

SUB-POLITICAL SCIENCE
LESSON-1-POWER SHARING

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION WITH ANSWER:

Q.1. Choose the correct option :

[CBSE (CCE) 2011]

Power sharing is desirable because it helps :

- (a) To increase pressure on government.
- (b) To reduce possibilities of conflicts.
- (c) To generate awareness among people.
- (d) To increase percentage of voters.

Q.2. Which major social group constituted the largest share in population of Sri Lanka?

[CBSE(CCE) 2011]

- (a) Sinhala
- (b) Sri Lankan Tamils
- (c) Indian Tamils
- (d) Muslims

Q.3. Which of the following is an example of horizontal sharing of power?

[CBSE (CCE) 2011]

- (a) Power sharing between different states.
- (b) Power sharing between different organs of the government.
- (c) Power sharing between different levels of the government.
- (d) Power sharing between different political parties.

Q.4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

[CBSE (CCE)2011]

- (a) In Belgium, leaders realised that unity of the country is possible only by sharing power.
- (b) In Sri Lanka, the majority community wants to force domination over others.
- (c) In Sri Lanka, the demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by Tamils has been granted.
- (d) Division of Belgium along linguistic lines was averted due to power sharing.

Q.5. Who elects the communist government in Belgium? [CBSE (CCE) 2011]

- (a) People belonging to one language community only.
- (b) By the leader of Belgium.
- (c) The citizens of the whole country.
- (d) The community leaders of Belgium.

Q.6. The Community Government signifies:

- (a) The powers of government regarding community development.
- (b) The powers of the government regarding law making for the community.
- (c) The powers of the government regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.
- (d) The government enjoys privileges to safeguard the interest of a particular community.

Q.7. System of 'checks and balances' means:

- (a) Horizontal distribution of powers.
- (b) Separation of powers.
- (c) Put a check on the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs of government by maintaining a balance

- of power among various institutions.
- (d) Federal division of powers.

Q.8. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants is

- (a) Community Government
- (b) Federal Government
- (c) Majoritarian
- (d) Prudential

Q.9. Power sharing is :

- (a) the very spirit of democracy.
- (b) separation of powers at different levels.
- (c) system of checks and balances.
- (d) a type of balancing powers.

Q.10. Vertical division of power is :

- (a) a system in which each organ of government checks the others.
- (b) a type of distribution in which power is shared among different organs of government.
- (c) a type of distribution of power which involves the higher and lower levels of government.
- (d) a type of government elected by people.

Q.11. Coalition government is the government:

- (a) based on prudential and moral reasons.
- (b) government of the majority community.
- (c) the government elected by the people.
- (d) an alliance government formed by two or more parties, if no single party gets a majority in the election.

Q.12. The word 'ethnic' signifies :

- (a) different religions.
- (b) social division on shared culture.
- (c) a violent conflict between opposite groups.
- (d) a careful calculation of gains and losses.

Q.13. Which are the important features of prudential reason ?

- (i) Emphasises intrinsic worth of power sharing.
 - (ii) Based on careful calculation of gains or losses.
 - (iii) Based on moral consideration.
 - (iv) Stresses on beneficial consequences.
- (a) (ii) and (iii)
 - (b) (i) and (iv)
 - (c) (ii) and (iv)
 - (d) (i) and (iii)

Q.14. Which statement justifies the ethnic complexity of Sri Lanka?

- (a) Sinhalese – 80%, Tamils – 20%
- (b) Sinhalese – 60%, Tamils – 40%
- (c) Sinhalese – 74%, Tamils – 18%
- (d) Sinhalese – 76%, Tamils – 18%

Q.15. Consider the statements on Ethnic composition :

- (a) The Ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex because of diverse language speaking people like Dutch speaking, French speaking and German speaking.
- (b) French speaking community was in minority and more powerful.
- (c) Dutch speaking community was in majority and less powerful.
- (d) There was conflict between the French and the Dutch communities.

Q.16. Prudential reasons of power sharing stresses on:

- (a) The stability of political order.
- (b) To reduce the possibility of conflict between social group.
- (c) A fair chance/share to minority.
- (d) All the above.

Q.17. The majority of population in Brussels, the capital city of Belgium speaks :

- (a) French
- (b) Dutch
- (c) German
- (d) Roman

Q.18. The proportion of Tamils in Sri Lanka's total population is about:

- (a) 8 percent
- (b) 18 percent
- (c) 28 percent
- (d) 38 percent

Q.19. When did Srilanka gain independence?:

- (a) 1948
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1952
- (d) 1947

Q.20. A social division based on shared culture known as:

- (a) Power sharing
- (b) prudential
- (c) Ethnic
- (d) None of above

The following questions consist of two statements

questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these.

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

21. Assertion (A): Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1946.

Reason(R): The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority.

22. Assertion (A): In Belgium, the Dutch community could take advantage of its numeric majority

and force its will on the French and German-speaking population.

Reason(R): In Sri Lanka, the Sinhala community enjoyed an even bigger majority and could impose its will on the entire country.

23. Assertion (A) : Sri Lanka has a diverse population.

(R): The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per cent).

24. Assertion (A): Power can be shared among governments at different levels a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.

Reason(R): Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government.

25. Assertion(A): Although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures.

Reason(R): The arrangement of monarchy is called a system of checks and balances.

26. . Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no What's wrong if the majority community rules? If Sinhalese don't rule in Sri Lanka, where else will they rule? single community can make decisions unilaterally. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The Frenchspeaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government. Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ETHNIC composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the

Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutchspeaking.

Answer the following MCQS by choosing the most appropriate option.

(i) Who elects the community government in Belgium?

- (a) The citizens of the whole country
- (b) By the leader of Belgium
- (c) People belonging to one language community only
- (d) The community leader to Belgium

(ii) Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?

- (a) Dutch and English
- (c) French and Dutch
- (b) French and English
- (d) Dutch and Sinhala

(iii) What led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities?

Both the communities were equal in socio-economic ladder and this was resented by the French-speaking community.

- (b) He minority French-speaking community was richer and more powerful than the majority Dutch-speaking community,
- (c) The majority Dutch- speaking community was richer and more powerful than the minority French-speaking community.
- (d) Both the communities demanded special powers

(iv) Which language is spoken by the majority of Belgians?

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

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (A) | 3. (B) | 4. (C) | 5. (A) | 6. (C) | 7. (C) | 8.(C) | 9. (A) |
| 10. (C) | 11. (D) | 12. (B) | 13. (C) | 14. (C) | 15. (A) | 16. (D) | 17. (A) | 18. (B) |
| 19. (A) | 20. (C) | 21. (D) | 22. (B) | 23. (A) | 24. (A) | 25. (C) | 26. . (i) C , (ii) C, (iii) C, (iv) A | |

POLITICAL SCIENCE
CHAPTER 2
FEDERALISM

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION WITH ANSWER:

Q1. is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country?

- A. Dictatorship
- B. Unitary system
- C. Monarchy
- D. Federalism

Q2. How many levels of government does a federation usually have?

- A. Single
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Multiple

Q3. How many countries in the world have a federal political system?

- A. 42
- B. 33
- C. 25
- D. 18

Q4. In a federal system, the central government order the state government to do something?

- A. Can
- B. Cannot
- C. May
- D. A & C

Q5. State government has powers of its own for which.....

- A. It is answerable to Central government
- B. It is not answerable to Central government
- C. It is answerable to the people
- D. B & C

Q6. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own in specific matters.

- A. Administration
- B. Jurisdiction
- C. Execution
- D. Policies

Q7. Can the fundamental provisions of the constitution be unilaterally changed by one level of government in federalism?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. May be in special provisions
- D. A & C

Q8. When independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. This type of 'coming together' federations are practiced by which countries?

- A. Switzerland & Canada
- B. USA and Britain
- C. USA, Australia and Switzerland
- D. Britain, Canada, USA

Q9. Where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. It is called 'holding together' federations. Which countries practice this system?

- A. India, Pakistan, Italy
- B. India, Spain, Belgium
- C. Canada, Italy, Germany
- D. Australia, Canada, USA

Q10. Which one comes under the Union List in India?

- A. Police
- B. Agriculture
- C. Banking
- D. Trade

Q11. Which one comes under the State List in India?

- A. Defence
- B. Currency
- C. Communications
- D. Police

Q12. On which given subject can both the Union as well as the State Governments make laws?

- A. Currency
- B. Defence

- C. Trade Unions
- D. Agriculture

Q13. What is meant by residuary subjects?

- A. Subjects under union list
- B. Subjects under state list
- C. Subject under both state and union list
- D. Subjects which are not under any list

Q14. Give an example of a subject under the residuary list?

- A. Currency
- B. Irrigation
- C. Computer software
- D. Commerce

Q15. States such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India (Article 371), under which context do they get these provisions?

- A. Because of trade and commerce
- B. Protection of land rights of indigenous people
- C. Special provisions for agriculture
- D. For Defence purposes

Q16. Give one feature of Union territories?

- A. They have powers of a state
- B. They enjoy independent power
- C. The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.
- D. These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which can be merged with any of the existing States

Q17. Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least majority?

- A. 50 %
- B. Three- fourth
- C. Two- third
- D. 25%

Q18. The creation of was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country

- A. States according to religion
- B. States according to culture
- C. Linguistic states
- D. States according to topography

Q19. On which basis were states like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand created?

- A. On the basis of language
- B. On the basis of culture, ethnicity
- C. On the basis of religion
- D. On the basis of commerce and trade

Q20. Hindi is the mother tongue of only about percent of Indians?

- A. 60%
- B. 30%
- C. 40%
- D. 50%

Q21. Besides Hindi, there are __ other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution?

- A. 21
- B. 23
- C. 27
- D. 24

Q22. When was the beginning of the era of Coalition Governments at the Centre which led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments?

- A. 1980s
- B. 1990s
- C. 1870s
- D. 2000 onward

Q23. Census of India held in 2011, recorded more thandistinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues?

- A. 200
- B. 500
- C. 1200
- D. 1300

Q24. In the data for Scheduled Languages of India which is the second highest in proportion of speakers (%) after Hindi?

- A. Telugu
- B. Tamil
- C. Bengali
- D. Urdu

Q25. As for English, onlyper cent Indians recorded it as their mother tongue?

- A. 20%
- B. 5%

- C. 0.5 %
- D. 0.02%

Q26. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

- A. National government gives some powers to the provincial governments.
- 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.

Q27. Consider the following two statements.

- 1. In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
 - 2. 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.
 - 3. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
 - 4. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the States have been devolved to the local government bodies.
- A. 1, 2 and 3
 - B. 1, 3 and 4
 - C. 1 and 2 only
 - D. 2 and 3 only

Q28. Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of government below that of the State governments, it is called.....

- A. State offices
- B. District government
- C. Local government
- D. Tehsils

Q29. When was the constitution amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective?

- A. 1990
- B. 1992
- C. 1989
- D. 1993

Q30. In the local government elections at least of all positions are reserved for women?

- A. One - third
- B. Two- third
- C. 50%
- D. 25%

The following questions consist of two statements

questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Q. 31. Assertion (A): Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to an language.

Reason(R): Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which fede has been strengthened in practice.

32. Assertion (A):A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1902.

Reason(R): The Constitution was amended to make the third-oer of democracy powerful and effective

33. Assertion (A):The local government structure goes right up to the state level.

Reason(R): A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually can panchayat samiti or block or mandal.

34. Assertion (A): Rural local government is popularly known by the name panchayati raj.

Reason(R): Zillaparishad chairperson is the political head of the rillaparishad

35.Assertion (A): Third-tier of government is local government.

Reason(R): The fourth tier of Indian democracy is weak.

36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State. Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option. (i) Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which of the following

holds true in the case of India?

(a) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.

(b) Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.

(c) The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.

(d) All the above

(ii) The number of Scheduled Languages in India is

(a) 21

(b) 22

(c) 23

(d) 25

(iii) Which language is recognised as the national language by the Constitution of India?

(a) Hindi

(b) English

(c) Tamil

(d) None of these

(iv) When was the use of English for official purpose stopped?

(a) 1956

(b) 1958

(c) 1960

(d) 1965

ANSWER KEY

Q. NO.	ANS.	Q. NO.	ANS.	Q. NO.	ANS.	Q. NO.	ANS.
1	D	11	D	21	A	31	B
2	B	12	C	22	B	32	A
3	C	13	D	23	D	33	D
4	B	14	C	24	C	34	B
5	D	15	B	25	D	35	C
6	B	16	C	26	B	36(i)	A
7	B	17	C	27	C	36(ii)	B
8	C	18	C	28	C	36(iii)	D
9	B	19	B	29	B	36(iv)	D
10	C	20	C	30	A		

SUB-GEOGRAPHY
LESSON-1-RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

Q.1. Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilisation is known as [CBSE (CCE) 2011]

- (a) Potential resources
- (b) Stock
- (c) Developed resources
- (d) Reserves

Q.2. Which one of the following soil is ideal for growing cotton? [CBSE (CCE) 2011]

- (a) Regursoil
- (b) Laterite soil
- (c) Desert soil
- (d) Mountainous soil

Q.3. In which of the following states is overgrazing responsible for land degradation?

- (a) Jharkhand and Orissa [CBSE (CCE) 2011]
- (b) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
- (c) Punjab and Haryana
- (d) Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Q.4. Which one of the following statements is true about the term resources? [CBSE (CCE) 2011]

- (a) Resources are free gifts of nature.
- (b) They are the functions of human activities.
- (c) All those things which are found in nature.
- (d) Things which cannot be used to fulfill our needs.

Q.5. Which one of the following types of the resource is iron ore?

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

Q.6. Under which of the following types of resource the tidal energy can be put?

- (a) Replenishable

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

Q.7. Soil formed by intense leaching is

- (a) Alluvial soil
- (b) Red soil
- (c) Laterite soil
- (d) Desert

Q.8. Fallow land refers to

- (a) land not under cultivation.
- (b) land with many gullies.
- (c) a fertile land.
- (d) cultivable land not cultivated for a season to regain its fertility.

Q.9. Method of growing long strips of grass between the crops refers to

- (a) Contour ploughing
- (b) Terrace farming
- (c) Strip cropping
- (d) Crop rotation

Q.10. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised.

- (a) Renewable
- (b) Developed
- (c) National
- (d) Potential

Q.11. Which of the following factors involves the transformation of things into a resource?

- (i) Physical environment
- (ii) Technology
- (iii) Human beings
- (iv) Institutions
- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (i) and (iv)
- (d) All of above

Q.12. Renewable resources are those

- (a) which cannot be renewed
- (b) which are accessible
- (c) which are developed
- (d) which are renewed by physical, chemical or mechanical processes.

Q.13. Which one of the following is not a community resource ?

- (a) Public parks
- (b) A library
- (c) A car
- (d) A community hall

Q.14. Territorial waters of India extends to

- (a) 10 Nautical miles
- (b) 15 Nautical miles
- (c) 12 Nautical miles
- (d) 1900 kilometres

Q.15. Find out which one of the following is a stock?

- (a) Biofuels
- (b) Coal
- (c) Solar energy
- (d) Hydro-electricity

Q.16. The first International Earth Summit was held in

- (a) Geneva
- (b) New York
- (c) Japan
- (d) Rio de Janeiro

Q.17. “There is enough for everybody’s need but not for anybody’s greed”. Who said this ?

- (a) Jawahar Lai Nehru
- (b) AtalBihariVajpai
- (c) M. K. Gandhi
- (d) Sunder Lai Bhauguna

Q.18. The area brought under cultivation in a year is called

- (a) Fallow land
- (b) Cultivable
- (c) Net sown area
- (d) Gross sown area

Q.19. I am the most widespread soil, covering the Northern Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains-who am I ?

- (a) Black soil
- (b) Forest soil
- (c) Red soil
- (d) Alluvial soil

Q.20. Resources which are non-renewable but can be recycled are called

- (a) Renewable resources
- (b) Non-renewable resources
- (c) Recyclable resources
- (d) Biotic resources

Q.21. The most widespread relief feature of India is

- (a) Mountains
- (b) Forests
- (c) Plains
- (d) Plateaus

Q.22. The current net sown area of India in 2002-03 is

- (a) 45 percent
- (b) 43.4 percent
- (c) 50 percent
- (d) 48 percent

Q.23. The state having maximum net sown area in India is

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Punjab

Q.24. Land left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year is called

- (a) Culturable waste land
- (b) Current fallow land
- (c) Waste land
- (d) None of the above

Q.25. The present per cent of area under forests is (2002 – 03)

- (a) 18 percent
- (b) 22.57 percent
- (c) 19 percent
- (d) 11 percent

Q.26. The factor responsible for maximum land degradation is

- (a) Human activities
- (b) Wind
- (c) Salinity
- (d) Soil erosion

Q.27. Which agent is responsible for maximum land degradation ?

- (a) Wind

- (b) Water
- (c) Glaciers
- (d) Overgrazing

Q.28. Soil is formed by the process of

- (a) Denudation
- (b) Gradation
- (c) Weathering
- (d) Erosion

Q.29. Supply a technical term for the dead and decomposed material found on the top soil.

- (a) Bed rock
- (b) Fossils
- (c) Humidity
- (d) Humus

Q.30. The old alluvial soil is known as

- (a) Bangar
- (b) Bhabbar
- (c) Khadar
- (d) Regur

Q.31. Which of the following statement(s) is true for black soil ?

- (i) It has larger proportion of clay.
 - (ii) It can retain moisture for a long time.
 - (iii) It develops cracks during summer which helps in aeration.
 - (iv) Cotton grows best in this soil.
- (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (iii) and (iv)
 - (c) (i) and (iv)
 - (d) All of the above

Q.32. Red colour of soil is due to

- (a) it is rich in humus.
- (b) it is rich in iron compounds.
- (c) it is derived from volcanic origin.
- (d) it is rich in potash.

Q.33. The denudation of the soil cover and washing down of soil by various agents are known as

- (a) Weathering
- (b) Gradation
- (c) Soil erosion
- (d) Soil conservation

Q.34. The land consisting of many gullies and ravines are called

- (a) Gully erosion
- (b) Bed rock
- (c) V shaped valleys
- (d) Bad land

Q.35. Terrace cultivation can be used to control soil erosion in

- (a) Desert regions
- (b) Hill slopes
- (c) Valleys
- (d) Plains

Q.36.Strip cropping refers to

- (a) growing of crops in long strips.
- (b) growing of trees in long rows.
- (c) growing of strips of grass in between the crops.
- (d) ploughing along the contour lines.

Q.37. Erosion of the top soil when water flows as a sheet over large areas down the slope is called

- (a) Gully erosion
- (b) Badlands
- (c) Soil erosion
- (d) Sheet erosion

Q.38. Which one of the following statements is correct as regards to international resources?

- (a) Resources which are regulated by international institutions.
- (b) Resources which lie beyond the territorial waters.
- (c) Resources which are found along the international frontier.
- (d) Resources which are not yet developed.

Q.39. Which one of the following methods is ideal for controlling land degradation in coastal areas and in deserts ?

- (a) Strip cropping
- (b) Contour ploughing
- (c) Planting of shelter belts
- (d) Plugging of gullies

Q.40. Which type of soil is suitable for the growth of cashew nut ?

- (a) Alluvial soil
- (b) Black soil
- (c) Red soil
- (d) Red laterite soil

Q.41. Arid soils are less fertile as

- (i) it lacks humus and moisture
- (ii) it has high salt content
- (iii) it is sandy in nature
- (iv) it is rich in Iron
- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (i) and (iii)

Q.42. Ploughing along the contour lines can

- (a) accelerate the flow of water.
- (b) decelerate the flow of water.
- (c) accelerate the force of winds.
- (d) decelerate the force of winds.

Q.43. Bad lands or ravines are found in

- (a) Chenab basin
- (b) Chambal basin
- (c) Ganga basin
- (d) Godavari basi

The following questions consist of two statements

questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these.

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

44.. Assertion (A): Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help land degradation to some extent.

Reason(R): Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on overgrazing, stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas.

45. Assertion (A): Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile.

Reason(R): Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal

and pulse crops.

46. Assertion (A): The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material.

Reason(R): They are well known for their capacity to hold dryness.

47. Assertion (A): Arid soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau.

Reason(R): Yellow and red soils are also found in parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, southern Parts of the middle Ganga plain and along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.

48. Assertion (A): Laterite has been derived from the Latin word 'later' which means brick.

Reason(R): The Forest soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season.

49. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

Individual Resources: These are also owned privately by individuals. Many farmers own land which is allotted to them by government against the payment of revenue. In villages there are people with land ownership but there are many who are landless. Urban people own plots, houses and other property. Plantation, pasture lands, ponds, water in wells etc. are some of the examples of resources ownership by individuals.

Community owned resources: There are resources which are accessible to all the members of the community. Village commons (grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds, etc.) public parks, picnic spots, playgrounds in urban areas are de facto accessible to all the people living there.

National Resources: Technically, all the resources belong to the nation. The country has legal powers to acquire even private property for public good. You might have seen roads, canals, railways being constructed on fields owned by some individuals.

Urban Development Authorities get empowered by the government to acquire land. All the minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, land within the political boundaries and oceanic area up to 12 nautical miles (22.2 km) from the coast termed as territorial water and resources therein belong to the nation. **International Resources:** There are international institutions which regulate some resources. The oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.

Answer the following MCQS by choosing the most appropriate option. (i) The resources which are owned by the community are:

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

(ii) Which one of the following is an example of Biotic Resources?

- (a) Rock
- (b) Mountain
- (c) Mineral
- (d) Flora

(iii) On the basis of ownership, plantations can be better considered as which of the following

- (a) Individual resource

- (b) Community owned resources
- (c) National resource
- (d) International resources

(iv) The oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone can be termed as which of the following types of resource?

- (a) Individual resources
- (b) National resources
- (c) Community owned resource
- (d) International resource

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) |
| 10. (d) | 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (d) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) |
| 19. (d) | 20. (c) | 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) | 25. (b) | 26. (a) | 27. (b) |
| 28. (c) | 29. (d) | 30. (a) | 31. (d) | 32. (b) | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (b) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (d) | 38. (a) | 39. (c) | 40. (d) | 41. (a) | 42. (b) | 43. (b) | | |
| 44. (b) | 45. (a) | 46. (c) | 47. (d) | 48. (c) | 49. (i) d, (ii) d, (iii) a, (iv) d | | | |

SUB-GEOGRAPHY LESSON-4-AGRICULTURE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION WITH ANSWER:

Q1. How much of India's population is engaged in Agricultural activities

- A. Two third
- B. Half
- C. One third
- D. Almost all

Q2. Over these years, cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of

- A. Type of crop
- B. technological know-how
- C. Type of season
- D. Government intervention

Q3. Farming has varied from subsistence to type.

- A. Intensive
- B. Extensive
- C. Commercial
- D. Plantation

Q4. Agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/ community labour- what type of agriculture is this?

- A. Intensive
- B. Primitive subsistence
- C. Extensive
- D. Plantation

Q5. What has been the main dependency of primitive farming?

- A. monsoon,
- B. labour
- C. suitability of other environment
- D. technical

Q6. Which type of agriculture is called 'slash and burn' agriculture?

- A. Plantation
- B. Intensive
- C. Primitive subsistence
- D. Extensive

Q7. What are the features of primitive subsistence agriculture?

- A. Large amount of labour
- B. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land
- C. Canals were used
- D. Use of fertilisers

Q8. What is 'slash and burn' agriculture called in many North eastern states?

- A. Jhumming
- B. Milpa
- C. Masole
- D. ray

Q9. Intensive Subsistence Farming isfarming.

- A. Machine based
- B. Crop rotation
- C. labour intensive
- D. Soil consistent

Q10. Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land?

- A. Due to the law of inheritance and division of land.
- B. Overpopulation
- C. Small scale farmers are not able to earn livelihood
- D. Farmers of less land holdings are not able to afford the right techniques

Q11. Which type of farming has the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides?

- A. Primitive subsistence
- B. Plantation
- C. Extensive
- D. Commercial

Q12. If rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, in which state is it a subsistence crop?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Odisha
- D. Rajasthan

Q13. What are the characteristics of plantation farming?

- A. Multiple crops
- B. using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers
- C. the produce is used for various reasons
- D. Crop rotation on the same piece of land

Q14. Name important plantation crops?

- A. tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana
- B. Cotton
- C. Wheat & Rice
- D. Nuts

Q15. Which state is known for growing tea?

- A. Assam
- B. Shillong
- C. Meghalaya
- D. Sikkim

Q16. How many cropping seasons does India have?

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 3

Q17. When are rabi crops harvested?

- A. October
- B. April
- C. December
- D. July

Q18. Identify the Rabi crops?

- A. Jowar
- B. Rice
- C. Soyabean
- D. Peas

Q19. Which state is known for growing Rabi crops?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Odisha
- D. Punjab

Q20. Availability of _____ during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of Rabi crops.

- A. Monsoons
- B. Precipitation
- C. Frost
- D. Winds

Q21. Which states are known for their success in the green revolution?

- A. Punjab
- B. Uttar Pradesh

- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Gujrat

Q22. When are Kharif crops harvested?

- A. September-October
- B. December- January
- C. June-July
- D. April- May

Q23. Name a crop grown during the Kharif season?

- A. Barley
- B. Gram
- C. Rice
- D. Jowar

Q24. Name an important wheat growing region.

- A. West Bengal
- B. Odisha
- C. Punjab
- D. Maharashtra

Q25. Name 1 crop grown in the Zaid season.

- A. Peas
- B. Urad
- C. Bajra
- D. Maize

Q26. Name an important rice growing region?

- A. Assam
- B. Kerala
- C. West Bengal
- D. Maharashtra

Q27. In Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, how many crops of paddy are grown in a year?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 1
- D. 4

Q28. Name a crop grown in the Zaid Season?

- A. Groundnut
- B. Jute
- C. Mustard
- D. Watermelon

Q29. How long does sugarcane take to grow?

- A. Almost 4 months
- B. Almost 6 months
- C. Almost a year
- D. Almost 3 months

Q30. India thelargest producer of rice in the world.

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

Q31. Rice requires high humidity withcm annual rainfall?

- A. above 100 cm
- B. Below 100 cm
- C. Above 75 cm
- DA. Above 60 cm

Q32. How has it become possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan?

- A. With roof top water reserves
- B. Canals
- C. lakes
- D. Rivers

Q33. What kind of weather conditions are favourable for the growth of Wheat?

- A. Hot wet weather
- B. Monsoon
- C. Dry hot weather
- D. cool growing season and a bright sunshine

Q34. Wheat requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season?

- A. 80 to 100
- B. 50 to 70
- C. 75 to 90
- D. 90 to 100

Q 35. Which are the two important wheat-growing zones in the country?

- A. Ganga-Satluj plains
- B. Coastal areas
- C. region of the Deccan
- D. Deep south

Q36. Which crops come under the classification of millets?

- A. Peas and maize
- B. Mustard and soybean
- C. Urad and moong
- D. Jowar&bajra

Q37. Millets have high nutritional value and are rich in

- A. Iron, calcium
- B. Minerals
- C. Phosphate
- D. Proteins

Q38. Jowar is the.....most important food crop with respect to area and production.

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. fourth

Q39. Jowar is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas which needs irrigation.

- A. High
- B. Medium
- C. Less
- D. No

Q40. Name a major Jowar producing State?

- A. Haryana
- B. Punjab
- C. Uttarpradesh
- D. Maharashtra

Q41. Bajra grows well onsoil?

- A. Alluvial soil
- B. Red soil
- C. Arid soil
- D. Black soil

Q42. Which crop is used both for food and fodder?

- A. Jowar
- B. Maize
- C. Bajra
- D. Wheat

Q43. India is thelargest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world.

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

Q44. Which crop needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting?

- A. Watermelon
- B. Sugarcane
- C. Maize
- D. Bajra

Q45. Name a major Banana producing state of India?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Telangana
- C. Meghalaya
- D. Kerala

Q46. Where is rubber mainly grown?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Karnataka
- C. Andaman and Nicobar
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Q47. Which fibre crop is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms fed on green leaves?

- A. Jute
- B. Silk
- C. Cotton
- D. hemp

Q48. Which fibre is also known as the golden fibre?

- A. Jute
- B. Silk
- C. Cotton
- D. hemp

Q. 49. Name a state which is a major producer of Jute?

- A. Andhrapradesh
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. West Bengal

Q50. In 2016, India was thelargest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

The following questions consist of two statements

questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Q 51. Assertion (A): Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality.

Reason(R): The Asian variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the

52. Assertion (A): India is believed to be the original home of the cotton plant.

Reason(R): Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops grown

53. Assertion (A): Globalisation is not a new phenomenon.

Reason(R): It was there at the time of colonisation.

54. Assertion (A): During the British period cotton belts of India attracted the British and ultimately silk was exported to Britain as a raw material for their textile industries.

Reason(R): Cotton textile industry in Manchester and Liverpool flourished due to the availability of good quality cotton from India.

55. Assertion(A): Organic farming is much in vogue today because it is practised without factory made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides.

Reason(R): Hence, it does not affect environment in a negative manner.

56. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

Globalisation is not a new phenomenon. It was there at the time of colonisation. In the nineteenth century when European traders came to India, at that time too. Indian spices were exported to different countries of the world and farmers of south India were encouraged to grow these crops. Till today it is one of the important items of export from India. During the British period cotton belts of India attracted the British and ultimately cotton was exported to Britain as a raw material for their textile industries. Cotton textile industry in Manchester and Liverpool flourished due to the availability of good quality cotton from India. You have read about the Champaran movement which started in 1917 in Bihar. This was started because farmers

of that region were forced to grow indigo on their land because it was necessary for the textile industries which were located in Britain. They were unable to grow foodgrains to sustain their families. Under globalisation, particularly after 1990, the farmers in India have been exposed to new challenges. Despite being an important producer of rice, cotton, rubber, tea, coffee, jute and spices our agricultural products are not able to compete with the developed countries because of the highly subsidised agriculture in those countries. Today, Indian agriculture finds itself at the crossroads. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers. The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversies. It is being alleged that it has caused land degradation due to overuse of chemicals, drying aquifers and vanishing biodiversity. The keyword today is "gene revolution", which includes genetic engineering.

Answer the following MCQS by choosing the most appropriate option.

(i) What was grown in Champaran?

- a) Indigo
- b) Jute
- c) Cotton
- d) all the above

(ii) Cotton textile industry in _____ and Liverpool flourished due to the availability of good quality cotton from India.

- a) Boston
- b) California
- c) Manchester
- d) New York

(iii) In the 19th century which concept was not new?

- a) liberalisation
- b) Globalisation
- c) Democracy
- d) None of the above

(iv) What do you understand by 'gene revolution'?

- a) white revolution
- b) genetic engineering
- c) green revolution
- d) all the above

ANSWER KEY

Q. NO.	ANSWER	Q. NO.	ANSWER	Q. NO.	ANSWER
1	A	21	A	41	A
2	B	22	A	42	B
3	C	23	C	43	A
4	B	24	C	44	B

5	A	25	C	45	D
6	C	26	A	46	C
7	B	27	B	47	B
8	A	28	D	48	A
9	C	29	C	49	D
10	A	30	B	50	B
11	D	31	A	51	C
12	C	32	B	52	B
13	B	33	D	53	A
14	A	34	B	54	D
15	A	35	A	55	A
16	D	36	D	56(i)	C
17	B	37	A	56(ii)	C
18	D	38	C	56(iii)	A
19	D	39	C	56(iv)	B
20	B	40	D		

ECONOMICS
CLASS-X
DEVELOPMENT
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION WITH ANSWER:

Q.1. Which one of the following countries has the largest size of the illiterate population in the age group of 15 + in the world? [CBSE (CCE) 2011]

- (a) India
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Myanmar
- (d) Bangladesh

Q.2. Development of a country can generally be determined by its: [CBSE (CCE) 2011]

- (a) per capita income
- (b) average literacy level
- (c) health status of its people
- (d) none of these

Q.3. We can obtain per capita income of a country by calculating: [CBSE (CCE) 2010]

- (a) the total income of a person
- (b) by dividing the national income by the total population of a country
- (c) the total value of all goods and services
- (d) the total exports of the country

Q.4. Kerala has low infant Mortality Rate because: [CBSE (CCE) 2010]

- (a) it has good climatic condition
- (b) it has adequate infrastructure
- (c) it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities
- (d) it has poor net attendance ratio

Q.5. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

- (a) Bangladesh
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Pakistan

Q.6. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 5000. If the income of three families is ₹ 4000, ₹ 7000 and ₹ 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

- (a) ₹ 7,500
- (b) ₹ 3,000
- (c) ₹ 2,000
- (d) ₹ 6,000

Q.7. According to the World Development Report 2004, low-income countries are those which have per capita income of

- (a) \$ 900 or less.
- (b) \$ 1000 or less
- (c) \$ 825 or less
- (d) \$ 500 or less

Q.8. Identify which of the following cannot be a development goal for a landless rural labourer?

- (a) More days of work
- (b) Better wages
- (c) Quality education for children
- (d) Foreign tours

Q.9. Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like

- (a) equal treatment
- (b) freedom
- (c) security
- (d) all of them

Q.10. Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. A fair and just path for all should be achieved. Interpret the concept being discussed here.

- (a) Social development
- (b) Cultural development
- (c) National development
- (d) Economic development

Q.11. List how many tonnes of liquid toxic wastes a vessel dumped in a city called Abidjan in Ivory Coast, a country in Africa?

- (a) 500 tonnes
- (b) 600 tonnes
- (c) 900 tonnes
- (d) 1000 tonnes

Q.12. Countries with higher income are than others with less income.

- (a) Less developed
- (b) More developed
- (c) Less stronger
- (d) More organized

Q.13. Income of the country divided by its total population is known as

- (a) Capital Income
- (b) National Income
- (c) Per capita income
- (d) GDP

Q.14. In the World Development Report 2006, Rich Countries were those which in 2004 had the per capita income of

- (a) ₹ 2,53,000 per annum & above
- (b) ₹ 14,50,000 per annum & above
- (c) ₹ 4,53,000 per annum & above
- (d) ₹ 13,53,000 per annum & above

Q.15. In the World Development Report 2006, low-income countries were those which in 2004 had the per capita income of

- (a) ₹ 37,000 or less
- (b) ₹ 47,000 or less
- (c) ₹ 50,000 or less
- (d) ₹ 39,000 or less

Q.16. In 2004, India came in the category of

- (a) Rich countries
- (b) Low-income countries
- (c) Developed countries
- (d) Medium income countries

Q.17. Comparing all states, identify the state which had the highest per capita income in 2002 – 2003.

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Bihar

Q.18. Which state had the least per capita income in 2002-03?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Delhi

Q.19. Number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year is known as

- (a) Death rate
- (b) Survival rate
- (c) Infant mortality rate
- (d) Life death rate

Q.20. Proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group is called as

- (a) Knowledge rate
- (b) Literacy rate
- (c) Attendance rate
- (d) Excellence Rate

Q.21. Which age group of children is included for calculating Net Attendance Ratio?

- (a) 6 – 10
- (b) 7 – 11
- (c) 5 – 9
- (d) 10 – 15

Q.22. In 2003, Infant Mortality Rate in Kerala was

- (a) 49
- (b) 11
- (c) 60
- (d) 22

Q.23. For the year 1995 – 96, the Net Attendance Ratio for class I to V in Bihar was

- (a) 81
- (b) 51
- (c) 41
- (d) 31

Q.24. Development of a country can generally be determined by

- (a) its per capita income
- (b) its average literacy level
- (c) health status of its people
- (d) all the above

Q.25. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

- (a) Bangladesh
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Pakistan

The following questions consist of two statements

questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these.

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- (c) A is true but R is false.**
- (d) A is false but R is true.**

Q.26. Assertion (A): Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.

Reason(R): So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.

27. Assertion (A): Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use.

Reason(R) : Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

28. Assertion (A): Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends.

Reason(R): But the quality of our life does not depend on nonmaterial things.

29. Assertion (A): We compare the average income which is unevenly distributed income of the country divided by half of its population.

Reason(R): The average income is also called per capita income.

30.Assertion (A): The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

Reason(R): A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

31. 1. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.

Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need.

Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. Now, what is the income of a country?

Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such an useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different country? Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

(i) Per capita income is :

- (a) Income per person
- (b) Income per family
- (c) Income per earning person
- (d) Income per month

(ii) In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, which criterion is used in Classifying countries?

- (a) Total income
- (b) Gross income
- (c) per capita income
- (d) Net income

(iii) The average income is also called:

- (a) Per capita profit
- (b) Per capita income
- (c) Limited income.
- (d) None of the above

(iv) What is the most important attribute while comparing countries?

- a) Their population
- b) Their political status
- c) Their income
- d) None of the above

ANSWER KEY

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (B) 6. (D) 7. (C) 8.(D) 9. (D)10. (C)
11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (C) 14. (C) 15. (A) 16. (B) 17. (B) 18. (A)
19. (C) 20. (C) 21. (A) 22. (B) 23.(C) 24. (D) 25.(B) 26 (A) 27(B)
- 28(C) 29(D) 30(B) 31 (i)a, (ii)c, (iii)b, (iv)c

SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Q1. Name one type of classification of the economy?

- A. Urban
- B. Rural
- C. Public/private
- D. state/national

Q2. Where are the employment and non-employment figures taken from to study the data?

- A. Real-Time Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy.
- B. National Statistical Office (NSO)
- C. NITI Aayog
- D. Statistics information Bureau

Q3. What are the groups of classification of an economy called?

- A. Sectors
- B. Centers
- C. Types
- D. Categories

Q4. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources it is called.....?

- A. Tertiary sector
- B. Primary sector
- C. Service sector
- D. Public sector

Q5. Which activities come under the agriculture and related sectors?

- A. Dairy
- B. Mineral excavation
- C. using cotton fiber from the plant
- D. Selling agricultural products in the market

Q6. What is the secondary sector?

- A. production of a good by exploiting natural resources
- B. activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
- C. activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process.
- D. Mineral excavation

Q7. Using sugarcane as raw material, we make sugar or gur, under what sector does this activity come?

- A. Primary
- B. Private

- C. Industrial
- D. Tertiary

Q8. Those activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process, are called.....?

- A. Primary
- B. Private
- C. Industrial
- D. Tertiary

Q9. Name one functioning activity of the Tertiary sector?

- A. goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops
- B. this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries
- C. activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
- D. produce a good by exploiting natural resources

Q10. Which sector is also called the service sector?

- A. Primary
- B. Public
- C. Industrial
- D. Tertiary

Q11. The sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the of a country?

- A. Gross income
- B. Gross Domestic Product
- C. Net Domestic Product
- D. Net income

Q12. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the.....

- A. Average Production of the sector for that year
- B. Net Production of the sector for that year
- C. Total production of the sector for that year.
- D. Gross production of the sector for that year

Q13.gradually became the most important in total production and employment?

- A. Secondary sector
- B. Tertiary sector
- C. Public sector
- D. Primary sector

Q14. Which one is a primary occupation?

- A. Tailor
- B. Basket weaver
- C. Flower cultivator
- D. Milk vendor

Q15. Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted. It makes sense only to include the to get the total production?

- A. values of goods and services in production
- B. final goods and services
- C. adding up the actual numbers of goods
- D. goods and services in the three sectors

Q16. Give an example of an intermediate good?

- A. Woven basket
- B. Chair production from wood
- C. Wheat flour
- D. Biscuits

Q17. It has been noted from the histories of many, now developed, countries that at initial stages of development, sector was the most important sector of economic activity.

- A. Public
- B. Tertiary
- C. Secondary
- D. Primary

Q18. As the methods of farming changed and the agriculture sector began to prosper, most of the goods produced were from the primary sector and most people were also employed in this sector?

- A. Synthetic products
- B. Involved machines
- C. Natural products
- D. Mixed products

Q19. Why did the Secondary sector later become the most important sector?

- A. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates
- B. Employment increased
- C. Agriculture declined
- D. A & B

Q20. In developed countries, the sector has become the most important in terms of total production.

- A. Primary
- B. Industrial
- C. Service
- D. Public

Q21. In the data given of GDP, which was the most productive sector in 1974?

- A. Primary
- B. Tertiary
- C. Secondary
- D. Equal production

Q22. The primary sector is also called.....?

- A. Service sector
- B. Agriculture and related sector
- C. Pre- industry sector
- D. Unorganized sector

Q23. In the data given of GDP which was the most productive sector in 2013-14?

- A. Primary
- B. Tertiary
- C. Secondary
- D. Equal production

Q24. The secondary sector is also called.....?

- A. Organised sector
- B. Service sector
- C. Industrial sector
- D. Public sector

Q25. Which sector has grown the most over forty years?

- A. Primary
- B. Tertiary
- C. Secondary
- D. Equal production

Q26. Which of these can be considered as basic services?

- A. Growing of wheat
- B. Transport
- C. Storage
- D. Police station

Q27. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, would be the demand for such services?

- A. Equal
- B. More
- C. Less
- D. Uneven

Q28. When income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like.....

- A. More food
- B. Hospitals
- C. Defense
- D. Tourism

Two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below: a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c. A is true but R is false. d. A is false but R is true

29. Assertion (A): The Government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at fair

Reason(R): Public sector contributes to the economic development.

30. Assertion (A): The unorganised sector offers jobs that are the most sought-after.it,

Reason(R): But the employment opportunities in the organised sector have been expanding very slowly.

31. Assertion (A): The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final good.

Reason(R): The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for the next two years.

32. Assertion (A): In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a state government ministry.

Reason(R): With the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, the central ministry collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP

33. Assertion (A): Since the 1890s, it is common to see a large number of workers losing their jobs in the organised sector.

Reason(R): Service sector also includes some essential services they may not directly help in the production of goods.

34. . Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

The organised sector offers jobs that are the most sought-after. But the employment opportunities in the organised sector have been expanding very slowly. It is also common to find many organised sector enterprises in the unorganised sector. They adopt such strategies to evade taxes and refuse to follow laws that protect labourers. As a result, a large number of workers are forced to enter the unorganised sector jobs, which pay a very low salary. They are often exploited and not paid a fair wage. Their earnings are low and not regular. These jobs are not secure and have no other benefits. Since the 1990s, it is also common to see a large number of workers losing their jobs in the organised sector. These workers are forced to take up jobs in the unorganised sector with low earnings. Hence, besides the need for more work, there is also a need for protection and support of the workers in the unorganised sector.

Answer the following MCQS by choosing the most appropriate option. (i) Which of the following examples does not fall under unorganized sector?

- (a) A farmer irrigating his field.
 - (b) A daily wage labourer working for a contractor.
 - (c) A doctor in a hospital treating a patient.
 - (d) A handloom weaver working on a loom in her house.
- (ii) Which of the following is not applicable for a worker, who works in the organised sector?
- (a) She gets a regular salary at the end of the month.
 - (b) She is not paid for leave.
 - (c) She gets medical allowance.
 - (d) She got an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when she joins work.
- (iii) Manufacturing units in unorganised sector are:
- (a) not subject to government regulations
 - (b) subjects to government regulations
 - (c) subject to central bank's regulations
 - (d) none of the above
- (iv) Choose the correct meaning of organised sector.
- a) It covers those enterprises where the terms of Employment
 - b) (b) It is outside the control of the government.
 - c) (c) Jobs are not regular.
 - d) It provides low salaries.

ANSWER KEY

Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.
1	C	11	B	21	A	31	C
2	B	12	C	22	B	32	D
3	A	13	A	23	B	33	D
4	B	14	C	24	C	34(i)	C
5	A	15	B	25	B	34(ii)	B

6	B	16	C	26	D	34(iii)	A
7	C	17	D	27	B	34(iv)	A
8	D	18	C	28	D		
9	A	19	D	29	A		
10	D	20	C	30	D		

HISTORY

NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. Choose the correct nationality of the artist Frederic Sorrieu who visualised in his painting a society made up of Democratic and Social Republic.

- (a) German
- (b) Swiss
- (c) French
- (d) American

2. 'Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means

- (a) strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.
- (b) strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
- (c) strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
- (d) equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.

3. Match the term with the statements given below:

A 'Utopian Society' is

- (i) a society under a benevolent monarchy
- (ii) a society that is unlikely to ever exist
- (iii) a society under the control of a chosen few wise men
- (iv) a society under Parliamentary Democracy

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (ii) only

(d) (iii) only

4. Pick out the correct definition to define the term 'Plebiscite'.

(a) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

(b) Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal.

(c) Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a particular region to accept or reject a proposal.

(d) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

5. Ernst Renan believed that the existence of nations is a necessity because

(a) it ensures protection to all inhabitants.

(b) it ensures liberty to all inhabitant citizens.

(c) it ensures Parliamentary form of government to its inhabitants.

(d) it ensures jobs and good health to all its inhabitants.

6. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?

(a) Britain

(b) Russia

(c) Prussia

(d) Switzerland

7. The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was:

(a) The Russian Revolution

(b) The French Revolution

(c) The American Revolution

(d) India's First War of Independence

8. Which of the following statements about the 'French Revolution' are correct?

(i) After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

(ii) France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.

(iii) A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.

(iv) Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.

(a) (ii) and (iii)

(b) (ii) and (iv)

(c) (i) and (iii)

(d) (iii) and (iv)

9. The French revolutionaries declared that the mission and destiny of the French nation was

(a) to conquer the people of Europe.

(b) to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.

(c) to strengthen absolute monarchies in all the countries of Europe.

(d) to propagate the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in every part of the world.

10. The Civil Code of 1804 in France is usually known as:

(a) The French Revolutionary Code

(b) Napoleonic Code

(c) European Imperial Code

(d) The French Civil Code

11. The Napoleonic Code was exported to which of the following regions?

(a) England

(b) Spain

(c) Regions under French control

(d) Poland

12. The liberal nationalism stands for:

(a) freedom for the individual and equality before law.

(b) preservation of autocracy and clerical privileges.

(c) freedom for only male members of society and equality before law.

(d) freedom only for senior citizens.

13. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'? [Delhi 2012]

(a) Otto von Bismarck

(b) Giuseppe Mazzini

(c) Mettemich

(d) Johann Gottfried Herder

14. The term 'Universal Suffrage' means:

(a) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to men.

(b) the right to vote for all adults.

(c) the right to vote and get elected, granted exclusively to property owning men.

(d) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to educated men and women.

15. Which of the following is not a feature or belief of 'Conservatism'?

(a) Conservatives believe in established, traditional institutions of state and policy.

(b) Conservatives stressed the importance of tradition and preferred gradual development to quick change.

(c) Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernisation to strengthen monarchy.

(d) Conservatives believed in the monarchy, church, and other social hierarchies.

16. The Treaty of recognized Greece

as an independent nation:

- (a) Vienna 1815
- (b) Constantinople 1832
- (c) Warsaw 1814
- (d) Leipzig 1813

17. Who said 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?

- (a) Garibaldi
- (b) Bismarck
- (c) Mazzini
- (d) Duke Metternich

18. What happened to Poland at the end of 18th century. Which of the following answers is correct?

- (a) Poland achieved independence at the end of the 18th century.
- (b) Poland came totally under the control of Russia and became part of Russia.
- (c) Poland became the part of East Germany.
- (d) Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.

19. Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?

- (a) German Emperor (formerly King of Prussia) — Kaiser William I.
- (b) Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).
- (c) Johann Gottfried Herder — German philosopher.
- (d) Austrian Chancellor — Duke Metternich.

20. Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark, Germany and France, ended in

- (a) Danish victory
- (b) Prussian victory
- (c) French victory
- (d) German victory

21. Who was proclaimed the emperor of Germany in 1871?

- (a) Otto Von Bismarck
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II
- (c) Count Cavour
- (d) Kaiser William I of Prussia

22. Who became the King of United Italy in 1861?

- (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II
- (c) Count Cavour

(d) Giuseppe Mazzini

23. What helped in the formation of a nation-state in Britain?

(a) The formation of a nation-state in Britain was the result of a sudden upheaval.

(b) In 1688, the monarchy in Britain had seized the power from English Parliament.

(c) The parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy which gradually led to the emergence of a nation-state.

(d) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.

24. Who was responsible for the unification of Germany?

(a) Count Cavour

(b) Bismarck

(c) Garibaldi

(d) Giuseppe Mazzini

25. The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves was a:

(a) Marianne

(b) Union Jack

(c) Britannia

(d) Germania

The following questions consist of two statements

questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

26. Assertion (A): During the years following 1818, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground.

(R): Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.

27. Assertion (A): The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion.

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

28. Assertion (A): Language, too, played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.

Reason(R): After Russian occupation, the Polish language was welcomed in schools and the Russian language was forced out.

29. Assertion (A): The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.

Reason(R) : National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work.

30. Assertion (A): During the 1830s, Giuseppe Garibaldi had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic,

Reason(R): Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democratic.

31. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

While it is easy enough to represent a ruler through a portrait or a statue, how does one go about giving a face to a nation? Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. In other words they represented a country as if it were a person. Nations were then portrayed as female figures. The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation. You will recall that during the French Revolution artists used the female allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic. These ideals were represented through specific objects or symbols. As you would remember, the attributes of Liberty are the red cap, or the broken chain, while Justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales. Similar female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation. In France she was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic - the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

(i) The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves was a:

- (a) Marianne
- (b) Britannia
- (c) Union Jack
- (d) Germania

(ii) Which of the given aspects signifies the image

- (a) Fold and Cultural Tradition
- (b) Auterity and Asceticism
- (c) Revenge and Vengeance

(d) Heroism and Justice

(iii) What did Germania symbolise?

(a) French nation

(b) British nation

(c) German nation

(d) None of the above

(iv) What does a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolise?

(a) Peace

(b) Equality

(c) Justice

(d) Liberty

ANSWERS

1B	2A	3B	4 D	5 B
6B	7B	8C	9B	10B
11C	12A	13B	14B	15C
16B	17D	18D	19B	20B
21D	22B	23C	24B	25D
26D	27A	28C	29B	30D
31(i) D	31(ii) D	31(iii) B	31(iv) C	