



SOCIAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - X BOARDS

SOCIAL SCIENCE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -3

Section A

1. Mahatma Gandhi had organized Satyagraha movements for various causes. at various

places. Some of them are mentioned below.

Match the causes given in Column A with the names of the places and dates in column B:

Column A	Column B
(i) Satyagraha Movement against oppressive plantation system	(a) Kheda District, Gujarat, 1917
(ii) A movement demanding relaxation in revenue collection from peasants	(b) Ahmedabad, 1918
(iii) A movement for cotton mill workers	(c) Dandi, 1930
(iv) Civil Disobedience Movement	(d) Champaran, Bihar, 1916



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2. Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress?

A. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Motilal Nehru

B. Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma
Gandhi

C. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhas Chandra
Bose

D. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

Answer: D



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3. Main demand of Civil disobedience movement was

A. Abolition of Dowry

B. Abolition of untouchability

C. Abolition of salt law

D. None of these

Answer: C



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4. is the oldest port of the eastern coast of India.

A. Kolkata

B. Visakhapatnam

C. Tuticorin

D. Chennai

Answer: D



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5. Cotten is also known as the golden fibre.

(True/False)



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6. Country which has the largest telecom network in Asia is

A. China

B. Japan

C. Pakistan

D. India

Answer: D



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7. NHAI is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads in border areas.

(True/False)



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8. Which State is the largest producer of bajra?

A. Rajasthan

B. Maharashtra

C. Gujarat

D. Haryana

Answer: A



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9. What is the challenge depicted in the Cartoon?



- A. Challenge of a meaningful choice to the voters.
- B. Challenge of dynastic succession.
- C. Lack of internal democracy.
- D. Challenge of growing role of money and muscle power

Answer: C



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10. He is guarding the defecting MLAs

Which one of the following challenges is depicted in the given cartoon?

A. Electoral discipline

B. Challenge of a meaningful choice for the
veters

C. Institutions of democracy

D. One-party country

Answer: B



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11. Consider the following statements about the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka: (A) Major social groups are the Sinhala-speaking (74%)

and Tamil-speaking (18%). (B) Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils. (C) There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala. (D) Most of the Sinhala speaking are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil speaking are Buddhists. Which of the above statements are correct?

A.

A	B	C
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B.

A	B	D
---	---	---

C.

B	C	D
---	---	---

D.

A	B	C	D
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Answer: A

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12. We prefer 'democracy over dictatorship due to reasons. (moral/prudential/ moral and prudential).

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13. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because



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14. In many regions in India, children especially girls are not able to achieve even secondary level schooling because



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15. Given below are statements about 4 countries, namely, A, B, C & D having identical 'average income'. Read the statements listed below and say which one of them is more developed

A. Country A, where most of the people are very poor and only a handful are very rich.

B. Country B, where half of the population is very rich, while the other half very

poor.

C. Country C, which has more equitable distribution of income than others.

D. Country D, where only 50% of the population has secured jobs while for others there are no jobs.

Answer: C



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16. Arrange in correct sequence: (a) Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. (b) These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. (c) There are several types of cooperatives,-weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives etc. (d) It accepts: deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the cooperatives obtain (large loans from the banks.

A. (d), (a), (c), (b)

B. (b), (c), (a), (d)

C. (c), (a), (d), (b)

D. (c), (d), (a), (b)

Answer: C



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17. 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,

Answer: C



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18. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): Not every good or service that is produced and sold needs to be counted to know the total production in each sector. Reason (R): The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods. Options:

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 correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A



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Section C

1. As the news of Jallianwaila Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people: satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs, people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma

Gandhi called off the movement. Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

When did Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

A. April 13, 1919

B. April 14, 1918

C. April 15, 1920

D. April 13, 1920

Answer: A



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2. As the news of Jallianwaila Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people: satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs, people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were

bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement because

A. People were unhappy.

B. Many people were injured.

C. There was terrorism throughout the country.

D. The principle of non-violence was violated.

Answer: D



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3. As the news of Jallianwaila Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with

brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people: satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs, people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

Name the incident which forced clashes with police and attacks on government building.

A. Rowlatt Act

B. Non Cooperation Movement

C. Jallianwala Bagh

D. All of these

Answer: C



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4. As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with

the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people: satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs, people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

Name the ideology which was being followed due to Jallianwala Bagh massacre,

A. Satyagraha

B. Swaraj

C. Swadeshi

D. Violence

Answer: D



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5. It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.

..... is an example of Kharif crop.

A. Barley

B. Maize

C. Wheat

D. Gram

Answer: B



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with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.

..... is the largest producer of Rice in the world.

A. India

B. China

C. Japan

D. USA

Answer: B



7. It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.

Rice requires

A. Low humidity and high rainfall

B. High humidity and high rainfall

C. High humidity and high temperature

D. Low humidity and low temperature

Answer: C



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8. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of

government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.

Federalism has only one level of government.

(True/False)



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India has different tiers of government and

each tier is independent of each other. This provision shows that India follows a-system.

A. Undemocratic

B. Dictatorial

C. Unitary

D. Federal

Answer: D



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independent of the other.

State government is responsible for

- A. The entire nation
- B. State only
- C. States and villages
- D. All of these

Answer: B



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11. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.

In, certain countries, the head of the state is responsible only to the central government.

This feature is a part of type of government.

A. Unitary

B. Tyranny

C. Federal

D. Undemocratic

Answer: A



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12. Take the case of Laxmi with her two-hectare plot of unirrigated land. The government can spend some money or banks can provide a loan, to construct a well for her family to irrigate the land. Laxmi will then be able to irrigate her land and take a second crop, wheat, during the rabi season. Let us suppose that one hectare of wheat can provide employment to two people for 50 days (including sowing, watering, fertiliser application and harvesting). So, two more

members of the family can be employed in her own field. Now suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment.

Family members of Laxmi also worked on the same field. This is an example of

- A. Employment
- B. Underemployment
- C. Profit

D. All of these

Answer: B



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13. Take the case of Laxmi with her two-hectare plot of unirrigated land. The government can spend some money or banks can provide a loan, to construct a well for her family to irrigate the land. Laxmi will then be able to irrigate her land and take a second crop,

wheat, during the rabi season. Let us suppose that one hectare of wheat can provide employment to two people for 50 days (including sowing, watering, fertiliser application and harvesting). So, two more members of the family can be employed in her own field. Now suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment.

Laxmi is an example of:

A. Casual worker

B. Permanent worker

C. Government employee

D. Artisan

Answer: A



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14. Take the case of Laxmi with her two-hectare plot of unirrigated land. The government can spend some money or banks can provide a

loan, to construct a well for her family to irrigate the land. Laxmi will then be able to irrigate her land and take a second crop, wheat, during the rabi season. Let us suppose that one hectare of wheat can provide employment to two people for 50 days (including sowing, watering, fertiliser application and harvesting). So, two more members of the family can be employed in her own field. Now suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the

agricultural sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment.

When less people are required but more people are working, this kind of unemployment is known as

- A. Seasonal unemployment
- B. Temporary unemployment
- C. Disguised unemployment
- D. All of these

Answer: C



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