

Manu Vatika Sr. Sec. School, Budhlada
Class: 10 Subject: Social Science (MCQ's)

NAME _____ **ROLL NO** _____ **SECTION** _____

PART A

- 1.) From which Five Year Plan has India made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning ?
a.) First Five Year Plan b.) Fifth Five Year Plan
c.) Annual Plans d.) Tenth Five Year Plan
- 2.) What is land used for grazing cattle and livestock known as?
a.) Forests b.) Barren land.
c.) Pasture land d.) Fallow land
- 3.) Which of the following is the root cause for resource depletion at global level, according to Gandhiji?
a.) Conservation of resources
b.) Use of resources
c.) Greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology.
d.) Backward technology.
- 4.) Which of the following regions in India possesses rich reserves of minerals and fossil fuels?
a.) Plains b.) Mountains c.) Plateaus d.) Deserts
- 5.) How much desired area is required for forest in our country?
a.) 16% b.) 20% c.) 23.2% d.) 33%
- 6.) Which one of the following soil is ideal for growing cotton?
a.) Regur Soil b.) Laterite Soil c.) Desert Soil d.) Mountainous Soil
- 7.) 'Laterite' has been derived from the Greek word 'later' which means:
a.) Mountain b.) Brick c.) Rock d.) Stone
- 8.) When running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, they lead to:
a.) Gully erosion b.) Sheet erosion c.) Deforestation d.) Afforestation
- 9.) The mountain share in the total land area is:
a.) 30% b.) 27% c.) 43% d.) 40%
- 10.) What is the percentage share of plains in the total land area?
a.) 43% b.) 23% c.) 33% d.) 27%
- 11.) Which of the following plays a key role in the ecological system?
a.) Rocks b.) Roads c.) Forests d.) None of the above
- 12.) In which of the following years was the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act implemented?
a.) 1962 b.) 1972 c.) 1992 d.) 1999
- 13.) In which of the following years was the 'Project Tiger' launched?
a.) 1951 b.) 1973 c.) 1993 d.) 2009
- 14.) Forests and wastelands belonging to both private individuals and government are known as:
a.) Sacred groves b.) Reserved forest c.) Protected forests d.) Unclassed forests
- 15.) What was the aim of Chipko Movement?
a.) Human rights b.) Political rights
c.) Agriculture expansion d.) Forest conservation
- 16.) Sariska wildlife sanctuary is located in which state?
a.) Rajasthan b.) Uttar Pradesh c.) Gujarat d.) West Bengal
- 17.) Who among the following proclaimed dams as the temple of modern India?
a.) Rajendra Prasad b.) Jawaharlal Nehru c.) Sardar Patel d.) Mahtama Gandhi
- 18.) Roof tap rainwater harvesting system in Rajasthan is known as:
a.) Guls b.) Kuls c.) Tankas d.) Baobs
- 19.) How much of the earth surface is covered with water?
a.) About $\frac{1}{4}$ b.) About $\frac{1}{2}$ c.) About $\frac{3}{4}$ d.) About $\frac{3}{5}$
- 20.) Hirakud dam is built on which river?
a.) Chenab b.) Mahanadi c.) Krishna d.) Satluj

- 21.) What is Primitive Subsistence Farming known as in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?
 a.) Horticulture b.) Penda c.) Jhumming d.) Milpa
- 22.) Which of the following is an annual crop?
 a.) Sugarcane b.) Cotton c.) Jute d.) Cucumber
- 23.) India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of which of the following crops?
 a.) Rice b.) Millets c.) Pulses d.) Oilseeds
- 24.) Which of the following types of economic activity is agriculture?
 a.) Primary activity b.) Secondary activity. c.) Tertiary activity. d.) All the above
- 25.) Which of the following crops is produced during zaid cropping season?
 a.) Sugarcane b.) Muskmelon c.) Groundnut d.) Moong
- 26.) Which of the following are known as coarse grains?
 a.) Wheat and Rice b.) Millets—Jowar, bajra and ragi
 c.) Pulses—urad, arhar, gram d.) Oilseeds
- 27.) How many crops of paddy are grown in a year in the states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa and they are termed as which of the following?
 a.) Once-Arabica b.) Two-Rabi and Zaid
 c.) Three-Aus, Aman, Boro d.) Three-Kumar, Valre, Waltre
- 28.) Tea cultivation is an example of which of the following types of agriculture?
 a.) Horticulture b.) Plantation c.) Beverage cultivation d.) Intensive agriculture
- 29.) Which of the following are known as horticulture crops?
 a.) Tea and coffee b.) Cotton and Jute
 c.) Rubber and Tobacco d.) Fruits and Vegetables
- 30.) Which among the following is a fibre crop?
 a.) Rubber b.) Jute c.) Tomato d.) Coffee
- 31.) Who said 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?
 a.) Garibaldi b.) Bismarck c.) Mazzini d.) Duke Metternich
- 32.) Who was responsible for the unification of Germany?
 a.) Count Cavour b.) Bismarck c.) Garibaldi d.) Giuseppe Mazzini
- 33.) The three leaders who helped unification of Italy were :
 a.) Giuseppe Mazzini, Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour
 b.) Giuseppe Mazzini, Cavour, Giuseppe Garibaldi
 c.) Victor Emmanuel, Bismarck, Cavour
 d.) None of the above
- 34.) 'Young Italy', the secret society of Italy, was set up by:
 a.) Garibaldi b.) Cavour c.) Mazzini d.) Victor Emmanuel II
- 35.) Who among the following was associated with the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?
 a.) Bismarck b.) Duke Metternich c.) Louis Philippe d.) Victor Emmanuel II
- 36.) What does the crown of oak leaves worn by Germania stand for?
 a.) Courage b.) Heroism c.) Freedom d.) Unity
- 37.) Which one of the following countries was appreciated as 'Cradle of European Civilisation' by poets and artists?
 a.) Greece b.) Italy c.) France d.) Switzerland
- 38.) Why was the treaty of Vienna (1815) drawn up?
 a.) To establish tariff barriers b.) To restore the monarchies
 c.) To divide the German Confederation of 39 states d.) To establish democracies
- 39.) 'Elle' the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure
 a.) Cloth b.) Thread c.) Land d.) Height
- 40.) What did the ideas of la patrie and le citoyen signify in the French Revolution?
 a.) The motherland and the children b.) The fatherland and the citizens
 c.) The community and the citizens d.) The state and the community
- 41.) Which one of the following was not implemented under the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?
 a.) Restoration of Bourbon dynasty

- a.) Buddhists b.) Hindus c.) Muslims d.) Christians
- 59.) Power sharing is good because:
a.) It increases the conflict between social groups b.) It ensures the instability of political order
c.) It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups d.) It leads to violence
- 60.) How many times the Constitution of Belgium was amended between 1970 and 1993?
a.) Two times b.) Three times c.) Five times d.) Four times
- 61.) Which one of the following communities constituted majority in Brussels?
a.) French Speaking b.) Dutch Speaking c.) German Speaking d.) None of them
- 62.) In which one of the following countries principle of majoritarianism led to civil war?
a.) Pakistan b.) Sri Lanka c.) Belgium d.) India
- 63.) Which of the following is not an example of 'holding together' federations?
a.) India b.) Spain c.) Belgium d.) Switzerland
- 64.) Which of the following is not an example of 'coming together' federations?
a.) India b.) USA c.) Switzerland d.) Australia
- 65.) When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government, it is called:
a.) Distribution b.) Centralisation c.) Reorganisation d.) Decentralisation
- 66.) Both the union and the state government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the:
a.) Union list b.) State list c.) Concurrent list d.) None of the above
- 67.) Who among the following is the head of a Municipal Corporation?
a.) Home Minister b.) Sarpanch c.) Governor d.) Mayor
- 68.) Which one of the following subjects is included in the concurrent list?
a.) Banking b.) Trade c.) Police d.) Education
- 69.) In local self-government institutions at least one-third of all positions are reserved for
a.) men b.) women c.) children d.) scheduled tribes
- 70.) In which state in India is the infant mortality rate lowest?
a.) Kerala b.) Bihar c.) Uttar Pradesh d.) Punjab
- 71.) Which of the following countries has higher HDI rank than India?
a.) Sri Lanka b.) Nepal c.) Bangladesh d.) Pakistan
- 72.) Which one of the following criteria is the basis to measure the development of a country according to UNDP?
a.) Per capita income. b.) Educational levels of the people
c.) Health status of the people. d.) All the above
- 73.) Which one among the following is a developmental goal for the landless rural labourers?
a.) To get electricity and water b.) To educate their children
c.) More days of work and better wages. d.) To shift to the cities
- 74.) Per capita income is:
a.) income per person b.) income per family
c.) income per earning person d.) income per month
- 75.) Primary sector is related to
a.) agriculture b.) dairy, forestry c.) fishing, mining d.) all the above
- 76.) Manufacturing sector is associated with
a.) primary sector b.) secondary sector c.) tertiary sector d.) private sector
- 77.) In which sector activities are not guided by profit motive?
a.) organised sector b.) public sector c.) private sector d.) unorganised sector
- 78.) Information and communication technology is associated with
a.) primary sector b.) secondary sector c.) tertiary sector d.) none of the above
- 79.) The service sector includes activities such as
a.) agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry b.) making sugar, gur and bricks

- c.) transport, communication and banking d.) none of these
- 80.) What is meant by GDP?
a.) Gross Dairy Product b.) Gross Domestic Product
c.) Great Development Project d.) Great Domestic Product
- 81.) Which of the following economic activity does not come under the primary sector?
a.) Fishing b.) Farming c.) Mining d.) Banking
- 82.) 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.
- 83.) Which of the following types of activities are covered in the secondary sector?
a.) It generates services rather than goods.
b.) Natural products are changed through manufacturing.
c.) Goods are produced by exploiting natural resources.
d.) It includes agriculture, forestry and dairy.
- 84.) System of exchanging goods for goods is called:
a.) monetary system. b.) credit system c.) barter system. d.) exchange system
- 85.) Currency is issued in India by :
a.) commercial banks b.) regional rural banks. c.) nationalised banks d.) Reserve Bank of India
- 86.) Formal sources of credit include
a.) banks b.) moneylenders. c.) employers d.) all the above
- 87.) Banks do not give loans:
a.) to small farmers b.) to marginal farmers
c.) to industries d.) without proper collateral and documents
- 88.) What portion of deposits are kept by the banks for their day to day transaction?
a.) 10% b.) 15% c.) 20% d.) 25%
- 89.) In which country is the Grameen Bank meeting the credit needs of over 6 million poor people?
a.) Bhuta b.) Sri Lanka c.) Bangladesh d.) Nepal
- 90.) Why is currency accepted as a medium of exchange?
a.) Because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.
b.) Because it is liked by the people who use it.
c.) Because the use of currency has its origin in ancient times.
d.) Because the currency is authorised by the World Bank.
- 91.) 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.
- 92.) Human Development Report is published by
a.) UNDP b.) World Bank c.) IMF d.) WHO
- 93.) The developmental goal for a girl from a rich family is:
a.) to get more days of work
b.) to get as much freedom as her brother gets
c.) to get electricity
d.) to get better wages
- 94.) Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate because:
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

- 95.) Identify the natural product from the list of items given below:
- Textile
 - Wheat flour
 - Cotton
 - Tomtao sauce
- 96.) Where will you find the disguised unemployment most? Select the correct option from those given below:
- Among agricultural workers working for small farm lands
 - Among part-time industrial workers
 - In most of the government offices
 - In big private companies
- 97.) Which one of the following is a formal source of credit?
- Traders
 - Cooperative societies
 - Moneylenders
 - Friends and relatives
- 98.) Which one of the following is a modern form of currency?
- Paper notes
 - Gold
 - Silver
 - Copper
- 99.) Which one of the following is not a formal source of credit?
- Commercial Banks
 - State Bank of India
 - Employers
 - Co-operatives
- 100.) NAREGA has guaranteed _____ days of employment in a year in many district of India. What were the correct number of days?
- 200 days
 - 100 days
 - 30 days
 - 60 days

PART B

- Which of the following is considered to be an environment friendly fuel?
 - Peat
 - Coal
 - Petroleum
 - Natural gas
- Which of the following rocks consists of a single mineral?
 - Granite
 - Basalt
 - Limestone
 - Sandstone
- Minerals are deposited and accumulated in strata of which of the following rocks?
 - Sedimentary rocks.
 - Metamorphic rocks.
 - Igneous rocks.
 - None of the above
- Minerals formed from solidification of molten matter in the crack, crevices, faults or joints are found in which types of rocks?
 - Stratified rocks.
 - Igneous and metamorphic rocks.
 - Sedimentary rocks.
 - None of the above
- Study about which of the characteristics of minerals is not a concern of geographers?
 - Minerals as part of the earth's crust for better understanding of landforms.
 - Distribution of minerals
 - Economic activities associated with minerals
 - Formation, age and physical and chemical composition of minerals
- Which of the following is the finest quality of iron ore with magnetic qualities ?
 - Magnetite
 - Haematite
 - Siderite
 - Limonite
- Metals like gold, silver and platinum are known as which of the following?
 - Ferrous minerals.
 - Non-ferrous minerals.
 - Non-metallic minerals.
 - Precious minerals
- Which of the following regions of India is almost devoid of economic minerals?

- (a) The Himalayan belt. (b) The alluvial plains of North India.
(c) The Thar desert. (d) The Peninsular plateau
9. Which of the following is a major metallic mineral obtained from veins and lodes?
(a) Tin. (b) Iron. (c) Manganese. (d) Gold
10. Which of the following regions of India contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals?
(a) The Himalayas. (b) Alluvial plains of North India.
(c) Rock system of peninsula in Rajasthan (d) Peninsular plateau region
11. To which of the following categories of resources, do minerals belong ?
(a) Renewable and replenishable (b) Flow
(c) Non-renewable and finite (d) None of the above
12. Which of the following minerals is an important raw material in the iron and steel industry apart from iron ?
(a) Mica (b) Aluminium (c) Gypsum (d) Manganese
13. Which one of the following mineral ores is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material?
(a) Coal (b) Bauxite (c) Gold (d) Zinc
14. Which of the following minerals is indispensable for electric and electronic industries?
(a) Iron (b) Nickel (c) Manganese (d) Mica
15. India's reserves and production of which of the following types of minerals is not very satisfactory?
(a) Ferrous Minerals (b) Non-Ferrous Minerals
(c) Energy Minerals (d) None of the above
16. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of which of the following?
(a) Agriculture. (b) Infrastructural facilities.
(c) Manufacturing industries. (d) Export trade
17. Oil India Limited (OIL) belongs to which of the following types of industries?
(a) Public sector. (b) Private sector (c) Joint sector. (d) Cooperative sector
18. Which of the following industries is in private sector?
(a) Dabur (b) BHEL (c) SAIL (d) HINDALCO
19. On the basis of character of raw material and finished product, iron and steel industry belongs to which category?
(a) Heavy industry. (b) Medium industry. (c) Light industry. (d) Perishable goods industry
20. When and where was the first successful textile mill established in India?
(a) In Ahmedabad in 1858 (b) In Chennai in 1954
(c) In Kolkata in 1816 (d) In Mumbai in 1854
21. Which of the following is not an inorganic chemical?
(a) Sulphuric acid (b) Petrochemicals (c) Nitric acid (d) Alkalies
22. Which of the following is a negative effect of industrialisation?
(a) Economic growth (b) Pollution
(c) Foreign exchange earnings (d) Rapid urbanisation
23. Which of the following industries has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last few years?
(a) Electronics Industry (b) Information Technology Industry
(c) Engineering Industry (d) Tourism Industry
24. Which of the following cities is the electronic capital of India?
(a) Delhi (b) Mumbai (c) Bengaluru (d) Hyderabad
25. The economic strength of the country is measured by which of the following developments?
(a) The development of the manufacturing industries.
(b) The development of the literacy ratio.
(c) The development of the health status.
(d) The development of the population growth
26. The first successful textile mill was established in:
(a) Delhi (b) Vishakhapatnam (c) Chennai (d) Mumbai (Bombay)
27. Manufacturing Industries are placed in:
(a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector (c) Tertiary sector (d) Service sector

28. Which one of the following agencies, market steel for the public sector plants ?
 (a) HAIL (b) SAIL (c) TATA STEEL (d) MNCC
29. Which one of the following groups of states have the largest number of cotton textile centres?
 (a) Gujarat and Maharashtra (b) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
 (c) Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat
30. What is meant by 'gender division' ?
 (a) Division between rich and poor. (b) Division between males and females
 (c) Division between educated and uneducated. (d) None of the above
31. The representation of women in state assemblies is less than :
 (a) 2% (b) 5% (c) 6% (d) 3%
32. Which one of these does not refer to the 'Feminist movement' ?
 (a) Improving educational and career opportunities for women.
 (b) Giving voting rights to the women.
 (c) Training them in household jobs. (d) Improving their political and legal status
33. To provide representation to women in Panchayats and Municipalities, the following step has been taken :
 (a) Reservation for election to half of the seats for women (b) Appointment of 1/3 women members
 (c) Reservation for election to 1/3 of the seats for women (d) None of the above
34. Which of these Acts provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work to both men and women?
 (a) Same Wages Act (b) Equal Wages Act (c) Wages Equality Act (d) Equality Wages Act
35. According to some feminist movements, which of these is the best way to achieve women's well-being?
 (a) Women should stop cooperating with men. (b) All women should go out for work
 (c) Women should share power. (d) None of these
36. On which of the following ideas is communal politics based?
 (a) One religion is considered superior than the others
 (b) Creating a vote bank on the basis of religion
 (c) Parties promote religious stereotypes.
 (d) All the above
37. Which of the following divisions is unique to India?
 (a) Gender division. (b) Caste division (c) Economic division. (d) Religious division
38. Which one of the following is not a cause of communalism?
 (a) Religion is taken as the basis of nation.
 (b) When one religion is discriminated against other
 (c) State has no official religion
 (d) Demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another
39. Which of these matters deal with the 'Family Laws' ?
 (a) Marriage and divorce (b) Adoption
 (c) Inheritance (d) All of these
40. In India, the official religion of the state is :
 (a) Hinduism (b) Islam (c) Christianity (d) None
41. Who among the following said that religion can never be separated from politics?
 (a) Acharya Vinobha Bhave (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Sarojini Naidu (d) Rajendra Prasad
42. Which of the following divisions is unique to India?
 (a) Gender division (b) Caste division (c) Economic division (d) Religious division
43. Which one of the following is a better way of carrying out political reforms in a democratic country?
 (a) The legal changes (b) The constitutional changes
 (c) The empowerment of people (d) The legislation for reforms
44. Who chooses the candidates for contesting elections in India?
 (a) Members and supporters of the party (b) Top party leadership
 (c) The existing government (d) None of these
45. Which of these countries has a one- party system?
 (a) India (b) China (c) USA (d) UK
46. Which of the following countries is the example of two-party system?

- (a) USA (b) UK (c) India (d) Both (a) and (b)
47. When was the BJP founded?
 (a) 1960 (b) 1970 (c) 1980 (d) 1990
48. Which of these is not a good option for a democratic state?
 (a) One-party system (b) Two-party system (c) Multi-party system (d) None of the above
49. The BJP formed the government in 1998 as the leader of an alliance. Name the alliance.
 (a) National Democratic Alliance (b) United Progressive Alliance
 (c) National Progressive Alliance (d) United Democratic Alliance
50. Which one of the following is true regarding a coalition government?
 (a) Only two parties form an alliance and contest elections.
 (b) Several parties compete for power.
 (c) The government is formed by two or more parties coming together.
 (d) Several parties form an alliance and compete for power.
51. Which one of the following countries has multi-party system?
 (a) India (b) China
 (c) The United States of America (d) The United Kingdom
52. Which one of the following is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party?
 (a) Bahujan Samaj (b) Revolutionary democracy
 (c) Cultural nationalism (d) Modernity
53. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?
 (a) Kanshi Ram (b) Mayawati (c) Bal Thakeray (d) Jayalalita
54. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party?
 (a) Wants to build a strong and modern India. (b) Uniform Civil Code.
 (c) Cultural nationalism. (d) All the above
55. Which one of the following is not a political party?
 (a) BJP (b) INC (c) BSP (d) BAMCEF
56. The Bahujan Samaj Party stands for the cause of:
 (a) securing the interest of the oppressed people. (b) securing the interest of the elite class.
 (c) securing the interest of the capitalist class (d) securing the interest of the educated classes.
57. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 (a) Most of the democracies have constitutions, they hold elections, have parties and they guarantee rights to citizens
 (b) Democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social, economic and cultural achievements
 (c) All democracies are similar as far as social, economic and cultural conditions are concerned
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
58. Which regime usually develops a procedure to conduct social competition and reduce the possibility of social tension?
 (a) Democratic regime. (b) Dictatorial regime. (c) Non-democratic regime. (d) None of these
59. Why is there a delay in decision-making and implementation in a democracy?
 (a) The government is afraid of taking decisions
 (b) The government is hesitant in taking decisions
 (c) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation
 (d) A democratic government is not interested in taking quick decisions
60. Democracy is a better form of government because it:
 (a) promotes equality among citizens. (b) enhances the dignity of the individual.
 (c) provides a method to resolve conflicts. (d) all the above
61. Choose the correct statement.
 (a) Democracies can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
 (b) Dictatorships can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
 (c) No regime can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
 (d) None of these
62. Which among the following has a higher rate of economic growth and development?
 (a) Democracies. (b) Dictatorships. (c) All non-democratic regimes. (d) Monarchies

63. Decisions taken by which type of government are likely to be more acceptable to the people and more effective?
 (a) Democratic government (b) Non-democratic government
 (c) Military dictatorship (d) Theocracy
64. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting
 (a) economic growth. (b) dignity and freedom of the individual.
 (c) economic equality b (d) None of these
65. Why is the cost of time that democracy pays for arriving at a decision worthwhile?
 (a) Decisions are taken following due procedures
 (b) Decisions are always in favour of people
 (c) Decisions are more likely to be acceptable to the people and more effective
 (d) None of these
66. Globalisation has led to improvement in
 (a) choice to consumers (b) quality of goods and services
 (c) foreign investment (d) all the above
67. Which has played a big role in spreading globalisation?
 (a) Information technology (IT) (b) Transport technology
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
68. Globalisation leads to rapid movements of the following between countries :
 (a) goods and services (b) investments (c) people (d) all the above
69. Liberalisation refers to
 (a) freeing the economy from direct control.
 (b) putting an end to various restrictions.
 (c) opening up the economy.
 (d) all the above
70. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as :
 (a) privatisation b (b) globalisation. (c) liberalisation. (d) socialisation
71. In which year did the government decide to remove barriers on foreign trade and investment in India?
 (a) 1993 (b) 1992 (c) 1991 (d) 1990
72. The most powerful weapon, which the Spanish conquerors of America had, was :
 (a) superiority in conventional weapons
 (b) germs, such as those of small pox, proved a deadly killer and paved the way for conquest
 (c) America's original inhabitants had no immunity against diseases that came from Europe
 (d) both (b) and (c)
73. Who discovered America?
 (a) Christopher Columbus (b) Martin Luther (c) Marco Polo (d) William I
74. Which one of the following did not travel along the silk routes in the pre-modern world?
 (a) Christain missionaries (b) Traders (c) tourists (d) Muslim preachers
75. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in :
 (a) Japan and Korea. (b) India, Japan and Korea
 (c) China, Japan and Korea. (d) India, China and Arabia
76. The term 'Calligraph' means :
 (a) The art of beautiful printing (b) The art of beautiful and stylised writing
 (c) The art of beautiful handprinting (d) The art of printing an 'accordion book'
77. The first to use wood-block printing in Europe were :
 (a) The French. (b) The Spaniards. (c) The Italians (d) The Germans
78. Taverns were:
 (a) Restaurants, where people could eat, drink and be merry
 (b) Cheap hotels in towns
 (c) Places where people gathered to drink alcohol, to be served food, to meet friends and exchange views
 (d) Small buildings in a village for a public meeting
79. The production of manuscripts became Protestant Reformation was:
 (a) A 16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome
 (b) A challenge to the authority of Rome

- (c) A new religion started by Martin Luther
 (d) A movement which started anti-Catholic Christianity
80. The term 'Compositor' means :
 (a) A person who composes poems
 (b) A person who composes lyrics and songs for a play
 (c) A person who composes music
 (d) A person who composes the text for printing
81. Protestant Reformation was :
 (a) A 16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome
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 (c) A new religion started by Martin Luther
 (d) A movement which started anti-Catholic Christianity
82. The book, 'Chote Aur Bade Ka Sawal' talked about
 (a) the link between caste and class exploitation (b) the injustices of the caste system
 (c) restrictions on the vernacular press (d) ill treatment of widows
83. The printing press was first introduced in India by which one of the following?
 (a) East India Company officials. (b) Indian reformers
 (c) Portuguese missionaries. (d) Arabic traders
84. Which one among the following is an ancient name of Tokyo?
 (a) Osaka. (b) Nagano. (c) Edo. (d) Gifu
85. Which of the following is the correct meaning of 'Biliotheque Bleue'?
 (a) An author. (b) Low price small books. (c) Monuments. (d) None of these
86. Which of the following books reflects the plight of the 'lower castes' and poor in India?
 (a) Gulamagiri (b) Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal. (c) Sachchi Kavitaen. (d) All the above
87. Which of the following is an Enlightened thinker whose writings are said to have created conditions for a revolution in France?
 (a) Louise Sebastian Mercier. (b) Rousseau.
 (c) Mennochio. (d) Gutenberg
88. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was modelled on:
 (a) Irish Press Laws. (b) American Press Laws. (c) Chinese Press Laws (d) German Press Laws
89. Choose the name of the oldest printed book of Japan.
 (a) Diamond Sutra. (b) Bible. (c) Ukiyo. (d) Koran
90. "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one." Who spoke these words?
 (a) Johann Gutenberg (b) New Comen (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Martin Luther
91. In which among the following countries was the earliest kind of print technology developed?
 (a) India (b) England (c) France (d) China
92. Who started to edit the Bengal Gazette weekly in 1780.
 (a) James Augustus Hickey (b) Richard M Hoe (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) None of the above
93. Which one among the following is an autobiography of Rashsundari Devi?
 (a) Amar Jiban (b) Amar Jyoti (c) Amar Jawan (d) Amar Zindagi
94. Who among the following did not write about the caste system?
 (a) E. V.. Ramaswamy Naicker. (b) Ram Chaddha. (c) B. R. Ambedkar. (d) Jyotiba Phule
95. The first weekly paper published in India was
 (a) Bombay Samachar. (b) Bengal Gazette
 (c) Shamsul Akbar (d) Samachar Chandika
96. Who wrote her autobiography 'Amar Jiban' published in 1876?
 (a) Tara Bai Shinde. (b) Rash Sundari Devi.
 (c) Pandita Rama Bai b (d) Kailashbashini Devi
97. Lending libraries came into existence in the:
 (a) 17th Century. (b) 18th Century. (c) 19th Century. (d) 20th Century
98. Who among the following was not a women novelist?
 (a) Jane Austen. (b) Bront'e Sisters. (c) George Eliot. (d) None of the above
99. Which one of the following countries has multi-party system?
 (a) India (b) China

- (c) The United States of America (d) The United Kingdom
 100. Those parties which are given the special privilege of 'election symbol' and other facilities are said to be :
 (a) 'identified' by the Election Commission (b) 'recognised' by the Election Commission
 (c) 'patronised' by the Election Commission (d) 'attached' by the Election Commission

10TH CLASS SOCIAL SCIENCE MCQ ANSWER KEY															
PART A								PART B							
1	a	26	b	51	c	76	b	1	d	26	d	51	a	76	b
2	c	27	c	52	c	77	b	2	c	27	b	52	c	77	b
3	c	28	b	53	d	78	c	3	a	28	b	53	a	78	c
4	c	29	d	54	a	79	c	4	b	29	a	54	d	79	a
5	d	30	b	55	b	80	b	5	d	30	b	55	d	80	d
6	a	31	d	56	b	81	d	6	a	31	b	56	a	81	a
7	b	32	b	57	b	82	b	7	d	32	c	57	d	82	a
8	a	33	b	58	a	83	b	8	b	33	c	58	a	83	c
9	a	34	c	59	c	84	c	9	a	34	b	59	c	84	c
10	a	35	b	60	d	85	d	10	d	35	c	60	d	85	b
11	c	36	b	61	a	86	a	11	c	36	d	61	c	86	d
12	b	37	a	62	b	87	d	12	d	37	b	62	b	87	b
13	b	38	b	63	d	88	b	13	b	38	c	63	a	88	a
14	d	39	a	64	a	89	c	14	d	39	d	64	b	89	a
15	d	40	b	65	d	90	a	15	b	40	d	65	c	90	d
16	a	41	d	66	c	91	b	16	c	41	b	66	d	91	d
17	b	42	b	67	d	92	a	17	c	42	b	67	c	92	a
18	c	43	b	68	d	93	b	18	a	43	c	68	d	93	a
19	c	44	c	69	b	94	c	19	a	44	b	69	d	94	b
20	b	45	a	70	a	95	c	20	d	45	b	70	c	95	b
21	c	46	c	71	a	96	a	21	b	46	d	71	c	96	b
22	a	47	d	72	d	97	b	22	b	47	c	72	d	97	c
23	c	48	a	73	c	98	a	23	b	48	a	73	a	98	d
24	a	49	b	74	a	99	c	24	c	49	a	74	c	99	a
25	b	50	a	75	d	100	b	25	a	50	c	75	c	100	b