

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM

GSS - X

ANNUAL HISTORY PRACTICE PAPER 2023-24

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

1. The main theme of the book “Chhote aur Bade ka Sawal” written by Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill worker was:
  - a. The life of the elite upper castes.
  - b. The link between caste and class exploitation.
  - c. Restrictions on the Vernacular Press Act.
  - d. Injustices of the caste system.
2. Which problem has been raised in ‘Gulamgiri’?
  - a. The injustices of caste system.
  - b. Excessive drinking among the poor.
  - c. The miserable lives of upper caste Hindu women.
  - d. Widow immolation.
3. In 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China, what knowledge did he carry back with him?
  - a. how to make paper
  - b. art of calligraphy
  - c. the technology of woodblock printing.
  - d. visual printing
4. In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety-Five Theses criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church, what was its outcome?
  - i. they were ignored by the church
  - ii. A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas.
  - iii. Luther’s writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely.
  - iv. This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Luther’s translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks
  - a. i only
  - b. i and ii
  - c. All of the above
  - c. ii, iii and iv
5. When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, who wrote with great sympathy about them in his Kesari?
  - a. Balgangadhar Tilak
  - b. Subhash Chandra Bose
  - c. Chandrashekhra Azaad
  - d. Udham Singh
6. Which was the first publication that Gutenberg printed?
  - a. Political articles
  - b. Bible
  - c. newspapers
  - d. travel stories
7. Who among the following said that ‘Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one’?
  - a. Louis XIV
  - b. Abraham Lincoln
  - c. Martin Luther

d. Mahatma Gandhi

**8. IMPORTANT TERMS:**

- |                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Calligraphy            | 6. Almanac   |
| 2. Vellum                 | 7. Chapbooks |
| 3. Scribes                | 8. Despotism |
| 4. Protestant Reformation | 9. Ulamas    |
| 5. Inquisition            | 10. Fatwa    |

**9. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. ----- began to maintain an Index of Prohibited books from 1358.
2. ----- were the beliefs which do not follow the accepted teachings of the Church.
3. In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote ----- theses criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.
4. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in -----.
5. The first printing press was developed by the -----.

**10. ASSERTION AND REASON**

(A) The production of hand written manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.

(R) Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.

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

**11. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

1. Explain the reasons favoring shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China.
2. Print played a significant role in awakening sentiments of nationalism amongst the Indians'. Explain the statement with examples.
3. Explain any five reasons for bringing in large number of new readers among children, women and workers during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
4. Highlight any three circumstances that led to the intermingling of the hearing culture and the reading culture
5. What made the Englishmen, under colonial rule, demand a clamp down on the 'native press', after the revolt of 1857? How was it done?
6. Write a short note on Gutenberg Press.
7. Why did some people in the eighteenth-century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?
8. "Many historians argued that the conditions within which French Revolution occurred were created by the print culture". Support this statement with three suitable arguments.

9. Explain the effects of print culture in the religious sphere in early modern Europe.
10. Briefly describe Indian manuscripts and their drawbacks.

## The Making of a Global World

1) Many of our common foods, such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, etc., were only introduced in Europe and Asia after \_\_\_\_\_ accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the Americas.

a) Christopher Columbus b) Vasco da Gama c) Marco Polo d) None of the above.

2) Precious metals, particularly \_\_\_\_\_, from mines located in present-day Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.

a) Copper b) Bauxite c) Iron Ore d) Silver

3) Many expeditions set off in search of El Dorado, the fabled city of \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Silver b) Emerald c) Diamonds d) Gold

4) America's original inhabitants had no immunity against diseases that came from Europe. \_\_\_\_\_, in particular, proved a deadly killer.

a) Chickenpox b) Measles c) Smallpox d) Filaria

5) Reduced role of \_\_\_\_\_ and the rising importance of the Americas gradually moved the Centre of world trade westwards.

a) China b) Japan c) Korea d) None of the above

**6. What is globalisation**

**7. What were silk routes**

**8 Name some of the important food items which travelled from faraway places to India.**

**10. What was the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror to colonise America**

**11. What was the impact of germs on the America's original inhabitants?**

**12. Which two countries were among the world's richest until the 18th century**

**13. 'The pre-modern world shrank greatly in the 16th century.' Explain.**

**14. What was the importance of Silk Routes OR How did Silk Routes link the world Explain with three suitable examples. Or Explain any three characteristics of Silk Routes. Or Enumerate the importance of Silk Routes.**

**15. "Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange." Explain. Or Assess with examples the contribution of food to the process of globalisation of the early periods.**

**16. The Portuguese and Spanish used all ethical and unethical methods to colonise America". Justify. Or How were the germs used as a powerful weapon by the Portuguese and the Spanish for the colonisation of America**



**ANNUAL POLITICAL SCIENCE- PRACTICE PAPER**  
**CHAPTER 6 - POLITICAL PARTIES**

**I. WRITE THE ANSWERS FOR THE FOLLOWING MCQs**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.  
a) Pressure group b) Political party c) Interest group d) Business lobby
- 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ has officially banned wall writing by parties during election times.  
a) Parliament b) President c) Election Commission d) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
- 3) Political parties reflect fundamental \_\_\_\_\_ in a society. Parties are about a part of society and thus involve PARTISANSHIP.  
a) Social divisions b) Economic divisions c) Religious divisions d) Political divisions
- 4) In countries like India, \_\_\_\_\_ choose candidates for contesting elections.  
a) Top party leaders b) Members of the party c) Supporters of the party d) None of the above
- 5) A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Opposition parties b) Ruling party c) President d) Parliament
- 6) Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of \_\_\_\_\_ among different sections of society.  
a) Legislature b) Government c) Political parties d) Bureaucracy
- 7) The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Monitory democracies b) Direct democracies c) Representative democracies d) Constitutional democracies.
- 8) Many political parties protested against POSCO, the Korean steel company, for being permitted by the State Government to export iron ore from \_\_\_\_\_ to feed steel plants in China and Korea.  
a) Andhra Pradesh b) Tamil Nadu c) West Bengal d) Odisha
- 9) In India, \_\_\_\_\_ parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.  
a) Less than 750 b) Less than 75 c) Less than 100 d) More than 750
- 10) The \_\_\_\_\_ and the United Kingdom are examples of a two-party system.  
a) United States of America b) Russia c) China d) Canada
- 11) Which of the following is an example of a multi-party system?  
a) India b) New Zealand c) Canada d) All of the above
- 12) Which of the following statements are true about political parties?

a) The proportion of those who said they were members of some political party was lower in India than in many advanced countries like Canada and Japan.

b) Over the last three decades, the proportion of those who report to be members of political parties in India has gone down steadily.

c) The proportion of those who say they feel 'close to a political party' has also gone down in India. d) None of the above.

13) National parties have their units in various states, but by and large, all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the \_\_\_\_\_.

a) National level b) State level c) District level d) Village level

a) One seat b) Two seats c) Four seats d) Three seats

14) Indian National Congress (INC) is one of the oldest parties in the world, founded in \_\_\_\_\_.

a) 1885 b) 1880 c) 1888 d) 1889

15) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) is a national party formed in \_\_\_\_\_ under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.

a) 1964 b) 1974 c) 1994 d) 1984

16) Communist Party of India – Marxist (CPI-M) was founded in \_\_\_\_\_. It supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.

a) 1978 b) 1964 c) 1968 d) 1954

17) Berlusconi was the Prime Minister of \_\_\_\_\_. His company owns TV channels, the most important publishing company, and a football club (AC Milan).

a) Italy b) France c) Spain d) Germany

**II THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CONSIST OF TWO STATEMENTS — ASSERTION (A) AND REASON (R). ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS SELECTING THE APPROPRIATE OPTION GIVEN BELOW:**

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

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

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

1. Assertion (A): Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.

Reason (R): Opposition parties also oppose the government in Assemblies.

2 Assertion (A): India is a country with a multi-party system set up.

Reason (R): The multi-party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability.

3. Assertion (A): Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy.

Reason (R): For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties.

4. Assertion (A): Nationalist Congress Party was formed in 1999.

Reason (R): It is a major party in Maharashtra and demands for Gandhian Secularism.

5. Assertion (A): Political Parties do not enjoy much trust among the people in South Asia.

Reason (R): Political Parties are one of the least trusted institutions all over the world.

### III . ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Explain the meaning of political party.

2. Analyse the main functions of ‘political parties’. OR “Political parties play a major role in democracy.” Explain any five points to justify the statement. OR “Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise.” Justify the statement in reference to democratic politics by giving five arguments.

3. Explain three functions each of the ruling party as well as the opposition party.

4. How do political parties help in shaping public opinion? Explain.

5. How do parties perform the job of making laws for the country?

6. “Political parties are necessary conditions for a democracy”. Analyse the statement with examples. OR Why can’t modern democracies exist without political parties OR Why have political parties become so important and omnipresent in the modern democracy?

7. At what level there are non-party based elections in our country? How does it affect the Panchayat system?



- 8 “The rise of political parties is linked to the emergence of representative democracies.” Comment on the statement.
- 9 “No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations.” Justify the statement with arguments.
- 10 Is it democratic to have one party system? What is meant by bi party system ?write its one merit and one demerit
- 11 What is multi party system? Explain the merits and demerits of multi-party system.
- 12 Why has India adopted a multi party system? Explain.
- 13 Name three major alliances of India.
- 14 How is government of alliance formed?
- 15 What is meant by the term ‘recognised political party’?
- 16 What is meant by a regional party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a ‘regional political party’.
- 17 What are the requirements laid down by the Election Commission for a political party to be recognised as a ‘national political party’?
- 18 Differentiate between National party and regional party.
- 19 Name the political party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. Mention any four features of that party.
- 20 Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India’s ancient culture and values. Mention any four features of that Party?
- 21 Describe about the ideology and organisation of Bahujan Samaj Party?
- 22 What are the major differences between the policies of CPI (M) and CPI?
- 23 Name political parties of the four southern states of India with their symbols.
- 24 Name the regional parties that are predominant in Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Odisha with their symbols.
- 25 “Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition.” Support the statement with arguments.
- 26 Which four challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India? Give your opinion. OR Explain any problem areas in the working of political parties. OR “All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of Political parties to perform their functions well”. Analyse the statement with argument OR “Popular dissatisfaction and criticism has focused on four problem areas in the working of political parties.” Explain.
- 27 Is it true meaningful choice is not given to the voters?
- 28 ‘Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the

political parties.” Analyse.

- 29 In what way lack of internal democracies is seen in the political parties?
- 30 How do money and muscle power play an important role in elections.
- 31 “Serious efforts were made by the legal organisations to reform political parties in India”. Support the statement. OR Examine any three institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political parties and their leaders.
- 32 Suggest any five effective measures to reform political parties.
- 33 What is the role of ordinary citizens in reforming the political parties?
- 34 Define Defection. A) Affidavit. B) Ruling party. c) partisan
- 35 Why are symbols allotted to political parties by the e election commission of India? Give reason?
- 37 “Increase in the number of states or regional parties strengthen democracy in India”. Justify the state with suitable examples.

**IV. READ THE EXTRACT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS GIVEN BELOW:**

“The difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party in Britain is very little. They agree on more fundamental aspects but differ only in details on how policies are to be framed and implemented. In our country too, the differences among all the major parties on the economic policies have reduced. Those who want really different policies have no option available to them. Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either, because the same set of leaders keeps shifting from one party to another.” (NCERT, Political Parties, Pg. No. 84)

i. What is the central idea of the above extract?

- A) Lack of internal democracy B) No meaningful choice to voters
- C) Role of money and muscle power D) Dynastic succession

ii. Why is a decline in the ideological differences among parties not considered good for the democratic system?

- A) Political parties would not practise open and transparent procedures.
- B) This can make parties focus only on winning elections. C) Leaders would assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party. D) Voters who want different policies have no options.

## OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

1. The political parties and democratic government is accountable to the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Assertion(A); Democracies are based on political equality.  
Reason(R): All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.
3. Economic development depends on which factors?
4. How can democratic reforms be carried out by politically conscious citizens?
5. Explain the relationship between Democracy and development.
6. 'Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable' Support the statement with arguments.
7. 'Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government'  
Analyse the statement.
8. "Democracy is better than any other form of government' Justify the statement.
9. "Respect and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a  
Democratic society" Examine the statement.
10. "Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens" Justify.
11. "Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy" Explain the  
Statement.

## GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE.

1. Which country has a low women representation in legislature?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ form of social division needs to be expressed in politics.
3. Assertion(A); In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvement since independence.  
Reason(R); Ours is a male dominated, Matriarchal society.
4. Gandhiji used to say that religion cannot be separated from \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Define a feminist.
6. When does communalism takes its most ugly form?
7. Name two political leaders and social reformers who had fought against system.
8. 'Ours is still a male dominated society. Explain the statement with the help of examples.
9. 'The Government of India gives holidays for the festivals of most of the religions' Why is it so? Give your view point.
10. What forms communalism takes in politics?
11. Explain any five socio-economics changes responsible for breaking down the old notion Of caste hierarchy in India.
12. Describe the adverse effects of caste in politics in India.
13. "Caste has not still disappeared from contemporary India" Support the statement with suitable examples.
14. How does communalism takes its most ugly form?
15. What factors matter in politics other than caste ?

# GEOGRAPHY

## CHAPTER 4 – AGRICULTURE.

### I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Subsistence Farming?**
  - a) Small landholdings
  - b) Use of family labor
  - c) Focus on cash crops.
  - d) Growing food for self-consumption
2. **Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?**
  - a) Pulses
  - b) Jowar
  - c) Millets
  - d) Sesamum
3. **Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a) August
  - b) June
  - c) May
  - d) July
4. **\_\_\_\_\_ is the third most important food crop with respect to area and Production.**
  - a) Rice
  - b) Jowar
  - c) Wheat
  - d) Maize
5. **Which crop is used both as food and fodder?**
  - a) Maize
  - b) Bajra
  - c) Jowar
  - d) Barley
6. **Coffee cultivation was first introduced in-----**
  - a) Himalayas
  - b) Aravali hills
  - c) Garo hills
  - d) Baba Budan Hills
7. **Choose the correctly matched pair about the major crops of India from the following options:**
  - a) Millets- northeastern part of the country
  - b) Wheat- Northwestern part of the country
  - c) Pulses- southwestern part of the country
  - d) Rice- southeastern part of the country

### II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

8. Rearing of silkworms to produce silk fiber is known as \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was the focus of our First Five Year Plan.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name given to ‘slash and burn agriculture’ in northeastern states of India.
11. Millets are also called \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. STATE TRUE OR FALSE:**

12. Coffee Plantation are in Odisha Bengal and Bihar.
13. Jhumming in Brazil is called Roca.

**IV. In the following questions consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

*Answer these questions selecting the appropriate options given below:*

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true but R is false.
  - (d) A is false but R is true.
14. Assertion: Biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production  
Reason: Doses of biochemical input are used to grow crops rapidly.
  15. Assertion: Tea cultivation is a labor-intensive industry  
Reason: Cultivation can be done throughout the year. Tea bushes require a warm and moist frost-free climate.
  16. Assertion: Agriculture is not an old economic activity  
Reason: Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

**V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:**

17. Mention two characteristics of Commercial farming.
18. Name main oil seeds grown in India. Give five uses of oil seeds.
19. Describe a 3 cropping seasons in India.
20. Write a short note about Bhoodanan- Gram dan movement.
21. What is slash and burn agriculture?
22. What are the different types of farming practiced in India.
23. What is called the golden fiber of India? What is its importance?
24. Explain the technical and institutional reforms brought by the government to improve the condition of Indian agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s.
25. What are the growing conditions required for the main staple food crop of India? Mention the main growing region.

\*\*\*\*\*

## MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

1. Coal mining in Jowai and Cherapunjee is done by family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as \_\_\_\_\_ mining.
  - a) Rathole
  - b) Opencast mining
  - c) Underground mining
  - d) None of the above
2. Being malleable, ductile, and a good conductor, \_\_\_\_\_ is mainly used in electrical cables, electronics and chemical industries.
  - a) Steel
  - b) Manganese
  - c) Copper
  - d) None of the above
3. The principal lignite reserves are found in \_\_\_\_\_, in Tamil Nadu and are used for the generation of electricity.
  - a) Madurai
  - b) Vellore
  - c) Neyveli
  - d) Tuticorin
4. Which minerals are used as fuel in thermal power plants?
  - a) Uranium
  - b) Coal
  - c) Petroleum

d) Natural Gas

5. Which of the following statements are incorrect with regard to placer deposits?
- (i) They occur as alluvial deposits.
  - (ii) They are corroded by water.
  - (iii) They occur in ocean beds.
  - (iv) They are found in sands of the valley floors and the base of hills.
- (a) (i) and (ii)
  - (b) (ii) and (iii)
  - (c) (iii) and (iv)
  - (d) (i) and (iv)
6. Which one of the following minerals is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material?
- (a) Coal
  - (b) Bauxite
  - (c) Gold
  - (d) Zinc
7. Which among the following is a 100 per cent 'export-oriented' iron ore mine of India?
- (a) Kendujhar in Orissa
  - (b) Bailadila range of Chhattisgarh
  - (c) Ratnagiri of Maharashtra
  - (d) Kudremukh mines of Karnataka
8. Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R).
- Mark the correct choice as:*
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A



(c) A is true, but R is false

(d) A is false, but R is true

**Assertion (A):** Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable.

**Reason(R):** The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rate of consumption.

9. **Assertion(A):** Solar power is clean, efficient, and sustainable.

**Reason(R):**Sunlight is the largest source of the energy which the earth receives.

### CASE BASED QUESTION

10.Coal: In India, coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel. It provides a Substantial part of the nation's energy needs. It is used for power generation, to supply energy to industry as well as for domestic needs. India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy requirements. As you are already aware that coal is formed due the compression of plant material over millions of years. Coal, therefore, is found in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial. Decaying plants in swamps produce peat. Which has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity. Lignite is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity. Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is bituminous coal. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal.

1) Name the fossil fuel which is most abundantly available in India?

2) Mention a few uses of coal.

3) How many forms of coal are there?

4) How is coal extracted?

11." Energy saved is energy produced". Support the statement with suitable examples.

12.How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India. Give your opinion.

13. “ There is a pressing need for using renewable energy source in India”. Justify the statement.
14. “Conservation of minerals is the need of the hour”. Support the statement with five facts.
15. Describe any three characteristics of Bellary-Chitradurga Chikmaglure tumkur iron ore belt in India.
16. Why is mica considered as the most important mineral in the electric and electronic industry. Give three reasons.
17. How is the mining activity injurious to the health of the minors and the environment Explain?
18. Describe the importance of minerals in human life.
19. India has fairly rich and varied mineral resources across different regions. Support the statement with example.
20. Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

## GEOGRAPHY- L- 6-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1. Out of the following which statement is not relevant the term manufacturing?

- A) Manufacturing means production of goods in large quantities
- B) In manufacturing raw materials are processed into more valuable finished products.
- C) Trade and transportation come under manufacturing.
- D) Paper is manufactured from wood is an example of manufacturing.

2. Manufacturing comes under which sector?

- A) Primary sector
- B) Secondary sector
- C) Tertiary sector
- D) Both Primary and secondary sector

3. Identify the industry with the help of the following information.

- i) It is a basic industry
  - ii) It is a heavy industry
  - iii) Chhotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of this industry
  - iv) Coking coal, lime stone and manganese are required for this industry.
- A) Chemical Industry
  - B) Fertilizer Industry
  - C) Aluminium Smelting
  - D) Iron and Steel Industry

4. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

i) This industry is self-reliant and complete in the value chain	a) Information Technology
ii) It is the second most important metallurgical industry in India.	b) Chemical Industry
iii) This industry is its own largest consumer.	c) Aluminium Smelting
iv) A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation.	d) Textile Industry

A) i-b,ii-a,iii-d,iv-c

B) i-c,ii-d,iii-a,iv-b

**C)i-d,ii-c,iii-b,iv-a**

**D)i-a,ii-d,iii-b,iv-c**

**5. Limestone, silica and gypsum are the main raw materials for which industry?**

**A) Fertilizer Industry**

**B) Aluminum Smelting**

**C) Iron and Steel Industry**

**D) Cement Industry**

**6. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:**

**Assertion (A): Sugar Industry is ideally suited to the cooperative sector. Reason (R): Sugar Industry is seasonal in nature**

**A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**

**B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.**

**C. A is true but R is false.**

**D. A is false but R is true.**

**7. Name the type of pollution occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.**

**(a) Thermal**

**(b) Industrial**

**(c) Noise**

**(d) Air**

**8. On the basis of ownership what type of industry is Oil India Ltd?**

**(a) Public sector**

**(b) Private sector**

**(c) Joint sector Industry**

**(d) Cooperative sector Industry**

**9. Which out of the following is a mineral based industry?**

- (a) Sugar
- (b) Tea
- (c) Cotton
- (d) Petrochemicals

**10. Which of the following areas has most of the iron and steel plants in India?**

- (a) Malwa Plateau
- (b) Bundelkhand Plateau
- (c) Meghalaya Plateau
- (d) Chotanagpur Plateau

**11. The first Jute mill was set up in.....**

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Bengaluru
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) Mumbai

**12. Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular. Explain the statement with suitable examples.**

**13. The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy. Justify the statement.**

**14. In recent years, there is a tendency for the sugar mills to shift to Maharashtra. Why?**

**15. Explain the factors responsible for the location of jute mills in the Hugli basin?**

**16. How do industries pollute the environment?**

**17. Discuss the steps to be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industry?**

**18. Why is the iron and steel industry called the basic industry?**

**19. Explain the significance of IT industry in India.**

**20. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:**

**NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil and gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This has been possible through- (a) Optimum utilization of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment. (b) Minimizing waste generation by maximizing ash utilization. (c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation. (d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management. (e) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.**

- 1. What is meant by thermal pollution?**
- 2. What is meant by ISO certification?**
- 3. Explain any two guidelines of NTPC to reduce thermal pollution.**

## ECONOMICS PRACTICE PAPER

### CHAPTER- MONEY AND CREDIT

#### **I. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below:**

1. In India \_\_\_\_\_ issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.
  - a. Reserve Bank of India
  - b. Ministry of Finance
  - c. Finance Commission
  - d. None of the above
  
2. Which of the following statements is true?
  - a. As per Indian law, apart from RBI, no other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency.
  - b. The law legalizes the use of rupees as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India
  - c. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.
  - d. All of the above
  
3. Banks uses major portion of the deposits to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Extend loans
  - b. Invest in infrastructure
  - c. Deposit in foreign bank
  - d. None of the above
  
4. In rural areas, the main demand of credit is for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Purchasing land
  - b. Purchasing a house
  - c. Medical expenses
  - d. Crop production
  
5. Which of the following statements are correct relating to Debt trap?

- i. The high-interest rate for borrowing means that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.
- ii. Higher cost of borrowing means a smaller portion of the earnings of the borrower is used to repay the loan.
- iii. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
- iv. The high-interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is lesser than the income of the borrower.

**Options:**

- a. Statements i and ii are correct
- b. Statements i, ii and iii are correct
- c. Statements iv is correct
- d. Statement i and iii is correct

6. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- a. There is no organization which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.
- b. RBI stops the money lenders from using unfair means to get their money back.
- c. Compared to the formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge much lesser interest on loans
- d. Both b and c

7. An agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Debt
- b. Deposit
- c. Credit
- d. Collateral

8. A typical Self-Help Group usually has\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. 100-200 members
- b. 50-100 members
- c. less than 10 members
- d. 15-20 members

9. People also have the provision to withdraw money as and when they require since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn. What are these deposits called?



- a. Fixed deposits
- b. Savings
- c. Demand deposits
- d. Demand drafts

10. Assertion (A): Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs through Self-Help Groups.

Reason (R): SHGs are the building blocks of organization of the rural poor.

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

11. A potter making pots, wants to exchange pots for wheat. Luckily, he meets a farmer who has wheat and is willing to exchange it for pots. What is this situation known as?

- a. Incidence of wants
- b. Double incidence of wants
- c. Barter system of wants
- d. None of the above

12. Rita has taken a loan of Rs.7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14.5 percent and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly installments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Rita only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

Analyze the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct options.

- a. Mode of re-payment
- b. Terms of credit
- c. Interest on loan
- d. Deposit criteria

## II. Answer the following questions:

13. What is the Barter system?

14. Why is money called a medium of exchange?

15. What is a cheque?

16. What are Demand Deposits? Explain its features.

17. What is Debt Trap?

18. What are the main terms of credit?

Explain

19. Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loans. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why?

20. How does money solves the problem of Double co-incidence of wants? Explain with an example.

21. Explain the functions of Reserve Bank of India
22. Why is cheap and affordable credit is a crucial element in economic development?
23. Explain the difference between Formal and Informal sources of credit.
24. Why is it necessary that banks and co-operatives increase their lending in rural areas? Explain.
25. Explain the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
26. Read the source given below and answer the questions.

There is no organization which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector. They can lend at whatever interest rate they choose. There is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back. Compared to the formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans. Thus, the cost to the borrower of informal loans is much higher.

- 26(a) Mention one Formal and Informal source of credit.
- 26(b). Who supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans?
- 26(c) As the cost to the borrower of informal loans is much higher, Explain the impact of such borrowings.