



# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## BOOKS - X BOARDS

### SOCIAL SCIENCE SAMPLE QUESTION

#### PAPER -4

#### Section A

1. Match the following dates of India's National Movement given in column A with the major

events associated with them in column B:

Column A	Column B
(i) March 1930	(a) Second Round Table Conference
(ii) December 1929	(b) Launching of Non-cooperation and Khilafat Movement
(iii) December 1931	(c) Civil Disobedience Movement launched by breaking of Salt Law
(iv) January 1921	(d) Declaration of Purna Swaraj



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2. What was the immediate effect of the French Revolution?



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**3. What is being depicted? Study the picture and answer the question from the given**

choice:



A. Symbol of power.

B. Shows ascetic quality.

C. Devotion to nationalism.

D. Symbol of authority.

**Answer: C**



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4. Which one of the following is the most important modes of transportation in India?

A. Pipelines

B. Railways

C. Roadways

D. Airways

**Answer: C**



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**5. Rabi crops are:**

A. sown in winter and harvested in summer.

B. sown during rainy season and harvested  
in winter.

C. sown in summer and harvested in winter.

D. none of the above

**Answer: A**



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6. Give an example of a crop which is commercial in one region and provides subsistence in another.



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7. Which among the following suggestions to reform political parties is wrong?

A. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.

B. There should be a quota for women in the decision-making bodies of the party.

C. The government should not give money to political parties to support their



election expenses.

D. The govt: should give money to political parties to support their election expenses in kind or cash based on votes secured by the party in the previous elections.

**Answer: C**



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8. Political parties are important because .....



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9. 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: Election Commission passed an order making it mandatory for political parties to file their Income Tax Returns. Reason: The effort and

suggestion to reform political parties requires their candidates to file an affidavit giving details of their property and criminal cases pending against them. 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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**10. Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?**

- A. Kanshi Ram
- B. Jyotiba Phule
- C. B.R. Ambedkar
- D. Mayawati

**Answer: A**



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**11. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party?**

- A. Bahujan Samaj
- B. Revolutionary democracy
- C. Integral humanism
- D. Modernity

**Answer: C**



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**12.** Money-lenders usually demand a 'security' from the borrower. What is the formal word used for the 'security, such as land, vehicle, livestock, building, etc.?

- A. Deposit
- B. Collateral
- C. Credit

## D. Guarantee

**Answer: B**



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**13.** An agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment refers to:

A. Debt

B. Deposit

C. Credit

D. Collateral

**Answer: C**



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**14.** What is the main source of income of a bank?



A. Bank charges that the depositors pay for keeping their money safe is the main source of the bank's income.

B. The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and paid to the depositors is the main source of bank's income.

C. Banks earn huge amounts of money by investing the money of the depositors in various company shares.

D. The Government of India gives huge amounts of money to the banks to help their smooth functioning.

**Answer: B**

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**15.** Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the policy of MNREGA.

Name of policy	Year	Days of employment	Referred to as
MNREGA	2005	(A) .....	1(B) .....



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16. Tertiary sector is also called ..... sector.



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## Section C

1. The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools

and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmins, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power--something that usually only Brahmins had access to. VAN

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic, Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921

and 1922, its value dropping from 102 crore to 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

Which movement is being referred to in the given passage?

A. Civil disobedience movement

B. Non-cooperation movement

C. Quit India movement

D. Jallianwala Bagh Incident

**Answer: B**



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2. The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal

practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmins, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power--something that usually only Brahmins had access to. VAN

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traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

Throughout the country council elections were boycotted except in Madras because:

A. it was a prosperous state.

B. Madras was under colonial rule.



C. political parties in Madras felt that by doing so they could gain some power.

D. All of these.

**Answer: C**



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**3.** The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers

resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmins, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power--something that usually only Brahmins had access to. VAN

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57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

An effect of the movement was .....

A. Non-Brahmins gained power

B. Indians started becoming more powerful

C. People stressed on buying of Indian goods and boycotted foreign goods

D. Justice party of Madras got power

**Answer: C**



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The Non-cooperation programme was adopted finally at the Congress session at Nagpur in January, 1920. (True/False)



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5. In recent years, there is a tendency for the mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra.

This is because the cane produced here has a higher sucrose content. The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season. Moreover, the cooperatives are more successful in these states.

Which industry is being referred to in the given passage?

A. Jute

B. Cotton

C. Sugar

D. Silk

**Answer: C**



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**6.** In recent years, there is a tendency for the mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra. This is because the cane produced here has a higher sucrose content. The cooler climate



also ensures a longer crushing season,  
Moreover, the cooperatives are more  
successful in these states.

Maximum concentration of this industry lies in  
the states of ..... and .....

A. Maharashtra

B. Odisha and Bengal

C. Bengal

D. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

**Answer: D**



7. In recent years, there is a tendency for the mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra. This is because the cane produced here has a higher sucrose content. The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season. Moreover, the cooperatives are more successful in these states.

Major challenge to this industry is .....

A. Shortage of labour

B. Seasonal nature of the industry

C. Excess of labour availability

D. All of these

**Answer: B**



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This is because the cane produced here Has a

higher sucrose content. The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season, Moreover, the cooperatives are more successful in these states.

This industry lies mainly in ..... states.

- A. Southern and eastern states
- B. Southern and western states
- C. Southern and northern states
- D. Northern and eastern states

**Answer: B**



9. In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a govt. that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of

the citizens,

people's right to choose their own rulers is called as the

A. Right to Initiate

B. Right to Vote

C. Right to Plebiscite

D. Right to Referendum

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

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Which of the following options helps in promoting transparency in the government?

- A. Right to education
- B. Right to information
- C. Right against exploitation
- D. Right to speech and expression

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**



**11.** In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a govt. that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens,  
..... makes the government legitimate.

A. Credibility of politicians

B. People's movements

C. Free and fair elections

D. Holding of powers

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**12.** In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have

control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making, that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a govt. that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens,

Decisions in a democracy are more acceptable to the people because they are:

A. taken swiftly and implemented quickly.

B. taken by giving privileges to the people.

C. taken through elite votes.

D. taken after following due processes.

**Answer: D**



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**13.** We must realise that some of the suggestions discussed above would take a long time to implement. For the short-term, we need some quick measures. Recognising this, the central government in India made a

law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005).

Right to work means:

- A. All the people even if they are unskilled should be given job.
- B. Only men should be provided job as they are the head of the family,
- C. All the people who are capable of working should be given opportunity to

work.

D. All of these.

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

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law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005).

Provision which does not come under MGNREGA 2005 is ..

A. People in rural areas given 100 days guaranteed employment.

B. Government can give unemployment allowance to people.

C. People can go to urban areas as well for employment.

D. All of these

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

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Govt can remove poverty by giving money to poor people. (True/False)



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long time to implement. For the short-term, we need some quick measures. Recognising this, the central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005).

MGNREGA 2005 was implemented in:

- A. Both rural and Urban Area
- B. Rural Area only
- C. Urban Areas only

D. Cities

**Answer: B**



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