prime Minister

(ii) State

B. Sarpanch

(iii) Municipal Corporation

C. Governor

(iv) Gram Panchayat

D. Mayor

Which option is correct?

(A) (i) - D, (ii) - D, (iii) - C and (iv) - B

(B) (i) - A, (ii) - C, (iii) - D and (iv) - B

(C) (i) - C, (ii) - B, (iii) - A and (iv) - D

(D) (i) - B, (ii) - C, (iii) - D and (iv) - A

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

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## 4. GENDER, RELIGION & CASTE WORKSHEET- 2

**SUBJECT: CIVICS**

**DATE:**

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### **I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. What is meant by gender division'?**

- a. Division between men and poorb. Division between males and females
- c. Division between educated and uneducatedd. None of the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. What is mean by the term 'Feminist'?**

- a. Having the qualities considered typical of women.
- b. A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
- c. The belief that men and women are equal.
- d. Men who look like women.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Which one of these does not refer to the 'Feminist movement'?**

- a. Improving educational and career opportunities for women
- b. Giving voting rights to the women
- c. Training them in household jobs
- d. Improving their political and legal status

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**4. What is the result of political expression of gender division?**

- a. Has helped to improve women's role in public life
- b. Has provided a superior status to women
- c. The position remains the same, as it was
- d. None of the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**5. In which of these countries, the participation of women is not very large?**

- a. Swedenb. Norwayc. Indiad. Finland

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Indian society is of which type?**

- a. A matriarchal societyb. A patriarchal societyc. A fraternal societyd. None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Which of these Acts provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work to both men and women?**

- a. Same Wages Actb. Equal Remuneration Actc. Wages Equality Act
- d. Equality Wages Act

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. In which of these categories of work do you think less time is spent by men?**

- a. Household and related workb. Sleep, self-care, reading etc.
- c. Income-generating workd. Talking and gossiping

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. By how much the representation of women in state assemblies is less than others?**

- a. 2 %b. 5 %c. 6 %d. 3 %

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. What step taken to provide representation to women in Panchayats and Municipalities?**

- a. Reservation for election to half of the seats for women
- b. Appointment of 1/3 women members
- c. Reservation for election to 1/3 of the seats for women
- d. None of the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Which one of the following social reformers fought against caste inequalities?**

- (a) Periyar Ramaswami Naiker      (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy          (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**12. Which one of the following was the view of Mahatma Gandhi about religion?**

- (a) He was in favour of Hinduism.
- (b) He was an ardent supporter of Muslim Religion.
- (c) By religion, Gandhi meant for moral values that inform all religions.
- (d) He said that India should adopt Christianity.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Name any two political leaders who fought against caste inequalities.**

- (a) Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil.
- (b) Mr. Nitesh Kumar and Mr. Narendra Modi.
- (c) Dr.S. Radhakrishnan and Shri Morarji Desai
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**14. What is the average child sex ratio in India?**

- (a) 923    (b) 926    (c) 935    (d) 933

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**15. Which one of the following refers to gender division?**

- (a) The hierarchical unequal roles assigned to man and woman by the society.
- (b) Biological difference between man and woman.

(c) The ratio of male child and female child. (d) The division between male labourers and female labourers.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**16. Which one of the following is the basis of communal politics?**

- (a) People of different religions may have the same interests.
- (b) People of different religions have different interests that involve conflicts.
- (c) People of different religions live in mutual co-operation.
- (d) People who follow different religions belong to the same social community.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**17. Name any two countries where women's participation in public life is very high.**

- (a) Sri Lanka and Nepal (b) Pakistan and Bhutan
- (c) Sweden and Finland (d) South Africa and Maldives

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**18. What is the literacy rate among women and men respectively in India?**

- (a) 54% and 76% (b) 46% and 51% (c) 76% and 85% (d) 37% and 54%

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**19. Which one of the following is a form of communalism?**

- (a) Communal Unity and integrity. (b) Communal fraternity.
- (c) Communal violence, riots and massacre. (d) Communal harmony.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**20. Which one of the following refers to a feminist?**

- (a) The female labourers
- (b) The employer who employs female workers
- (c) A woman who does not believe in equal rights for women.
- (d) A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for woman and

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

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## 6. POLITICAL PARTIES WORKSHEET- 3

**SUBJECT: CIVICS**

**DATE:**

### **I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. A group of people who come close to each other to attain their common aim of power is known as...**

- (a) Political Party (b) Interest Group (c) Political leadership (d) Factional group

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. India has...major National Parties?**

- (a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 6 (d) 10

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Which of these is a National Party?**

- (a) INC (b) BSP (c) BJP (d) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Which of these is not a National Party?**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Which of these is not a State Party?**

- (a) TDP (b) DMK (c) SAD (d) CPI

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Which of these is the main component of political party?**

- (a) Leaders (b) The followers (c) Active members (d) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Which of these is the function of political party?**

- (a) To contest election (b) To form and run government (c) To form public opinion  
(d) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Political party that runs the government is ....**

- (a) Ruling party (b) Interest group (c) Opposition party (d) Factional group

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. The rise of political parties is directly linked to....**

- (a) Emergence of representative democracies (b) Large scale societies  
(c) Mechanism of restraint and support the government (d) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. System with one party is known as....**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. System of two parties is known as....**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**12. System of many parties is known as....**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Which of these countries have Uni-party system?**

- (a) China (b) North Korea (c) Cuba (d) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**14. Which of these countries have Bi-party system?**

- (a) India (b) England (c) France (d) Pakistan

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**15. Any party with 6% of total votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha is recognized as....**

- (a) National Party (b) Regional Party (c) State Party (d) Factional Party

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**16. Which out of the following is a feature of 'Partisanship'?**

- (a) Inability to take a balanced view (b) Similarity of views (c) Represents the individual  
(d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**17. Who is a 'Partisan'?**

- (a) Disloyal party member (b) Staunch party member (c) Estranged party member

-+ 2

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**18. How many parties are registered with the Election Commission of India?**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**19. What is meant by one-party system?**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**20. What is meant by two-party system?**

- (a) Two parties run the government (b) Two members run a party  
(c) Two parties run the government one by one (d) Two parties contest elections

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**21. What system of government does India have?**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**22. What is an 'alliance'?**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**23. What are 'National parties'?**

- (a) Parties which have units in various states (b) Parties which have no units  
(c) Parties which have units in two states (d) Parties which have units in all states



Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**24. On what ideologies does the Indian National Congress rest?**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

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

- (a) United Progressive Alliance      (b) Left front  
(c) National Democratic Alliance      (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**26. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)?**

- (a) Jyotiba Phule      (b) Kanshi Ram      (c) B.R. Ambedkar      (d) Sahu Maharaj

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**27. The main base of BSP is in:**

- (a) Punjab      (b) Delhi      (c) Haryana      (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**28. Which party enjoys a strong hold in Tripura, West Bengal and Kerala?**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**29. Which party has been in power for 30 years now?**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**30. Which party has advocated the coming together of all Left parties?**

- (a) CPI (b) CPI (M) (c) NCP (d) INC

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**31. Which political party from the six main parties was formed as late as in 1999?**

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

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**32. Which out of the following is a 'state party'?**

- (a) BSP      (b) Rashtriya Janta Dal (c) BJP      (d) NCP

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**33. Which political leader owns a football club called AC Milan and a bank?**

- (a) George Bush      (b) Barack Obama      (c) Berlusconi      (d) Nicolas Sarkozy

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**34. What is meant by 'Defection'?**

- (a) Loyalty towards a party      (b) Changing party allegiance      (c) Political reforms  
(d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**35. What is an 'Affidavit'?**

- (a) Over-regulation of political parties      (b) Decision-making body of the party

(c) Details of a contesting candidate

(d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

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## 6. POLITICAL PARTIES WORKSHEET- 4

**SUBJECT: CIVICS**

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

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### **I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. Which of these is the challenge faced by political party?**

(a) Lack of internal democracy

(b) Dynastic succession

(c) Growing role of money and muscle power

(d) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected is known as....**

(a) Changing party

(b) Defection

(c) Mobility

(d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. The party that loses the elections and does not form the government is called....**

(a) Ruling party

(b) Interest group

(c) Opposition party

(d) Factional group

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**4. How many political parties are registered with the Election Commission in India?**

(a) About 750

(b) About 150

(c) About 900

(d) About 250

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Whom do political parties have to register themselves?**

(a) State government

(b) Central government

(c) Election Commission

(d) None of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**6. What are the components of political parties?**

- (a) The leaders            (b) The active members            (c) The followers            (d) All the above

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**7. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called....**

- (a) Alliance            (b) Uni-party system            (c) Group            (d) None of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**8. When was the Indian National Congress founded?**

- (a) 1785            (b) 1885            (c) 1985            (d) 1990

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**9. When was the Bhartiya Janta Party founded?**

- (a) 1970            (b) 1975            (c) 1980            (d) 1985

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**10. When was the communist party of India-Marxist founded?**

- (a) 1764            (b) 1864            (c) 1964            (d) 2004

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**11. What is the political election symbol of congress party?**

- (a) Symbol of Lotus            (b) Symbol of Hand            (c) Symbol of elephant  
(d) Symbol of clock

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**12. 'Lotus' is a political symbol of which party?**

- (a) Indian National Congress            (b) Bahujan Samaj Party  
(c) Bhartiya Janta Party            (d) CPI (M)

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**13. When was the Nationalist Congress Party formed?**

- (a) 1996            (b) 1998            (c) 1999            (d) 2000

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**14. Which party was formed under the leadership of Kanshi Ram?**

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

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**15. How many seats have been secured by the INC in the Lok Sabha elections held in 2004?**

- (a) 19      (b) 119      (c) 145      (d) 120

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**16. Which is the principal opposition party in the Lok Sabha after the elections of 2004?**

- (a) Indian National Congress      (b) Bhartiya Janta Party      (c) Bahujan Samaj Party  
(d) Communist Party of India

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**17. Which political party was in power in West Bengal without a break for last 30 years?**

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

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**18. Which of these is a state party?**

- (a) Biju Janta Dal      (b) Indian National Lok Dal      (c) Sikkim Democratic Front      (d) All of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**19. UPA stands for-**

- (a) Union Progressive Alliance      (b) Union Protested Alliance      (c) United Progressive Allowance  
(d) United Progressive Alliance

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**20. What is the name of the alliance that formed the government in 1998 in India?**

- a. National Democratic Alliance      b. United Progressive Alliance  
c. National Progressive Alliance      d. United Democratic Alliance

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**21. When and under whose leadership was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed?**

- a. 1982, Mayawati      b. 1984, Kanshi Ram      c. 1985, Mulayam Singh Yadav      d. 1986, Bhajanlal

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**22. Political parties exercise power through which of these functions?**

- a. Parties contest elections      b. They play a decisive role in making laws for a country  
c. They form and run governments      d. All the above

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**23. Who chooses the candidates for contesting elections in India?**

- a. Members and supporters of the party
- b. Top party leadership
- c. The existing government
- d. None of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**24.. When was the Communist party of India- Marxist (CPI-M) Formed?**

- a. 1956
- b. 1986
- c. 1946
- d. 1964

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY WORKSHEET- 5

**SUBJECT: CIVICS**

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

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### **I.CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. There is one respect in which a democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives.**

**What is it?**

- a. Efficiency
- b. Decision-making
- c. Legitimacy
- d. None of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Which among the following has a higher rate of economic growth and development?**

- a. Democracies
- b. Dictatorships
- c. All non-democratic regimes
- d. Monarchies

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding the distribution of economic benefits in democracies?**

- a. Incomes of both the rich and the poor have been increasing
- b. Incomes of both the rich and the poor have been declining
- c. Incomes of the rich have been increasing and those of the poor have been declining
- d. None of the above

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**4. In which of these countries half of the population lives in poverty?**

- a. India      b. Sri Lanka      c. Bangladesh      d. Pakistan

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Which regime is best suited to accommodate social diversity?**

- a. A democratic regime      b. A non-democratic regime      c. Only a dictatorial regime  
d. None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Which regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences?**

- a. Democratic regimes      b. Non-democratic regimes      c. Monarchy      d. Oligarchy

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Which among the following countries is a perfect example of accommodation of social diversity?**

- a. Sri Lanka      b. Belgium      c. Saudi Arabia      d. Pakistan

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. What is promoted much superiorly by democracy than any other form of government?**

- a. Economic growth      b. Dignity and freedom of the individual      c. Economic equality      d. None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Which of these values have the moral and legal sanctions in a democracy?**

- a. Gender equality      b. Caste-based equality      c. Economic equality      d. Both (a) and (b)

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. In the context of democracies, what is successfully done by Democracies?**

- a. Eliminated conflicts among people      b. Eliminated economic inequalities among people  
c. Eliminated differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated  
d. Rejected the idea of political inequality

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. What do studies on political and social inequalities show in democracy?**

- a. Democracy and development go together      b. Inequalities exist in democracies  
c. Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship      d. Dictatorship is better than democracy

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**12. Why is there a delay in decision-making and implementation in a democracy?**

- a. The government don't want to take decisions
- b. The government is hesitant in taking decisions
- c. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation
- d. A democratic government is not interested in taking quick decisions

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Why Democracy is a better form of government?**

- a. Promotes equality among citizens
- b. Enhances the dignity of the individual
- c. Provides a method to resolve conflicts
- d. All the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**14. Which of the following statements is correct?**

- a. Most of the democracies have constitutions, they hold elections, have parties and they guarantee rights to citizens
- b. Democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social, economic and cultural achievements
- c. All democracies are similar as far as social, economic and cultural conditions are concerned
- d. Both (a) and (b)

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**15. Which regime usually develops a procedure to conduct social competition and reduce the possibility of social tension?**

- a. Democratic regime
- b. Dictatorial regime
- c. Non-democratic regime
- d. None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**16. Which of the following statements is correct?**

- a. Democracies can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
- b. Dictatorships can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
- c. No regime can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
- d. Both (a) and (b)

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**17. Which factor is often missing from a non-democratic government?**

- a. Efficiency
- b. Effectiveness
- c. Transparency
- d. None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**18. Decisions taken by which type of government are likely to be more acceptable to the people and more effective?**

- a. Democratic government      b. Non-democratic government  
c. Military dictatorship      d. Theocracy

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**19. Why is the cost of time that democracy pays for arriving at a decision worth?**

- a. Decisions are taken following due procedures      b. Decisions are always in favour of people  
c. Decisions are more likely to be acceptable to the people and more effective      d. None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**20. On which of the following practices and institutions can the accountability of government and involvement of people in decision-making process in a democracy be measured?**

- a. Regular, free and fair elections      b. Public debate on major policies and legislations  
c. Citizens' right to information about government and its functioning      d. All of the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

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## **8. CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY WORKSHEET- 6**

**SUBJECT: CIVICS**

**DATE:**

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### **I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. Any democratic set up faces problems is known as...**

- (a) Challenges of democracy    (b) Outcomes of democracy    (c) Democratic imbalance    (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Any person, who can read and write in any Indian language, is known as...**

- (a) Illiterate    (b) Literate    (c) Semi-literate    (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. The idea of promoting one's region is known as...**

- (a) Regional imbalance    (b) Regionalism    (c) Regionality    (d) Regional superiority

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**4. The ideology of believing supremacy of one's caste is known as...**

- (a) Caste hierarchy    (b) Caste domination    (c) Casteism    (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Challenge faced by democracy is...**

- (a) Foundational challenge    (b) Challenge of expansion    (c) Deepening of democracy

(d) All of these



Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Foundational challenge of democracy includes...**

- (a) Bringing down non democratic regime (b) Keeping military away from controlling government  
(c) Establishing sovereign and functional state (d) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Challenge of expansion in democracy includes...**

- (a) More powers to local government (b) Application of basic principle of democracy everywhere  
(c) Including women and minority in decision making process (d) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. According to the text ....of the globe is still not under democratic government.**

- (a) One fourth (b) Two fourth (c) Three fourth (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. According to the text.....of the world is working under democratic government.**

- (a) One fourth (b) Two fourth (c) Three fourth (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Which among the given is the dominant form of government in the contemporary world?**

- (a) Dictatorship (b) Democracy (c) Military rule (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Which act is considered the watch dog of democracy?**

- (a) The information to Right Act (b) The Right to Live Act (c) The Right to Information Act  
(d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**12. What are the qualifications of democracy?**

- (a) The rulers elected by the people must take all the major decisions.  
(b) Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.  
(c) The choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis (d) All the above

**13. Which act empowers the people to find out what is happening in the government?**

- (a) The Right to Information Act (b) The Information to Right Act  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**14. Name the country where 'Right to vote' is not given to women**

- (a) China (b) Saudi Arab (c) Bangladesh (d) Iraq

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**15. Following is the challenge to democracy:**

- (a) Corrupt leaders (b) Illiterate citizens (c) Communalism (d) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**16. The challenge of making the transition to democracy from a non-democratic government is known as**

- (a) Foundational challenge (b) challenge of Expansion (c) deepening of democracy (d) none of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**17. The following step/steps can be taken for the removal of poverty in India:**

- (a) To check the ever-growing population (b) Development of industries  
(c) To increase the agricultural production (d) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**18. strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy implies the following challenge to democracy:**

- (a) Challenge of expansion (b) Challenge of deepening

(c) Structural challenge            (d) Foundational challenge

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**19. Which of the following countries disintegrated due to the ethnic tension b/w Serbs and Albanians:**

(a) Srilanka    (b) Belgium    (c) Yugoslavia    (d) Bolivia

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**20. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that:**

- (a) Inequalities exist in democracies
- (b) Development under democracy is not much different from that of dictatorships
- (c) Democracy and development go together
- (d) Dictatorship is better than democracy

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**21. Which one of the following countries is facing the foundational challenge of democracy?**

a. Ghana    b. China    c. Myanmar    d. All of the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**22. Which one of the following countries is facing the challenge of expansion of democracy?**

a. India    b. US    c. Sri Lanka    d. All of the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**23. Democracy in Nepal is facing which type of problem?**

- a. Challenge of expansion
- b. Challenge of deepening of democracy
- c. Foundational challenge of democracy
- d. None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**24. How many parts of the globe is not under democratic government?**

a. One-sixth    b. One-fourth    c. One-third    d. None of the Above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**25. What is the tempting way of reforming politics?**

a. Legal ways    b. Illegal ways    c. Both a and b    d. None of the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

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# *GEOGRAPHY*

## **1. RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT WORKSHEET-1**

**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

**DATE:**

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### **I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS**

**1. Khaddar is a type of**

- (a) Black Soil      (b) Alluvial Soil      (c) Latrite Soil      (d) Desert Soil

Ans:

**2. Resource which can be renewed again are:-**

- (a) National Resource      (b) Potential Resource      (c) Renewable Resources      (d) Stock

Ans:

**3. In which year was the Earth Summit held?**

- (a) 1990      (b) 1991      (c) 1992      (d) 1993

Ans:

**4. How much percentage of land is plain in India?**

- (a) 41 %      (b) 45%      (c) 43%      (d) 47%

Ans:

**5. Which Soil is known as Black Cotton soil?**

- (a) Red Soil      (b) Arid Soil      (c) Mountain Soil      (d) Black Soil

Ans:

**6. Soil can be Conserved by:-**

- (a) Cutting of Trees      (b) Over Grazing      (c) Planting of Trees      (d) Excessive mining

Ans:

**7. Land degradation due to over irrigation can be seen in the states of:-**

- (a) Punjab and Haryana      (b) Assam      (c) Orissa      (d) Mizoram

Ans:

**8. Which one of the following is an example of Biotic Resource:-**

- (a) Rock      (b) Mountain      (c) Mineral      (d) Flora

Ans:

**9. They are Gifts of Nature which satisfy Human wants:-**

- (a) A Commodity      (b) a Thing      (c) Resources      (d) None of Them

Ans:

**10. Which one of the following is an example of non- renewable resources?**

- (a) Solar Energy      (b) Tidal Energy      (c) Petroleum      (d) Hydel Energy

Ans:

**11. On the Basis of ownership resources can be classified into:-**

- (a) Two Types      (b) Three Types      (c) Four Types      (d) None of Them

Ans:

**12. How many Economic zones are there in India?**

- (a) Five      (b) One      (c) Two      (d) Ten

Ans:

**13. Soil is a:-**

- (a) Renewable Resource      (b) Potential Resource      (c) Non- Resource      (d) None of them

Ans:

**14. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?**

- (a) Punjab      (b) Haryana      (c) Uttar Pradesh      (d) Uttaranchal

Ans:

**15. Which one of the following in the main cause of land and water pollution in India in recent years?**

- (a) Industrial Effluents      (b) Chemical Fertilizer      (c) Deforestation      (d) None of them

Ans:

**16. Coal, iron ore, petroleum, diesel etc. are the examples of**

- (a) Biotic resources      (b) Abiotic resources      (c) Renewable resources      (d) Non Renewable resources

Ans:

**17. Which one of the following term is used to identify the old and new alluvial respectively?**

- (a) Khadas&Tarai      (b) Tarai & Bangar      (c) Bangar & Khadar      (d) Tarai&Dvars

Ans:

**18. Which one of the following soil is the best for cotton cultivation?**

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

Ans:

**19. How much percentage of forest area in the country according to the National Forest Policy?**

- (a) 33%      (b) 37%      (c) 27%      (d) 31%

Ans:

**20. Which type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation?**

- (a) Arid Soil      (b) Forest Soil      (c) Black Soil      (d) Red Soil

Ans:

**21. Which one of the following resources can be acquired by a Nation?**

- (a) Potential resources      (b) International resources      (c) National resources      (d) Public resources

Ans:

**22. Which one of the following is responsible for sheet erosion?**

- (a) Underground water      (b) Wind      (c) Glacier      (d) Water

Ans:

**23. Which one of the following method is used to break up the force of wind?**

- (a) Shelter belt      (b) Strip Cropping      (c) Contour ploughing      (d) Terrace farming

Ans:

**24. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh?**

- (a) Mining      (b) Overgrazing      (c) Deforestation      (d) Over Irrigation

Ans:

**25. Which one of the following statements refers to the sustainable development?**

- (a) Overall development of various resources  
(b) Development should take place without damaging the environment.  
(c) Economic development of people.  
(d) Development that meets the desires of the members of all communities.

Ans:

**26. The resources which are found everywhere are known as**

- (a) Ubiquitous      (b) Non-renewable resources      (c) Human made resources      (d) None of the above

Ans:

**27. The following is (are) the non-renewable resources**

- (a) Coal      (b) Petroleum      (c) Natural gas      (d) All of the above

Ans:

**28. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called**

- (a) Sustainable development      (b) resource conservation      (c) resource development      (d) human resource Development

Ans:

## **2. WATER RESOURCES WORKSHEET-2**

**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

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### **I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER**

**1. The total volume of the world's water is estimated to exist as ocean:**

- (a) 75.5%      (b) 85.5%      (c) 96.5%      (d) 65.5%

Ans:

**2. Roof top rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in-**

(a) Shillong (b) Guwahati (c) Imphal (d) Patna

Ans:

**3. On which river has Nagarjun Sager Dam been constructed?**

(a) River Coyana (b) River Krishna (c) River Godavari (d) River Tapi

Ans:

**4. How much percentage (%) of the Earth's Surface is covered with water?**

(a) About 70% (b) About 90% (c) About 60% (d) None of these

Ans:

**5. What is the rank of India in the world countries in the terms of Water availability per person p.a.?**

(a) 129<sup>th</sup> (b) 130<sup>th</sup> (c) 131<sup>st</sup> (d) 133<sup>rd</sup>

Ans:

**6. It is predicated that nearly 2 billion people will live in absolute water scarcity in the year of –**

(a) 2015 (b) 2020 (c) 2025 (d) 2030

Ans:

**7. The first & the only state in India which has made Roof Top Rain water Harvesting Structured compulsory to all the across the state is –**

(a) Karnataka (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Kerala (d) None of these

Ans:

**8. Rain water is referred as**

(a) Palarpani (b) Potable water (c) Underground water (d) None of these

Ans:

**9. The following is the only state where roof top rain water harvesting is made compulsory**

(a) Bihar (b) Assam (c) Tamilnadu (d) Maharashtra

Ans:

**10. Tungabhadra reservoir is across the river –**

(a) Kaveri (b) Krishna (c) Tungabhadra (d) Mahanadi

Ans:

**11. Nagarjuna Sagar dam is across the river**

(a) Godavari (b) Narmada (c) Krishna (d) Periyar

Ans:

**12. In which part or state of India people build diversion channels like 'guls' or 'kuls'**

- (a) Arid region (b) Western Himalayas (c) Plains of Bengal (d) Semi-arid region

Ans:

**13. In which of the following areas are 'guls' and 'kuls' used to channel water for agriculture?**

- (a) Deccan Plateau (b) Deserts of Rajasthan (c) Western Himalayas (d) Ganga Plains

Ans:

**14. Due to which of the following reasons are rooftop rainwater harvesting commonly practised, particularly in Rajasthan?**

- (a) To store water for irrigation (b) To keep the house cool (c) To store drinking water  
(d) To clean the rooftops

Ans:

**15. Which of the following structures are known as 'tankas'?**

- (a) Underground tanks for storing rainwater harvested from roof tops for drinking purpose  
(b) Tanks constructed on rooftops for storing rainwater  
(c) Tanks constructed in agricultural fields to store rainwater  
(d) Tanks constructed to store floodwater

Ans:

**16. In which of the following states is the bamboo-drip irrigation system prevalent?**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) West Bengal (d) Meghalaya

Ans:

**17. Who among the following proclaimed dams as the temple of modern India?**

- (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Sardar Patel (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans:

**18. How much of the earth surface is covered with water?**

- (a) About  $\frac{1}{4}$  (b) About  $\frac{1}{2}$  (c) About  $\frac{3}{4}$  (d) About  $\frac{2}{3}$

Ans:

**19. How much percent of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as fresh water?**

- (a) 2.5 (b) 3.5 (c) 4.5 (d) 5.5



Ans:

**20. Which of the following is a source of Fresh water?**

- (a) Precipitation (b) Frozen water (c) Groundwater (d) All the above

Ans:

**21. Salal Dam is built on which river?**

- (a) Chenab (b) Mahanadi (c) Krishna (d) Satluj

Ans:

**22. What percentage of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as oceans?**

- (a) 94.5% (b) 95.5% (c) 96.5% (d) 97.5%

Ans:

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**3. AGRICULTURE  
WORKSHEET-3**

**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

**DATE:**

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**I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER**

**1. Which of the following is the most important occupation of the people of India?**

- (a) Food gathering      (b) Agriculture      (c) Manufacturing      (d) Services

Ans:

**2. Which of the following types of economic activity is agriculture?**

- (a) Primary activity      (b) Secondary activity      (c) Tertiary activity      (d) All the above

Ans:

**3.**

Ans:

**4. Which of the following types of farming is practised in areas with high population pressure on land?**

- (a) Primitive Subsistence Farming      (b) Intensive Subsistence Farming  
(c) Commercial Farming      (d) Plantations

Ans:

**5. Which of the following is the principal crop grown in areas of Intensive Subsistence Farming?**

- (a) Yams and Sweet Potato      (b) Wheat      (c) Rice      (d) Cotton

Ans:

**6. Rice is a subsistence crop in Orissa. In which of the following states, is rice a commercial crop?**

- (a) West Bengal and Bihar      (b) Jammu and Kashmir  
(c) Punjab and Haryana      (d) Tamil Nadu and Kerala

Ans:

**7. Which of the following is a kharif crop?**

- (a) Barley      (b) Peas      (c) Bajra      (d) Mustard

Ans:

**8. Which of the following crops is produced during zaid cropping season?**

- (a) Sugarcane      (b) Muskmelon      (c) Groundnut      (d) Moong

Ans:

**9. How many crops of paddy are grown in a year in the states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa and they are termed as which of the following?**

- (a) Once-Arabica      (b) Two-Rabi anti Zaid  
(c) Three-Aus, Aman, Born      (d) Three-Kumar- valre, Waltre

Ans:

**10. Which of the following is an annual crop?**

- (a) Sugarcane      (b) Cotton      (c) Jute      (d) Cucumber

Ans:

**11. Cultivation of coffee is confined to which of the following hills?**

- (a) Nilgiri      (b) Aravali      (c) Shivalik      (d) Chhota Nagpur

Ans:

**12. In which type of soil does Maize grow well?**

- (a) Black (b) Sandy Soil (c) Old alluvial (d) None of the above

Ans:

**13. Which of the following is an example of the Kharif crop?**

- (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Gram (d) Peas

Ans:

**14. The Bhoodan-Gramdaan movement was initiated by:**

- (a) Vinoba Bhave (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Pandit Nehru (d) R. C. Reddy

Ans:

**15. Which are the two main beverage crops produce in India?**

- (a) Sugar cane and oilseeds (b) Tea and coffee  
(c) Jowar and bajra (d) Rice and wheat

Ans:

**16. Which one of the following prices is announced by the government in support of a crop?**

- (a) Moderate support price (b) Maximum support price  
(c) Influential support price (d) Minimum support price

Ans:

**17. Which one of following rights has led to fragmentation of landholding size?**

- (a) Right to succession (b) Right to information  
(c) Right to inheritance (d) Right to land ceiling

Ans:

**18. Which country is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world?**

- (a) China (b) India (c) U.S.A (d) Pakistan

Ans:

**19. Which one of the following crops is known as 'Golden Fibre'?**

- (a) Wheat (b) Rice (c) Groundnut (d) Jute

Ans:

**20. Which of the following crops is not millet?**

- (a) Jowar (b) Maize (c) Ragi (d) Bajra

Ans:

**21. Cultivation of fruits and Vegetables is called:**

- (a) Floriculture (b) Sericulture (c) Horticulture (d) Agriculture

Ans:

**22. The rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is known as :**

- (a) Sericulture (b) Horticulture (c) Floriculture (d) Agriculture

Ans:

**23. Hoe, dao, digging sticks are associated with**

- (a) Primitive subsistence farming (b) Commercial farming  
(c) Green Revolution (d) Horticulture

Ans:

**24. Arabica variety of coffee was initially brought to India from which of the following countries?**

- (a) Yemen (b) Vietnam (c) Japan (d) Korea

Ans:

**25. Which among the following is a fibre crop?**

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

Ans:

**26. About 90% of Rubber demand is met by**

- (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Maharashtra

Ans:

**27. Which of the following oil seed is both a Kharif and Rabi crop?**

- (a) Groundnut (b) Mustard (c) Sesamum (d) Soybean

Ans:

**28. Which state is the largest producer of Groundnut?**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Gujarat (c) Maharashtra (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans:

**29. Which of the following is cultivated between Rabi and Kharif season?**

- (a) Millets (b) Maize (c) Muskmelon (d) Coffee

Ans:

**30. Which of the following is grown in rotation with other crops?**

- (a) Arhar (b) Moong (c) Sunflower (d) Groundnut

Ans:

**31. Which of the following is the most important occupation of the people of India?**

- (a) Food gathering (b) Agriculture (c) Manufacturing (d) Services

**32. Which of the following types of economic activity is agriculture?**

- (a) Primary activity (b) Secondary activity (c) Tertiary activity (d) All the above

Ans:

**33. What is Primitive Subsistence Farming known as in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?**

- (a) Horticulture (b) Penda (c) Jhumming (d) Milpa

Ans:

**34. Which of the following types of farming is practised in areas with high population Pressure on land?**

- (a) Primitive Subsistence Farming      (b) Intensive Subsistence Farming  
(c) Commercial Farming                      (d) Plantations

Ans:

**35. Which of the following is the principal crop grown in areas of Intensive Subsistence Farming?**

- (a) Yams and Sweet Potato      (b) Wheat      (c) Rice      (d) Cotton

Ans:

**36. Rice is a subsistence crop in Orissa. In which of the following states, is rice a Commercial crop?**

- (a) West Bengal and Bihar                      (b) Jammu and Kashmir  
(c) Punjab and Haryana                      (d) Tamil Nadu and Kerala

Ans:

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#### **4. MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES WORKSHEET-3**

**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

**DATE:**

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#### **I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. When and where was the first successful textile mill established in India?**

- (a) In Ahmedabad in 1858      (b) In Chennai in 1954  
(c) In Kolkata in 1816              (d) In Mumbai in 1854

Ans:

**2. Sixty percent of sugar mills are concentrated in which of the following states?**

- (a) Punjab and Haryana              (b) Maharashtra and Gujarat  
(c) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar      (d) West Bengal and Orissa

Ans:

**3. On the basis of character of raw material and finished product, iron and steel industry belongs to which category?**

- (a) Heavy industry      (b) Medium industry      (c) Light industry      (d) Perishable goods industry

Ans:

**4. Which of the following public sector steel plants of India is located near a port?**

- (a) Durgapur      (b) Vijaynagar      (c) Bhadravati      (d) Vishakhapatnam

Ans:

**5. Which of the following is the effect of liberalisation and foreign direct investment on iron and steel industry of India?**

- (a) Lower productivity of labour      (b) High costs and limited availability of coking coal  
(c) Irregular supply of energy      (d) Boost to the industry

Ans:

**6. Which of the following is not an inorganic chemical?**

- (a) Sulphuric acid      (b) Petrochemicals      (c) Nitric acid      (d) Alkalies

Ans:

**7. Which of the following inorganic chemicals is used for the making of glass, soaps, detergents and paper?**

- (a) Soda ash      (b) Sulphuric acid      (c) Nitric acid      (d) Alkalies

Ans:

**8. Which of the following industries is the largest consumer of chemicals?**

- (a) Fertilisers      (b) Textiles      (c) Chemicals      (d) Paper

Ans:

**9. Which of the following led to expansion of the fertiliser industry?**

- (a) Liberalisation and foreign direct investment      (b) MNCs (multinational corporations)  
(c) The Green Revolution      (d) All the above

Ans:

**10. When and where was the first cement plant set up in India?**

- (a) Chennai in 1904      (b) Porbandar in 1924  
(c) Dalmianagar in 1937      (d) Kottayam in 1967

Ans:

**11. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of which of the following?**

- (a) Agriculture      (b) Infrastructural facilities      (c) Manufacturing industries      (d) Export trade

Ans:

**12. How can industrialisation assist in bringing in foreign exchange?**

- (a) Modernisation of agriculture  
(b) Removing dependence on agriculture by providing alternative employment  
(c) Export of manufactured goods  
(d) Import of manufactured goods

Ans:

**13. Which of the following developments usually follows industrial activity?**

- (a) Agriculture      (b) Urbanisation      (c) Electrification      (d) Mining

Ans:

**14. In which of the following groups of cities were most of the manufacturing units located in the pre-independence period?**

- (a) Delhi, Kanpur, Moradabad      (b) Bangalore – Hyderabad  
(c) Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai      (d) Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Amritsar

Ans:

**15. Which of the following are the main advantages provided by cities to industries?**

- (a) Market and services            (b) Agricultural products and minerals  
(c) Power supply                    (d) Suitable climate and services

Ans:

**16. Which of the following is not a factor of production?**

- (a) Land            (b) Raw materials    (c) Capital    (d) Enterprise

Ans:

**17. Which of the following industries is in private sector?**

- (a) Dabur            (b) BHEL            (c) SAIL            (d) HINDALCO

Ans:

**18. Oil India Limited (OIL) belongs to which of the following types of industries?**

- (a) Public sector            (b) Private sector            (c) Joint sector            (d) Cooperative sector

Ans:

**19. Which of the following industries belongs to the category of heavy industries?**

- (a) Watches            (b) Shipbuilding            (c) Electric bulbs            (d) Knitting needles

Ans:

**20. Which of the following techniques of cotton textile production came into use after the 18th century?**

- (a) Power looms            (b) Hand-spinning            (c) Handloom weaving            (d) Zari embroidery

Ans:

**21. Which of the following cities is one of the centres around which automobile industry is located?**

- (a) Gurgaon            (b) Jaipur            (c) Itanagar            (d) Ahmedabad

Ans:

**22. Which of the following cities is the electronic capital of India?**

- (a) Delhi            (b) Mumbai            (c) Bengaluru            (d) Hyderabad

Ans:

**23.. Which of the following is an electronics industry?**

- (a) HMT, Bengaluru            (b) TISCO, Jamshedpur            (c) BHEL, Hyderabad            (d) BALCO, Korba

Ans:

**24. Which of the following industries has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last few years?**

- (a) Electronics Industry            (b) Information Technology Industry  
(c) Engineering Industry            (d) Tourism Industry

Ans:

**25. Which of the following is a negative effect of industrialisation?**

- (a) Economic growth urbanisation (b) Pollution (c) Foreign exchange earnings (d) Rapid urbanisation

Ans:

**26. Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material?**

- (a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Sugar (d) Jute

Ans:

**27. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?**

- (a) HAIL (b) SAIL (c) TATA Steel (d) MNCC

**28. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?**

- (a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Jute (d) Steel

**29. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.?**

- (a) Steel (b) Electronics (c) Aluminium (d) Information Technology

**30. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Iron and Steel industry in India?**

- (a) India is the largest producer of sponge iron.  
(b) Most of the public sector undertakings market their steel through the Steel Authority of India.  
(c) Chhotanagpur Plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.  
(d) As a leading iron and steel producing country, India does not need to import steel from other countries.

## 5. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES WORKSHEET-5

**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

**DATE:**

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### **I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. When and where was the first successful textile mill established in India?**

- (a) In Ahmadabad in 1858 (b) In Chennai in 1954 (c) In Kolkata in 1816 (d) In Mumbai in 1854

Ans:

**2. Sixty percent of sugar mills are concentrated in which of the following states?**

- (a) Punjab and Haryana (b) Maharashtra and Gujarat  
(c) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (d) West Bengal and Orissa

Ans:

**3. On the basis of character of raw material and finished product, iron and steel industry belongs to which category?**

- (a) Heavy industry (b) Medium industry (c) Light industry (d) Perishable goods industry

Ans:

**4. Which of the following public sector steel plants of India is located near a port?**

- (a) Durgapur (b) Vijaynagar (c) Bhadravati (d) Vishakhapatnam



Ans:

**5. Which of the following is the effect of liberalisation and foreign direct investment on iron and steel industry of India?**

- (a) Lower productivity of labour      (b) High costs and limited availability of coking coal  
(c) Irregular supply of energy      (d) Boost to the industry

Ans:

**6. Which of the following is not an inorganic chemical?**

- (a) Sulphuric acid      (b) Petrochemicals      (c) Nitric acid      (d) Alkalies

Ans:

**7. Which of the following inorganic chemicals is used for the making of glass, soaps, detergents and paper?**

- (a) Soda ash      (b) Sulphuric acid      (c) Nitric acid      (d) Alkalies

Ans:

**8. Which of the following industries is the largest consumer of chemicals?**

- (a) Fertilisers      (b) Textiles      (c) Chemicals      (d) Paper

Ans:

**9. Which of the following led to expansion of the fertiliser industry?**

- (a) Liberalisation and foreign direct investment      (b) MNCs (multinational corporations)  
(c) The Green Revolution      (d) All the above

Ans:

**10. When and where was the first cement plant set up in India?**

- (a) Chennai in 1904      (b) Porbandar in 1924      (c) Dalmianagar in 1937      (d) Kottayam in 1967

**11. Which out of the following is a mineral based industry?**

- (a) Sugar      (b) Tea      (c) Coffee      (d) Petrochemicals

Ans:

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

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

Ans:

**13. Where was the first textile mill established?**

- (a) Kolkata      (b) Mumbai      (c) Gujarat      (d) Lucknow

Ans:

**14. Which industry provides employment to weavers at home as a cottage industry?**

- (a) Silk      (b) HandspunKhadi      (c) Jute      (d) None of these

Ans:

**15. Which country has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?**

- (a) Japan      (b) Philippines      (c) China      (d) India

Ans:

**16. Why is there a need to always import cotton?**

- (a) Obsolete machinery      (b) Increasing demand      (c) Shortage in the home market  
(d) Poor quality in the domestic market

Ans:

**17. What challenge does the Jute industry face in India?**

- (a) Poor labour turnover      (b) Low productivity of labour      (c) Poor market price  
(d) Competition from synthetic substitutes

Ans:

**18. Why is there a tendency of the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in Maharashtra?**

- (a) More water resources      (b) Soil is more fertile      (c) More land for cultivation  
(d) Higher sucrose content of cane

Ans:

**19. Which out of the following industries helps in the manufacture of telephones, computers, radars, etc.?**

- (a) Aluminium      (b) Information Technology      (c) Steel      (d) Electronics

Ans:

**20. Which country is the largest producer and consumer of steel in the world?**

- (a) China      (b) Japan      (c) India      (d) United States

Ans:

**21. Which one of the following industries uses Bauxite as a raw material?**

- (a) Aluminium Smelting      (b) Steel      (c) Jute      (d) Cement

Ans:

**22. Which one of the following industries uses silica as a raw material?**

- (a) Steel      (b) Cement      (c) Coal      (d) Aluminium

Ans:

**23. Where was the first cement plant set up?**

- (a) Mumbai      (b) Chennai      (c) Kolkata      (d) Pondicherry

Ans:

**24. Which city in India has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India?**

- (a) Chennai      (b) Mumbai      (c) Bangalore      (d) Delhi

Ans:

**25. What is the major contribution of the Electronics industry to the country?**

- (a) Maximised wealth formation      (b) Reduced poverty    (c) Improved standard of living  
(d) Encouraged employment

Ans:

**26. Air pollution is caused because of the high proportion of undesirable gases such as:**

- (a) methane      (b) hydrogen    (c) sulphur dioxide    (d) carbon

Ans:

**27. When does thermal pollution take place?**

- (a) Sun heats up the lakes and ponds      (b) Hot water from factories drains into rivers and ponds  
(c) When hot oil drains into rivers and lakes    (d) None of these

Ans:

**28. Public sector plants market their steel through:**

- (a) TISCO      (b) Tata Steel      (c) SAIL      (d) GAIL

Ans:

**29. A mechanical means of treating industrial effluents:**

- (a) sedimentation      (b) rainwater harvesting      (c) recycling of waste water    (d) biologically

Ans:

**30. Smoke emitted by chemical and paper factories, refineries, etc. can be reduced by using:**

- (a) coal      (b) oil      (c) gas      (d) either      (b) or (c)

Ans:

**31. In 1857 where the first cotton mill of India was founded at**

- A. Mysore    B . Madras    C . Surat    D. Bombay

Ans:

**32. Largest producer of Jute and Jute made goods**

- A. Bangladesh      B. India      C. Sri lanka    D. Brazil

**33. Iron and steel are**

- A. Agro based industry      B. Chemical industry      C. Basic industry      D. Tertiary industry

Ans:

**34. Durgapur is situated in**

- A. Jharkhand    B. Orissa    C. Chhattisgarh    D. West Bengal

Ans:

**35. Chemical industries usually are located near**

A. Iron and steel industries industry      B. Thermal power plant      C. Oil refineries      D. Automobile industry

Ans:

**36. STP is the Abbreviation of**

A. System tech park      B. Software Technology Park      C. State thermal plant      D. Software Technology Picket

Ans:

**37. NTPC is the Abbreviation of**

A. National Textile Production Company      B. National Technology Production Company  
C. National Thermal Power Corporation      D. National Tuberculosis Prevention Corporation

Ans:

**38. Atomic power plant causes**

A. Water Pollution      B. Noise Pollution      C. Air Pollution      D. Heat Pollution

Ans:

**39. Manufacturing industries includes**

A. Crop production      B. Fish production      C. Plantation      D. Sugar Production

Ans:

**40. Manufacturing industries includes**

A. Converting raw material into ready good      B. Transporting raw material  
C. Producing raw material      D. Procuring raw material

Ans:

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## 6. LIFELINES OF INDIAN ECONOMY WORKSHEET-6

**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

**DATE:**

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### **I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**1. Which is not the national highway?**

(a) Grand Trunk Road      (b) Agra-Mumbai Road      (c) Mathura Road      (d) Greater Noida Express Highways

Ans:

**2. National Highway connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata is termed as :**

(a) Locomotives      (b) Gauge      (c) Golden quadrilateral      (d) Dock

Ans:

**3. Gauge is the term stating**

- (a) The place where there is provision of loading and unloading of ships  
(b) The place on the sea coast  
(c) The high pedestal built along the coastline (d) The width before the two rails of the railway line

Ans:

**4. Gateway is the name given to**

- (a) Harbour (b) Port (c) Dock (d) Tidal port

Ans:

**5. Which of the following locations are joined by the east-west corridor?**

- (a) Mumbai and Nagpur (b) Mumbai and Kolkata (c) Silcher and Porbandar (d) Nagpur and Siligudi

Ans:

**6. The name of the National Highway No. 2 is:**

- (a) Grand Trunk Road (b) Agra-Mumbai Road (c) Mathura Road (d) Delhi- Mumbai Road

Ans:

**7. The rail gauge with a track width of 1.676m is**

- (a) Broad gauge (b) Metre gauge (c) Narrow gauge (d) None of these

Ans:

**8. What does BOT stands for?**

- (a) Bureau of Transport (b) Bureau of Trans-communication  
(c) Build, Operate and Transfer (d) Bureaucracy Official against Terrorists

Ans:

**9. Which of the following is the navigation river of India?**

- (a) Yamuna (b) Krishna (c) Brahmaputra (d) Son

Ans:

**10. Which of the following ports is not developed recently?**

- (a) New Mangalore (b) Mumbai (c) Haldia (d) Nhava Sheva

Ans:

**11. Kochi in Kerala is the example of which port of the following**

- (a) Tidal Port (b) Natural Harbour (c) Artificial Harbour (d) Recently developed

Ans:

**12. Tuticorin is located in the state of**

- (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Karnataka (d) Orissa

Ans:

**13. Which is not the name of international airport?**

(a) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport

(b) Indira Gandhi International Airport

(c) Palam Airport

(d) MeenamBakkam

Ans:

**14. What does QMS stand for?**

(a) Quickly Medical Service

(b) Quick Mail Service

(c) Quickly Mother Dairy Service

(d) None of these

Ans:

**15. Which of the following is not the factor, which influence the distribution of railway in the country?**

(a) Physiographic factors

(b) Economic factors

(c) Administrative factors

(d) Political factors

Ans:

**16. Which of the following is advantage of unigauge system?**

(a) Larger capacity

(b) Higher speed

(c) No loss in trans-shipment

(d) All of these

Ans:

**17. Air travel is transport in north-eastern parts of India due to**

(a) The prosperity of people of this region

(b) The less expensive mode of transport

(c) Heavy rains are liable to damage roads and railways

(d) All of the above

Ans:

**18. Which is not the development in the field of communication?**

(a) Cellular phone

(b) Laptop

(c) Internet-e-commerce

(d) Radio

Ans:

**19. Which of the following is the headquarter for the South-Eastern Railway and Eastern Railway**

**Zones?**

(a) Kolkata

(b) Kharagpur

(c) Bhubaneswar

(d) Mumbai

Ans:

**20. Which of the following means of transportation is used to transport crude oil, petroleum products**

**and natural gas?**

(a) Roadways

(b) Railways

(c) Pipelines

(d) Waterways

Ans:

**21. Which of the following networks of pipeline bring mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and petrochemical complex of Haldia?**

(a) Pipeline from Upper Assam oilfields to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

(b) Pipeline from Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab  
Pipeline

(c) Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur

(d) Pipeline from Mumbai High to Trombay

**22. Which of the following mode of transport is fuel efficient and environment friendly?**

- (a) Roadways (b) Railways (c) Airways (d) Waterways

Ans:

**23. Which of the following is the cheapest mode of transport?**

- (a) Roadways (b) Railways (c) Waterways (d) Airways

Ans:

**24. 95 percent of India's trade volume (68 percent in terms of value) is carried on through which of the following transportation routes?**

- (a) Roadways (b) Railways (c) Sea routes (d) Inland waterways

Ans:

**25. Which of the following was the first port to be developed soon after Independence?**

- (a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata (c) Paradip (d) Kandla

Ans:

**26. Which of the following is the oldest artificial port and the second most important port of the country?**

- (a) Mumbai port (b) Kandla port (c) Chennai port (d) Ennore port

Ans:

**27. Which one of the following types of communication service in India is the largest in the world?**

- (a) Postal network (b) Television network (c) Internet services (d) Radio broadcasting

Ans:

**28. Which one of the following is a means of personal communication?**

- (a) Cards (b) Envelopes (c) Both a and b (d) Mobile phones

Ans:

**29. The means for the movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations**

**can be termed as which of the following?**

- a. Capital b. Traders c. Transport system d. Power supply

Ans:

**30. India has one of the largest networks of which of the following modes of transport?**

- a. Roadways b. Railways c. Waterways d. Pipelines

Ans:

**31. Which of the following modes of transport would you find in higher areas of mountainous regions**

**like the Himalayas?**

- a. Railways b. Roadways c. Inland waterways d. Airways

Ans:





- (a) Building                      (b) Flowers      (c) Pollution free environment                      (d) Books

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Which one of the following is not a measure of development in the Human Development Report of the UNDP?**

- (a) Per capita income in US\$      (b) Education Levels of the people      (c) Body Mass Index  
(d) Life expectancy at birth

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. In which state in India is the infant mortality rate lowest?**

- (a) Kerala      (b) Bihar      (c) Uttar Pradesh      (d) Punjab

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. BMI(Body Mass Index) is a method of finding out which of the following?**

- (a) Infant Mortality                      (b) Health status                      (c) Longevity      (d) Economic Status

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Which of the following neighbours of India ranks higher on the Human Development Index?**

- (a) Nepal                      (b) Sri Lanka                      (c) Bhutan                      (d) Pakistan

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. According to World Development Report a country is considered rich when the per capita income is more than which of the following figures:**

- (a) Rs.24,000 per annum                      (b) Rs.37,000 per annum  
(c) Rs.4,53,000 per annum                      (d) Rs.5,43,000 per annum

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**12. Income alone is not a completely adequate indicator of development of a country. Which one of the following is not correct with regard to this statement?**

- (a) Money cannot ensure a pollution free environment for individual  
(b) Some people earn more than others do  
(c) Money helps us buy only material goods and services  
(d) Money does not ensure respect and dignity for individuals

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Infant Mortality Rate refers to the number of children that die:**

- (a) before the age of one year as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year.  
(b) before the age of five years as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year.  
(c) before the age of one year as a proportion to 100 live births in that particular year.  
(d) out of 1000 live births in that particular year.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**14. Development goals of different sections of our society can be achieved by:**

- (a) Force                      (b) Democratic Political process                      (c) Violent Agitation                      (d) Terrorism

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**15. Which of the following states of India has low IMR?**

- (a) Punjab                      (b) Kerala                      (c) Bihar                      (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**16. In order to get more income people need:-**

- a. Regular work b. Better wages c. Decent price for their crops d. All of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**17. Things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others are:-**

- a. Material things b. Non material things c. Income d. Growth

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**18. National Development refers to:-**

- a. Equality b. Democratic c. Employment d. Development of all sections

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**19. Per capita income refers to :-**

- a. Whole income b. Average income c. National Income d. None of these

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**20. Literacy measures the proportion of literate population in the -----age group.**

- a. 5 and above b. 6 and above c. 7 and above d. 8 and above

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**2. SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY  
WORKSHEET-2**

**SUBJECT: ECONOMICS**

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**I.CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS**

**1. Which of the following statements is not true?**

- a) Providing loans for irrigation of land      b) Providing costly credit to the farmers  
c) Identifying the problem of industries      d) proper planning and support is required

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Which of the following refers to the intermediary good?**

- a. Goods those are included in the estimation of GDP  
b. Goods that are not used as raw material for production of other goods during a year  
c. Goods that are used as raw material for the production of other goods during a year  
d. Goods that are not resold by the firms to make profit during a

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Which among the following is included in the primary sector?**

- a. Teaching      b. Dairy      c. Lawyers      d. Textile

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**4. In how many districts in India, the Law of Right to Work has been implemented?**

- a. 355 b. 255 c. 400 d. 200

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**5. What is the main economic activity of people in India?**

- a. Agriculture      b. Industries      c. Service Sector      d. None of the above

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Which sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India in the year 2003?**

- a. Primary      b. Secondary      c. Tertiary      d. All the above

Ans:\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Which of the following is a feature of an unorganized sector?**

a. Provident fund and gratuity is given to the employees.

b. Safe working environment provided to the employees.

c. Absence of medical benefits to the employees.

d. Fixed paid holidays are given to the employees.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Which of the following statements is not true?**

a. GDP of India is calculated by the state government of the largest Indian state.

b. Calculating GDP is a massive task.

c. GDP shows the level of development of an economy.

d. GDP is the value of all final goods and services that are produced in a country during one financial year.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Under which scheme, the people in need of employment are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government?**

a. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna

b. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005

c. Swarnajayanti Gram Sroozgar Yojna

d. Rural Employment Generation Programme

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Which of the following activities are included in the tertiary sector?**

a. Banking    b. Fishing    c. Agriculture    d. Processing

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. GDP is the total value of:**

(a) all goods and services

(b) all final goods and services

(c) all intermediate goods and services

(d) all intermediate and final goods and services

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**12. Which one of the following activities can be included in the primary sector?**

(a) Giving loans to the farmer

(b) Making Sugar from sugar cane

(c) Cultivating sugar cane

(d) Providing storage facility for the grains

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Which one of the following sectors is the largest employer in India ?**

(a) Primary    (b) Secondary    (c) Tertiary    (d) IT sector

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**14. Which of the following provision makes NREGA as the Right to Work?**

(a) Increase in land productivity has been given the preference.

(b) This Act was passed by the Parliament in 2005

(c) This Act has been spread to all the districts in the country.

(d) If the government fails to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowance.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**15. The service sector includes activities such as:**

(a) agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry

(b) making sugar, gur and bricks

(c) transport, communication and banking

(d) none of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**16. Which of the following economic activity is not in the tertiary sector?**

- (a) Banking (b) Bee-keeping (c) Teaching (d) Working in a call centre

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**17. Which of the following statements is true in respect of Public Sector?**

- (a) Big companies own most of the assets (b) Government owns the assets  
(c) A group of people owns most of the assets (d) An individual owns most of the assets

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**18. Why did the government shift its strategy from long term to short term programmes to remove unemployment?**

- (a) Large Scale Corruption (b) Lukewarm response from the state governments  
(c) Long term programmes takes a long time to implement (d) Lack of funds.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**19. Workers enjoy job security in :**

- (a) Agriculture Sector (b) Private Sector (c) Unorganised Sector (d) Organised Sector

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**20. Under employment occurs when people**

- (a) do not want to work (b) are not paid for their work  
(c) are not skilled (d) are working less than they are capable of

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**22. Which of the following types of activities are covered in the secondary sector?**

- (a) It generates services rather than goods  
(b) Natural products are changed through manufacturing  
(c) Goods are produced by exploiting natural resources  
(d) It includes agriculture, forestry and dairy

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**23. What percentage of Indian population is dependent on agriculture?**

- (a). 65% of total population (b). 53% of total population  
(c). 40% of total population (d) 65% of total population

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**24. Which Indian state uses biggest quantity of fertilizer in India?**

- (a) Punjab (b) Karnataka (c) U.P.D. Maharashtra

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**25. Black revolution is related to the.....**

- (a). Fish production (b). Coal production (c). Crude oil production (d). Mustard Production

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**26. What percentage of Indian GDP is contributed by the service sector?**

- (a) 25 % of GDP (b) 60 % of GDP (c) 53% of GDP (d) 49 % of GDP

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**27. Which of the following sector does not comes under the service sector in India?**

- (a). Real estate (b) Transport (c). Restaurants & hotels (d). Formation of electronic television

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**28. Which activity is termed as activity of tertiary sector?**

- (a). Wheat production (b). Mobile production (c). Construction of a dam (d). Fishing

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**29. Which of the following industry is known as sun rising industry?**

- (a). Dairy industry (b). Information Technology (c). Health and clinic (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**30. What is the current rate of service tax in India currently?**

- (a) 12.5% (b). 13.5% (c). 14% (d). 14.5%

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

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### 3. MONEY AND CREDIT WORKSHEET-3

**SUBJECT: ECONOMICS**

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

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#### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS

**1. Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called:**

- (a) value for money (b) exchange value (c) medium of exchange (d) none of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Modern forms of money include:**

- (a) paper notes (b) gold coins (c) silver coins (d) copper coins

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Who issues currency notes on behalf of the Central government in India?**

- (a) NABARD (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)  
(c) World Bank (d) State Bank of India (SBI)

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Deposits in bank accounts withdrawn on demand are called:**

- (a) fixed deposits (b) recurring deposits (c) demand deposits (d) none of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Banks in India these days, hold about \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of their deposits as cash.**

- (a) 50 (b) 20 (c) 15 (d) 10

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Major portion of the deposits is used by banks for:**

- (a) Setting up new branches (b) paying taxes (c) paying interest on loans (d) extending loans

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. What is the main source of income for banks?**

- (a) Interest on loans (b) Interest on deposits  
(c) Difference between the interest charged on borrowers and depositors (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. In rural areas, farmers take credit for?**

- (a) Family (b) Health (c) Crop production (d) Education

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. A 'debt trap' means:**

- (a) inability to repay credit amount (b) ability to pay credit amount  
(c) overspending till no money is left (d) none of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. What is the 'collateral' demand that lenders make against loans?**

- (a) Vehicle of the borrower (b) Building of the borrower (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Terms of credit do not include:**

- (a) interest rate (b) collateral (c) documentation (d) lender's land

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**12. Formal sources of credit do not include:**

- (a) banks (b) cooperatives (c) employers (d) none of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Informal sector loans include:**

- (a) NABARD (b) State Bank of India (c) moneylenders (d) both (b) and (c)

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**14. Banks and cooperatives need to lend more to borrowers because:**

- (a) high cost of borrowing from informal sources (b) borrowers wish to set up enterprises  
(c) borrowers need more money but cannot ask (d) none of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**15. Poor households in urban areas take loans from \_\_\_\_\_ sources.**

- (a) formal (b) informal (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**16. What prevents the poor from getting bank loans?**

- (a) Complexity of procedure (b) Absence of collateral (c) High rates of interest (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**17. In a SHG, most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by:**

- (a) bank (b) group members (c) non-government organisation  
(d) government

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**18. What is the name of the success story that met the credit needs of the poor, at reasonable rates, in Bangladesh?**

- (a) Grameen Bank (b) Reserve Bank (c) Cooperative Bank (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**19. The exchange of goods for goods is:**

- (a) banker of option (b) bills of exchange (c) barter (d) currency

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**20. Currency is issued by:**

- (a) RBI on behalf of central government (b) By president of India.  
(c) By finance minister (d) None of them

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**21. National Sample Survey Organisation is a:**

- (a) Commercial bank organisation (b) An organisation of World Bank  
(c) An organisation associated with Indian Standard Institute  
(d) An institution responsible to collect data on formal sector credit.

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**22. Gold mohar, a coin so named was brought in circulation by:**

- (i) Akbar (ii) Sher Shah Suri (iii) Ashok (iv) Shivaji

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**23. Which agency is not included in informal loan sector or agency:**

- (a) Bank (b) Village money lender (c) Trader (d) Relative of borrower

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**24. In SHG most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by:**

- (i) Bank (ii) Members (iii) Non-government organisations (iv) LIC

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**25. Formal sources of credit do not include:**

- (i) Banks (ii) Co-operatives (iii) Employers (iv) LIC

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**26. Security (pledge, mortgage) against loan:**

- (i) Collateral (ii) Token Coins (iii) Promisory Note (iv) Currency

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**27. The founder of Grameen bank of Bangladesh is:**

- (i) Amartya Sen (ii) Mohammad Salim (iii) Mohammad Yunus (iv) None of the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**28. A bill of exchange promising payment to a certain sum written there in:**

- (i) Currency (ii) Collateral (iii) Promisory note (iv) Bank rate

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**29. "Money is what money does" – who said?**

- (a) Crowther (b) Robertson (c) Walker (d) Marshall

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**30. Direct exchange of goods against goods is called:**

- (a) Charter (b) Money (c) Barter (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**31. What possess general acceptability?**

- (a) Bank draft (b) Money (c) Bill of exchange (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**32. Which type of deposits gives highest rate of interest?**

- (a) Current deposit      (b) Fixed deposit      (c) Recurring deposit      (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**33. Which bank deals with short-term credit?**

- (a) Agricultural bank      (b) Commercial bank      (c) Industrial bank      (d) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**34. Which of the following is not the function of the commercial bank?**

- (a) Issue of paper notes.      (b) Acceptance of deposits      (c) Advancing loans      (iv) Credit control

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**35. Which of the following is not near money?**

- (a) Paper notes      (b) Treasury bill      (c) Bond      (d) Bill of exchange

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

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**4. GLOBALAIZATION  
WORKSHEET-4**

**SUBJECT: ECONOMICS**

**DATE:**

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**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS**

**1. MNC stands for**

- (i) Multinational Corporation      (ii) Multination Corporation  
(iii) Multinational Cities      (iv) Multinational Council

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Investment made by MNCs is called**

- (i) Investment      (ii) Foreign Trade      (iii) Foreign Investment      (iv) Disinvestment

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Process of integration of different countries is called**

- (i) Liberalization      (ii) Privatization      (iii) Globalization      (iv) None of the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**4. MNCs do not increase**

- (i) Competition      (ii) Price war      (iii) Quality      (iv) None of the above

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**5. This helps to create an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic market**

- (i) Foreign trade      (ii) Domestic trade      (iii) Internal trade      (iv) Trade barrier

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Foreign Trade**

- (i) Increases choice of goods      (ii) Decreases prices of goods  
(iii) Increases competition in the market      (iv) Decreases earnings

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Globalization was stimulated by**

- (i) Money      (ii) Transportation      (iii) Population      (iv) Computers



Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Production of services across countries has been facilitated by**

- (i) Money      (ii) Machine      (iii) Labor      (iv) Information and communication technology

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Tax on imports is an example of**

- (i) Investment      (ii) Disinvestment      (iii) Trade barrier      (iv) Privatization

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Liberalization does not include**

- (i) Removing trade barriers      (ii) Liberal policies  
(iii) Introducing quota system      (iv) Disinvestment

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. WTO stands for**

- (i) World Tennis Organization      (ii) World Trade Office  
(iii) World Trade Organization      (iv) World Trade center

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**12. SEZ stands for**

- (i) Special Economic Package      (ii) Special Economic Zone  
(iii) Special Ecology Zone      (iv) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Globalization is not supported by**

- (i) Privatization      (ii) Liberalization  
(iii) Information and communication technology      (iv) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**14. Which one is false?**

- (i) MNCs acquire small companies to expand production  
(ii) MNCs enter into joint venture to enter into foreign markets  
(iii) MNCS offer subsidy to the small scale industries  
(iv) MNCs set up own production center in foreign countries

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**15. Small Scale industries face competition from**

- (i) Rising prices      (ii) Cheap imports      (iii) Exports      (iv) Subsidy

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**16. IMF was organized in \_\_\_\_\_:**

- (i) 1946      (ii) 1956      (iii) 1966      (iv) 1976

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**17. Organisation which does not facilitate the process of globalization:**

- (i) IMF      (ii) World Bank      (iii) Asian Bank      (iv) WTO

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**18. Opening up the economy to the economies of the world so that Indian economy can compete at international level is called \_\_\_\_\_:**

- (i) Liberalization      (ii) Globalization      (iii) Privatization      (iv) None of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**19. Exports now finance over \_\_\_\_\_ of imports:**

- (i) 50%            (ii) 60%            (iii) 70%            (iv) 80%

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**20. In the 2006-07 Budget, the peak rate of custom duty was brought down to : (updated)**

- (i) 5%            (ii) 10%            (iii) 12%            (iv) 20%

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**21. IMF commenced its operation in :**

- (i) March 1947            (ii) April 1947            (iii) Dec 1947            (iv) April 1957

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**22. Exports now fiancé over 80% of imports, as compared to 60% in 1985, this situation is achieved due to \_\_\_\_\_:**

- (i) Liberalization            (ii) Privatization            (iii) Disinterment            (iv) Globalization

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**23. Present membership of WTO is around \_\_\_\_\_ countries : (updated)**

- (i) 135            (ii) 151            (iii) 180            (iv) 184

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**24. WTO was formed in \_\_\_\_\_:**

- (i) 1990            (ii) 1991            (iii) 2000            (iv) 1995

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**25. The other name of World Bank is :**

- (i) IDA            (ii) IFC            (iii) IBRD            (iv) All of these

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**26. Which of the following has not gained from the process of globalisation? Small indigenous industries**

- (i) Indian IT industries            (ii) Big Indian industries            (iii) Multinational Corporations

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**27. Which of the following is a 'barrier' on foreign trade?**

- (i) Sales tax            (ii) Quality control            (iii) Tax on import            (iv) Tax on local trade

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**28 In what way did the pressure of competition affect the workers in the garment industry?**

- (i) Reduced cost of raw materials            (ii) Reduced the labour cost  
(iii) Decreased the working hours            (iv) Protection to workers

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**29. Act of restraining trade between states through methods such as tariffs on imported goods is known as globalization**

- (i) foreign direct investment            (ii) embargo            (iii) protectionism

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**30. Among many, one of exclusive assumption for production possibility curve is**

- (i) Resources are fully utilized            (ii) level of technology has to be flexible  
(iii) Large resources can help goods to be produced in bulk  
(iv) MPRS Is the ratio by which two goods are being measured

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**30. A good that is both private and public, including partial excludability, partial rivalry, partial diminish ability and partial reject ability is known as**

- (i) Public good      (ii) rivalry good      (iii) revealed preference      (iv) quasi good

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**31. Situation when workers leave their jobs to find better ones is known to be as**

- (i) Frictional unemployment      (ii) derived demand      (iii) full unemployment      (iv) under employment

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

**32. Job availability, wages, prices or availability of goods and services, and amount of capital investment funding available to minorities for business are best example o**

- (i) Price discrimination      (ii) economic discrimination      (iii) society discrimination

- (iv) Job discrimination

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_

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