



ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ (ಆಡಳಿತ), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಸ್ಕೂಲಿ

ಬಹುಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ 2020-21

ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

(ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ)



HISTORY

LESSON NUMBER – 1 ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

I. Four choices are given for each of the incomplete statements or questions. Choose the correct answer and shade the correct choice in the OMR given to you with blue/black ball point pen.

1. The city occupied by the Ottoman Turks in the year 1453 was

- A) Lisbon B) Pondicherry C. Constantinople D) Kappadu

2. The sailor who discovered a new sea route between India and Europe was

- A) Vasco da Gama B) Francisco de Almeida C) Alfonso de Albuquerque D) Duplex

3. The capital of French in India was

- A) Calcutta B) Goa C) Madras D) Pondicherry

4. The one who gave the Diwani rights to British East India Company was

- A) Shuja-ud-daula B) Mir Jaffar C) Mir Qasim D) Shah Alam –II

5. In 1765 the Dual – Government was implemented in Bengal by

- A) Hector Munro B) Robert Clive C) Sir Eyre Coot D) Sir Thomas Roe

6. The merchants who carried Asian merchandise into Constantinople during the middle age were

- A) Italian B) Arabs C) Portuguese D) British

7. Constantinople was considered as ‘the Gateway of European Trade’ because

- A) It was the trading center of Italy C) It was the Arab’s trading center.
B) It was the productive center of merchandise. D) It was the center of international trade.

8. In 1453 Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople. Its immediate result was

- A) Trade became unprofitable for traders.
B) The Turks started levying too many taxes on the goods.
C) Started to find new sea routes.
D) All the trade routes came under the control of Turks.

9. The place where Vasco da Gama reached in 1498 near to Calicut was

- A) Machalipatinam B) Kappadu C) Valokondapuram D) Surat

10. In 1498 the new sea route discovered by Vasco da Gama was from

- A) Kappadu to Lisbon B) Constantinople to Kerala C) Paris to Calicut D) Lisbon to Kappadu

11. The Europeans who were the first to arrive in India and last to leave India by the sea route

- A) Dutch B) French C) Portuguese D) English

12. The first Portuguese Viceroy who arrived to India was

- A) Vasco da Gama B) Francisco de Almeida C) Alfonso de Albuquerque D) Duplex

13. The main aim of implementing ‘the Blue water policy’ by Francisco de Almeida was

- A) to get the Dutch supremacy over the land trade.
B) to establish the French supremacy in South India.
C) to establish English supremacy in Bengal.
D) to establish the Portuguese supremacy over the sea by strengthening the naval force.

14. The real founder of Portuguese Empire in India was

- A) Vasco da Gama B) Francisco de Almeida C) Alfonso de Albuquerque D) Dupleix

15. The English ambassador who visited the court of Jahangir and sought the trade permission in India was

- A) Sir Thomas Roe B) Robert Clive C) Sir Eyre Coot D) Lord Wellesley

16. The capital of British in India was

- A) Delhi B) Calcutta C) Bombay D) Madras

17. The first warehouse of British and Portuguese in India was

- A) Calcutta B) Bombay C) Madras D) Surat

18. The early name of Puducheri or Pondicherry was

- A) Machalipatinam B) Valikandapuram C) Madras D) Casimbazar

19. The one who worked as French Governor General in India was

- A) Vasco da Gama B) Francisco de Almeida C) Dupleix D) Alfonso de Albuquerque

20. In the Battle of Buxar, the British army was led by

- A) Hector Munro B) Robert Clive C) Sir Eyre Coot D) Sir Thomas Roe

21. Francisco de Almeida implemented

- A) 'Blue Water Policy' B) 'War and Negotiation Policy' C) 'Divide and Rule Policy' D) 'Doctrine Of Lapse policy'

CORRECT ANSWERS:- 1 - C) Constantinople, 2 - A) Vasco da Gama, 3 - D) Pondicherry, 4 - D) Shah Alam –II, 5 - B) Robert Clive, 6 - B) Arabs, 7- D) It was the center of international trade, 8 - D) All the trade routes came under the control of Turks, 9 - B) Kappadu, 10 - D) Lisbon to Kappadu, 11 - C) Portuguese, 12 - B) Francisco de Almeida, 13- D) Portuguese want to establish supremacy over the sea by strengthening the naval force, 14- C) Alfonso de Albuquerque, 15 - A) Sir Thomas Roe, 16 - B) Calcutta, 17 - D) Surat, 18 - B) Valikandapuram, 19- C) Dupleix, 20 - A) Hector Munro, 21. A) 'Blue Water Policy'

Chapter– 2. THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE

1. The agreement which was signed by the British and the Marathas at the end of First –Maratha war

- A) Treaty of Friendship B) The treaty of Bassein C) The Salbai agreement D) The treaty of Lahore

2. The treaty which was signed by the British and the Maratha Peshwa during the Second Anglo-Maratha war was

- A) Treaty of Friendship B) The treaty of Lahore C) The Salbai agreement D) The treaty of Bassein

3. The Subsidiary Alliance system was implemented by

- A) Lord Cornwallis B) Lord Dalhousie C) Lord Wellesley D) Lord William Bentinck

4. The enmity arose between the Marathas and the British when

- A) The Peshwa Narayanarao was murdered by Raghobha.
B) The Marathas not signed for the treaty of Salbai.
C) The Marathas not accepted the policy of Subsidiary Alliance.
D) The Mughal Emperor Shah Alam – II gave Kora and Allahabad to Marathas, which he had earlier given to the British.

5. The Marathas accepted the Subsidiary Alliance as per the treaty of

- A) The Salbai agreement B) The treaty of Bassein C) Treaty of Friendship D) The treaty of Lahore

6. The correct statement about the Anglo- Maratha wars is

- A) The Second Anglo-Maratha war ended with the Treaty of Salbai.
- B) Nana Fadnavis signed for the Treaty of Bassein.
- C) Madhav Rao II became the last Peshwa of Marathas.
- D) The Peshwa Baji Rao II fought and lost the battle against the British at Koregaon and Ashti.

7. The last Maratha Peshwa was

- A) Baji Rao II
- B) Raghobha
- C) Madhav Rao II
- D) Pratapa Simha

8. The treaty of Friendship was signed between

- A) English and Sikh
- B) Mughals and Marathas
- C) English and Marathas
- D) English and Mughals

CORRECT ANSWERS:-1- C) the Salbai agreement, 2- D) The treaty of Bassein, 3 - C) Lord Wellesley, 4 - D) The Mughal Emperor Shah Alam – II gave Kora and Allahabad to Marathas, which he had earlier given to the British, 5- B) The treaty of Bassein, 6- D) Peshwa Baji Rao II fought and lost the battle against the British at Koregaon and Ashti, 7- A) Baji Rao II, 8- A) the English and the Sikh.

Chapter-3. THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

1. Diwani Adalat in civil court was introduced by

- A) Charles Wood
- B) Lord Cornwallis
- C) Charles Metcalf
- D) Warren Hasting

2. The person who created the post of Superintendent of Police in India was

- A) Lord Cornwallis
- B) Warren Hasting
- C) Thomas Munroe
- D) William Bentinck

3. The one who facilitated the expansion of the modern Education in India was

- A) Lord Dalhousie
- B) Warren Hasting
- C) Lord Cornwallis
- D) Lord Canning

4. The British officer who introduced the administration of Civil services in India was

- A) Lord Cornwallis
- B) Lord Dalhousie
- C) Warren Hasting
- D) Lord Canning

5. ‘All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt’– this statement was argued by

- A) Lord Dalhousie
- B) Warren Hasting
- C) Lord Cornwallis
- D) Lord Canning

6. In 1773, the government of England implemented Regulating Act in India to

- A) provide training for company employees.
- B) enforce control on company employees.
- C) make appointments for civil services.
- D) implement strong Judiciary.

7. The system which was redesigned based on the recommendations of Peel commission was

- A) Military
- B) Police System
- C) Land Revenue system
- D) Civil service exams

8. The report which laid a strong foundation for the implementation of modern English education in India was

- A) Jonathan Duncan report
- B) Charles Grant report
- C) Macaulay's report
- D) Charles Wood's commission

9. ‘Creation of a new class of Indians who are Indian by body but British in intelligence, opinion and taste’ – It was the main aim of

- A) Jonathan Duncan report
- B) Charles Grant report
- C) Macaulay's report
- D) Charles Wood's commission

10. ‘A Fouzadari Adalat’ was

- A) Civil Court
- B) Revenue Court
- C) Criminal Court
- D) Consumer Court

11. Universities in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay were established by

- A) Macaulay B) Dalhousie C) William Bentinck D) Cornwallis

CORRECT ANSWERS:- 1- D) Warren Hasting , 2- A) Lord Cornwallis, 3- B) Warren Hasting, 4- A) Lord Cornwallis, 5- C) Lord Cornwallis, 6- B) to enforce control on company employees, 7- A) Military, 8- C) Macaulay`s report, 9- C) Macaulay`s report 10. C) Criminal Court 11.B) Dalhousie

Chapter– 4.OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATKA

1. The First Anglo – Mysore war took place between

- A) British and Tippu B) Hyder Ali and Marathas
C) British and Hyder Ali D) Tippu and Nizam of Hyderabad

2. The Second Anglo –Mysore war ended with

- A) The Treaty of Madras B)TheTreaty of Srirangapatna
C) TheTreaty of Mangalore D) TheTreaty of Bengaluru

3.The adopted son of Chenammaof Kittur was

- A) Mallasarja B) Rayanna C) Shivalingarudra Sarja D) Shivalingappa

4. Rayanna of Kittur state, belonged to the village of

- A) Kittur B) Nandagada C) Bailahongala D) Sangolli

5. Surapura is in the present district of

- A) Bagalkot B) Yadgiri C) Kodagu D) Shivamogga

6. The Bedas of Bagalkotdistrict whorebelled against the British were

- A) Halagali B) Munda C) Santala D) Kola

7. The Amara Sullya rebellion was basically belonged to

- A) Kings B) Soldiers C) Bedas D) Formers

8. The main reason for the Second Anglo-Mysore war was

- A) Hyder Ali`s attack on Arcot. B) the British capturedMahe.
C) The politics of Travancore. D) Tippu not accepted the conditions laid by the British.

9. The Forth Anglo-Mysore war took place because of this reason.

- A) Hyder Ali`s attack on Arcot. B) The Britishcaptured Mahe.
C) The politics of Travancore. D) Tippu not accepted the conditions laid by the British.

10. The correct pair of the Anglo-Mysore wars and their related treaties is

1. First Anglo-Mysore war – Treaty of Madras
2. Second Anglo-Mysore war --- Treaty of Mangalore
3. Third Anglo- Mysore war – Treaty of Srirangapatna

- A) 1 and 2 Only B) 1 only C) 3 and 2 only D) 1, 2 and 3

11. The treaty where Tippu had to pledge two of his children as a guarantee against the payment for Britishwas

- A) The Treaty of Madras B)The Treaty of Srirangapatna
C) The Treaty of Mangalore D) TheTreaty of Bengaluru

12. The British imprisoned Chenamma of Kitturat

- A) Kittur B) Nandagada C) Bailahongala D) Sangoli

13. The 1857 rebellion of Bedas of Halagali took place in the present district of

- A) Bagalkot B) Koppal C) Belagavi D) Yadgiri

14. The one who was presented as the leader of 1857 revolt in Karnataka by the historians

- A) Sangolli Rayanna B) Dondiya Wagh
C) Tippu Sultan D) Ventakappa Nayaka of Surapura

15. Supapura: Venkatappa Nayaka: Koppal:

- A) Rayanna B) Dondiya Wagh C) Veerappa D) Ventakappa Nayaka of Surapura

16. The Bedas of Halagali rebelled against the British because

- A) they were good hunters. B) the British banned the usage of weapons (introduced Arms Act).
C) they were exploited by the Zamindars. D) the British imposed heavy taxes.

17. The Governor General during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War was

- A) Wellesley B) Dalhousie C) Cornwallis D) Rippon

18. The defeat of Hyder Ali at Porti Nova made

- A) the British Officers worried.
B) Eyre Coote surrender
C) the French to fight.
D) the British to gain confidence.

CORRECT ANSWERS:- 1-C) British and Hyder Ali, 2- C) The Treaty of Mangalore 3- D) Shivalingappa
4- D) Sangoli 5- B) Yadgiri 6- A) Halagali 7- D) farmers 8- B) British Captured the Mahe
9- D) Tippu not accepted the conditions led by the British 10- D) 1, 2 and 3 11- B) Treaty of Srirangapatna
12- C) Bailahongal 13- A) Bagalkot 14- D) Ventakappa Nayaka of Surapura 15-C)Veerappa
16-B) the British banned the usage of weapons. 17. A) Wellesley 18.D) the British to gain confidence.

Chapter– 5 SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

1. In the history of India the 19th century is called as

- A) The age of Political Reformation B) the age of Nationalism
C) The age of liberal D) The age of Renaissance

2. The periodical which started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- A) Commoweal B) New India C) Maratha D) Samvada Kaumudhi

3. The founder of Prathana Samaj was

- A) Dayananda Saraswathi B) Dr. Athma Ram Panduranga C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy D) M.G. Ranade

4. The Young Bengal Movement was started by

- A) Henry Derozio B) Annie Besant C) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa D) Swami Vivekananda

5. The Guru / Teacher of Swami Vivekananda was

- A) Swami Dayananda Saraswathi B) Sri Narayana Guru
C) Rabindranath Tagore D) Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa

6. The Anglo-Oriental College was established at

- A) Poona B) Calcutta C) Aligarh D) Adyar

7. The British theory which believed that it is their duty to civilize Indian as a civilized class of people was

- A) The Drain Theory B) The White Man's burden theory
C) Self Respect Theory D) Purification Theory

8. The person who started the Athmiya Sabhawas

- A) Dayananda Saraswathi B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy C) M.G.Ranade D) Annie Besant

9. The British officer who legally prohibited the ill practice of Sati system was

- A) Lord Wellesley B) Lord Dalhousie C) Lord William Bentinck D) Lord Litton

10. The one who called Raja Ram Mohan Roy as 'the prophet of Indian Nationalism' was

- A) Rabindranath Tagore B) Lala Lajpath Rai C) Balagangadhar Tilak D) Vivekananda

11. The Father of Indian Renaissance is

- A) Vivekananda B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy C) Narayana Guru D) Dayananda Saraswathi

12. Dayanada Saraswathi wrote a book

- A) Gulamagiri B) Geetharahasya C) Translation of Bagvath Geetha D) Sathyartha Prakasha

13. Dayanada Saraswathi was a renaissance person than a reformation person- the suitable reason for this statement

- A) He followed the western thoughts. B) He roamed across the country for about 15 years.
C) He declared Back to Vedas. D) He started Shuddi Movement.

14. The books Gulamagiri and Shetkarayacha Aasud were written by

- A) Jyothibha Pule B) Annie Besant C) Periyar D) Derozio

15. The one who spread the cultural richness of India at Chicago's parliament of world Religious was

- A) Dayanada Saraswathi B) M.G.Ranade C) Swami Vivekananda D) Dr. Annie Besant

16. The head office of Theosophical society in India was established at

- A) Delhi B) Calcutta C) Almora D) Adyar

17. Annie Besant was called as Shwetha Saraswathi because

- A) she started Central Hindu College at Benares.
B) she initiated the Home Role Movement in Madras region.
C) she translated Bagvath Geetha to English.
D) she worked for the universalization of education.

18. The Vaikom Movement was started by

- A) Sri Narayana Guru B) Periyar C) Gandhi D) Dr. B .R. Ambedkar

19. "One Caste, One Religion and One God for human beings"- was the basic idea of

- A) Vivekananda B) Dayanada Saraswathi C) Sri Narayana Guru D) Annie Besant

20. Self -Respect Movement led by

- A) Sri Narayana Guru B) Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa
C) Dayananda Saraswathi D) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker

21. The social reformer who declared 'Back to vedas' was

- A) Raja Rammohan Roy B) Swami Vivekananda C) Narayana Guru D) Dayananda Saraswathi

CORRECT ANSWERS:-

1- D) The age of Renaissance, 2- D) Samvada Kaumudhi, 3- B) Dr. Athma Ram Panduranga, 4- A) Henry Derozio 5- D) Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamasa, 6- C) Aligarh, 7- B) The White Man's burden theory, 8- B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy, 9- C) Lord William Bentinck, 10- A) Rabindranath Tagore, 11- B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy, 12- D) Sathyartha Prakasha, 13- C) He declared Back to Vedas, 14- A) Jyothibha Pule, 15- C) Swami Vivekananda 16- D) Adyar, 17- C) She translated Bagvath Geetha to English, 18- A) Sri Narayana Guru, 19- C) Sri Narayana Guru, 20- D) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker 21. D) Dayananda Saraswathi

Chapter:-6. THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

1. The British historians called the Mutiny of 1857 as

- A) The First war of Indian Independence
B) The Great Protest
C) The Industrial Revolution
D) The Sepoy Mutiny

2. The policy implemented by Dalhousie was

- A) The Subsidiary Alliance
B) The Doctrine of Lapse
C) The Divide and Rule Policy
D) The Policy of Religious Tolerance

3. The person who killed the British officer in Barackpur revolt during the revolt of 1857 was

- A) Nana Saheb
B) Jhansi Rani Lakshmi Bai
C) Mangalpandey
D) Taty Tope

4. During 1857 revolt, when Jhansi Rani was fighting against the British took control over

- A) Kanpur
B) Lucknow
C) Gwalior
D) Delhi

5. The major effect on India due to the development of industrialization in England

- A) Many soldiers became unemployed.
B) The farmers were exploited by the British.
C) The English became the Language of the court.
D) The Indian handicrafts and domestic industries were declined.

6. The administrative cause for the revolt of 1857 was

- A) The Indian soldier's situation was very pathetic.
B) There were a lot of partialities in rules and regulations.
C) The Indian weavers became unemployed.
D) Many Indian kings had lost their kingdoms.

7. The immediate cause for the revolt of 1857 was

- A) A group of soldiers reached Delhi from Meerut.
B) Declared the Mughal king Bhadur Shah II as the emperor of India.
C) A soldier named Mangal Pandey shot dead a British officer.
D) The bullet of Royal Enfield guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.

8. The soldiers of Barackpur revolted against the British because

- A) it was a strong military base of British.
B) the British directed to load the bullets to the gun by chewing off apart of bullet.
C) of the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
D) the British withdrawn the Inam lands.

9. The King who was declared as 'the Emperor of India' during the revolt of 1857

- A) Tany Tope
B) Nana Saheb
C) Bhadur Sshah II
D) Mangal Pandey

10. The administration which was ended in India after the revolt of 1857

- A) The British East India Company
B) The French East India Company
C) The British Parliament's rule
D) The administration of princely states.

11. The British implemented the Policy of Association in India – Its main purpose was

- A) to achieve equality before the law.
B) to know the opinions and to involve the Indians in the process of legislation.
C) to provide a stable government for Indians.
D) to achieve religious tolerance .

12. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi revolted against British due to

- A) Subsidiary Alliance B) War and Negotiation policy C) Divide and Rule Policy D) Doctrine Of Lapse Policy

13. One of the causes for the failure of the First War Of Indian Independence

- A) The British did not have modern weapons .B) Rani Chennamma was arrested.
C) All the Indian kings revolted against the British. D) There was no good leader to lead.

CORRECT ANSWERS:-1. D) The Sepoy Mutiny, 2- B) The Policy of Doctrine of Lapse, 3- C) Mangal pande, 4- C) Gwalior 5- The Indian handcrafts and domestic industries declined, 6- B) there were a lot of partialities in rules and regulations, 7- D) The Bullets of Royal Enfield guns were smeared in the fat of pig and cow, 8- B) British directed to load the bullets to the gun by chewing off apart of bullet, 9- C) Bhadur Sshah II, 10- A) British East India Company, 11- B) To know the opinions and to involve the Indians in the process of legislation 12. D) Doctrine Of Lapse Policy 13.D) There was no good leader to lead.

Chapter- 7. FREEDOM MOVEMENT

1. The founder of Indian National Congress is

- A) Mahatma Gandhiji B)A.O. Hume C) Balagangadhar Tilak D) Gopala Krishna Gokale

2. 'The Maratha' paper was published by

- A) Jawahar lal Nehru B) Ras Behari Bose C) Balagangadhar Tilak D) V.D. Savarkar

3. Muslim League was founded in the year

- A) 1924 B) 1922 C) 1929 D) 1906

4. The Viceroy who implemented the Bengal division was

- A) Lord Cornwallis B) Dalhousie C) Lord Curzon D) Robert Clive

5. The Indian National Congress was founded in the year

- A) 1905 B) 1906 C) 1855 D) 1886

6. The Drain Theory was forwarded by

- A) Dadabai Navoroji B) Balagangadhar Tilak C) W. C. Bannerji D) A.O .Hume

7. 'Swarajya is my birth right' was declared by

- A) Gopala Krishna Gokale B) Bagath Singh C) Chandrasekhar Azad D) Balagangadhar Tilak

8. The newspaper published by Balagangadhar Tilak in Marathi language was

- A) Maratha B) Kesari C) Harijana D) Young India

9. A secret organization by name Abhinava Bharatha belonged to

- A) Moderates B) Radicals C) Revolutionaries D) liberal Nationalist

10. The first President of Indian National Congress was

- A) W.C. Banerjee B) Dadabai Navoroji C) A.O.Hume D) Gopala Krishna Gokale

7. The Indian National Army's Jhansi regiment was led by

- A) Kamala Nehru B) Kastur Ba Gandhi C) Captain Lakshmi Sehagal D) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

8. Gandhiji held Salt Satyagrah in

- A) Madras B) Dandi C) Bombay D) Calcutta

9. The Quit India movement took place in the year

- A) 1942 B) 1920 C) 1930 D) 1947

10. The First Round Table Conference was held in

- A) 1930 B) 1932 C) 1931 D) 1942

11. Swaraj Party was founded in the year

- A) 1924 B) 1922 C) 1929 D) 1906

12. The president of Haripur session of Indian National Congress was

- A) Sardar Vallabhabai Patel B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar C) Lala Lajapath Roy D) Subhash Chandra Bose

13. The Iron Man of India is

- A) Bhagath singh B) Chandrasekhar Azad C) Abdul Kalam Azad D) Sardar Vallabhabai Patel

14. The movement launched by Gandhiji to support the Indigo growers

- A) Non Cooperation Movement B) Civil Disobedience Movement
C) Quit India Movement D) Champaran Movement

15. Gandhiji withdrew the Non Cooperation Movement due to this reason.

- A) To protest against the British for the death of Lala Lajapath Roy.
B) To oppose the formation of separate electoral constituency.
C) To oppose the violent incident that took place at Chauri Chaura.
D) To oppose the Partition of India.

16. The movement where Gandhiji gave a call 'Do Or Die' was

- A) Champaran Movement B) Non Cooperation Movement
C) Civil Disobedience Movement D) Quit India Movement

17. The founder of Indian National Army was

- A) Chndrashekar Azad B) Caption Lakshmi sehagal
C) Subash Chandra Bose D) Bhagath singh

18. "Give me your blood, I'll get you Indian Independence." This statement was given by

- A) Subash Chandra Bose B) Chandrashekar Azad
C) Bhagath singh D) Rash Bihari Bose

19. 'Forward Block' was founded by

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru B) Subhash Chandra Bose C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

20. Lala Lajpath Roy was killed during

- A) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre B) the protest against Simon Commission
C) Non Cooperation Movement D) The Salt Satyagraha

21. Mahad and Kalaram movements were organised to protest against

- A) the practice of untouchability B) the visit of Prince of Wells
C) the proposal of Cripps Commission D) the arrest of Gandhi at Dandi

ANSWERS:- 1- B) 2nd October 1869, 2- D) Rowlatt Act 3- A) Khilafat Movement 4- C) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
5- A) Jawaharlal Nehru 6- D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, 7- C) Capitan Laakshmi Sehagal 8- B) Dandi ,
9- A) 1942, 10- A) 1930,11- C)1923, 12- D) Subash Chandra Bose 13- D) Sardar Vallababai Patel
14- D) Camparan movement 15- C) To oppose the violent incident that took place at Chauri Chaura
16. D) Quit India Movement, 17- C) Subash Chandra Bose, 18-A) Subash Chandra Bose
19. B) Subhash Chandra Bose 20.B) the protest against Simon Commission 21. A) the practice of untouchability

Chapter-9. POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

1. The first Prime Minister of independent India was

- A) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel D) K.M Panikkar

2) The Chairman of the Indian Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly was

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru B) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad C) Dr. B.R Ambedkar D) B.N Rao

3) When India was celebrating its independence in New Delhi, Gandhiji was in

- A) West Bengal B) Naukali C) Kolkata D) Gujarat

4) In 1960, Government of Karnataka sanctioned 3000 acres of land to Tibetan refugees at

- A) Bidadi B) Sakleshpur C) Chikkaballapur D) Bylakuppe

5) The British Government's last Governor General was

- A) Lord Cornwallis B) Dalhousie C) Lord Mountbatten D) Lord Wellesley

6) The Indian Constitution was adopted in

- A) January- 26 -1956 B) January- 26- 1950 C) August- 26- 1950 D) August- 20 – 1956

7) India's first President was

- A) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad B) Nehru C) Dr. B.R Ambedkar D) Vallabhbhai Patel

8) Through 42nd amendment to the Constitution these words were added in the year 1976

- A) Secular and Liberty B) Liberty and Equality
C) Socialist and Democracy D) Secular and Socialist

9) The princely states which opposed the Instrument of Accession were

- A) Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh
B) Junagadh, Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad
C) Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar
D) Hyderabad, Pondicherry, Jammu and Kashmir

10) 'The Iron man of India' is

- A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel B) Chacha Nehru C) Babu Rajendra Prasad D) Dr. B.R Ambedkar

11) Sardar Patel was called as 'Iron man of India' because

- A) he provided independence to India. B) he integrated the princely states.
C) he solved the refugee crises. D) he became the first Home Minister of India.

12) The citizens of Junagadh revolted against the Nawab because

- A) he was cruel. B) he wanted to join with Bangladesh.
C) he wanted remain Independent. D) he had signed the agreement to join with Pakistan.

- 13) Junagadh joined Indian federation in the year
 A) 1950 B) 1947 C) 1949 D) 1948
- 14) Goa had remained a union territory till
 A) 1887 B) 1985 C) 1987 D) 1980
- 15) 'State Reorganization Act' was implemented in the year
 A) 1950 B) 1956 C) 1853 D) 1953
- 16) The first Home Minister of India was
 A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel B) Chacha Nehru C) Babu Rajendra Prasad D) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- 17) Pondicherry became a union territory in the year
 A) 1950 B) 1956 C) 1953 D) 1963

Answers:- 1. B) Jawaharlal Nehru, 2. C) Dr B.R Ambedkar, 3. B) Naukali, 4. D) Bylakuppe, 5. C) Lord Mountbatten, 6. B) January- 26- 1950, 7. A) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad, 8. D) Secular and Socialist, 9.B) Junagadh, Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad, 10. A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, 11.B) he integrated the princely states., 12. D) he had signed the agreement to join with Pakistan, 13. C) 1949, 14.C) 1987, 15.D) 19516. A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, 17. D) 1963

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter – 1 THE PROBLEMS OF INDIA AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

- 1) Institutions like Lokapal and Lokayuktha can bring down (Exam model paper 1)
 A) Communalism B) Corruption C) Unemployment D) Regional imbalance
- 2) Segregation in the name of religion and creating hatred and cultivating opposite self interests can be called as
 A) Regionalism B) Discrimination C) Communalism D) Corruption
- 3) A committee headed by D.M Nanjundappa has given special report on various measures needed to solve this problem.
 A) Regional imbalance B) Communalism C) Gender discrimination D) Unemployment
- 4) Some of the most backward regions of Karnataka have been accorded special status by adding the article of
 A) 42 B) 380 C) 371(G) D) 371(J)
- 5) The government has started 'Women and Child Development Department' because
 A) to provide reservations at state and national legislature bodies.
 B) to curb child marriage system.
 C) to develop Women's education and status.
 D) to address the various issues of women.
- 6) To address the various issues of women our government has established
 A) Stree shakthi B) Self help groups
 C) Women and Child Development Department D) Women's Commissions
- 7) The first women Prime Minister of India is
 A) Indira Gandhi B) Sarojini Naidu C) Prathibha Patil D) Suchetha Krupalani
- 8) The first women Governor of a state in India is
 A) Sonia Gandhi B) Sarojini Naidu C) Prathibha Patil D) Indira Gandhi

9) According to census of 2011, the poverty rate in India is

- A) 21.9% B) 22.9% C) 20.2% D) 30.9%

10) It is a gift to Indian political system from the ancient societal system based on Varna.

- A) Dowry system B) Sati system C) Caste system D) Economic inequality.

11) The people who develop a deep passion for the place they live is called as

- A) Regionalism B) Discrimination C) Communalism D) Corruption

12) The institution which works to curb corruption in Karnataka is

- A) Police B) Lokayukta C) Lokpal D) Special elite force

Answers:- 1. B) Corruption 2. C) Communalism 3. A) Regional imbalance 4. D) 371 (J)

5. C) to develop women's education and status 6. D) Women's Commissions 7. C) Prathibha Patil

8. B) Sarojini Naidu 9. A) 21.9% 10. C) Caste system 11. A) Regionalism 12. B) Lokayukta

Chapter – 2 INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

1) The policy adopted by the nation in dealing with other countries is called

- a) Non-Aligned Policy b) Foreign Policy c) Apartheid d) Regional Policy

2) A policy that does not belong to any power blocks in the world is Or

The policy of keeping safe distance from both the power blocks of the world is known as

- a) Apartheid b) Foreign Policy c) Regional Policy d) Non-Aligned Policy

3) India's foreign policy was introduced by

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Mahatma Gandhi c) B R Ambedkar d) Subhas Chandra Bose

4) During pre-independent period India was under the imperial occupation of

- a) the French b) the British c) the Dutch d) the Portuguese

5) The leader who fought against apartheid in Africa was

- a) Nelson Mandela b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Nehru d) Chou En Lai

6) Nation is in any way internally and externally subservient to other countries is called

- a) Colonial Nation b) Sovereign nation c) Enemy nation d) Independent nation

7) The Architect of India's Foreign Policy is

- a) B R Ambedkar b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Subhas Chandra Bose d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

8) The year of signing of Panchasheela principles

- a) 1954 b) 1947 c) 1950 d) 1946

9) The Chinese Prime Minister who signed Pancha sheela principle

- a) Nelson Mandela b) Chow En Lai c) Dalai Lama d) Sun Yat Sen

10) The countries which took leadership of two power blocks of the World formed after the World War II

- a) USA- China b) Russia- China c) Germany USA d) USA – Russia

11) The person who is known as Gandhi of Africa

- a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Chow En Lai c) Nelson Mandela d) Jawaharlal Nehru

12) India gained independence and became a sovereign nation in the year

- a) 1946 b) 1947 c) 1948 d) 1950

- 13) **The people call another community inferior to themselves on the basis of colour is called**
 a) Non-aligned policy b) Apartheid c) Neutrality d) New policy
- 14) **The article Indian Constitution which says about international co-existence and international Law is**
 a) Article 21 b) Article 45 c) Article 51 d) Article 17

Answers-1-b , 2-d, 3-a ,4-d. 5-a, 6-c, 7-b, 8-a, 9-b, 10-d, 11- c, 12- b, 13- b, 14- c

Chapter – 3 INDIA`S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

- 1) **The silk trade between China and India is discussed in**
 a) Plato's the Republic b) Huen Tsang's Si Yu Ki
 c) Kautilya's Arthashastra d) Dayanand Saraswathi's Sathyartha Prakasha
- 2) **The nation that is advocating Arunachal Pradesh belongs to it**
 a) Nepal b) Tibet c) China d) Bangladesh
- 3) **As a result of the efforts of these countries a group of BRICS countries has started.**
 a) India and China b) Nepal and Bangladesh c) India and Nepal d) China and Nepal
- 4) **The year that the Tashkent Agreement was signed**
 a) 1966 b) 1955 c) 1962 d) 1961
- 5) **The nation that co-operated with the Tashkent Agreement**
 a) USA b) China c) England d) Russia
- 6) **The Country that collaborated with the Bilai and Bokaro industries in India is**
 a) USA b) Germany c) Russia d) England
- 7) **The Countries that signed 20 years of peace alliance and cooperation agreement**
 a) India and Russia b) India and China
 c) India and Pakistan d) India and USA
- 8) **This is a country that has extended its support for permanent membership of India on the UN Security Council**
 a) England b) Russia c) USA d) China
- 9) **The country which invaded India in 1962 was**
 a) Pakistan b) China c) England d) USA
- 10) **Goa was liberated in the year**
 a) 1960 b) 1961 c) 1962 d) 1963
11. **In 1966, USSR had supported the Tashkent Agreement between**
 A) India and Pakistan B) Sri Lanka and Pakistan C) India and China D) Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

Answers –1-c, 2- c, 3-a, 4 –a , 5- d , 6 – c, 7 – a , 8 – b , 9 –b , 10- b , 11-a

LESSON NUMBER – 4 GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE

1. India has consistently advocated universal human rights and guaranteed them through these articles

- a) Article 12 to 35 b) Article 70 to 75 c) Article 90 to Article 105 d) 85 to 90 Article

2. The Human Rights Declaration was adopted on

- a) December 10, 1948 b) October 24, 1945 c) August 15, 1947 d) January 26, 1950

3. Human Rights Day is celebrated every year on

- a) January 26 b) October 24 c) August 15 d) December 10

4. UN body which has mandated the member countries to adopt and protect human rights

- a) Security Council b) Secretariat c) General Assembly d) International Court of Justice

5. "The World which has arms not only waste the money, it also wastes the sweat of labourers, intelligence of scientists and waste the dreams of the children," was opined by

- a) Hoover b) Franklin D Roosevelt c) John F Kennedy d) Abraham Lincoln

Answers-1) a - Article 12 to 35 2) a - December 10, 1948 3) d-December 10

4) c-General Assembly 5) a) Hoover

Chapter-5 INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1) The head quarter of UNO situated in

- a) New York b) Washington c) Paris d) Rome

2) The UNO was established on

- a) October 24, 1945 b) January 26, 1950 c) November 1, 1955 d) August 15, 1966

3) Term of Judges of the International Court of Justice

- a) 6 years b) 7 years c) 8 years d) 9 years

4) The international court of Justice is situated in

- a) Hague b) London c) Delhi d) Geneva

5) The Central Bank of Central Banks of many countries is

- a) IBRD b) Reserve Bank c) IMF d) WTO

6) It is also known as World Bank.

- a) IBRD b) IMF c) Reserve Bank d) WTO

7) The Global Organization existed to protect the interests of labourers

- a) International labour organization b) World Trade Organization
c) World Health Organization d) UNESCO

8) The Organization established for the welfare of children after World War II is

- a) UNESCO b) UNICEF c) ILO d) FAO

9) The organization established for global peace after World War I was

- a) UNO b) League of Nations c) International Court of Justice d) Supreme Court

10) Total number of countries with membership of the United Nations

- a) 100 b) 150 c) 195 d) 193

- 11) Food and agriculture organization established in the year**
 a) 1945 b) 1947 c) 1950 d) 1955
- 12) The disease that World Health Organization has completely eliminated from the world is**
 a) Smallpox b) Plague c) Malaria d) Cholera
- 13) The organization that won Nobel prize by providing unique service to the development of women and children is**
 a) UNESCO b) UNICEF c) IMF d) FAO
- 14) The correct group of permanent members of the UNO Security Council is**
 a) US, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, China. b) America, Russia, Britain, France, China.
 c) America, Russia, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangla. d) America, Russia, China, Nepal, India.
- 15) Food and Agriculture Organization :1945:: World Health Organization:**
 a) 1946 b) 1947 c) 1948 d) 1950
- 16) The Headquarters of International labour organization is situated in**
 a) New York b) Washington c) Rome d) Geneva
- 17) World Trade Organization was established in the year**
 a) January 1, 1995 b) December 10, 1948 c) October 24, 1945 d) January 1, 1942
- 18) Total number of judges in international court**
 a) 10 b) 15 c) 20 d) 25
- 19) The present Secretary-General of the United Nations is**
 a) Kofi Annan b) Ban Ki Moon c) Antonio Guterres d) Trigwe Lee
- 20) Those who have the right to veto, namely Veto, are**
 a) Secretary of the United Nations b) Judges of the International Court of Justice
 c) All member states of the United Nations d) Permanent members of the Security Council
- 21) The term of 10 temporary members of the Security Council is**
 a) 2 years b) 4 years c) 6 years d) 8 years
- 22) The word United Nations was proposed by**
 a) Roosevelt of USA b) Winston Churchill of UK c) Joseph Stalin of USSR d) Nehru of India
- 23) The affiliated body of the UNO which appears like a cabinet committee is**
 a) General Assembly b) Security Council c) Trusteeship Council d) Secretariat
- 24) The affiliated body of the UNO which appears like a Global Parliament is**
 a) General Assembly b) Security Council c) Trusteeship Council d) Secretariat
- 25) The third pillar of the world trade is**
 a) IMF b) IBRD c) WTO d) Secretariat

Answers

- 1) a-Newyork 2) a-October 24, 1945 3) d – 9years, 4) d-Geneva 5) c-IMF 6) a – IBRD
 7) a – Internatinal labour organization 8) b – UNICEF 9) b – League of Nations
 10) d – 193 11) a – 1945 12) a – Smallpox 13) b – UNICEF
 14) b–America, Russia, Britain, France, China. 15) c – 1948 16) d – Geneva 17) a-January 1, 1995
 18) b- 15 19) c - Antonio Guterres 20) d- Permanent members of the Security Council
 21) a – 2 years 22) a- Roosevelt of USA 23) b-Security Council 24) a- General Assembly

SOCIOLOGY

Chapter- 1. SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

1. The article of our constitution that allows minority communities to establish education institutions is
A) 30 B) 29 C) 46 D) 45
2. The practice of untouchability is prohibited by the article
A) 19 B) 17 C) 21 D) 43
3. The untouchability crimes act implemented in the year
A) 1976 B) 1950 C) 1955 D) 1965
4. The Article which says education is the fundamental right of the children is
A) 86 B) 21 C) 21 A D) 45
5. 'Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system. This is leprosy attached to Hindu skin.' This statement was given by
A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar B) Jyotirao Phule C) Mahatma Gandhiji D) Narayana Guru
6. The one who argued in favour of 'education as public property' is
A) Mahatma Gandhiji B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar C) Abdul Kalam D) Mowlana Abul Kalam Azad
7. Government of India implemented Civil Rights Protection Act in year
A) 1955 B) 1989 C) 1976 D) 1950
8. Example for the social stratification existed in ancient Rome
A) Kshathriyas and Shudras B) Plebeians and Petricians C) Commons and Lords D) Rich and Poor
9. The expand form of B.M.I
A) Baby Mass Index B) Body Mass Index C) Bharath Mass Index D) Machine Mass Index
10. 'The Chief Architect of Indian Constitution' is
A) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad B) Dr B. R. Ambedkar C) Jawaharlal Nehru D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
11. Varna system was formed on the basis of
A) the Karma theory B) the Vedic theory C) the Caste theory D) the Knowledge theory
12. The Article 45 of our constitution says about
A) the Social Justice and development.
B) the children under 14 years should be provided with free and compulsory education.
C) the Right to Speak and Freedom.
D) the Cultural right of minorities.

Answers:- 1- A) 30 2- B) 17 3- C) 1955 4- C) 21 A 5- C) Mahatma Gandhiji
6- B) Dr B. R. Ambedkar 7- C) 1976 8- B) Plebeians and Petricians 9- B) body mass index
10- B) Dr B. R. Ambedkar 11- A) karma theory 12- B) children under 14 year parents should be provide free and compulsory education

Chapter 2. LABOUR

1. The book 'The Republic' was written by
A) Socrates B) Plato C) Aristotle D) Safoclise

2. 'Division of labour creates less skilled workers.' This statement was given by
 A) Plato B) Socrates C) Karl Marx D) Rooso
3. Division of labour leads to
 A) less production B) specialization C) unskillness D) loss
4. 'Human society is formed on natural inequalities. This natural inequalities based on division of labour.' This statement is given by
 A) Karl Marx B) Herbert Spencer C) Plato D) Emili Darkim
5. The group which belongs to unorganized sector is
 A) Schools, hospitals, industries
 B) Administrative Service, Commercial banks, Life Insurance Corporation
 C) Private company employee, Soldiers, Police
 D) Puncture repairer, selling of vegetables, farmers
6. Payment of Gratuity Act came into force in
 A) 1955 B) 1976 C) 1971 D) 1989
7. The book 'Foot Losers' is a study on
 A) Social security of labour. B) Child labour.
 C) Migration of labour. D) Exploitation of women in unorganized sector.
8. The workers belong to unorganized sector
 A) Private company worker B) Police C) Construction worker D) Hospital staff
9. According to Karl Marx division of labour creates
 A) less skilled labour B) more skilled labour C) organized labour D) unorganized labour
10. Migration is the main characteristic of
 A) Organized sector labour B) Bonded labour sector C) Agricultural labour sector D) Unorganized labour sector

Answers: 1- B) Plato 2-C) Karl Marx 3- B) Specialisation 4-C) Plato
 5-D) Puncture repairer, selling of vegetables, farmers 6-C) 1971 7- C) Migration of labour
 8- C) Construction worker 9- A) less skilled labour 10.D) Unorganized labour sector

Chapter 3. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

1. Collection of people who have assembled without any prior plan is called
 A) Mob B) Riot C) Movement D) Rally
2. When the behaviour of the mob turns violent it is called as
 A) Movement B) Mob C) Mob Violence D) Rally
3. Narmada Bachavo Movement was led by
 A) Shivaram Karantha B) Kusuma Soraba C) Medha Patkar D) Sundarlal Bahuguna
4. Kaiga nuclear power plant was opposed by
 A) Shiva Rama karantha B) Medha Patkar C) Kusuma Souraba D) Bahuguna
5. The Chipko Movement belonged to the village of
 A) Tehri Garhwal B) Salyani C) Reni D) Palghat Kaiga

6. The Appiko movement began in the village of

- A) Reni B) Salyani C) Palghat D) Kaiga

7. The Silent Valley Movement was led by

- A) Shivaram karantha B) Medha Patkar C) Kusuma Soraba D) Kerala Shastra Parishad

8. Kusuma Soraba has lost her life in this moment.

- A) Environmental movement B) Women's Movement
C) Alcohol Prohibition Movement D) Farmers Movement

9. The Chief Minister of Karnataka who brought many social reforms during 1970's was

- A) D. Devaraj Urs B) S. Nijalingappa C) M.D. Nanjundaswami D) Rudrappa

10. The founder of Karnataka State Ryot Sangha was

- A) H.S. Rudrappa B) N.D. Sundaresh C) Devaraj Arasu D) M.D. Nanjundaswami

ANSWERS:- 1. A) Mob 2. C) Mob Violence 3. C) Medha Patkar 4. A) Shiva Rama karantha
5. C) Reni 6. B) Salyani 7. D) Kerala Shastra Parishad 8. C) Alcohol Prohibition Movement
9. A) D. Devaraj Urs 10. A) M.D. Nanjundaswami

Chapter- 4. SOCIAL PROBLEMS

1. The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act was brought into force in the year

- A) 1966 B) 1976 C) 1986 D) 1996

2. 'Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act' was enacted in the year

- A) 2012 B) 2016 C) 2014 D) 2010

3. The main aim of implementing POCSO Act 2012 is

- A) To eradicate child labour system. B) To prevent female feticide.
C) To prohibit child marriage completely. D) To prevent sexual offences on children.

4. Child Marriage Prohibition Act has come into effect with few changes in the year

- A) 2005 B) 2001 C) 2004 D) 2006

5. The punishment who breaks 'Child Marriage Prohibition Act' is

- A) 2 years imprisonment and 1 lakh rupees fine. B) 2 years imprisonment and fifty thousand rupees fine.
C) 1 year imprisonment and 1 lakh rupees fine. D) 6 months imprisonment and 1 lakh rupees fine.

6. The toll-free number given to stop Child Marriage is

- A) 1919 B) 1098 C) 1800 D) 1909

7. 'Balika Sanghas' for the empowerment of girls have to be found and maintained by

- A) Child Right Protection Units B) Children Gram Sabha
C) Child Protection Committee D) Anganwadis

8. The child labour means

- A) Any children who are below 15 years and remain out of school.
B) Any children who are below 18 years and remain out of school.
C) Any children who are below 14 years and remain out of school.
D) Any children who are below 21 years and remain out of school.

9. According to FAO, at least calorie of food an individual needs in India is

- A)1890 B)1720 C)1632 D) 1820

10. As per the law, the minimum age fixed for marriage in India is

- A) Girls 18 years, boys 20 years B) Girls 19 years, boys 21 years
C) Girls 18 years, boys 21 years D) Girls 20 years, boys 21 years

11. 'Invisible Hunger' means

- A) Nutrition B) Hunger in rich people C) Malnutrition D) Balanced food

12. Among the fast-growing social evils a major threat is

- A) Female Feticide B) Human trafficking C) Child Marriage D) Child Labour

13. To prevent female feticide PCPNDT Act was implemented in the year

- A) 1976 B) 1994 C) 2006 D) 1956

ANSWERS: 1.C) 1986 2.A) 2012 3.D) To prevent sexual offences on children.4. D) 2006

5. A) 2 years imprisonment and 1 lakh rupees fine.6. B) 1098 7.D) Anganwadis.

8. C) Girls 18 years boys 21 years9.D) 182010.C) Girls 18 years, boys 21 years

11. C) Malnutrition 12.B) Human trafficking 13. B) 1994

GEOGRAPHY

Unit - 2 INDIA - PHYSIOGRAPHY

I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements or questions. Read the given statements and choose the correct answer. Write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The Greater Himalayas are also known as

- A) Himadri B) Himachal C) Siwalik D) Karakoram

2. The Lesser Himalayas are also known as

- A) Siwalik B) Trans Himalayas C) Himadri D) Himachal

3. The highest peak in South India is

- A) Armakonda B) Mt. Godwin Austin C) Anamudi D) Guru Shikhar

4. The Eastern Ghats meet the Western Ghats in the

- A) Niligiri Hills B) Vindhya Hills C) Mahadev Hills D) Cardamom Hills

5. The Northern Great Plain is made up of

- A) Red soil B) Alluvial soil C) Black soil D) Laterite soil

6. The highest peak in India is

- A) K2 or Mt. Godwin Austin B) Makalu C)Kanchana Junga D) Mount Everest

7. The highest peak in the world is

- A) Mt. Godwin Austin B) Makalu C) Kanchana Junga D) Mount Everest

8. Which of the following is not a hill station?

- A) Shimla B) Ranikhet C)Nainital D) Nagatiba

- 9. The outermost ranges or foothills of Himalayas are called as**
 A) Himadri B) Siwalik C) Lesser Himalayas D) Himachal
- 10. The flat bottom, longitudinal structured valleys of Siwalik are called**
 A) Hill Stations B) Peaks C) Plains D) Doons
- 11. The largest physical division of India is**
 A) The Northern Great Plain B) The Northern Mountains
 C) The Peninsular Plateau D) The Coastal Plains
- 12. The oldest fold mountain range in India is**
 A) Vindhyan range B) Aravalli range C) Satpura range D) Maikal range
- 13. The highest peak in the Aravalli range is**
 A) Guru Shikhar B) Kanchana Junga C) Armakonda D) Anamudi
- 14. Western Ghats are also known as**
 A) Karakoram B) Aravalli C) Sahyadri D). Maikal
- 15. The Coast which extends from Mangaluru to Kanyakumari is called**
 A) Konkan Coast B) Malabar Coast C) Koromandal Coast D) Karnataka Coast
- 16. The Lakshadweep Islands are formed by**
 A) Volcanoes B) Tides C) Earthquakes D) Corals
- 17. The Karnataka Coast extends from Goa to**
 A) Gujarat B) Mangaluru C) Kanyakumari D) Daman
- 18. The Northern Great Plain is formed by the depositional work of three river systems namely**
 A) the Sutlej, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra
 B) the Damodar, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra
 C) the Sindhu, the Ganga and the Yamuna
 D) the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Brahmaputra
- 19. The total area occupied by Peninsula plateau is**
 A) 6 lakh km² B) 10 lakh km² C) 16 lakh km² D) 60 lakh km²
- 20. The Greater Himalayas are also called as Himadri because they**
 A) have many glaciers B) have many high peaks
 C) are the innermost ranges of the Himalayas D) are covered with snow throughout the year

CORRECT ANSWERS

- 1- A) Himadri 2-.D) Himachal 3- C) Anamudi 4.-A) Niligiris Hills 5.-B) Alluvial soil
 6. A) K2 or Godwin Austin 7.-D) Mount Everest, 8-D) Nagatiba, 9-B) Siwalik 10-D)Doons 11-
 C) The peninsular plateau 12-.B) Aravalli range 13-A) Guru Shikhar 14- C) Sahyadri 15- B)
 Malabar Coast 16- D) Corals 17- B) Mangaluru 18- A)
 the Sutlej, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra 19- C) 16 lakh km² 20- D) are
 covered with snow throughout the year

UNIT - 3 INDIA - CLIMATE

- 1. India has this type of climate**
A) Tropical Monsoon Climate B) Polar Climate
C) Temperate Climate D) Continental Climate
- 2. In India, the heaviest rainfall occurs at**
A) Agumbe B) Drass C) Mawsynram D) Royli
- 3. In India, the lowest temperature is recorded at**
A) Ganganagar B) Royli C) Mawsynram D) Dras
- 4. The coldest month of India is**
A) October B) November C) December D) January
- 5. In India, the highest temperature is recorded at**
A) Royli B) Dras C) Ganganagar D) Mawsynram
- 6. Dras near Kargil is prominent for**
A) Lowest recorded rainfall in India B) Highest recorded temperature in India
C) Lowest recorded temperature in India D) Highest recorded rainfall in India
- 7. During Winter Season, India has low temperature and low humidity because**
A) India gets vertical rays of the Sun.
B) India gets oblique rays of the Sun.
C) Northern Hemisphere gets vertical rays of the Sun.
D) Southern Hemisphere gets oblique rays of the Sun.
- 8. The percent of annual rainfall that India receives during Winter Season is**
A) 2% B) 10% C) 13% D) 75%
- 9. During Summer Season, the temperature is high in India because**
A. The Sun's rays fall vertically over Northern hemisphere.
B. The Sun's rays fall vertically over Southern hemisphere.
C. The Sun's rays fall obliquely over Northern hemisphere.
D. The Sun's rays fall obliquely over Southern pole.
- 10. The convectional rain that occurs during Summer Season in Karnataka is called**
A) Andhis B) Kalabaisakhis C) Mango showers D) Coffee blossom
- 11. The convectional rain that occurs during Summer Season in Kerala is called**
A) Andhis B) Kalabaisakhis C) Mango showers D) Coffee blossom
- 12. The convectional rain that occurs during Summer Season in West Bengal is called**
A) Andhis B) Kalabaisakhis C) Mango showers D) Coffee blossom
- 13. The convectional rain that occurs during Summer Season in Uttar Pradesh is called**
A) Andhis B) Kalabaisakhis C) Mango showers D) Coffee blossom
- 14. In India, the lowest rainfall occurs at**
A) Ganganagar B) Royli C) Maasin Ram D) Draws

- 15. The rainfall decreases towards the eastern slopes of Western Ghats, as it lies in the**
 A) wind-ward area B) interior of peninsula
 C) rain-shadow area D) high altitude
- 16. During the North-East Monsoon Season, the coastal parts of these states get rainfall**
 A) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal B) Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra
 C) Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu D) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
- 17. In early October, the South West Monsoon Wind starts retreating because of**
 A) the high pressure area over the land mass and low pressure area over the Bay of Bengal.
 B) the high pressure area over the Bay of Bengal and low pressure area over the land mass
 C) the high pressure area over the Arabian Sea and low pressure area over the land mass
 D) the high pressure area over the Indian Ocean and low pressure area over the land mass
- 18. During the Retreating Monsoon Season, tropical cyclones frequently occur in**
 A) The Arabian Sea B) The Bay of Bengal C) Indian Ocean D) Atlantic Ocean
- 19. in India, the rainy season occurs during these months.**
 A) December to February B) March to May
 C) June to Mid September D) Mid September to November

CORRECT ANSWERS

- 1- A) Tropical Monsoon Climate 2- C. Mawsynram 3- D) Dras 4.-D) January
 5- C) Ganganagar 6.-C) Lowest recorded temperature in India
 7. B) India gets oblique rays of the Sun. 8- A) 2%
 9.- A. The Sun's rays fall vertically over Northern hemisphere. 10-D) Coffee blossom 11.-
 C) Mango showers 12- B)Kalabaisakhis 13- A) Andhis 14.-B)
 Royli 15- C) rain-shadow area 16-D) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha 17- A) the
 high pressure area over the land mass and low pressure area over the Bay of Bengal 18. -B) The
 Bay of Bengal 19- C) June to Mid September

UNIT-4 INDIA- SOILS

- 1. The soil that is formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers is called**
 A) Black soil B) Alluvial soil C) Red soil D) Mountain soil
- 2. The Black Soil retains moisture for long period because it**
 A) has high clay content B) is black in colour
 C) is very fertile D) is deposited by the rivers
- 3. The soil that is known as Regur soil**
 A) Laterite soil B) Red soil C) Black soil D) Alluvial soil
- 4. The soil that is formed in tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall**
 A) Alluvial soil B) Mountain soil C) Desert soil D) Laterite soil
- 5. The Red Soil does not retain moisture for long period because it**
 A) is formed from the weathering of granite B) is red in colour
 C) is not so fertile D) is sandier and less clayey

6. Mountain soil is suitable for growing

- A) Commercial Crops B) Plantation Crops C) Food Crops D) Fiber Crops

7. The black soil is derived from

- A) Crystalline rocks B) Basalt rock C) Ganite D) Coal

8. The soil that is mostly formed due to the decomposition of organic matter

- A) Laterite soil B) Mountain soil C) Alluvial soil D) Red soil

9. The soil that is best suitable for growing cotton is

- A) Black soil B) Alluvial soil C) Red soil D) Mountain soil

10. The soil that is formed from the weathering of granites, gneiss and crystalline rocks

- A) Red soil B) Alluvial soil C) Laterite soil D) Black soil

11. One of the causes of soil erosion among these

- A) Afforestation B) Over grazing C) Contour farming D) Construction of check dams

12. The soil that is fairly friable and has high content of soluble salt

- A) Desert soil B) Alluvial soil C) Laterite soil D) Black soil

13. The protection of soil from erosion and preservation of fertility of the soil is called

- A) Soil Formation B) Soil Degradation C) Soil Pollution D) Soil Conservation

14. One of the measures to conserve soil among these

- A) Afforestation B) Over grazing
C) Shifting cultivation D) Use of top soil for making bricks and tiles

15. The soil that is largely found in North Karnataka

- A) Black soil B) Red soil C) Mountain soil D) Laterite soil

16. The removal of top soil by natural agents is called

- A) Soil Formation B) Soil Erosion C) Soil Pollution D) Soil Conservation

CORRECT ANSWERS

1-B) Alluvial soil, 2 - A) has high clay content, 3- C) Black soil 4-D) Laterite soil,
5.-D) is sandier and less clayey 6.-B) Plantation Crops 7- B) Basalt rock
8 -B) Mountain soil 9. A) Black soil 10-A) Red soil 11-B) Over grazing 12-A) Desert soil
13. D) Soil Conservation 14. A) Afforestation 15.-A) Black soil 16- B) Soil Erosion

UNIT 5- INDIA - FOREST RESOURCES

1. These forests do not shed their leaves at all the same time in the year

- A) Tropical Evergreen Forests B) Tropical Deciduous Forests.
C) Mangrove Forests D) Mountain Forests

2. Mansoon Forests are also known as

- A) Tropical Evergreen Forests B) Tropical Deciduous Forests.
C) Mangrove Forests D) Mountain Forests

18. The total forest area of India was about

- A) 7.74 lakh km² B) 23.6 lakh km² C) 29.5 lakh km² D) 33.3lakh km²

19. Gir: Gujarat: Kanha:

- A) Uttaranchal B) Maharashtra C) Madhya Pradesh D) Karnataka

20. Silt like roots are found in

- A) Mangrove Forests B. Mountain Forests C. Desert Vegetation D. Scrub Forests

KEY ANSWERS:-

1. A) Tropical Evergreen Forests 2. B) Tropical Deciduous Forests.
3. D) They shed their leaves during spring and early summer 4) B. Mountain Forests
5 C. short course grass, thorny trees, bushes 6. C) Mangrove Forests
7 B) The tropical deciduous forests 8. A)Telangana 9. C) Madhya Pradesh 10.
B) Goa 11. C) Karnataka 12. C) Urbanisation 13. D) Scientific cutting of trees 14. A.18 15.
B)They shed their leaves during spring and early summer 16. A) Maharashtra 17. D)
523 18. A) 7.74 lakh km² 19. C) Madhya Pradesh 20. A) Mangrove Forests

UNIT 6 - INDIA - WATER RESOURCES

1) The birthplace of river Indus

- A) Gangotri B) Mount Kailash C) Manasa Sarovar D) Multai

2) In Bangladesh, the river Ganga joins the river

- A) Indus B) Brahmaputra C) Godavari D) Damodar

3) The longest tributary of the Ganga is

- A) River Yamuna B) River Rama Ganga C)River Kosi D) River Gandak

4) The birthplace of River Ganga is

- A) Mt.Kailash B) Gangotri Glacier C) Manasa Sarovar D) Yamunotri

5) India's first multipurpose river valley project is

- A) Hirakud Project B) Damodar Valley Project
C) Nagarjuna Sagar Project D)Khosi Project

6) The sorrow of Bengal is

- A) River Mahanadi B) River Ganga C) River Damodar D)River Jhelum

7) The highest straight gravity dam in India is

- A) Hirakud Dam B) Konar Dam C) Bhakra Dam D) Almatti Dam

8) Damodara river valley project has been jointly undertaken by the government of

- A) Bihar and West Bengal B) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
C)Telangana and Andhra Pradesh D) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

9) The reservoir of Rihand river valley project is called

- A) Govind Sagar B) Pampa Sagar C) Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar D Nagarjuna Sagar

10) The west following rivers of peninsular plateau of India are

- A) The Godavari and the Kaveri B) The Narmada and the Tapi
C) The Mahanadi and the Krishna D) The Tunga and the Bhadra

- 11) The longest river in South India is**
 A) River Kaveri B) River Krishna C) River Godavari D) River Narmada
- 12) The tributaries of river Indus are**
 A) Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab Jhelum, Bias B) Yamuna, Gandak, Ramganga, Sarada.
 C) Arkavathi, LakshmanaTirtha, Bhavani, Kali D) Sabarmati, Mahdavi, Sharavathi, Zouari
- 13) The birthplace of river Krishna is**
 A) Trayambak B) Mahabaleshwa C) Amarkantak D) Talakaveri
- 14) The river that flows through 'Marble Gorge' and joins Arabian Sea**
 A) The Sabaramati B) The Narmada C) The Tapi D) The Sharavati
- 15) The system providing Water to agricultural fields from reservoir is called**
 A) Perennial Canal irrigation B) Flood Canal
 irrigation C) Lake irrigation D)
 Well irrigation
- 16) The largest river of India is**
 A) The Indus B) The Brahmaputra C) The Godavari D) The Ganga
- 17) The important multipurpose river valley project of Odisha**
 A) Hirakud Project B) Nagarjun Sagar Project
 C) Damodar Project D) Kosi Project
- 18) The project that has been designed on the lines of Tennessee Valley Authority in USA**
 A) Upper Krishna Project B) Kosi project
 C) Damodar River Valley Project D) BhakraNangal Project
- 19) The important multipurpose river valley project in North Karnataka is**
 A) Upper Krishna Project B) Hirakud Project
 C) Nagarjuna Sagar Project D) Rihand Valley Project
- 20) The Project that is built across river Krishna near Nagarjunakonda in Telangana state is**
 A) Rihand Valley Project B) Tungabhadra Project
 C) Nagarjuna Sagar Project D) Kosi Project
- 21) The Kosi project is a joint venture of**
 A) India and Bhutan B) India and Bangladesh
 C) India and Nepal D) India and Myanmar
- 22) Hirakud Dam is built across**
 A) River Mahanadi B) River Damodara C) River Narmada D) River Sutlej
- 23) The reservoir of Bhakra dam is called**
 A) Gobind Sagar B) Pampa Sagar C) Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar D) Nagarjuna Sagar

KEY ANSWERS

1. B) Mount Kailash 2. B) River Brahmaputra 3. A) River Yamuna
 4) B) Gangotri glacier 5) B) Damodar Valley Project 6) C) River Damodar
 7) C) Bhakra Dam 8) A) Bihar and West Bengal 9) C) Govind Ballabh Pant
 Sagar 10) B) The Narmada and the Tapi 11. C) river
 Godavari 12. A) Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab Jhelum,
 Bias 13) B) Mahabaleshwa 14) B) The Narmada 15) A) Perennial Canal
 irrigation 16) D) The Ganga 17) A) Hirakud Project 18) C) Damodar River Valley
 Project 19) A) Upper Krishna Project 20) C) Nagarjuna Sagar

Project 21) C) India and Nepal 22) A) River Mahanadi 23) A) Gobind Sagar

UNIT-7 INDIA-LAND RESOURCES

1. The land which is not used for cultivation is called

- a) Forest area b) Net sown area c) Fallow land d) Cultivable wasteland

2. A system of farming involving both the cultivation of crops and livestock rearing is called

- a) Subsistence farming b) Intensive farming
c) Commercial farming d) Mixed farming

3. The largest producer of rice in India is

- a) West Bengal b) Karnataka c) Uttar Pradesh d) Panjab

4. The land that can be used to cultivate crops

- a) Forest area b) Net sown area c) Fallow land d) Cultivable waste land

5. The land which is not used for cultivation due to certain soil deficiencies

- a) Forest area b) Grasslands c) Fallow land d) Cultivable waste land

6. The cultivation of land at a fixed location

- a) Subsistence farming b) Intensive farming
c) Sedentary farming d) Shifting farming

7. Identify the plantation crops.

- a) Rice and Wheat b) Sugar cane and Tobacco
c) Cotton and Jute d) Tea and Coffee

8. The largest producer of wheat in India is

- a) Rajasthan b) Gujrat c) Uttar Pradesh d) Haryana

9. The important fiber crops of India are

- a) Rice and Wheat b) Sugar cane and Tobacco
c) Cotton and Jute d) Tea and Coffee

10. The cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flowers, medicinal and aromatic plants is called

- a) Commercial farming b) Mixed farming
c) Horticulture d) Shifting farming

11. A method of farming carried on in areas which receives scanty rainfall and where irrigation is absent or limited is called

- a) Irrigation Farming b) Dry Farming
c) Humid Farming d) Plantation Farming

12. A crop that is grown for sale is called

- a) Food crop b) Commercial crop c) Beverage crop d) Fiber crop

13. The tribals practice this type of farming in the forest area

7. Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called
 - a. Communication
 - b)Transportation
 - c) Movement
 - d) Information

8. In India, the railways were constructed during the period of
 - a. Dutch
 - b)Portuguese
 - c)French
 - d)British

9. In India, the first railway line was laid in the year.
 - a. 1853
 - b)1854
 - c)1857
 - d)1864

10. The oldest port of India
 - a. Visakhapatnam Port
 - b) Chennai Port
 - c)Kolkata Port
 - d) Kochi Port

11. The port that is called as “The Queen of the Arabian Sea”.
 - a. Kochi Port
 - b)Mormugoa Port
 - c)Mumbai Port
 - d)Kandla Port

12. The oldest Newspaper in India.
 - a. Mangaluru Samachar
 - b)Times of India
 - c) Bombay Samachar
 - d) Samvada Kaumudi

13. One of the means of personal communication among these
 - a. Radio
 - b)Television
 - c)Newspaper
 - d)Telephone

14. The first railway line in India was laid between
 - a) Bombay and Pune
 - b) Bombay and Thane
 - c) Kolkatta and Raniganj
 - d)Chennai and Arakonam

15. State Highways are constructed and maintained by
 - a) Central Public Works Department
 - b) State Public Works Department
 - c) National Highways Authority of India
 - d) Border Roads Development Authority

CORRECT ANSWERS

- 1- c) Road Transport 2- b) Mumbai Port 3- d) Kempegowda International Airport 4- b) 1822 5- d) Central Public Works Department 6- d) New Mangaluru Port
 7 - a) Communication 8- d) British 9- a) 1853 10- b) Chennai Port
 11- a) Kochi Port 12- c) Bombay Samachar 13- d) Telephone
 14- b) Bombay and Thane , 15- b) State Public Works Department

1. Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd is located in
 - a. Karnataka
 - b) West Bengal
 - c) Kerala
 - d) Maharashtra
2. Bauxite is the main raw material for
 - a. Iron Industry
 - b) Steel Industry
 - c) Cement Industry
 - d) Aluminium Industry
3. Paper Industry is a
 - a. Mineral based Industry
 - b) Forest based Industry
 - c) Agro based Industry
 - d) Knowledge based Industry
4. The first modern paper mill was set up at
 - a. Bali
 - b) Serampur
 - c) Bhadravathi
 - d) Salem
5. Vishweshwaraiah Iron and Steel Ltd is in
 - a. Bhadravathi
 - b) Ballari
 - c) Bengaluru
 - d) Shivamogga
6. It is the basis of all other industries
 - a. Paper Industry
 - b) Iron Industry
 - c) Aluminium Industry
 - d) Sugar Industry
7. The conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as
 - a. Agriculture
 - b) Trade
 - c) Commerce
 - d) Manufacturing Industries
8. A region with the concentration of one or a variety of industries is known as
 - a. Industrial Region
 - b) Market
 - c) Commercial Centre
 - d) Complex
9. It is a good substitute for Steel and Copper.
 - a. Plastic
 - b) Iron
 - c) Aluminium
 - d) Mica
10. This is known as “Cottonopolis of India”
 - a. New Delhi
 - b) Mumbai
 - c) Kolkata
 - D) Hyderabad
11. It is popularly known as “Manchester of India”.
 - a. Davanagere
 - b) Bengaluru
 - c) Mumbai
 - d) Gujarat
- 2) An Agricultural based industry among these
 - a. Cotton Textile Industry
 - b) Paper Industry
 - c) Iron and Steel Industry
 - d) Aluminium Industry
- 3) The second largest producer of sugar in the world
 - a. India
 - b) Brazil
 - c) China
 - d) USA
- 4) “Silicon Valley” of India is
 - a. New Delhi
 - b) Kolkata
 - c) Hyderabad
 - d) Bengaluru
- 5) The nation that ranks second in the world with respect to cotton fabrics production.
 - a. China
 - b) India
 - c) England
 - d) Russia
- 6) The second important metal based industry in India is
 - a. Aluminium Industry
 - b. Iron and Steel Industry
 - c. Sugar Industry
 - d. Textile Industry

Key Answers:

CORRECT ANSWERS

- 1- a) Karnataka 2- d) Aluminium Industry 3- b) Forest based Industry
4- b) Serampur 5- a) Bhadravathi 6- b) Iron Industry
7- d) Manufacturing Industries 8- a) Industrial region 9- c) Aluminium
10- b) Mumbai 11- c) Mumbai 12 - a) Cotton Textile Industry 13- a) India
14- d) Bengaluru 15- b) India 16.- a) Aluminium Industry

UNIT – 11 INDIA – NATURAL DISASTERS

1. The most destructive atmospheric disaster is
 - a. Cyclone b) Flood c) Earthquake d) Landslide
2. In India, the eastern coast is more prone to
 - a. Landslides b) Cyclones c) Floods d) Earthquakes
3. It is known as ‘Zone of minimum intensity’.
 - a) The Himalayan Zone b) The Indo – Gangetic Zone
 - c) The Peninsular Zone d) The Coastal Zone
4. In peninsular India this type of disaster occurs occasionally
 - a. Floods b) Cyclones c) Landslides d) Earthquakes
5. In India, this type of disaster occur very often in hilly states.
 - a. Floods b) Earthquakes c) Cyclones d) Landslides
6. Coastal Erosion is mostly caused by
 - a. Wave action b) Earthquake c) Plate movements d) Landslides
7. The large waves generated by earthquakes under the sea is called
 - a. Ocean Current b) Tsunami c) Tide d) Flood
8. The violent vibration in the Earth’s crust is called as
 - a. Flood b) Landslide c) Earthquake d) Cyclone
9. The inundation of land caused by the river water is called as
 - a. Flood b) Landslide c) Costal erosion d) Earthquake
10. The sliding of Land mass along steep slopes of hills or mountains is called
 - a. Flood b) Landslide c) Costal erosion d) Earthquake
11. Causes for intensive coastal erosion along the west coast of India.
 - a. The South West Monsoon Wind b) Tropical cyclone c) Tsunami d) Floods
12. This causes intensive coastal erosion along the east coast of India.

- a. Tsunamis b)The South West Monsoon Wind c)Tropical Cyclone d) Floods

13. The process of wearing away and removal of materials along the coast line by wave action is called as

- a. Coastal Erosion b) Landslides c) Floods d) Earthquakes

14. The planting of trees along the coast to stabilise the coastal dunes is a measure to prevent

- a. Coastal Erosion b)Landslides c) Floods d) Cyclone

Key Answers:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1- a) Cyclone | 2- b)]Cyclones | 3- c) The peninsular zone | |
| 4- d) Earthquakes | 5- d) Landslides | 6- a) Wave action | 7- b) Tsunami |
| 8- c) Earthquake | 9- a) Flood | 10- b) Landslide | |
| 11- a) The South West Monsoon Wind | 12- c) Tropical cyclone | | |
| 13- a) Coastal Erosion | 14- a) Coastal Erosion | | |

ECONOMICS
UNIT – 1 DEVELOPMENT

I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements or questions. Read the given statements and choose the correct answer. Write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The total value of goods and services produced in a year is called
a. Per capita Income b) Personal Income c)National Income d) Public Income
2. When, National Income divided by the total population, then we get
a. Real National Income b)Purchasing Power c)Per Capita Income d) World Development Report
3. Organization that is responsible for publishing global “Human Development Reports”.
a. WHO b)UNDP c)WTO d)UNO
4. In 2014, with regarding Human Development Indicators (HDI), India ranked
a. 105th place b)125th place c)135th place d)136th place
5. Identify the developed country from the below list.
a. America b)India c)South Africa d)Egypt
6. One of the following does not come under the Human Development Indicators.
a.National Income b)Educational Achievement c)Life expectancy d)Standard of Living
7. The standard of living is measured with the help of
a.GDP b) Educational Achievement c) Per capita income d) Life Expectancy
8. The number of females for every 1000 males is called as
a.Demography b) Density of Population c) Sex ratio d) Growth Rate

9. The age till which the people of a country can expect to survive is called
 a. Health and Hygiene b) The standard of living c) Life expectancy d) Educational achievement
10. In 2012, with regarding Human Development Indicators (HDI), India ranked
 a. 134th place b) 135th place c) 136th place d) 137th place
11. Ensuring that every person is benefitted by the process of development is called
 a. Inclusive development b) Human development
 c. Sustainable development d) Rural Development
11. According to 2011, Census of India, the literacy rate among women was
 a. 55.46% b) 65.46% c) 74.04% d) 82.14%

Key Answers:

1	c) National Income	7	c) Per capita income
2	a) Per Capita Income	8	c) Sex ratio
3	b) UNDP	9	c) Life expectancy
4	d) 135 th place	10	c) 136 th place
5	a) America	11	a) Inclusive development
6	a) National Income	12	b) 65.46%

UNIT – 2 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. “The true development of India is the development of its villages”, this was told by
 A. Mahatma Gandhiji B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 C) Dr. B R Ambedkar D) Balagangadhar Tilak
2. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993,
 A. Introduced Goods and Service Tax
 B. Introduced Uniform system of Panchayat Raj Institutions
 C. Lowered the Voting age limit from 21 to 18 years
 D. Added the words Secular and Socialist to Indian Constitution
3. Panchayat institutions operate under the principle called
 A. Centralization B) Privatization
 C) Decentralization D) Liberalization
4. This organization was brought into existence in order to organize poor rural women and make them financially independent.
 A. Sneha Sangha B) Mahila Mandala
 C) Women Self Help Group D) Labour Organization
5. The total percentage of people work in the primary sector in India, is
 A. 60% B) 65% C) 70% D) 75%

6. Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to people themselves is called as
 A. Localization B) Privatization C)Decentralization D)Centralization
7. In India, the uniform system Panchayat Raj institutions was established in the year
 A. 1991 B)1992 C)1993 D)1994
8. The total number of Zilla Panchayats in Karnataka
 A. 25 B)30 C)35 D)40
9. It is the foundation for all the three-tier system of panchayats.
 A. Grama Sabha B)Lok Sabha C)Rajya Sabha D)Vidhana Sabha
10. The programme that was implemented for the generation of employment and alleviation of poverty
 A. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
 B. Ashraya Yojana
 C. Pradhana Mantri Awas Yojana
 D. Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme
11. One is the Housing Programmes implemented by the government of India to provide shelter to the people is
 A. Pradhana Mantri Awas Yojana B) Sandya Suraksha Yojana
 C). Sukanya Samridhi Yojana D) Gram Sadak Yojana
12. After the dissolution of Panchayats, election should be conducted within
 A. six months B)seven months C) eight months D) ten months
13. The process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas is called as
 A. Educational Development B) Rural Development
 C) National Development D) Emotional Development
14. This is the prime reason for rural backwardness.
 A. Limited production of Goods and Services. B)Slow growth of Education
 C) Lack of industries D) Stagnation and slow growth of agriculture
15. The total number of Gram Panchayats in Karnataka is
 A. 6,022 B)7,022 C)8,022 D)9,022
16. 'Grama Swarajya' was the concept of
 A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 C. Netaji Sbbhash Chandra Bose D. Mahatma Gandhiji

Key Answers:

1	A) Mahatma Gandhiji	9	A) Grama Sabha
2	B) Introduced Uniform system of Panchayat Raj Institutions	10	A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

3	C) Decentralization	11	A) Pradhana Mantri Awas Yojana
4	C) Women Self Help Group	12	A) Six months
5	A) 60%	13	B) Rural Development
6	C) Decentralization	14	D) Stagnation and slow growth of agriculture
7	C) 1993	15	A) 6,022
8	B) 30	16.	D) Mahatma Gandhiji

BUSINESS STUDIES
UNIT – 1 BANKING TRANSACTIONS

I . Four choices are given for each incomplete statements or questions. Read the given statements and choose the correct answer. Write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.

1. The Banker's Bank is
 - a. The Reserve Bank of India
 - b) State Bank of India
 - c) Commercial Bank
 - d) Co-operative Bank

2. It is an example of Nationalised Bank.
 - a. Co operative Bank
 - b) HDFC Bank
 - c) Indigenous Bank
 - d) State Bank of India

3. The 'National Savings Certificates' are issued by
 - a. State Bank of India
 - b) Reserve Bank of India
 - c) Post Office
 - d) Central Government

4. The type of account where any number of transactions can be made in a day with Bank is
 - a. Savings Bank Account
 - b) Current Account
 - c) Recurring Deposit Account
 - d) Term or Fixed Deposit Account

5. The amount can be deposited for a fixed term in
 - a. Savings Bank Account
 - b) Current Account
 - c. Recurring Deposit Account
 - d) Term or Fixed Deposit Account

6. The term 'Bank' is derived from Italian word
 - a. Banco
 - b) Bankverein
 - c) Banque
 - d) Bench

7. The term Bank is derived from a French word is
 - a. Bankverein
 - b) Banque
 - c) Bancus
 - d) Banco

8. The 'Mother of Banks' is
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. The Reserve Bank of India | b)Commercial Bank |
| c.The State Bank of India | d)Co-operative Bank |
9. It is known as "Central Bank of India"
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. The State Bank of India | b The Reserve Bank of India |
| c)Canara Bank | d)Corporation Bank |
10. This type of account is generally opened by pensioners.
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Savings Bank Account | b)Recurring Deposit Account |
| c.Current Account | d)Term or Fixed Deposit Account |
11. Service charges or bank charges are collected on this type of account.
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Current Account | b)Term or Fixed Deposit Account |
| c.Savings Bank Account | d)Recurring Deposit Account |
12. Type of account that does not give any interest on the deposits
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Savings Bank Account | b Current Account |
| c)Recurring Deposit Account | d)Term or Fixed Deposit Account |
13. This type of account is generally opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a)Savings Bank Account | b)Current Account |
| c)Recurring Deposit Account | d)Term or Fixed Deposit Account |
14. Sandeep wants to buy a car in future, so he wants to open
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a)Savings Bank Account | b)Current Account |
| c)Recurring Deposit Account | d)Term or Fixed Deposit Account |
15. Anitha is planning to open an account to save 5 lakh rupees for 10 years she can open.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a)Savings Bank Account | b)Current Account |
| c)Recurring Deposit Account | d)Term or Fixed Deposit Account |
- 16.To open a bank account, initial amount is deposited in the bank through
- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| a. Challan | b)Cheque | c)Credit Card | d)Debit Card |
|------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
17. The rate of interest is more depending upon the term in
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Term or Fixed Deposit Account | c) Current Account |
| c.Recurring Deposit Account | d) Savings Bank Account |

18. 'Postal Bank of India' functions with the network of
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. State Bank of India | b. Post Office |
| c. Cooperative Societies | d. Regulated Market corporations |

CORRECT ANSWERS

- 1-a) The Reserve Bank of India 2- d) The State Bank of India 3- c) Post Office
 4- b) Current Account 5-d) Term or Fixed Deposit Account 6-a) Banco
 7- b) Banque 8-a) The Reserve Bank of India 9-b) The Reserve Bank of India
 10-a) a)Savings Bank Account 11-a) Current Account 12-b) Current Account
 13- c) Recurring Deposit Account 14- c) Recurring Deposit Account
 15- d) Term or Fixed Deposit Account 16-a) Challan
 17-a) Term or Fixed Deposit Account 18- b) Post Office

Unit – 4 Consumer Education and Protection

1. The other name of the Consumer is

a. User	b)Trader	c)Producer	d)Provider
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2. Person giving goods or services for money is called as

a. Investor	b) Provider	c) Producer	d)Consumer
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3. Every year, the "Consumer Day" is observed on

a. December 10	b) March 8	c) March 15	d) October 24
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4. In the case of compensation exceeding Rs.20 lakhs, but not more than one crore, the complaint has to be submitted to

a. State Consumer Protection Council	b) The State Commission
c. District Forum	d) The National Commission
5. "Consumer Protection Movement" began for the first time in

a. India	b)United States of America	c) Canada	d) Russia
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6. In India, the Planning Commission backed the idea of foundation of "Indian Association of Consumers" in the year.

a. 1956	b)1962	c)1965	d)1986
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7. In India, a movement called AWARE was started in the year

a. 1956	b)1962	c)1965	d)1986
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8. A movement called AWARE was started in

a. Bengaluru	b) Chennai	c)Mumbai	d)Hyderabad
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9. The "King of market" is a

a. Consumer	b)Seller	c)Producer	d)Provider
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10. 'The Consumer protection Act' was implemented in the year.
 a. 1956 b)1962 c)1965 d)1986
11. American President who gave consumer rights in 1962 was
 a. Jorge Washington b) Franklin D Roosevelt
 c) John F. Kennedy d) Abraham Lincoln
12. The Chairman of 'Central Protection Council at National Level' is
 a. Chief Minister
 b. Minister in charge of Consumer Affairs at Central Government
 c. Minister in charge of Consumer Affairs at State Government
 d. Prime Minister
13. The Chairman of 'District Consumer Protection Council' is
 a. Tahsildar b) District judge
 c) The District Commissioner d) The President of Zilla Panchayat
14. In case of compensation exceeding Rs. One crore, the complaint has to be submitted to
 a. District Forum b) The State Commission
 c. The National Commission d) National Consumer Protection Council
15. It entertains the complaints where the value of goods and services is less than Rs. 20 lakhs.
 a. District Forum b) The State Commission
 c. District Consumer Protection Council d) The National Commission

Key Answers:

- 1- a) User 2 - b) Provider 3- c) March 15
 4- b) The State Commission 5 -b) United States of America 6 -a) 1956 7 -c) 1965
 8 -c) Mumbai 9- a) Consumer 10 -d) 1986 11 -c) John F. Kennedy
- 12 -b) Minister in charge of Consumer Affairs at Central Government
 13 -c) The District Commissioner 14 -c) The National Commission 15 -a) District Forum

