

12Q: What do you mean by disguised unemployment?

Ans: When more people are doing the same work, which can be done by few people, the excess people is termed as disguised unemployment.

13Q: Define full employment?

Ans: It is a situation in which no body is unemployed.

14Q: Define voluntary unemployment?

Ans: When labourers are not ready to work at the existing rates of wages inspite of the availability of the work.

15Q: Define involuntary unemployment?

Ans: When labourers are ready to work at the existing rates of wages but they do not get the work.

16Q: What do you mean by frictional unemployment?

Ans: It is the unemployment arises due to the shortage of raw materials, labourers, machinery etc.

17Q: Define seasonal unemployment?

Ans: It arises due to change in season, fashion and interests.

18Q: What is meant by structural unemployment?

Ans: The unemployment arises due to the structural changes in the economy like exports etc.

19Q: Define technical unemployment?

Ans: It is the unemployment which arises due to changes in the techniques of production.

20Q: What do you mean by inflation?

Ans: Constant rise in prices.

21Q: Define budget?

Ans: Estimation of revenue and expenditure of the government.

22Q: What are the different types of budget?

Ans: 1. Balanced Budget 2. Surplus Budget 3. Deficit Budget

23Q: Define deficit financing?

Ans: It is the method by which government meets the budgetary deficits by taking loans from the central bank.

24Q: What do you mean by public finance?

Ans: It is the study of income and expenditure of the government administration, their inter-relationship, financial control and management are also studied.

25Q: What do you mean by public debt?

Ans: Public debt is the loan taken by the government from commercial banks, trading institutions and individuals.

26Q: Define foreign aid?

Ans: It is the aid which includes foreign capital, foreign loans and foreign grants.

27Q: What do you mean by balance of payments?

Ans: It is the chronological record of economic transactions done by the residents of that country with the foreigners.

28Q: Define monetary policy?

Ans: It is the policy related to affect the level and structure of aggregate demand by controlling the rate of interest and the availability of credit.

29Q: What do you mean by fiscal policy?

Ans: The policy related to the Government's income and expenditure is called Fiscal policy.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. In Inflation, there is constant _____ in prices.
2. _____ is the example of Direct Tax.
3. Per capita income is calculated by dividing the national income by _____.
4. The ratio of total consumption to total income is called _____ propensity to consume.
5. _____ is the difference between Income and Consumption.
6. Ratio of change in saving caused by change in income is called _____ propensity to save.
7. Investment mainly depends upon two factors i.e. _____ and _____.
8. _____ is the central bank of India.
9. A budget in which revenue is more than the expenditure is called _____ budget.
10. Unemployment due to change in fashion and interests are called _____.
11. _____ is the sum of domestic factor income and net factor income.
12. The four factors of production are _____, _____, _____ and _____.
13. The part of income which is not consumed are called _____.
14. _____ unemployment arises due to the changes in the techniques of production.
15. The annual statement of revenue and expenditure are called _____.
16. _____ taxes are imposed indirectly on public.
17. Public debts are of two types: _____ and _____.
18. The goods and services received by a country from other countries are called _____.
19. The goods and services sent by one country to other countries are called _____.
20. The difference in import and export of goods are called _____.
21. _____ is the important method of credit control.
22. The policy related to the Government's income and expenditure is called as _____ policy.
23. The amount which is collected by the government from public as loans is called _____.
24. Gross Capital formation includes both _____ and _____.
25. _____ is a necessary payment which is paid to the govt. according to the law.
26. The account of receipts and payments of the govt. of one country from other countries during a period of one year is called _____.
27. Sale tax is an example of _____ tax.

28. _____, _____ and _____ are the minimum needs of a human being.

ANSWERS: rise, income tax, population, average, saving, marginal, rate of profit and rate of interest, reserve bank of india, surplus budget, seasonal unemployment, national income, land labour capital and entrepreneur, saving, technical unemployment, government budget, indirect tax, internal debt and external debt, import, export, balance of trade, bank rate, fiscal policy, public debt, net investment and depreciation, tax, balance of payments, indirect tax, food clothes and shelter.

TRUE / FALSE:

1. Land, labour, rent and capital are the four factors of production.
2. An addition to capital stock is called Saving.
3. Full employment means non – existence of involuntary unemployment.
4. Constant fall in prices is called Inflation.
5. Disguised unemployment is that where less number of workers are employed than required.
6. Net Capital formation includes both gross investment and depreciation.
7. Budget is the annual statement of revenue and expenditure of the government.
8. Entertainment tax is an example of Indirect tax.
9. The difference in import and export of goods are called Balance of Payments.
10. Tax is a necessary payment which is paid to the government according to Law.

ANSWERS: false, false, true, false, false, true, true, true, false, true.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION / ANSWERS:

1. Induced Investment depends upon
(i) Income and profit (ii) income and saving
(iii) income and loss (iv) income and consumption
2. The Govt. budget is of _____ types.
(i) Two (ii) three (iii) four (iv) five
3. The example of Direct tax is _____.
(i) Entertainment tax (ii) excise duty (iii) sales tax (iv) property tax
4. Which Unemployment arises due to the shortage of raw materials, machinery etc. ____
(i) Structural unemployment (ii) Frictional Unemployment
(iii) Seasonal Unemployment (iv) Technical unemployment

5. Who issues the new currency in the Country?

(i) Commercial banks

(ii) **Central Bank**

(iii) Government

(iv) Local banks

CHAPTER 2: INFRASTRUCTURE

Fill in the blanks:

1. Every man as a consumer and producer, for the satisfaction of his wants demands not only goods but _____ also. (**services**/luxuries/subsidies)
2. The capital stock is of _____ types. (**two**/three/four)
3. The part of the Capital stock of the economy which is necessary from the viewpoint of providing various kinds of services is called _____. (**infrastructure**/capital formation/investment)
4. Water transport is divided into _____ categories. (two/**three**/four)
5. There are _____ important sources of power in India. (two/**three**/four)
6. _____ is the Central bank of India.(SBI/**RBI**/HDFC)
7. In 1969, 14 Banks and, _____ 7 more banks i.e., total 21 commercial banks have been nationalised. (**in 1980**/in 1990/in 2000)
8. Nationalisation implies that government of the country has become _____ of these banks.(the seller/ the buyer/ **the owner**)
- 9.EXIM i.e. Import-Export Bank is established to give financial help to _____.(Money lenders/ Agents/**foreign trade**)
10. Through _____ Government distributes the necessities of life like foodgrains, sugar, kerosene, coarse cloth etc. at concessional prices through Fair Price shops. (**Public Distribution System**/Private Distribution System/ Demand & Supply forces)
11. There are _____ constituents of Public Distribution System in India. (two/**three**/four)
12. Every Fair Price Shop serves population of about _____. (**2000**/5000/10000)

Identify True/False

1. The insufficiency of infrastructure does not create any hindrance in the path of economic development. (True/**False**)
2. Railway is the cheapest means of transport for bringing passengers and heavy materials from the longer distance. (**True**/False)
3. Indian Railways is the biggest organisation in Asia and ranks 4th in the world. (**True**/False)

4. Among the developing countries, Indian Shipping occupies first position, 2nd position in Asia and 16th position in the world. (True/False)
5. It is easy to take decisions regarding production and distribution without the proper information about demand and supply conditions. (True/False)
6. The quantum of electricity consumed by a country is being considered as the index of its industrialisation and economic development. (True/False)
7. India has less quantity of minerals to generate nuclear power but huge quantity of nuclear power is being generated. (True/False)
8. There is a complete rural electrification in India. (True/False).
9. Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission does not check the malpractices of big producers. (True/False)
10. The government has opened about 5 lakh Fair Price Shops to distribute the essential commodities at low prices through Ration Cards. (True/False)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION / ANSWERS

1. The activities, facilities and services which are helpful in the operation and development of other sectors are named as _____.
A. Capital Formation
B. Investment
C. Infrastructure
D. Fixed Capital Stock
2. Which is of the following cannot be included in modern modes of transport:
A. Railways
B. Bullock carts
C. Trucks
D. Ships
3. The first railway line in India was made in _____ between Bombay and Thana.
A. 1935
B. 1753
C. 1853
D. 1950
4. Total length of the railway track in India is:
A. 100,500 kilometers.
B. 105,000 kilometers.
C. 110.000 kilometers.
D. 115,000 kilometers.
5. Water transport is not categorized as:
A. Inland Water Transport
B. Coastal Water Transport
C. Lake Water Transport
D. Sea Transport or International Water Transport

6. Which of the following is not an air transport company in the public sector in India?
A. Interglobe Aviation Ltd
B. Indian Airlines Corporation
C. Air India International
D. Vayudoot
7. Which of the following is not an important source of power in India?
A. Thermal Power
B. Hydel Power
C. Nuclear Power
D. Tidal Power
8. Thermal Power constitutes _____ of total power generation in India.
A. 68%
B. 58%
C. 48%
D. 38%
9. Still _____ of the villages in India are without electricity.
A. 16%
B. 26%
C. 10%
D. 20%
10. Which is the notable example of multi-purpose irrigational projects in India?
A. Bhakra- Nangal Projects
B. Damodar Valley Projects
C. Narmada River Projects
D. All of the Above
11. Monetary economic infrastructure in Indian economy includes:
A. Reserve Bank of India and banking system
B. Non-banking institutions
C. Capital market
D. All of the Above
12. Reserve Bank of India is established in _____.
A. 1935
B. 1950
C. 1970
D. 1985
13. Which is not the main function of R.B.I.?
A. To issue currency notes.
B. To acts as a banker of government banks.
C. To determine the budget of the government.
D. To regulate and control the monetary system of the country.
14. Which of the following was established to meet the credit requirements of the industrial sector?
A. Industrial Development Bank of India
B. Indian Industrial Finance Corporation
C. Small Industries Development Bank
D. All of the Above

15. For agricultural sector, credits are not offered by:
- A. Co-operative societies
 - B. Land Development Banks
 - C. RBI
 - D. NABARD
16. The full form of 'NABARD' is:
- A. National and Bank for Agriculture Rural Development
 - B. National Agriculture and Rural Development Bank
 - C. National Agriculture Bank and Rural Development
 - D. None of the Above
17. Which of the following is an example of non-banking financial institutions in India?
- A. Unit Trust of India
 - B. Life Insurance Corporation of India
 - C. Both A & B
 - D. None of the above
18. Which of the following is dealing in the sale and purchase of shares and debentures of companies?
- A. Stock-Exchange
 - B. Share Markets
 - C. Both A & B
 - D. RBI
19. Trading classes are putting their all-out efforts to exploit the consumers by the following ways/ way:
- A. Adulteration and sub-standard packed goods
 - B. Use of non-standard weights
 - C. Misleading and fabricated advertisements
 - D. All of the Above
20. Which of the following is not being used by producers and traders exploit the consumers?
- A. Monopolistic and Restricted Trade Practices (MRTP) Act.
 - B. Mis-information regarding quality of the product
 - C. Use of non-standard weights and measures
 - D. Supply of sub-standard products.
21. 'Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Act' was passed _____ in India.
- A. in 1965
 - B. in 1969
 - C. in 1985
 - D. in 1989
22. Consumers Protection Act, 1986 protects the consumer from:
- A. the malpractices of big producers only.
 - B. the exploitation by medium and small scale industries and traders.
 - C. all categories of producers.
 - D. None of the above
23. 'Consumers Disputes Redressal Forums' have been established at the:
- A. District level only
 - B. State levels only
 - C. National Level only
 - D. At All levels

24. District forum for consumers decides the complaints for the value of ____.
- A. which is less than Rs. 5 lacs.
 - B. which is between 5 lacs and 20 lacs.
 - C. which are more than 20 lacs in value.
 - D. All of the Above
25. The consumer's week is celebrated throughout the country between ____.
- A. March 15 and March 21 every year.
 - B. April 15 and April 21 every year.
 - C. May 15 and May 21 every year.
 - D. None of the Above
26. To arouse awareness among the consumers publication of 'Upbhokta Jagran' (consumer awareness) was launched ____.
- A. in 1990.
 - B. in 1991.
 - C. in 1992.
 - D. in 1993.
27. The effective forces of demand and supply are not responsible for the following causes:
- A. Inadequate Production
 - B. Poverty
 - C. Welfare of the poor sections of the society
 - D. All of the Above
28. Which of the following does not belong to constituents of Public Distribution System in India?
- A. Procurement at Minimum Prices
 - B. Procurement at Maximum Prices
 - C. Buffer stock
 - D. Fair Price Shops
29. Government of India procured the foodgrains at the prices fixed on the recommendations of ____
- A. the commission for Agricultural costs and prices
 - B. the big producers
 - C. the Multinational Corporations
 - D. All of the Above
30. The purpose of buffer stock is to keep the stock of necessary items like foodgrains and sugar etc. by the government so that:
- A. Can check the prices from rising.
 - B. Can provide food security
 - C. Can save public from shortage of goods
 - D. All of the Above

Lesson: 3

Development of Agriculture in India

Answer the following questions in one line or one word: -

Question 1. What is Agriculture?

Ans: It is an Art and Science of growing crops.

Question 2. Name any one Indian land reform?

Ans: Improvement in farming practices.

Question 3. Suggest any one solution for Indian agricultural development.

Ans: Increase in irrigation facilities.

Question 4. Explain the reason for the backwardness of Indian agriculture.

Ans. Small size of fields.

Question 5. Who is credited for the Green Revolution?

Ans. Dr. Norman Verlog and Dr. M. N. Swaminathan.

Question 6. Name a factor responsible for the Green Revolution in India.

Ans. Use of modern agricultural implements.

Question 7. Name any one limitation of Green Revolution.

Ans. Limited to certain crops.

Question 8. When did the Green Revolution took place in India?

Ans. In 1966-67.

Question9: What is the major component of agriculture in Indian national income?

Ans. 15.3 percent

Question 10. What is Green Revolution?

Ans. An agricultural policy, which is used to increase the crop production.

Question 11. What was the impact of the Green Revolution in India?

Ans. Improving the condition of farmers.

Question 12. Name two measures to overcome the backwardness of Indian agriculture.

Ans. 1.Expansion of scientific farming

2. Land reform

Question 13. What does consolidation mean?

Ans. Consolidation is the act of persuading the farmers to take one or two farms of the same variety and total size in exchange for their scattered farms.

Question 14. Name any one advantage of Green Revolution.

Ans. Increase in food production.

Question 15. Write any one disadvantage of Green Revolution?

Ans. Benefit only to big farmers.

Question 16: Write the full form of HYV.

Ans. High Yielding Variety Seeds.

Question 17: Which country is the largest producer of pulses?

Ans. India

Question 18: What percentage of the population in India is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood?

Ans. 48.9 percent

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION / ANSWERS

1. What factors are responsible for the success of green revolution?

A) Advanced seeds

B) Chemical Fertilizer

C) Commercialization of Agriculture

D) All of the above

2. Which crop did not belong to green revolution?

A) Wheat

B) Rice

C) Maize

D) Pulses

3. Who gets the credit for green revolution?

A) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan

B) Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru

C) Chaudhary Charan Singh

D) Shri Vinobha Bhave

4. What is the meaning of fair agricultural pricing?

A) Guarantee price policy

B) Crop Price

C) Production cost

D) Total profit policy

5. The major problems of Agricultural are _____ .

A) Human Problem

B) Organization Problem

C) Technical Problems

D) All of the above

6. What is the contribution of agriculture in national income of India?

A) 42%

B) 40%

C) 38%

D) 36%

7. What was the time period of first five years plan?

A) 1956-61

B) 1951-56

C) 1961-1965

D) 1947-51

8. In which year Green Revolution introduced in India?

A) 1968A.D

B) 1969A.D

C) 1976A.D

D) 1961A.D

9. How much % of Indian Population Depend on Agriculture for employment?

A) 98%

B) 58%

C) 97%

D) 58%

10. Why is agriculture very important for Indian economy?

A) It provides raw material

B) Foreign trade is based on it

C) It develops Transportation

D) All of these

11. How much food a healthy human being needs daily?

A) 750 gm

B) 950 gm

C) 850 gm

D) 150gm

12. Buffer stock of grains is stored by.....

A) Indian council for Agricultural Research

B) Agricultural Price Production Commission

C) Food Corporation of India

D) Indian Agricultural Corporation

13. What is the contribution of agriculture to the Gross Domestic Product of the year 2007-2008?

A) 14.6

B) 17.1

C) 15.9

D) All above

14. Describe a land reform in India:

A) Elimination of Consolidation

B) Intermediaries

C) Both A and B

D) None of these

15. What was the contribution of agriculture in the GDP of 2007-08?

A) 14.6

B) 15.9

C) 17.1

D) None of these

16. Which country is the largest producer of pulses?

A) India

B) Pakistan

C) Sri Lanka

D) Nepal

17. What is the current contribution of agriculture to India's national income?

A) 12.6

B) 15.3

C) 14.2

D) 15.8.

18. HYV means-

- A) Haryana youth variety
- C) high yielding variety

- B) Huge yield variety
- D) None of these

FIND OUT THE RIGHT/WRONG FACTS :-

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Over Population is a major problem for agriculture in India. | (Right/Wrong) |
| 2. Increase in Agricultural production was possible only due to the green revolution. | (Right/Wrong) |
| 3. First five-year plan was started in 1956-61. | (Right/Wrong) |
| 4. 1968 was the initial year of green revolution in India. | (Right/Wrong) |
| 5. Agriculture is not the backbone of Indian economy. | (Right/Wrong) |
| 6. The Green Revolution came to India in 1947. | (Right/Wrong) |
| 7. The Indian economy is an agricultural economy. | (Right/Wrong) |
| 8. Dr. Norman Verlog is the father of the Green Revolution in India. | (Right/Wrong) |
| 9. Consolidation is a form of land reform. | (Right/Wrong) |

Fill in the blanks:

1. The Green Revolution in India started in _____. (1948-49 / 1966-67)
2. In 1950-51, the contribution of agriculture to India's national income was _____ percent. (48/59)
3. _____ is the largest producer of pulses. (Pakistan / India)
4. _____ is the main source of irrigation in India. (Groundwater / Well)
5. The credit for the Green Revolution in India is given to _____. (Jawaharlal Nehru / Dr. Norman Verlog)
6. In India of its population is still dependent on agriculture. (60% / 68%)
7. _____ the technical problem of Indian Agriculture. (Inadequate irrigational Facilities / Pressure of population on land)
8. _____ of agricultural land in Punjab is covered by means of irrigation. (95% / 100%)
9. Green Revolution is the symbol of _____ (Prosperity/Greenery)
10. Indian state governments earn a large part of their revenue from _____. (Trade/Agriculture)

CLASS-10th

Subject- Social-Studies - (Question Bank 2nd Week Test)

Lesson-10 (Civics) Features of the Indian constitution

Multiple Choice Questions: -

1. When did the Indian Constitution come into force?
a) 1950 b) 1947 c) 1926 d) 1920
2. How many schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?
a) 12 b) 10 c) 14 d) 11
3. What is the number of fundamental rights?
a) 6 b) 7 c) 9 d) 5
4. By which amendment was the word secular enshrined in the Indian Constitution?
a) 44th amendment b) 73th amendment c) 42nd amendment d) 77th amendment
5. How many languages are recognized in Indian Constitution?
a) 18 b) 20 c) 22 d) 24
6. What is the retirement age of Supreme Court judges?
a) 63 b) 65 c) 68 d) 70
7. How many emergency powers are there?
a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 9

Objective type Questions

1. Who framed Indian Constitution?
2. What does the preamble mean?
3. What is single citizenship?

True/False

1. **The Indian Constitution is in unwritten form .**
2. **The Indian Constitution is rigid and flexible.**
3. **The Indian Constitution is religion centred Constitution.**
4. **Adult enfranchisement does not discriminate on the basis of religion, race or caste.**
5. **The right to equality is in Articles 14 to 18.**

Fill in the blanks:

1. **The retirement age of High Court judges is**
2. **There are topics in union list.**
3. **There are topics in state list.**
4. **The Lok Sabha can have maximum of members.**
5. **India has been declared secular state in.....**

Lesson 11

(Central Government)

True/ False

- 1. The Indian Parliament has two Houses.**
- 2. The Rajya Sabha is called the Lower House.**
- 3. Lok sabha can have maximum of 50 members.**
- 4. After the election, the new Lok Sabha elects the Speaker and Deputy Speaker from among its own members.**
- 5. The Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of 25 members.**
- 6. The 12 members in the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President.**
- 7. Parliament is the best organ of government in the Indian political system.**
- 8. The Prime Minister and members of the Council of Ministers must be members of Parliament.**
- 9. Parliament has complete control over national funds.**
- 10. The President cannot be removed from office.**
- 11. There are mainly two types of bills.**
- 12. The General Bill may be introduced in any House of Parliament.**
- 13. When a bill is introduced in the House, the reasons for introducing its objectives are stated.**
- 14. The procedure for passing the money bill is not specified in the Constitution.**
- 15. The President has to approve the bill.**
- 16. India is a parliamentary democracy.**
- 17. All functions and decisions of the Government are issued in the name of the President.**
- 18. The Vice President receives a salary as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.**
- 19. The position of Prime Minister is the most powerful and important in a parliamentary government.**
- 20. The Prime Minister is the head of the Cabinet.**
- 21. Our country has a single judicial system.**

22. A Supreme Court Judge may hold office up to the age of 80 years.

Answer -1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. True 8. True 9. True 10. False 11. True 12. True 13. True 14. False 15. True 16. True 17. True 18. True 19. True 20. True 21. True 22. False

Multiple Choice Questions: -

1. Which are the two Houses of the Indian Parliament ?
 - a- Supreme court and State-Executive
 - b- Lok Sabha and State-Executive
 - c- Lok Sabha (The house of people) and Rajya Sabha (Council of the state)
 - d- Lok Sabha and State-Legislature
- 2- It is called the Upper House of the Indian Parliament.
 - a-Lok Sabha
 - b-Rajya Sabha
 - c- State-Legislature
 - c- State- Executive
- 3- What is the minimum age for becoming a member of Lok Sabha?
 - a-20 years
 - b-25 years
 - c- 30 years
 - d- 35 years
- 4-What is the maximum number of members of Lok Sabha?
 - a- 546
 - b- 542
 - c- 550
 - d-547
5. In which year the number of members of Lok Sabha was reduced to 545.
 - a-1973.
 - b- 1974
 - c-1975
 - d- 1976
- 6-How many members of Lok Sabha are drawn from Union Territories?
 - a- 2
 - b- 6
 - c- 12
 - d-15
- 7-How many Anglo-Indian are nominated for Lok Sabha by the President?
 - a- 2
 - b- 3
 - c- 4
 - d-5
8. How many members are elected to the Lok Sabha from Uttar Pradesh?
 - a- 90
 - b- 80
 - c- 100
 - d-110
9. How many members are elected to the Lok Sabha from Punjab?
 - a- 11

- b- 12
 - c- 13
 - d-14
10. Who presides over the sittings of Lok Sabha?
- a- President
 - b- Vice President
 - c-Speaker
 - d- Governor
11. What is the maximum number of members of Rajya Sabha?
- a- 225
 - b- 250
 - c- 275
 - d-300
12. How many members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President?
- a- 10
 - b- 11
 - c- 12
 - d-13
13. What is the minimum age for becoming a member of Rajya Sabha?
- a- 20 years
 - b- 25 years
 - c- 30 years
 - d- 35 years
- 14-How many Rajya Sabha members retired after every two years?
- a-1 / 3
 - b- 2/3
 - c- 10%
 - d- 15%
- 15- He is ex- officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- a -Prime Minister
 - b-President
 - c- Vice President
 - d. Governor
- 16- Who appoints the Prime Minister of the country?
- a-President
 - b- Vice President
 - c- Attorney General
 - d- None of the above
- 17- To whom is the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers responsible for their action, policies and decisions?
- a- Lok Sabha
 - b- Rajb- Rajya Sabha
 - c- State- Legislature
 - d- None of the above
18. Who has complete control over financial affairs and budget?
- a- President
 - b- Vice President
 - c- Parliament
 - d- Prime Minister
- 19- Where is the ordinary bill first introduced?
- a- Lok Sabha
 - b- Rajya Sabha

- c- In any House (Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha)
- d- In the Supreme Court.

20. After whose approval the bill becomes law?

- a- Prime Minister
- b- President
- c- Vice President
- d- Attorney General

21- Which bill has to be sent back by the Rajya Sabha with its recommendations within 14 days?

- a- Financial bill
- b- simple bill
- c- electricity bill
- d- No one

22. In whose name all the functions and decisions of the Government of India are made.

- a- Prime Minister.
- b- President
- c- Governor
- d- Vice President

23- What is the minimum age for becoming President?

- a- 25 years
- b- 30 years
- c- 35 years
- d- 20 years

24- Who elects the Vice President?

- a- Member of Lok Sabha
- b- Members of Rajya Sabha
- c- State- Legislature
- d- No one

25- He holds the most powerful position in the Indian Parliament.

- a- Prime Minister
- b- President
- c- Vice President
- d- CM

26- Which of these tasks does not belong to the Prime Minister?

- a- Appointment of Supreme Court Judges
- b- Formation of Council of Ministers
- c- Distribution of Departments to Ministers
- d- Reorganization of the Cabinet

27- How many types of Ministers are there in the Council of Ministers?

- a- 1 type of minister
- b- 2 types of ministers
- c- 3 types of ministers
- d- 4 types of ministers

28- This is the basic principle for the independence of the judiciary.

- a- Combining the executive and the judiciary
- b- Combining the executive legislature and the judiciary
- c- Separating the judiciary from the executive and the legislature

- d- No one
- 29- How long can a Supreme Court Judge remain in office?
- a- 60 years
 - b- 65 years
 - c-70 years
 - d- 75 years
- 30- Due to this jurisdiction, lawsuits are filed directly in the Supreme Court.
- a- Original jurisdiction
 - b- Non-appellate authority
 - c- Advisory power
 - d- None of the above

Fill in the blanks:

1. The three organs of the union government are the legislature, the executive and ____ (the judiciary)
2. The Indian Parliament consists of two chambers Lok Sabha and ____ (The Rajya Sabha)
3. To become a member of Lok Sabha a person should have minimum ____ years of age. (25)
4. Lok Sabha has maximum ____ members. (545)
5. The term of Lok Sabha is for ____ years. (5)
6. ____ presides over the meetings of Lok Sabha. (speaker)
7. ____ presides over the meetings of Lok Sabha in absence of the speaker. (deputy speaker)
8. ____ is the upper house of the Parliament. (Rajya Sabha)
9. Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected _____. (indirectly)
10. Rajya Sabha can have maximum ____ members. (250)
11. President nominates ____ members for Rajya Sabha. (12)
12. Rajya Sabha is a _____ house. (permanent)
13. The term of Rajya Sabha is for _____ years. (6)
14. To become member of Rajya Sabha a person should have minimum age of ____ years. (30)
15. ____ presides over the meetings of Rajya Sabha. (vice- president)
16. Money bill can be presented in _____ only. (Lok Sabha)

17. India is a parliamentary ____ system of government. (democratic)
18. President is the _____ of the executive. (nominal head)
19. To become president minimum age should be ____ years. (35)
20. The President is elected for a term of ____ years. (5)
21. ____ is the Supreme Commander of Defence Forces of India. (The President)
22. ____ appoints chief justice of Supreme Court. (The President)
23. Prime Minister is appointed by _____. (The President)
24. ____ is the head of the Council of ministers. (The Prime Minister)
25. ____ is head of the planning commission. (The Prime Minister)
26. India has a ____ unified judicial system. (single)
27. ____ is the apex court of india. (supreme court)
28. Supreme court is situated at----- (New Delhi)

Objective questions

1. Write down the names of houses of Indian Parliament. What is the total no. of states and union territories of India?
2. What is the total no. of members of Lok Sabha at present.
3. Write down the name of upper house of Indian Parliament.
4. What is the tenure of Lok Sabha?
5. How many members are nominated by President in Rajya Sabha?
6. What minimum age is required to become a member of Rajya Sabha?
7. What minimum age is required to become a member of Lok Sabha?
8. How many kinds of bills are there? Name them.
9. in which house money bill is presented?
10. Who is the real head of the nation?
11. Name the uppermost court of India.
12. What is the tenure of judges of Supreme Court of India?
13. What is the tenure of judges of High court?
14. Who is nominal head of our country?
15. Write any one qualification to become the judge of Supreme Court of India?
16. Who is the head of Council of Ministers?
17. What is the tenure of President?
18. Write any one power of president.

19. Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?
20. Who announces financial emergency?
21. Who allocates departments to Council of Ministers?
22. Who is known as leader of Lok Sabha?
23. How many kinds of ministers are there in central council of ministers?
24. Write any one emergency power of President?

Lesson-12 **(State Government)**

Objective questions

Question 1 what is the minimum age of a citizen to become a member of the Legislative Council?

Answer - 30 years.

Question 2 What is the tenure of each member of the Legislative Council?

Answer - 6 years.

Question 3 How and by whom is the Chief Minister appointed?

Answer: The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor of the State.

Question 4 What is the tenure of the Governor?

Answer: The term of office of the Governor is 5 years.

Question 5.Where is the High Court of Punjab located?

Answer: Chandigarh.

Multiple Choice Questions: -

1. The following State has a Bicameral Legislature-

- a) Bihar b) Maharashtra
- c) Uttar Pradesh d) All of the above

2. The following State does not have a Bicameral Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Parishad).

- a) Punjab / Haryana b) Jharkhand
- c) Jammu and Kashmir d) Karnataka

3. Who elected the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly ?

- a) The Governor b) The Members of the Legislative Assembly
- c) The Chief Minister d) The members of the Legislative Council

4. Which of the following is not a Union Territory?

- a) Rajasthan b) Delhi
- c) Chandigarh d) Pondicherry

5. What are the two Houses of the State Legislature?

- a) Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha b) Vidhan Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- c) Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad. d) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

6. Who has the legislative powers of the state during the President's rule in the state?

- a) Legislative Council b) Parliament

- c) Prime Minister d) Rajya Sabha

7. Which of the following statements is true regarding the division of powers?

- a) Union List 47 subjects, State List 97 subjects, Concurrent List 66 subjects
b) Union List 66 subjects, State List 47 subjects, Concurrent List 97 subjects
c) Union List 97 subjects, State List 66 subjects, Concurrent List 47 subjects
d) None of these.

8. Who is the constitutional head of state?

- a) Governor b) Chief Minister
c) Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha d) President

Fill in the blanks -

1. There arestates in India.
2. There areUnion Territories in India.
3. There isLegislature in Punjab.
4. Minimum.....years of age is required to become a member of Vidhan Sabha.
5. In times of constitutional crisisbecomes the executive president of the state.
6. The highest court of the state is called court.
7. The Governor may use any of hispowers at his discretion.
8. High Court judges can remain in office till the age of years.
9.appoints the Governor.
10. The Governor nominates members of the Legislative Council.
11. There is ____ state of government in India.
12. The lower house of the states is called _____.
13. The upper house of states is called _____.
14. The term of the Vidhan Sabha is for ____ years.
15. The State Assembly can have a maximum of ____ members
16. To become a member of the Legislative Council, the age should be ____ years.
17. The budget passed by the Vidhan Sabha has to be returned by the Vidhan Parishad within ____ days.
18. Financial bills can be presented only in _____.
19. The Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers are the real _____.
20. _____ system of governance has been set up in India.

Match the Columns-

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1 Chief Minister | - | Bicameral Legislative Assembly |
| 2 Governors | - | unicameral legislature |
| 3 Punjab | - | Actual President of the State Government |
| 4 Bihar | - | Constitutional Head of State |

True / False

1. The Chief Minister is the Chief Adviser to the Governor.
2. If a member is not a member of the Vidhan Sabha, he has to become a member within three months.
3. The Governor is the real executive.
4. The Chief Minister is the head of the Council.
5. The capital of Punjab is Shimla.
6. The High Court is established in the capital of any state.
7. The founder of Lok Adalat was P. N. Bhagwati.
8. The minimum age for becoming a member of the Vidhan Sabha is 30 years.
9. Punjab has a bicameral assembly.
10. The minimum number of members in the Vidhan Sabha is 60 .
11. The Finance Bill is always introduced in the Vidhan Sabha.
12. The age limit of a High Court Judge is 62 years.
13. The President of the Vidhan Sabha is elected by the members of the Vidhan Sabha from among themselves.
14. The term of office of each member of the Legislative Council is six years.
15. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor of the State.
16. Punjab and Haryana are Union Territories.

Lesson 1 (Geography) (India – As Introduction)

Fill in the blanks:-

1. India _____ is surrounded by the Indian Ocean.
2. India ranks _____ in terms of area and _____ in terms of population in the world.
3. Indian population is comprised of utmost _____ lakhs villages and _____ thousand towns and cities.
4. In India, national recognized languages are in _____ Number.
5. The word Hindu _____ was given by the people name Indo.
6. At the head of India _____ is the Great Himalayan Mountain Wall.
7. The line _____ passes through the center of India.
8. _____ language has been prevalent in a large area of India during the Middle Ages.
9. The State Reorganization Commission was established in _____ AD.
10. India's literacy rate is _____ percentage .

2. True / False

1. India has the highest illiteracy rate in the world. ()
2. 8 out of 10 women in Kerala are literate. ()
3. India is known in the world as South Asia. ()
4. Delhi has been given the status of national capital. ()
5. India is not considered as sub- continent despite of its large geographical area. ()
6. Mawsynram and Cherrapunji in India are known as places with highest rainfall regions. ()
7. About 197 languages are used in India. ()
8. Language makes an invaluable contribution to the spread of culture in different regions of India. ()
9. India's area is 2.2 percent in the whole world .()

3. Multiple choice questions:-

1. By what name did India come to be known due to the influx of Aryans?

- a) Indus b) Indu c) Aryavarta d) none of these

2. How many kilometers has India reached near the ports of Western Europe due to the opening of Suez Canal?

- a) 4700 kms b) 4800 kms c) 5800kms d) 6800kms

3. If a straight line is drawn from Kashmir in the northern part of India to Kanyakumari in the southern part of India, then its length will be kilometers.

- a) 3112 kms b) 321 0 kms c) 321 1 kms d) 3214 kms

4. In Arunachal Pradesh it is still day time and on the other side_____ it is walking for two hours.

- a) Goa b) Kerala c) Gujrat d) none of these

5. The area of India is about_____ square kilometers.

- a) 32,87,670 sq kms b) 32, 87, 672 sq kms c) 3287, ,680 sq kms d) 32,87 ,782 sq kms

6. India is equal to how many parts of Canada.

- a) 2nd b) 3rd c) 4th d) 5th

7. Punjab came into existence on linguistic basis.

- a) 1 947 b)1 950 c) Oct0ber 1966 d) November 1 966

8. Name the smallest state in India by area

- a) Goa b) Tripura c) Sikkim d) Mizoram

9. Which Indian state has the highest population density per capita?

- a) Bihar b) uttar Paresh c) Punjab d) kerala

10. The north-south and east-west expanse of India forms approximately the total area of the Earth's circumference.

- a) 8th b) 10th c) 12th d) 14th

IV. Show the following facts on the map of Indian sub-continent:

1. India's neighboring countries (with different colours).
2. Oceanic regions adjoining India (with names).
3. States, Union territories and capitals of states of India.
4. Runn of Kuchchh, Kanyakumari, Arunachal Pradesh and Srinagar.
5. SAARC countries and their capitals.
6. States and their capitals, adjoining Bangladesh.
7. New Moor Island, Diu, Lakshadweep, and Indira Point.
8. Boundaries of Countries Joining at the Pamir Knot.
9. Mackmohan Line, Red Cliff.

CLASS: 10th

Subject: Social Studies (Geography)

(Question Bank)

Lesson: 2 (Land)

Multiple Choice Qs:

- Q1 The landmass of India can be divided into how many parts?
1) Five 2) Six
3) Four 4) Eight
- Q2 The Himalayas originated from which ocean?
1) Indian Ocean 2) Atlantic Ocean
3) Red Sea 4) Tethys Sea
- Q3 Which of the following is a part of "Himadri"?
1) Himalayas 2) Aravali
3) Satpura 4) Naga
- Q4 Whose mountain ranges are "Jaskar, Karakoram, Ladakh and Kailash"?
1) Outer Himalayas 2) Trans Himalayas
3) Small Himalayas 4) Great Himalayas
- Q5 What is the highest mountain peak in the world?
1) Kanchenjunga 2) Mount Everest
3) Dhaulagiri 4) Naga Mountain
- Q6 Which is the highest mountain peak in India?
1) Kanchenjunga 2) Mount Everest
3) Dhaulagiri 4) Gurushikhar
- Q7 Approximately what% of the land area of India is plains?
1) 27% 2) 43%
3) 33% 4) 52%
- Q8 Which of the following flows towards the east?
1) Sutlej 2) Ravi
3) Vyas 4) Yamuna
- Q9 What is the arid stretch from the southern part of Punjab and Haryana to the Rann of Kutch of Gujarat called?
1) Northern Plains 2) Thar Desert
3) Southern Plateau 4) Indian Islands
- Q10 Thal Ghat, Pal Ghat, Bhore Ghat are part of which?
1) Northern Plain 2) Thar Desert
3) Western Ghats 4) Eastern Ghats
- Q11 What is the name of the plain from Daman to Goa?
1) Konkan coast 2) Koromandalam coast
3) Canara coast 4) Eastern Ghat
- Q12 What is the number of Lakshadweep islands in the Arabian Sea?
1) 120 2) 250
3) 76 4) 25
- Q13 Where is the southern border point of India (Indira Point) located?
1) Lakshadweep 2) Andaman
3) Nicobar 4) Great Nicobar

- Q11 What is the name of the plain from Daman to Goa?
- 1) Kokan coast
 - 2) Koramandalam coast
 - 3) Canara coast
 - 4) Eastern Ghat
- Q12 What is the number of Lakshadweep islands in the Arabian Sea?
- 1) 120
 - 2) 250
 - 3) 76
 - 4) 25
- Q13 Where is the southern border point of India (Indira Point) located?
- 1) Lakshadweep
 - 2) Andaman
 - 3) Nicobar
 - 4) Great Nicobar

Fill in the blanks:

- 1) About 1% of the land area of India is mountainous.
- 2) Trans Himalayas are also called Himalayas.
- 3) (8611 m) is the second highest peak in the world.
- 4) Khadar Plain is called Area ofin Punjab.
- 5) The Malabar Coast extends from Goa to.....
- 6) The middle part of Ravi and Beas is called Ik Oankaar.
- 7) peak is the steepest peak in the world.
- 8) The slopes of the plains of Punjab and Haryana are in.....directions.
- 9) Aravali is the highest peak of the mountain range.
- 10) The height of Mount Everest is.....meters

True or False:

- 1) The highest rainfall in the world is in Meinarm.
- 2) The Himalayas are shaped like a convex arc.
- 3) About 43% of the land area of India is plateau.
- 4) Burjil and Jojila valleys are in Kashmir.
- 5) Aravali, Satpura are the new mountains of India
- 6) The plains of Bangar are also called Reh, Kallar in Punjab, Haryana.
- 7) The plain of Brahmaputra is also called the plain of Assam.
- 8) The apex of the peninsular plateau is formed on Kanya Kumari.
- 9) Looni river disappears in Rann of Kutch.
- 10) The plain from Krishna river delta to Kanyakumari is called Canara coast.

Objective Type Questions:

- 1) Where is the Dravidian valley of India found?
- 2) What is a delta?
- 3) Write the main valleys found in the Himalayas.
- 4) Write the names of the major Doon valleys of the country.
- 5) What is the meaning of bhur?
- 6) What is the largest delta in the world?
- 7) The Telangana Plateau is spread over which states?
- 8) Which is the easternmost mountain peak of Himalayas?
- 9) Which 2 healthy places and valleys are found in the Little Himalayas?
- 10) Write the names of the major peaks of Trans Himalayas.

Lesson-3 CLIMATE

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1Q. Which season is not experienced in the southern parts of India?

- a) summer
C) winter
B) rainy
D) spring

2Q. What is the name of sea cyclone in the west bengal?

- A) kaal Baisakhi
B) Monsoon
C) loo
D) psunami

3Q. What is the name of dust storm which blows in northern plains of India?

- A) psunami B) monsoon
C) loo D) rain

4Q Which place is monsoon effected on the way back eastern monsoon?

- A). Chennai
B) Amritsar
C) Delhi
D) Shimla

5Q Which are two months of most prevailing rains in all india?

- A) June and July
B) July and August
C) August and September
D) June and August

Q6 Which is the season during December to February in India?

- A) summer
B) winter
C) spring
D) autumn

Q7. How much is annual rain in Mawsynram(Meghalaya)?

- A) 1141cm B) 941 cm
C) 118 cm D) 1541 cm

Q8. Which is the most effected place in bay of Bengal due to south west monsoon?

- A) Chennai
B) Mawsynrem
C) Shimla
D) Amritsar

Q9 For which crop is mango shower useful?

- A) wheat
B) rice
C) flower
D) Rabi

Q10 Which coast of India have rainfall during winter?

- A) coromandal coast B) eastern coast
C) western coast D) none

Q11. Which is the coldest place in summer?

- a) Delhi
c) Shimla
- b) Leh
d) Chennai

Q12. Which part of land acts as climate divider?

- a) Himalya b) Thar Desert
c) Chennai d) None

Q13. What is annual average rain of India?

- a) 118 cm
- b) 150 cm
- c) 210 cm
- d) 180 cm

Q14. In which part of the country does the temperature remains high throughout the year?

- a) Western region
- b) Southern region
- c) Eastern region
- d) Northern region

Q15. From which language has word 'Mausam' has monsoon originated?

- a) English
- b) Punjabi
- c) Arabi
- d) Hindi

Q16. When does the season of retreating monsoon come?

- a) October and November
- b) February and March
- c) June and July
- d) March and April

Q17. Which are the places of uniform climate of our country?

- a) Amritsar and Leh
- b) Mumbai and Chennai
- c) Jodhpur and Delhi
- d) None

Q18. Which are the places of high temperature in the country during winters?

- a) Mumbai and Chennai
- b) Amritsar and Leh
- c) Delhi and Jodhpur
- d) Delhi and Shimla

Q19. Which are the places of lowest temperature during winter in India?

- a) Mumbai and Chennai
- b) Delhi and Shimla
- c) Amritsar and Leh
- d) None

Q20. Which is the period of forward moving Monsoon in the country?

- a) June to September
- b) September to November
- c) January to March
- d) None

Q21. According to Indian Meteorological department which months are the months of winter season?

- a) Mid December to February
- b) March to June mid
- c) Mid June to September mid
- d) None

Q22. Which hills are parallel to the winds coming from the Arabic sea?

- a) Himalayas
- b) Aravali
- c) Gharo Khasi
- d) None

Q23. How much is the quantity of annual rain in western Thar Desert?

- a) 20cm
- b) 50cm
- c) 12cm
- d) none

Q24. Which are the two places of acutely hard climate?

- a) Amritsar and Jodhpur
- b) Mumbai and Chennai
- c) Shilong and Shimla
- d) None

Q25. Where does EL NINO sea current flows?

- a) Indian Ocean
- b) Arabian sea
- c) Pacific Ocean
- d) None

Q26. On how much height does Jet Stream flows the surface?

- a) 5km
- b) 10km
- c) 8km
- d) 3km

Q27. Which of the following is not the characteristic of Monsoon?

- a) Unequal distribution
- b) Stability
- c) Dry interval
- d) None

Q28. Which are the two places of the retreating North-East Monsoon?

- a) Chennai and Mumbai
- b) Dharmshala and Mandi
- c) Jodhpur and Delhi
- d) None

Q29. Which ranges of hills experience in the country?

- a) Aravalli range
- b) Hills of Meghalaya
- c) Himalayan range of hills
- d) None

Q30. For which crop is rain caused by western cyclone useful:

- a) Rabi
- b) Kharif
- c) Flowers
- d) None

Q31. Which crop is assisted in ripening by Mango Shower?

- a) Banana
- b) Mango
- c) Apple
- d) Orange

Q32. Which wind current is responsible for sudden burst of Monsoon in Northern India?

- a) Western wind jet stream
- b) Southern jet wind current
- c) Eastern wind jet current
- d) None

Q33. What is Indian budget of Monsoon _____ is called?

- a) Friend
- b) Gamble
- c) Distribution
- d) None

Q34. Which season is the longest season in India?

- a) Winter season
- b) Summer season
- c) Rainy season
- d) None

Q35. How much rain does fall in western Ghat slope in wind oriented crops?

- a) 200cm
- b) 50cm
- c) 250cm
- d) None

Q36. Which are the months of rainy season in India?

- a) Mid December to February
- b) March to June mid
- c) Mid June to September mid
- d) None

Q37. What is the dry period during monsoon is called?

- a) Mango shower
- b) Kaal Baisakhi
- c) Drought (Monsoon Tod)
- d) Jet Stream

Q38. Which factor is not responsible for Humus?

- a) Gone by rainy season
- b) Clear sky
- c) Moisture in the air
- d) None

Q39. Which of the following place experience the hard climate?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Mumbai | b) Chennai |
| c) Kolkatta | d) Amritsar |

Q40. Which of the following is not the feature of rainy season?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Dry period | b) Torrential Rain |
| c) Fast winds | d) Entry of winds from surface |

ANSWER KEY

1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. a
11. b 12. a 13. a 14. b 15. c 16. a 17. b 18. a 19. c 20. a
21. a 22. b 23. c 24. a 25. c 26. d 27. b 28. a 29. b 30. a
31. b 32. c 33. b 34. b 35. c 36. c 37. c 38. d 39. d 40. d

Lesson -4
(Natural Vegetation and Soils)

Objective type Qs :-

1. Which Vegetation is known as “Terror of Bengal”?
2. In which state are the most forested areas of the country found?
3. Name two trees of tropical evergreen vegetation?
4. What is the other name of tidal vegetation?
5. Which trees are used to make healthy medicines?
6. Where is Bhur soil found?
7. What is the name of saline soil in Punjab?
8. Name two trees of dry vegetation?
9. How many types of natural vegetation are there in the country on the basis of the geographical factors?
10. Name two trees which are used in paper industry?

Fill in the blanks :-

- 1 Trees and plants make _____ vegetations.
- 2 _____ Plants called the terror of Bengal.
- 3 The soil is formed due to weathering of Lava rocks is called _____ soil.
- 4 _____ Percentage of land in India is covered with forests.
- 5 Timber of _____ is the best for manufacture of furniture and ships.

True and False:-

- 6 Mahogany and rubber are the trees of tropical evergreen vegetation.
- 7 Kikar and cactus are the trees of tidal vegetation.
- 8 Black soils are also called the cotton soil.
- 9 Mangrove forests are the other name of tidal forests.
- 10 Soft woods are not used to manufacture match boxes.

MCQ (Multiple Choice Qs):-

1. The black soil is the best for the production of _____.
(A) Cotton (B) Tea
(C) Wheat (D) Rice
2. Which soils have high content of iron and Aluminum Oxide?
(A) Red soil (B) laterite soil
(C) Black soil (D) Desert soil
3. Bhur soils are found in _____.
(A) Punjab (B) Assam
(C) Himachal Pradesh (D) West Bengal

4. Which of the following union territories have the largest forest area?

- (A) Chhattisgarh (B) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(C) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (D) Delhi

5. The Alluvial soils are found in the following states of India

- (A) Karnataka (B) Kerala
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer key:-

Objective type

- 11 Water Hyacinth
- 12 Tripura
- 13 Mahogany and rubber
- 14 Mangrove
- 15 Syncona and neem
- 16 Punjab and Haryana
- 17 Kallar
- 18 Khair and Date
- 19 Five (5)
- 20 Bamboo and poplar

Fill in the blanks

- 1. Natural
- 2. Water Hyacinth
- 3. Black soil
- 4. 22.7%
- 5. Teak

True and false

- 1. True
- 2. False
- 3. True
- 4. True
- 5. False

MCQ

- i. A
- ii. B
- iii. A
- iv. B
- v. D

Lesson : 5

Land Use And Agriculture

Objective type Qs

1. In a land where only one crop is harvested in two or three years, what is such land called ?
2. What percentage of land in our country is under forest cover ?
3. What is the percentage of net sown area in Punjab ?
4. What percentage of GROSS NATIONAL income is derived from agriculture ?
5. The country has achieved significant success in producing the seeds of which fish ?
6. What else is involved in agriculture besides growing crops?
7. What is the biggest problem of Indian agriculture?
8. How many hectares of land is dead only in Ferozpur district ?
9. State the time period of the seventh five year plan ?
10. What are the main seasons of agricultural crops in India?
11. What is the position of India in paddy production?
12. Name the two states that produce the largest quantity of the peanuts in the country?
13. By what other name is green revolution known ?
14. Name the oil seed crop?
15. Which state is the largest producer of rice?

ANSWERS

1. Fallow Land
2. 22.3%
3. 82%
4. 29.0% part
5. The country had got successes to prepare seeds of prawns.
6. Apart from crop production , agriculture, pisciculture, gardening and wildlife etc. are included .
7. The major problem in Indian agriculture is pressure of population.
8. More than one lakh hectare
9. 1985-90 A.D
10. In India , there are three seasons of crops of agriculture.
11. In Rice production, India ranks second.
12. Gujarat and Maharashtra .
13. Due to excess , production of wheat, some people called green revolution as wheat Revolution.
14. Peanuts, Mustard, Sunflower, Cotton etc.
15. Production of Rice is highest in West Bengal.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1. From a scientific point of view what percentage of area should be forested**
 - a. 11%
 - b. 22%
 - c. 33%
 - d. 44%
- 2. Animals are farmers'**
 - a. true companions
 - b. raw companions
 - c. false companions
 - d. enemies
- 3. What is the position of India in the world in banana, mango, coconut and cashew production ?**
 - a.fifth
 - b. third
 - c. tenth
 - d. first
- 4. The highest number of the animals in the country is in _____ .**
 - a. Punjab
 - b. kerala
 - c. goa
 - d. uttarpradesh
- 5. Mustard and zucchini are the_____ crops.**
 - a.rabi
 - b. kharif
 - c. zaid
 - d. None of these.
- 6. What is the yield of rice per hectare in Punjab ?**
 - a. less
 - b. too much
 - c. medium
 - d. normal
- 7. What is the position of India in wheat production in the world ?**
 - a. first
 - b. third
 - c. fifth
 - d. seventh
- 8. The practice of zamindari has been ____ by law**
 - a. started
 - b. abolished
 - c. equal
 - d. less
- 9. Barley ,gramsand zucchini are_____ crops.**
 - a. rabi
 - b. zaid
 - c. kharif
 - d. evergreen
- 10. What percentage of the total area of the world is arable ?**
 - a. 8%
 - b. 9%
 - c. 10%
 - d. 11%

ANSWERS

1. 33%
2. True Friends
3. First position
4. Uttar Pradesh
5. Rabi

6. Huge amount
7. Fifth number
8. End
9. Rabi
10. 10%

Fill In The Blanks

1. _____% of area of Punjab is covered with forests
2. Approximately_____labourers are getting employment in Agri sector
3. Pulses are the source of _____ in our food
4. India Ranks _____ in the production of rice,whereas_____ ranks number one
5. India produces_____ % of total production of wheat in the world
6. Green Revolution is considered to have started in India in the year _____
7. Jwar, Bajra ,Maize , etc. are _____ cereals .
8. Sugarcane , Cotton , Jute , Rubber , Wool and Tabacoo are _____ and _____ crops.
9. India Ranks _____ in the production of Sugarcane.
10. _____ is the root place of Cotton plant.
11. Peanut is _____ crop.
12. There is _____ kg of cotton in one cotton bale.
13. Black Soil is considered useful for the production of _____
14. In the 16th century the _____ brought potato to India .
15. Bamboo , Mahogany and rosewood are found in India in the areas with more_____

ANSWERS

1. 5.7%
2. Two third
3. Protein
4. Second, China
5. 9%
6. 1966-67
7. Fatty crops
8. Expensive or costly
9. Fifth
10. India
11. Kharif
12. 170
13. Cotton
14. Portuguese
15. Rain

Match the following:-

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. Rabbi	Jammu Kashmir
2. Cotton	Assam
3. Apple	Indus
4. Tea	Soft Wood
5. Greek	Wheat
6. Conical Forest	Black Soil

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Rabi. | Hari |
| 2. Cotton. | Black soil |
| 3. Apple. | Jammu Kashmir |
| 4. Tea. | Assam |
| 5. Greek. | Indus |
| 6. Conical forest. | Soft wood |

Mark the following sentences with right (✓) or wrong (*)

1. Punjab is the largest producer of pulses.
2. To increase the agricultural produce , lead banks have been opened .
3. India is an agricultural economy and Indian society is also agro based .
4. Rural Urban colonies are increasing with the increase of population.
5. There is no use of forests .
6. Apple is produced in Himachal Pradesh .
7. There is a less number of livestock in India .
8. In the recent past , animal husbandry has proven to be very useful for the small land owner farmers and workers.

ANSWERS

1. FALSE
2. TRUE
3. TRUE
4. TRUE
5. FALSE
6. TRUE
7. FALSE
8. TRUE

Class-10th**Subject: Social Studies - (Question Bank)****Lesson-7 (Population)**

Sr. No.	Question	Answer
1.	What was the total population of India according to the census of 2011?	121 crore
2.	What is the place of India in the world according to population?	2 nd
3.	What is the average density of population in India according to the census of 2011?	382 persons per sq. km.
4.	Which Indian state has the highest density of population?	Bihar
5.	What is the density of population in Bihar?	1102 persons per sq.km.
6.	Which state has the lowest density of population?	Arunachal Pradesh
7.	What is the density of population in Arunachal Pradesh?	17 persons per sq.km.
8.	Which Union Territory has the highest density of population?	Delhi
9.	What is the density of population in Delhi?	11297 persons per sq.km.
10.	Which Indian state has the largest population?	Uttar Pradesh
11.	What is the population of Uttar Pradesh according to the census of 2011?	199581477 persons
12.	What is the rate of growth of population during 2001 to 2010?	17.7 percent
13.	..... is the state with highest rate of growth of population.	Meghalaya
14.	What is the rate of growth of population in Meghalaya according to the census of 2011?	27.8%
15.	What is the percentage of urban population in India?	31.2%
16.	The total urban population of India is	37.7 crore
17.	The state with highest percentage of urban population is	Goa
18.	What is the percentage of urban population in Goa?	49.77%
19.	Average Sex Ratio in India (2011) is	940 females per 1000 males
20.	Which state has the highest sex ratio in India?	Kerala
21.	What is the sex ratio of Kerala?	1084 females per 1000 males

22.	Population is resource.	Human
23.	The numerical ratio between females and males is called	Sex ratio
24.	Agriculture production is the main factor affecting the distribution of population. (True/False)	True
25.	India is known as the country of (Villages/cities)	Villages
26.	The percentage of voter population in India is	60%
27.	.....% of population falls between the age group of 0-14.	37.2
28.	Which factor determines the age structure?	Fertility, Mortality and Migration
29.	How many states have the population more than 5 crore?	10
30.	How much percent of population lives in plains?	40%
31.	Density of population in Punjab (2011) is	550 persons per sq. km.
32.	What is the percentage of labourers in rural areas?	40%
33.	Human resource development covers the development of Education, Technical Skill, Health and Nourishment. (True/False)	True
34.	India's population at the time of death of Akbar was	10 crore
35.	Epidemics, Wars and Famines do not affect the population. (True/False)	False
36.	Population increased rapidly in the year and	1921 and 1951
37.	It is not difficult to provide all the facilities to the rural areas. (True/False)	False
38.	India's 23 percent population lives in Punjab. (True/False)	False
39.	The rural population of Indian is about million.	883
40.	Search of employment is one of the reasons of migration. (True/False)	True
41.	Sikkim has least density of population. (True/False)	False
42.	Bihar has highest density of population. (True/False)	True
43.	Sex ratio of Punjab in 2011 was 550. (True/False)	False
44.	Working population is engaged in different occupation to earn money. (True/False)	True
45.	Spread of health services by government is reason of decreasing death rate. (True/False)	True

46.	India is a country of diversities. (True/False)	True
47.	Physically and mentally strong citizen is the most important and valuable resources of any country. (True/False)	True
48.	The least populated state is Madhya Pradesh. (True/False)	False
49.	Population in mountainous and desert region is quite.....	sparse
50.	Natural growth rate in population depends upon the difference in birth rate and	death rate
51.	When was the first census held in India?	1881
52.	Main workers of India work for or more days in a year.	183
53.	Number of deaths behind every 1000 persons in a particular area is called	death rate
54.	..... is reason for decreasing sex ratio in India.	Female foeticide
55.	South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong ,Singapore and Malaysia are known as.....	Asian Tigers
56.	Number of births behind every 1000 person in a particular area is called	birth rate
57.	There was very slow increase in population before independence. (True/False)	True
58.	Which years are known as population divider?	1921 and 1951
59.	..... district of Punjab has highest literacy rate.	Hoshiarpur
60.	The density of population in West Bengal is persons per square kilometre.	1028
61.	How many states are there in India at present?	28
62.	The population was divided in to working and non-working population in the year	1961
63.	Which state has the highest percentage of working people?	Andhra Pradesh
64.	The persons who follow different professions nd earn money are called population.	productive
65.	Children and the old persons are called population.	dependent
66.	Heavy rush is one of the bad results of increasing population. (True/False)	True
67.	What is the literacy rate in India?	65%
68.	Which state has the lowest sex ratio?	Haryana

69.	..... part of our population still lives on agriculture.	Two third
70.	Only% of the working population is engaged in industry.	10
71.	Fertility of the soil is one of the factors influencing distribution of population. (True/False)	True
72.	Climate is not one of the factors influencing distribution of population. (True/False)	False
73.	The density of population is high in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata is because of industrial development. (True/False)	True
74.	The amount of rainfall goes on decreasing from to	East to West
75.	What was the literacy rate of India at the time of independence?	14%

Lesson-1

Physical Features of Punjab and their influence of its History

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION

1. The word 'Punjab' has been derived from which language? – **Persian**
2. The Pakistani Panjab was known as- **West Punjab**
3. Punjab was called 'Panchnada' during the period of- **Ramayana and Mahabharata**
4. Which name was given to Punjab by the Chinese traveller Hieun Tsang- **Tsekai**
5. Punjab was divided into how many provinces during the Mughal Empire- **Lahore and Multan**
6. During the period of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the western boundary of Punjab had extended up to- **Khyber Pass**
7. Which Viceroy had made Punjab the capital of India- **Lord Hardinge**
8. How many of the total 29 districts were given to India after Independence- **13 districts**
9. Punjab was called 'Sapta Sindhu' in which age- **Vedic- Age**
10. When was Punjab re-organised on the basis of language- **November 1, 1966**
11. Geographically, Punjab can be divided into how many parts- **Three parts**
12. The western intruders entered Punjab through which pass- **Khyber Pass**
13. If in the north of Punjab, there had been no Himalaya, which type of area would Punjab have been- **Arid and cold**
14. What are the two land areas of Punjab called- **Eastern plains and Western plains**

15. What does the word 'Doab' stand for- **The region between two rivers**
16. How many 'Doabs' has Punjab divided into- **Five Doabs**
17. What is the name given to the area that lies between Sindh and Jhelum- **Doab Sindh Sagar**
18. Name the two famous cities that fall in Doab Chaj- **Gujrat and Shahpur**
19. What is name of Doab that lies between Ravi and Chenab rivers- **Doab Rachna**
20. Name the rivers that fall between Doab Bari- **Beas and Ravi**
21. What is the area that falls between the rivers Sutlej and Ghaggar- **Malwa**
22. Give a name of city that falls in Doab Bist- **Jalandhar**
23. Bhangar area is situated in which two rivers- **Ghaggar and Yamuna**
24. Which is the other name used for Doab Bari- **Majhas**
25. what are the inhabitants of Malwa region called- **Malwai**
26. When did Alexander invade India- **326 BC**
27. Which area served as a boundary between the empire of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the Britishers- **Sutlej**
28. How many years did Punjab remain as a part of he Gaznavi empire- **150 years**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. How many districts did the undivided Punjab have?
a. 29 b. 13 c. 22 d. 28
2. Which Viceroy had made Punjab the capital of India?
a. Lord Dalhousie b. Lord Hardinge c. Lord Curzon d. Lord Clive
3. Which pass was used by invaders to enter Punjab?
a. Bolan b. Kuram c. Khyber d. Tochi
4. Which river has dried up now?
a. Ganga b. Saraswati c. Beas d. Ravi
5. Which frontier of India is Punjab situated?
a. North- western b. South- Eastern c. North- Eastern d. South- Western
6. How many rivers flowed in India during the Vedic- Age?
a. 7 b. 5. c. 6 d. 8
7. Which country did Hieun Tsang belong to?
a. England b. Egypt c. Iran d. China

8. What was Punjab called during Ramayana and Mahabharata?

- a. Pantapotamia b. Taki c. Panchnada d. Sapta Sindhu

9. Which Doab is Majha situated in?

- a. Chaj doab b. Rachna doab c. Bari doab d. Bist doab

10. What is the region situated between two rivers called?

- a. mountain b. dam c. doab d. none of these

11. Which of the following name was never used for Punjab?

- a. Pantapotamia b. Taki c. Tsekai d. Hodu

12. Which Mughal emperor divided Punjab into doabs?

- a. Jahangir b. Akbar c. Humayun d. Aurangzeb

13. Which language does the word 'Punjab' related to?

- a. Arabic b. Hindi c. Persian d. English

14. In present times, Panipat is part of which Indian state?

- a. Rajasthan b. Punjab c. Himachal Pradesh d. Haryana

15. When was Punjab reorganised on the basis of language?

- a. 1894 b. 1947 c. 1956 d. 1966

16. Which name was used for Punjab by the Greeks?

- a. Pantapotamia b. Taki c. Tsekai d. Panchnada

17. Geographically, how many parts has Punjab divided into?

- a. 2 b. 3. c. 4. d. 5

18. The inhabitants of which area are called Malwai?

- a. Malwa b. Majha c. Doaba d. Pothohari

19. Who was Governor General of India when Punjab was made North- West Frontier Province?

- a. Lord Dalhousie b. Lord Curzon c. Lord Wesley d. Lord Cornwallis

20. Which of the following is not part of Malwa region?

- a. Ludhiana b. Ferozepur c. Patiala d. Jalandhar

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Punjab was called Sapt- Sindhu in _____ period.
2. Punjab was called _____ during the times of Ramayana and Mahabharata.
3. The Punjab under Maharaja Ranjit Singh began to be called as _____.
4. The area between the two rivers is called _____.
5. Mughal emperor Akbar divided Punjab into _____ doabs.
6. Punjab was included into the British rule in the year _____.
7. on the linguistic basis, Punjab was divided in the year _____.

8. Now, the river _____ works as a boundary between India and Pakistan.
9. Lord Hardinge made _____ the capital of India.
10. Alexander invaded India in _____.
11. Shah Jaman attacked India (Punjab) in the year _____.
12. _____ is called Doab Bari.
13. The word 'Punjab' is combination of two words of _____ language.
14. Punjab is called the _____ of India.
15. Tieun Tsang used the word _____ for Punjab.

Lesson-2

Fill in the blanks:

1. Behlol Khan Lodhi appointed the Nizam of Punjab.
2. is known as a famous Sultan of the Lodhis.
3. In Lodhi Kingdom, Punjab was divided intoand..... subas.
4. was the king of Kabul in 1519 A.D.
5. has described the atrocities of Babur in his Babar bani.
6. After reaching Kabul, signed a treaty with Babur.
7. The first battle of Panipat was fought on.....A.D.
8. The society before Guru Nanak Dev ji was divided intoparts .
9. were the leaders of the religious class of the Muslims.
10. Sayids considered themselves the descendants of
11. and Favourite games of Sardar and chiefs.
12.did not have an honourable position in Muslim Society.
13. Hindus had to pay andtax.
14. The Hindus society was divided into,,and.....
15. A..... put a tilak on his forehead.

ANSWER KEY

1. Titar Khan 2. Sikandar Lodhi 3. Lahore, Multan 4. Zahir – Ud – Din – Babur
5. Guru Nanak Dev ji 6. Alam Khan 7. April 21 , 1526 8. Two 9. Ulmas
10. Bibi Fatima 11. Chess, horse riding 12. Women 13. Zazia , Pilgrimage
14. Brahmins , Khatris , Vaish , Shudras 15. Brahmin

True False:

1. Sikander Lodhi is considered to be the most famous ruler of the Lodhi dynasty.
2. Daulat Khan was the son of Tatar Khan.

3. Guru Nanak Dev Ji described the atrocities of Babar in Babar Bani.
4. Alam Khan did not make a treaty with Babar.
5. Before Guru Nanak Dev Ji, the society was divided into two parts.
6. The condition of Hindus before Guru Nanak Dev Ji was very good.
7. Jizya was not levied on Hindus.
8. Guru Nanak Dev Ji was married at the age of 14.
9. In 1499 AD, Guru Nanak Dev Ji attained enlightenment.
10. The Guru met Sajjan Thug at Talumba.
11. Ibrahim Lodhi took Dilawar Khan prisoner.
12. Babar left Kabul in 1526 AD.
13. Babar divided his army into 5 divisions.
14. Ulama was a leader of the political class.
15. Government servants and soldiers belonged to the upper class.

Answer :

- 1.True 2. True 3.True 4. True 5. True 6.False 7.False 8.False 9.True 10.True 11.True
12.False 13.False 14.False 15.False

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Who appointed Behlol Khan Lodhi as the Nizam of Punjab?

- a) Sikander Lodhi b) Behlol Lodhi c) Ibrahim Lodhi d) None of these

2. During Lodhi rule Punjab was divided into which two states?

- a) Lahore b) Multan c) Bihar d) a & b

3. When did Babur come to India firstly?

- A) 1519 b) 1526 c) 1522 d) 1517

4. In which bani atrocities of Babur described by Guru Nanak Dev Ji?

- a) Baburbani b) Japuji Sahib c) Zapharnama d) Jap sahib

5. How many soldiers Babur brought from Kabul?

- a) 10000 b) 11000 c) 12000 d) 13000

6. Whose son was Ghazi Khan?

- a) Daulat Khan b) Ibrahim Lodhi c) Sikander Lodhi d) Babur

7. How many elephants were in Ibrahim Lodhi's army?

- a) 3000 b) 1000 c) 5000 d) 10000

8. Muslim society was divided into how many classes?

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

9. Who were the religious leaders of Muslim?

- a) Sardar b) Ulemas c) Sayyids d) Sheikh

10. The turban was also called?

- a) Pagdi b) Cheera c) Cap d) Bandhni

11. What kind of jewellery did the upper class wear?

- a) gold b) silver c) diamonds d) all

12. Religious tax lived on Hindus was called?

- a) Jazyah b) Jauhar c) Land tax d) none of these

13. Name the castes into which the Hindus society was divided?

- a) Brahmins b) Khatris c) Vaish or Shudras d) all of these

14. Who used to eat vegetarian food?

- a) Sardars b) Hindu c) Ulema d) None of these

15. Bronze vessal (bowl) is called?

- a) Kapili b) Casa c) bowl d) all

Answer key

- Q1 a 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. a 7. c 8. c 9. b 10. b 11. d 12. a 13. d
14. b 15. b

One Mark Questions:

Q:-1 Who was the most famous king of Lodhi Dynasty?

Q:-2 When did Babar conquer Punjab?

Q:-3 What do you know about Ulemas?

Q:-4 When the battle of Panipat was fought?

Q:-5 Describe any one quality of Ibrahim Lodhi?

Q:-6 Whom did Babar defeat in the battle of Panipat?

Q:-7 Who were Sayyids?

Q:-8 Describe two short comings of Ibrahim Lodhi?

Q:-9 Who became the sultan of Delhi after the death of Behlol Lodhi?

Q:-10 Who became the Sultan of Delhi after the death of Sikandar Lodhi?

Q:-11 When did Babar invade Punjab first time?

Q:-12 Describe the food of Hindus?

Q:-13 Who was Behlol Khan Lodhi?

Q:-14 What was the difference between the food of Hindus and Muslim Societies?

Q:-15 Define the classes in which the Muslim society was divided?

Lesson-3

A. One Word Answer Question

Q1. When was Guru Nanak Dev Ji born?

Ans:- in 1469 A.D

Q2. What was the name of Guru Nanak's mother?

Ans:- Tripta Devi ?

Q 3. Guru Nanak Dev Ji made 'Sacha Sauda' with how many rupees?

Ans:- With 20 rupees

Q 4. Where Guru Nanak Dev Ji met Sajjan Thug?

Ans:- At Talumba

Q 5. Where did Guru Nanak water the sun from west instead of east?

Ans:- At Haridwar

Q 6. What does 'Nadar' mean?

Ans:- God's grace

Q7. What is the meaning of the word Hukam?

Ans:- God's will

Q8. What is meant by word 'Kirat'?

Ans:- Earn hard work and honesty

Q9. What is the meaning of Kartarpur?

Ans:- City of God

Q10. When Guru Nanak Dev Ji passed away ?

Ans:- In 1539 AD

MCQ

Q1. Who were the founders of Sikhism?

- a. Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- b. Guru Angad Dev Ji
- c. Guru Hargobind Ji
- d. Guru Gobind Singh Ji

Q2. What was the birth place of Guru Nanak Dev Ji ?

- a. Kiratpur Sahib
- b. Kartarpur
- c. Talwandi
- d. Lahore

Q3. Which of the following was the sister of Guru Nanak?

- a. Bibi Nanaki
- b. Bibi Bhani
- c. Bibi Dani
- d. Bibi Khivi

Q4. Where Mehta Kalu sent Guru Nanak Dev Ji to work (Job)?

- a. Multan
- b. Sitapur
- c. Sultanpur Lodhi
- d. Kiratpur Sahib

Q5. What was the age of Guru Nanak when he got spiritually enlightenment?

- a.20 b.22 c. 26 d.30

Q6. Where did Guru Nanak Dev Ji start his first journey ?

- a. Gorakhmata
- b. Haridwar
- c. Saidpur
- d. Kurukshetra

Q7. When did Guru Nanak reside at Kartarpur?

- a. 1519 AD
- b. 1520 AD
- c. 1521 AD
- d. 1522 AD

Q8. According to Guru Nanak, what is the form/nature of God?

- a. He is Almighty
- b. He is Eternal
- c. He is Nirgun and Sargun
- d. above all

Q9. Guru Nanak Dev Ji did not deny which of the following?

- a. Of the priestly class.
- b. The caste system
- c. of the idol worship,
- d. of the equality of men and women

Q10. Guru Nanak Dev Ji appointed his successor to.

- a. Bhai Jetha Ji
- b. Bhai Durga Ji

- c. Bhai Lehna Ji
- d. Sri Chand Ji

Answers:- 1. A, 2. C, 3. A, 4. C, 5. D, 6. C, 7. C, 8. D, 9. D, 10. C

C. Fill suitable answer

1. Guru Nanak's father's name was.....
2. Guru Nanak was the first to utter the words after spiritual enlightened.....
3. was always with Guru Nanak during his travels.
4. During Guru Nanak's visit to Mecca, the Qazi's name was.....
5. Guru Nanak established two institutions calledand.....

Answers:-

1. Mehta Kaalu
2. There is no Hindu, no Musalman
3. Bhai Mardana
4. Ruknuddin
5. Sangat, Pangat

D. True/False

1. The birth place of Guru Nanak Dev Ji is now called Panja Sahib.
2. Guru Nanak belonged to the Bedi caste.
3. Guru Nanak had two sons named Sri Chand and Lakhmi Das.
4. Guru Nanak stayed at Malik Bhago's house in Saidpur.
5. Guru Nanak met Sajjan Thag at Kurukshetra.

Answers- 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False

Lesson No 4

MCQs:-

1. When did Guru Nanak Dev Ji hand over the Guruship to Guru Angad Dev Ji?
 1. 1536
 2. 1538
 3. 1539
 4. 1540.
2. Bhai Lehna was the name of Guru Ji (Guru Angad Dev / Guru Amar Das)
3. Guru Angad Dev Ji laid the foundation of Goindwal in..... (1546/1547)
4. Shri Guru Angad Dev Ji passed away in..... (1552/1554)
5. How old was Guru Amar Das when he was sitting on the Gurgaddi?
 1. 65 years
 2. 70 years
 3. 73 years
 4. 75 years
6. How many steps of Baoli are there at Goindwal Sahib?
 1. 74
 2. 84
 3. 94
 4. 96
7. Manji Pratha was established by which Guru Sahib?
 1. Guru Angad Dev Ji
 2. Guru Amar Das Ji
 3. Guru Ram Das Ji
 4. Guru Arjan Dev Ji

8. Which Guru Sahib did Emperor Akbar visit at Goindwal?

1. Guru Angad Dev Ji 2. Guru Amar Das Ji 3. Guru Ram Das Ji 4. Guru Arjan Dev Ji

9. Guru Amar Das Ji passed away in..... (1574/1576)

10. Guru Amar Das Ji handed over the Guruship to (Sri Guru Ram Das Ji / Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji)

11. The first name of Amritsar was..... . (Ramdaspur / Kiratpur)

12. Which Guru Sahib laid the foundation of Amritsar city?

1. Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji 2. Sri Guru Ram Das Ji
3. Sri Guru Amar Das Ji 4. Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji

13. The Masand system was established by (Guru Amar Das Ji / Guru Ram Das Ji)

14. Guru Amar Das's relationship with Akbar was (Friendship / enmity)

15. Guru Ram Das Ji composed words. (679/789)

16. Guru Arjan sat on the Gurgaddi from to (1581-1606 / 1586-1606)

17. The foundation of Golden Temple was laid by Ji. (Guru Arjan Dev Ji / Sufi Saint Mian Mir Ji)

18. When was the city of Kartarpur founded?

1. 1529 AD. 2. 1539 AD. 3. 1593 AD. 4. 1559 AD.

19. When was Guru Hargobind Ji born?

1. 1495 AD. 2. 1595 AD. 3. 1695 AD. 4. 1795 AD.

20. Which Guru Sahib compiled Aad Granth Sahib?

1. Sri Guru Ram Das Ji 2. Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji
3. Sri Guru Hargobind Ji 4. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji

21. When was Guru Arjan Dev Ji martyred?

1. 1604 AD. 2. 1606 AD. 3. 1608 AD. 4. 1610 AD.

22. The construction of Akal Takhat Sahib was done by GuruJi. (Arjun Dev Ji / Hargobind Ji)

23. The swords of Miri and Peeri were worn by (Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji / Sri Guru Hargobind Ji)

24. Shri Guru Har Rai Ji remained on the Guruship till (1645-1661 / 1745-1761)

25. Who was the ninth Guru of the Sikhs?

1. Guru Arjandev Ji 2. Guru Harkrishan Ji 3. Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji 4. Guru Gobind Singh Ji

26. When was Guru Gobind Singh Ji born?

1. 1566 AD. 2. 1666 AD. 3. 1766 AD. 4. 1866 AD.

27. When did Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji reach Patna?

1. May 1566 AD. 2. May 1666 AD. 3. May 1766 AD. 4. May 1866 AD.

28. Guru Tegh Bahadur ascended the Gurgaddi in (1664/1764)

29. Guru Tegh Bahadur was martyred by the Mughal Emperor (Aurangzeb / Jahangir)

30. When was Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji martyred?

1. 11 November 1672 AD. 2. 11 November 1674 AD
3. 11 November 1675 AD 4. 11 November 1676 AD

Multiple choice questions:

1. Who is famous for the name of the 'Baal Guru'?

- (a) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji (b) Guru Harkrishan ji
(c) Guru Amar Das ji (d) Guru Arjan Dev ji.

2. Who was the first 'Granthi' of the Golden Temple?

- (a) Prithi Chand (b) Mahadev ji
(c) Baba Budha ji (d) Natha Mal ji

3. What was the name of The Seventh Guru of Sikhs?

- (a) Guru Arjan Dev ji (b) Guru Har Rai ji
(c) Guru Har Gobind Sahib (d) Guru Harkrishan Ji

4. Where was Guru Teg Bahadur ji martyred?

- (a) Taj Mahal Agra (b) Chandni Chowk Delhi
(c) Charminar Hyderabad (d) Jama Masjid Delhi

5. Which city was founded by Guru Ram Das ji?

- (a) Muktsar (b) Hargobindpur
(c) Ramdaspur (d) Kiratpur

6. Which guru adopted two swords of Miri and Piri?

- (a) Guru Nanak Dev ji (b) Guru Amar Das ji
(c) Guru Arjan Dev Ji (d) Guru Har Gobind Sahib Ji

7. Which Guru completed the construction of Bauli Sahib at Goindwal?

- (a) Guru Amar Das ji (b) Guru Har Gobind Sahib ji
(c) Guru Harkrishan ji (d) Guru Gobind Singh ji

8. Who laid the foundation of the Golden Temple?

- (a) Bule Shah (b) Sheikh Farid
(c) Sain Mian Mir Ji (d) Guru Gobind Singh

9. Who edited Guru Granth Sahib ji?

- (a) Guru Arjan Dev Ji (b) Guru Nanak Dev ji
(c) Guru Harkrishan Ji (d) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji

10. Which Guru had Akbar come to Goindwal to meet?

- (a) Guru Nanak Dev ji (b) Guru Har Rai Ji
(c) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji (d) Guru Amar Das Ji

- 11. Bhai Lehna was the first name of.....Guru.**
(a) Guru Harkrishan ji, (b) Guru Gobind Singh ji, (c) Guru Angad Dev ji, (d) Guru Nanak Dev ji)
- 12. The recitation of Guru Granth Sahib..... In ragas.**
(a) 13, (b) 31, (c) 30, (d) 21)
- 13. Guru Har Gobind ji was imprisoned at.....**
(a) Fort of Lahore, (b) Gwalior Fort, (c) Lal Fort, (d) Jaipur Fort)
- 14.King was responsible for the martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev ji.**
(a) Jahangir, (b) Humayun, (c) Shah Jahan, (d) Akbar)
- 15. To give one tenth of your income to Guru ji. They say.....**
(a) Dan (b) Jajia, (c) Daswandh, (d) Lagan)
- 16. Which Guru had laid the foundation of 'Bauli Sahib' at Goindwal Sahib?**
(a) Guru Nanak Dev ji (b) Guru Angad Dev ji
(c) Guru Ram Das ji (d) Guru Arjan Dev ji
- 17. Guru Amar Das ji was the Guru of Sikhism.**
(a) First (b) Fifth
(c) Third (d) Second
- 18. Which Guru created Anand Sahib Bani?**
(a) Guru Ram Das (b) Guru Arjan Dev ji
(c) Guru Amar Das Ji (d) Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- 19. In which year did Guru Teg Bahadur ji's martyrdom take place?**
(a) 1606 (b) 1650
(c) 1604 (d) 1675
- 20. In which city is the Gurdwara Bangla Sahib situated?**
(a) Amritsar (b) Delhi
(c) Chandigarh (d) Mumbai
- 21. The throne was made native during the reign of which Guru?**
(a) Guru Amar Das ji (b) Guru Ram Das ji
(c) Guru Gobind Singh ji (d) Guru Teg Bahadur ji
- 22. How many 'Manjis' did Guru Amar Das ji setup?**
(a) 22 (b) 18
(c) 20 (d) 25
- 23. Guru Hari Krishan ji stays in Delhi and is now a Gurdwara.**
(a) Gurudwara Majnu ka Teela (b) Gurdwara Bangla Sahib
(c) Gurdwara Rakab Ganj (d) Gurdwara S.S. Ganj.
- 24. When did Guru Angad Dev ji passed away (Jyoti Jot Samay)?**
(a) 1552Ad. (b) 1538 Ad.
(c) 1546 Ad. (d) 1469Ad.
- 25. Which Guru Sahib assumed the title of 'Saccha Patshah'?**
(a) Guru Nanak Dev Ji (b) Guru Har Gobind Sahib Ji
(c) Guru Ram Das Ji (d) Guru Arjan Dev ji
- 26. Which city was established by Guru Teg Bahadur ji?**
(a) Lahore (b) Anandpur
(c) Patna (d) Amritsar
- 27. Which Guru of sikhs is known as the 'Hind di Chaddar'?**
(a) Guru Angad Dev ji (b) Guru Arjan Dev ji
(c) Guru Gobind Singh (d) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji

28. Which Guru Sahib created Sukhmani Sahib?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Guru Amar Das ji | (b) Guru Nanak Dev ji |
| (c) Guru Ram Das Ji | (d) Guru Arjan Dev ji |

29. When was the Akal Takht Sahib constructed?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) 1609 AD. | (b) 1604 AD. |
| (c) 1666 AD. | (c) 1539 AD. |

30. Bibi Bhani ji was the daughter of which Guru Sahib?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Guru Nanak Dev ji | (b) Guru Angad Dev ji |
| (c) Guru Amar Das ji | (c) Guru Ram Das ji. |

CLASS-10th

Subject- Social studies (History) (Question Bank)

Lesson 5

Guru Gobind Singh Ji's Life, Creation of Khalsa And His Personality

Objective type questions

1. Who established Sikhism?

Ans. Guru Nanak Dev Ji

2. Who was the last incarnate Guru of Sikhism?

Ans. Guru Gobind Singh Ji

3. What was the childhood name of Guru Gobind Singh Ji?

Ans. Gobind Rai

4. What was the name of Guru Gobind Singh's maternal uncle?

Ans. Mehar Chand

5. From whom did Guru Gobind Singh Ji learn horse riding and the art of using weapons?

Ans. Rajput Banjar Singh

6. To whom did Guru Gobind Singh give the title of "Ranghareta Guru ka Beta"?

Ans. Bhai Jivan Singh

7. What was the name of the Nagara made by Guru Gobind Singh Ji?

Ans. Ranjit Nagaara

8. What does "Paonta" mean?

Ans. Place hold for foot

9. Which two Hindu texts were translated by Guru Gobind Singh Ji?

Ans. Mahabharata and Ramayana

10. How many poets did Guru Gobind Singh Ji appoint in his Darbar at Paonta Sahib?

Ans. 52

11. When was Guru Gobind Singh ji born?

Ans. 22nd December, 1666

12. Where was Guru Gobind Singh ji born?

Ans. Patna

13. What were the names of Guru Gobind Singh Ji's father and mother?

Ans. Guru Teg Bahadur Ji and Mata Gujri Ji

14. Where was the ceremony of Guruji's Dastarbandi held?

Ans. Lakhnour

15. From whom did Guru Gobind Singh Ji learnt Persian?

Ans. Qazi Pir Mohammad

16. From whom did Guru Gobind Singh Ji learnt Sanskrit?

Ans. Pandit Harjas

17. How many Sahibzadas (sons) did Guru Gobind Singh Ji have?

Ans. Four

18. What was the first condition for entering in the Khalsa Panth?

Ans. By having Amrit (Baptism)

19. What was the famous saying of Guru Gobind Singh ji about Khalsa?

Ans. The Guru is in Khasla and Khalsa is in Guru.

20. Which four forts were built by Guru Ji?

Ans. - Anandgarh, Kesgarh, Lohgarh and Fatehgarh

21. When did Guru Ji create Khalsa?

Ans. The Guru ji created 'the Khalsa' on the day of Baisakhi in 1699 AD.

22. Name the five Piaras?

Ans. Bhai Daya Singh, Bhai Dharam Singh, Bhai Himmat Singh, Bhai Mohkam Singh and Bhai Sahib Singh

23. Which period is called Post- Khalsa period?

Ans. The period after the creation of the Khalsa is called the 'Post Khalsa Period'.

24. When did Guru Ji die(pass away)?

Ans. Guru Ji died(passed away) on 7 October 1708 AD.

25. To whom did Guru Ji write the letter called Zafarnama?

Ans. To Aurangzeb.

26. What was the old name of Sri Muktsar Sahib?

Ans. Khidrana.

Q 17 Tell about the compositions of Guru Ji?

Ans. - Jaap Sahib, Bachittar Natak, Jafarnama, Akal Ustat, Shastar Naam Mala, Chandi Di War.

28. In which battle were the elder sons martyred?

Ans. The elder sons of guruji - Ajit Singh and Jujhar Singh, were martyred in the battle of Chamkaur Sahib.

29. When was the battle of Bhangani fought?

Ans. 1688 AD

30. Who organised the army for the protection of sikh religion ?

Ans. Kirpal Chand

31. Who invited to Guru Gobind Singh Ji at Nahan?

Ans. Medni Parkash

32. What is the first name of Banda Bahadur?

Ans. Madho Das Bairagi

33. Who wanted to make India 'a land of Islam'?

Ans. Aurangzeb

34. Who taught the Gurmukhi to Guru Gobind Singh ji?

Ans. Bhai Sahib Chand and Bhai Mati Das

35. Who is the successor of Guru Gobind Singh ji?

Ans. Guru Granth Sahib

Choose True/ False from the following:

1. Shri Guru Gobind Singh ji was born in 1699.
2. Dastar ceremony of Shri Guru Gobind Singh ji was performed in Lukhnaur.
3. Guru Gobind Singh Ji attained knowledge of Sanskrit from Bhai Sahab Chand and Bhai Mati Dass.
4. Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji was martyred in Anandpur Sahib.
5. Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji had five sons called Panj Pyare.
6. To mentally prepare the Sikhs for the war, Guru Ji translated the Ramayana and Mahabharata.
7. Khalsa panth was created in 1799 AD.
8. Shri Guru Gobind Singh ji died in 1807 AD.
9. Guru ji gave the name - Khalsa to Panj Pyare.
10. Guru Gobind Singh Ji is also called Hind di Chadar.
11. Guru Gobind Singh Ji created the Khalsa Panth.

12. Guru Gobind Singh Ji's father's name was Guru Tegh Bahadar.
13. Guru Gobind Singh Ji was born in Lahore.
14. Guru Gobind Singh Ji was the fifth Guru of Sikhs.
15. Gobind Rai ji spent 10 years of his life in Patna.
16. Guru Tegh Bahadur ji was arrested near village malikpur.
17. Guru Gobind Singh ji died due to deep wounds.
18. Guru Gobind Singh ji got the education of Sanskrit from Pandit Harjas.
19. The battle of Bhangani was fought in 1688 AD.
20. Guru Gobind Singh ji left for final abode on 7th August, 1708.

Answer Key

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. False
8. False
9. True
10. False
11. True
12. True
13. False
14. False
15. False
16. True
17. True
18. True
19. True
20. True

Fill in The Blanks:

1. On the day of Baisakhi in 1699 AD, Guru Gobind Rai Ji created _____ .
2. 'Bachittar Natak' is the life story of _____.
3. The 'Masand Pratha' was ended by Sri Guru _____ Ji.
4. From the creation of the Khalsathe kings _____ were terrified.
5. The number of Singh's who deserted Guru Gobind Singh Ji at Anandpur Sahib was_____.
6. The first name of Muktsar was _____.
7. Guru Gobind Singh Ji is called the founder of the _____ system.

8. In the battle of Nadaun, Guru Gobind Singh Ji supported _____.
9. The Khalsa puts the word _____ in its name.
10. Gobind Rai Ji lived in Patna for the first _____ years of his life.
11. The battle of Bhangani was fought in _____ AD.
12. The battle of Nadaun was fought in _____ AD.
13. The period after the creation of Khalsa is called _____.
14. Banda Bahadur's first name was _____.
15. Guru Gobind Singh Ji wrote his autobiography in _____.
16. Guru Gobind Singh Ji created the Khalsa at _____.
17. The Guru's (Guru Gobind Singh) childhood name was _____.
18. Guru Tegh Bahadur was martyred at _____.
19. Guru Ji wrote a letter to Aurangzeb called _____.
20. The Guru baptized the _____ Piyaras.
21. Guru Gobind Singh ji was the _____ guru of sikhs.
22. Guru Gobind Singh ji divided the power of guru between the _____ and _____.
23. The _____ is in Khasla and _____ is in Guru.
24. Guru _____ is also known as 'Hind Di Chadar'.
25. Guru Gobind Singh Ji learnt Sanskrit from _____.

Answer Key

1. Khalsa
2. Guru Gobind Singh Ji
3. Guru Ramdas Ji
4. from Mountains
5. 40
6. Khidrane Di Dhab
7. Democratic
8. Kings from Mountains
9. Singh
10. 5
11. 1688 AD
12. 1690 AD
13. Post Khalsa Period
14. Madho Dass
15. Bachittar Nataka
16. Anandpur Sahib
17. Gobind Rai
18. Chandni Chowk Delhi

- 19. Zafarnama
- 20. 5
- 21. Tenth
- 22. Guru Granth Sahib, Khalsa
- 23. Guru, Khalsa
- 24. Teg Bahadur Ji
- 25. Pandit Harja

Multiple Choice Type Questions (MCQs)

1. Who was the founder of Sikhism?

- (a) Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- (b) Guru Angad Dev Ji
- (c) Guru Amar Das Ji
- (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji

2. In which year did Guru Gobind Singh Ji give final shape to the Sikh religion?

- (a) 1699 AD
- (b) 1629 AD
- (c) 1679 AD
- (d) 1659 AD

3. What did Guru Gobind Singh Ji create?

- (a) Langer System
- (b) Sangat System
- (c) Khalsa Panth
- (d) Meeri and Peeri

4. Where was Guru Gobind Singh Ji born?

- (a) Anandpur Sahib
- (b) Chamkaur Sahib
- (c) Patna Sahib
- (d) Sirhind

5. How much time did Guru Ji spend in Patna?

- (a) 5 years
- (b) 6 years
- (c) 7 years
- (d) 8 years

6. Where was Khalsa Panth created?

- (a) Anandpur Sahib
- (b) Patna Sahib
- (c) Sirhind
- (d) Khidrana

7. What was the earlier name of Sri Mukatsar sahib?

- (a) Chamkaur
- (b) Khidrana
- (c) Chak Nanki
- (d) None of these

8. To whom did Guru Gobind Singh Ji write a letter named "Zafarnama"?

- (a) Aurangzeb
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Babar
- (d) Shahjahan

9. From whom Guru Gobind Singh Ji learnt horse riding and art of using weapons?

- (a) Qazi Pir Mohammad
- (b) Banjar Singh

(c) Bhai sahib Chand

(d) None of these

10. Name the mother of Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

(a) Mata Sulakhani

(b) Bibi Nanki

(c) Mata Gujri

(d) None of these

11. Name the father of Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

(a) Guru Har Rai Ji

(b) Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji

(c) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji

(d) Guru Arjan Dev Ji.

12. When did Kashmiri Pandits come to meet Guru Teg Bahadur Ji?

(a) 1666 AD

(b) 1676 AD

(c) 1708 AD

(d) 1675 AD

13. When did Guru Gobind Singh Ji attain Gurgaddi?

(a) 1675 AD

(b) 1666 AD

(c) 1670 AD

(d) None of these

14. Who sacrificed himself for the cause of Hindu religion?

(a) Guru Arjan Dev Ji

(b) Guru Gobind Singh Ji

(c) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji

(d) None of these

15. Name the eldest son of Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

(a) Baba Ajit Singh

(b) Baba Jujhar Singh

(c) Baba Zorawar Singh

(d) Baba Fateh Singh

16. How many poets were appointed by Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji to compose literary work?

(a) 50

(b) 51

(c) 52

(d) 53

17. When was Battle of Bhangani fought?

(a) 1688 AD

(b) 1699 AD

(c) 1666 AD

(d) 1700 AD

18. On which occasion did Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji create "The Khalsa Panth" in 1699?

(a) Lohri

(b) Baisakhi

(c) Holi

(d) Diwali

19. How many 'Piyaras' were selected on the creation of "The Khalsa Panth"?

(a) Two

(b) Three

(c) Four

(d) Five

20. Which word was suffixed with each Piara's name after drinking "Amrit"?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) Rai | (b) Lal |
| (c) Singh | (d) Kumar |

21. Who was the last Incarnate Guru of Sikhs?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Guru Nanak Dev Ji | (b) Guru Angad Dev Ji |
| (c) Guru Har Rai Ji | (d) Guru Gobind Singh Ji |

22. What does the Khalsa woman add with her name?

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| (a) Rani | (b) Devi |
| (c) Kaur | (d) None of these |

23. Does the Khalsa believe in idol worship?

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) Yes | (b) No |
| (c) Always | (d) Sometimes |

24. How many emblems should be worn by any Khalsa?

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) Two | (b) Three |
| (c) Four | (d) Five |

25. Who was the Raja of Bilaspur?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Sahib Chand | (b) Bhim Chand |
| (c) Gulab Chand | (d) Mohkam Chand |

26. When was the Battle of Nadaun fought?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1688 AD | (b) 1675 AD |
| (c) 1690 AD | (d) 1700 AD |

27. The period from the creation of "The Khalsa Panth" to the death of Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji is known as _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Pre-Khalsa Period | (b) Post-Khalsa Period |
| (c) Both a & c | (d) None of these |

28. What was Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji's "Nagara" called?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Sikh Nagara | (b) Dalip Nagara |
| (c) Ranjit Nagara | (d) Gobind Nagara |

29. Which city is named as "A place to keep foot".

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Patna | (b) Anandpur Sahib |
| (c) Sri Mukatsar Sahib | (d) Paonta Sahib |

30. Who ended the Masand System?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji | (b) Shri Guru Ram Das Ji |
| (c) Shri Guru Ram Das Ji | (d) Shri Guru Angad Dev Ji |

31. How many Sikhs left the company of Guru Ji in the second Battle of Shri Anandpur Sahib?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 15 | (b) 35 |
| (c) 40 | (d) 45 |

32. What name was given to 40 Sikhs who left Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji's company in the second Battle of Shri Anandpur Sahib?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) 40 Muktas | (b) Brave Sikhs |
| (c) Loyal Sikhs | (d) Armed Sikhs |

33. Which was the last Battle of Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Battle of Chamkaur | (b) Battle of Khidrana |
| (c) Battle of Shri Anandpur Sahib | (d) Battle of Nadaun |

34. What did Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji put on his Dastar?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Kalgi | (b) Pin |
| (c) Flower | (d) Ribbon |

35. How do Shri Guru Gobind Singh's devotees remember him?

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| (a) Bapu | (b) Baba Ji |
| (c) Guru Ji | (d) Kalgidhar Dashmesh |

36. What did Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji embrace and called Bhai Jaita?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Sacha Sikh | (b) Rangreta Guru Ka Beta |
| (c) Pakka Sathi | (d) None of these |

37. Choose the composition of Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) Baramaha | (b) Japji Sahib |
| (c) Anand Bani | (d) Aasa Di Waar |

38. Which was the childhood name of Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Bhai Jetha | (b) Gobind Rai |
| (c) Gobind Ram | (d) None of these |

39. Which type of spirit Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji delegated "The Guru Power" to "Shri Guru Granth Sahib"?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Socialism | (b) Dictatorship |
| (c) Democratic | (d) None of these |

40. Who was Subedar of Sirhind?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) Maha Singh | (b) Pir Mohammad |
| (c) Bhim Chand | (d) Wazir Khan |

41. Where was Guru Gobind Singh Ji born?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| (a) Patna | (b) Anandpur Sahib |
| (c) Amritsar | (d) Nankana Sahib |

42. Guru Gobind Singh Ji was the _____ Sikh guru?

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| (a) 9th | (b) 10th |
| (c) 8th | (d) 1st |

43. When was Guru Gobind Singh Ji born?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) 22nd December 1666 | (b) 5th January, 1666 |
| (c) 20th June 1666 | (d) 5th Jan, 1699 |

44. Guru Gobind Singh Ji was the only son of _____?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji | (b) Guru Nanak Dev Ji |
| (c) Guru Har Kishan Ji | (d) Guru Arjan Dev Ji |

45. What was Guru Gobind Singh Ji's parent's name?

- (a) Guru Hargobind and Mata Nanaki
- (b) Guru Nanak Dev and Mata Sulakhani
- (c) Guru Arjan Dev and Mata Ganga
- (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur and Mata Gujri

46. What was Guru Gobind Singh's name at birth?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| (a) Tyag Mal | (b) Jetha |
| (c) Gobind Rai | (d) Lehna |

47. Who taught Persian to Guru Gobind Singh Ji ?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Qazi Pir Muhammad | (b) Pandit Harjas |
| (c) Rajput Banjar Singh | (d) Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji |

48. Who created the Khalsa panth, by giving Amrit to sikhs?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Guru Har Rai Ji | (b) Guru Gobind Singh Ji |
| (c) Guru Arjun Dev Ji | (d) Guru Har Gobind Sahib Ji |

49. What were the name given to the volunteers of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh Ji?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Satt Pyaare | (b) Aath Pyaare |
| (c) Panj Pyaare | (d) None of the above |

50. Guru Gobind Ji initiated the _____ tradition of Khalsa.

- (a) Six K
- (b) Four K
- (c) Nine K
- (d) Five K

51. Name Guru ji's 2 sons who died fighting at Chamkaur?

- (a) Sri Chand and Lakhmi Chand
- (b) Fateh Singh and Zoravar Singh
- (c) Ajit Singh and Jujhar Singh
- (d) None of these

52. Name the Battle that Guru ji fought in which the Chali Mukte died?

- (a) Battle of Muktsar
- (b) Battle of Sirhind
- (c) Battle of Chamkour
- (d) None of these

53. Who commanded the Khalsa After Guru ji?

- (a) Baba Deep Singh
- (b) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- (c) Banda Singh Bahadur
- (d) None of these

54. Where did Guru Gobind Singh ji die?

- (a) Akal Takhat, Amritsar
- (b) Takhat Hazur Sahib
- (c) Takhat Dam Dama Sahib, Talwandi Sabo
- (d) Takhat Kesgarh Sahib, Anandpur

55. When did Guru Gobind Singh ji Die?

- (a) 7th October 1708
- (b) 4th November 1710
- (c) 3rd January 1720
- (d) 22nd March 1712

56. Who succeeded Guru Gobind Singh ji?

- (a) Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- (b) Guru Arjan Dev Ji
- (c) Shri Guru Granth Sahib
- (d) Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji

57. Guru Gobind Singh Ji had deep knowledge of which language?

- (a) Punjabi and Hindi
- (b) Sanskrit
- (c) Persian
- (d) All of the above

58. Out of the following which is the composition of Sri Guru Gobind Singh ji ?

- (a) Bachittar Natak
- (b) Zafarnama
- (c) Chandi Di vaar
- (d) All of the above

59. Who was the grandfather of Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji ?

- (a) Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- (b) Guru Arjan Dev Ji
- (c) Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji
- (d) Guru Hargobind Ji

60. When was the battle of Chamkaur Sahib fought?

(a) 1701 AD

(b) 1705 AD

(c) 1699 AD

(d) 1708 AD

Answer Key:

1(a) 2(a) 3(c) 4(c) 5(a) 6(a) 7(b) 8(a) 9(b) 10(c) 11(c) 12(d) 13(a) 14(c) 15(a) 16(c) 17(a) 18(a) 19(d) 20(c) 21(d) 22(c) 23(b) 24(d) 25(b) 26(c) 27(b) 28(c) 29(d) 30(a) 31(c) 32(a) 33(b) 34(a) 35(d) 36(b) 37(b) 38(b) 39(c) 40(d) 41 (a) 42 (b) 43 (a) 44 (a) 45 (d) 46 (c) 47 (a) 48 (b) 49 (c) 50 (d) 51 (c) 52 (a) 53 (c) 54 (b) 55 (a) 56 (c) 57 (d) 58 (d) 59 (d) 60 (b)

Chapter 6

Banda Singh Bahadur and Sikh Misals

One word type questions

1. What was the earlier name of Banda Singh bahadur?
2. Who sent Banda Singh bahadur to Punjab?
3. Why did Banda Bahadur attack on Samana?
4. What was the name of city which Banda Bahadur chose as capital?
5. Who was the Subedar of Sirhind ?
6. Which two Sahibzadas of guruji were bricked up alive in a wall?
7. When was battle of Gurdas Nangal fought?
8. When was battle of Lohgarh fought?
9. What was the cause of battle of Rahon?
10. Who was Sada Kaur?

Fill in the blanks

1. Banda Bahadur was martyrdom in
2. was the founder of Sukarchakiya misal.
3. Sada Kaur belongs to misal.
4. Meaning of misal is
5. After the death of Zakariya khan Sikhs were organised in jathas.
6. After the death of Bahadur Shah became the new emperor.
7. Madho das was popularly known as
8. The founder of Ramgarhia misal was
9. was the first misal.
10. Another name of Shahid misal was

Multiple choice questions

1. How many arrows gave by Guru Gobind Singh ji to Banda Bahadur

- a. 4 b. 6 c. 5 d. 3

2. Maharaja Ranjit Singh belongs to which misal?

- a. Bhangi misal b. Nakai misal. C. Sukarchakiya misal. D. Karorsinghia misal

3. Who was the founder of Phulkian misal?

- a. Chaudhary phool Singh b. Gulab Singh c. Hira Singh d. Karora Singh

4. Which of the following was 1st misal

- a. Faizalpuria Misal b. Bhangi Misal C. Ahluwalia misal d. Nakai misal

5. Banda bahadur was martyrdom in

- a. 1715 b. 1716 c. 1717 D. 1718

6. In which year battle of Lohgarh was fought?

- a. 1718 b. 1714 c. 1710 d. 1716

7. To whom appointed Banda bahadur as a ruler of Sirhind

- a. Vinod Singh b. Baz Singh. C. Tej Singh. D. Jalal khan

8. Sikhs changed the name of Saharanpur to.....

- A. Mukhlispur. B. Bhagpur. C . Bahadurgarh. D. Jodhpur

9. Who was the founder of Ahluwalia misal?

- a. Ranjit Singh. B. Jassa Singh. C. Karora Singh. D Jodh Singh

10. When was Mughal emperor Bahadurshah was died?

- A. 1713. B 1714. C. 1712. D. 1716

True /False

1. The 1st misal was Ahluwalia misal.
2. Sada Kaur belongs to Bhangi misal
3. Banda bahadur defeated Usman khan in sadhaura.
4. The 3rd battle of Panipat was fought in 1761
5. Total number of Misals were 12
6. Nawab Kapoor Singh was the founder of Faizalpuria misal.
7. Mukhlispur was the capital of Banda Singh Bahadur .
8. Banda bahadur did not Abolished the zamindari system
9. Banda bahadur was founder of Nakai misal
10. Guru gobind singh ji gave 5 arrows from his bow to Banda Singh Bahadur .

Lesson: 7

Ranjit Singh: Early Life, Achievements and Relations with the Britishers

Multiple choice questions:-

1. When was Maharaja Ranjit Singh born?

- A. 13 November 1780 AD. B. 16 November 1675 AD.
C. 26 November 1760 AD. D. November 23, 1780 AD.

2. Name the father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

- A. Maha Singh B. Charhat Singh
C. Dalip Singh D. None of these

3. In which misal was Maharaja Ranjit Singh born?

- A. Ramgarhia Misal B. Shukarchakkia Misal
C. Kanaya Misal D. Dallewalia Misal

4. **Name the first wife of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?**
 A. Mehtab Kaur B. Sada Kaur
 C. Amarjit Kaur D. None of these
5. **Who was Sada Kaur? To which misal did she belong?**
 A. Mother, Shukarchakkia Misal B. Mother-in-law, Kanaya Misal
 C. Aunt, Dallewalia Misal D. None of these
6. **From 1792 AD. to 1797 AD, the entire administration of the Shukarchakkia misal was in the hands of Raj Kaur, Diwan Lakhpat Rai and Sada Kaur. By what name is this era known in the history?**
 A. Patronage of Trio B. Pre-Khalsa Era
 C. Post-Khalsa Era D. None of these
7. **When did Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquer Lahore?**
 A. 1801 AD. B. 1799 AD
 C. 1802 AD D. None of these
8. **Who were Sahib Singh, Mohar Singh and Chet Singh?**
 A. Bhangi Sardars B. Sardars of Kanhaiya misal
 C. Sardars Nakai misal D. None of these
9. **Who ruled over Lahore before 1799 AD ?**
 A. The Bhangi Sardars B. The Kanhaiya Misal
 C. The Sardars of the Nakkai Misal D. None of these
10. **Tara Singh Ghoba was the leader of which misal?**
 A. Nakai Misal B. Shukarchakkia Misal
 C. Dallewalia Misal D. The Kanhaiya Misal
11. **Which woman was also known as 'Mai Malwain'?**
 A. Raj Kaur B. Sada Kaur
 C. Mehtab Kaur D. None of these

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

12. The battle of Bhasin took place between Gulab Singh Bhangi, Sahib Singh Bhangi, Jodh Singh, Nizamuddin and
13. In 1805 AD Maharaja Ranjit Singh demanded the fort of Lohgarh and from Mai Sukhan.
14. Ranjit Singh defended the attack on him when he was only 10 years old and at once beheaded the chief of the Chattha Tribe.

15. The main reason of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's attack on the Malwa region was village's issue.
16. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's second marriage took place in misal.
17. Residents of Lahore were annoyed by the misrule of
18. The valley of Kashmir was known as because of its beauty
19. On June 26, 1813, a fierce battle took place at Hydro, also known as the Battle of

True/False

20. On June 26, 1838 AD, a treaty was signed between the British, Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Shah Suja which is called the Patronage of Trio.
22. Dr. Murray tried to establish good relations between the British and Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
23. Situated to south of the river Sutlej, Badhni was owned by Maharaja Ranjit Singh's uncle Dal Singh.
24. David Akhtarloni was also present in the wedding of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's son Kharak Singh.
25. Akali Phula Singh was killed in the battle of Tibatekari.
26. Nizamuddin was the ruler of Kasur.
27. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's conquest of Lahore was significant because Lahore was the religious capital of the Sikhs.
28. Tara Singh Gheba, leader of the Dallewalia misal, died in 1807 AD.

Lesson 8

The war between the British and the Sikhs and the occupation of the Punjab by the British

One Word to One Line Questions: -

1. The battle of Mudki was fought between whom?
2. When was the battle of Ferozeshah/Ferozeshahar fought?
3. When did Maharaja Ranjit Singh die?
4. Diwan Mool Raj was NAZIM of which place?
5. Where were the four major battles of the First Sikh War fought?
6. Which Sikh chief betrayed in the battle of Mudki?
7. When was the battle of Gujarat fought?
8. The battle of Multan took place between whom?
9. When did the battle of Sabhraon take place?
10. In which battle did the Sikhs win?

Fill in the blanks: -

11. The battle of Ramnagar took place in AD.
12. The British occupied Sindh in AD.
13. As a result of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, diamond was taken away by British.
14. was the ruler of Punjab during the Second Anglo Sikh War.

15. In AD, Lal Singh became the Prime Minister of Lahore.
16. led the Sikhs in the battle of Baddowal.
17. Lord Hardinge was made Governor General of India on theAD.
18. The British annexed the Punjab to the British Empire in AD.
19. Punjab was annexed by to the British Empire.
20. The British occupied Sindh in AD.

Choose right or wrong: -

21. The Battle of Sabhraon took place on 10 February 1846 AD. ()
22. On 9 March 1846, the Second Treaty of Lahore was signed. ()
23. On September 1845, Lal Singh became the Prime Minister of Lahore. ()
24. The British annexed Sindh to British rule in 1843 AD. ()
25. The Battle of Baddowal was fought on 28 January 1846. ()
26. The battle of Mudki took place on 18th December, 1845 AD. ()
27. The first treaty of Lahore was signed in March 1846. ()
28. Mool Raj was the Governor of Multan. ()
29. The battle of Ramnagar took place on 22 November 1848. ()
30. The Battle of Multan took place on 21 February 1849. ()

Multiple Choice Questions: -

31. **Who was successor of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?**
1) Rani Jinda 2) Sher Singh 3) Kharak Singh 4) Naunihal Singh
32. **How many wars did the British wage against the Sikhs taking advantage of the weakness of the Sikh state?**
1) 5 2) 7 3) 2 4) 3
33. **When did the Battle of Sabhraon take place?**
1) 16 March 1845 2) 10 February 1846 3) 7 August 1843 4) 15 May 1846
34. **When was the Second Treaty of Lahore signed?**
1) 5 March 1845 2) 11 March 1846 3) 15 February 1847 4) 7 June 1848
35. **When was the treaty of Bheronwal signed?**
1) 15 December 1846 2) 10 February 1845 3) 16 December 1846 4) 9 March 1846
36. **When was the Punjab annexed by the British?**
1) 5 March 1845 2) 11 March 1846 3) 7 August 1843 4) 29 March 1849
37. **When did the British capture Ferozepur?**
1) 1849 2) 1846 3) 1835 4) 1843
38. **When did the British occupy Sindh?**
1) 1846 2) 1843 3) 1844 4) 1846
39. **Who was the ruler of Punjab during the Second British Sikh War?**
1) Maharaja Ranjit Singh 2) Maharani Jinda
3) Sardar Ranjot Singh 4) Maharaja Daleep Singh
40. **Maharani Jinda was deported to which country?**
1) Kanpur 2) Banaras 3) Gujarat 4) Jhansi

Answer Key: -

One Word to One Line Questions: -

1. Lal Singh and Lord Heung Gough
2. 21 December 1845
3. 1839
4. Multan
5. Mudki, Ferozeshah, Aliwal and Sabhraban
6. Lal Singh
7. 21 February 1849
8. Diwan Mool Chand and General Vish

Choose right or wrong: -

21. Correct
22. Wrong
23. Correct
24. Correct
25. Wrong
26. Correct
27. Correct
28. Correct

9. 10 February 1846
10. Battle of Baddowal

Fill in the blanks: -

11. 22 November 1848
12. 1843
13. Kohinoor
14. Maharaja Daleep Singh
15. 1845
16. Sardar Ranjot Singh Majithia
17. 1844
18. March 29
19. Lord Dalhousie
20. 1843

29. Correct
30. Wrong

Multiple Choice Questions: -

31. Kharak Singh
32. 2
33. 10 February 1846
34. 11 March 1846
35. 16 December 1846
36. 29 March 1849
37. 1849
38. 1843
39. Maharaja Duleep Singh
40. Banaras

LESSON-9

Punjab's Contribution towards Struggle for Freedom

Multiple choice questions:

Question 1. Where did the riots of 1857 AD first start?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 01. Kolkata | 02. Meerut |
| 03. Delhi | 04. Mumbai |

Question 2. Which leader of the Khari tribe was martyred by the British government for non-payment of revenue?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 01. Sardar Ahmed Khan Khari | 02. Mangal Pande |
| 03. Bhagat Singh | 04. Vallabh Bhai Patel |

Question 03. When was the Namdhari movement started by Satguru Ram Singh?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 01. 12 Apr. 1857 | 02. 13 Apr. 1699 |
| 03. 15 Apr. 1919 | 04. 10 Apr. 1919 |

Question 04. How many states Punjab has been given by Namdhari Chief for propagating the sect divided into?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| . 01. 22 provinces | 02. 25 Provinces |
| 03. 30 provinces | 04. 15 provinces |

Question 05. Who was the founder of Arya Samaj?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| . 01. Shankar Acharya | 02. Lala Lajpat Rai |
| 03. Swami Daya Nand Saraswati | 04. Sri Ram Chandra |

Question 06. Which song by Banke Dyal became famous during the peasant movement from 1905 to 1907?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 01. Pagri Sambhal Jatta | 02. Bande Matram |
| 03. Jan Gan Mann | 04. Date Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hmara |

Q07. Where was the Ghadar Party established ?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| . 01. London | 02. San Francisco |
| 03. Toronto | 04. Egypt |

Question 08. What did Baba Gurdit named the rented ship?

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| . 01. Guru Nanak Jahaz | 02. Khalsa Jahaz |
| 03. Hari Tirath Jahaz | 04. Indian Airlines |

Question 09. Against which act people gathered at Jalian Wala Bagh on 13th April 1919?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| . 01. Rowlatt Act | 02. Civil Disobedience Act |
| 03. Curfew | 04. Farmer Act |

Question 10. When did Shiromni Gurdwara Committee come into existence?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 01. November 01, 1920 | 02. September 02, 1925 |
| 03. December 03, 1921 | 04. March 04, 1927 |

Question 11. When did the incident of Nankana Sahib happen?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 01. February 1921 | 02. November 1920 |
| 03. March 1920 | 04. May 1925 |

Question 12. For how long Jaiton's Morcha continued?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 01. Two years | 02. Five years |
| 03. Eight years | 04. Three years |

Question 13. When did the Simon Commission reach Lahore?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 01. October 1928 | 02. November 1927 |
| 03. December 1926 | 04. January 1929 |

Question 14. Where was the Youth Bharat Sabha established?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 01. North Lahore | 02. Mumbai |
| 03. Amritsar | 04. Ludhiana |

**Question 15. When Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the flag on December 15, 1929
Which slogan was chanted?**

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 01. Jai Hind | 02. Jai Jawan Jai Kisan |
| 03. Inquilab Zindabad | 04. Bharat Mata Ki Jai |

Question 16. Who founded the Azad Hind Fauj?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 01. Jawaharlal Nehru | 02. Mahatma Gandhi |
| 03. Bhagat Singh | 04. Subhash Chandra Bose |

Question 17. Where was the Azad Hind Fauj established?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 01. Calcutta | 02. Mumbai |
| 03. Delhi | 04. Singapur |

Question 18. Who took the revenge of Jalliwala Bagh incident?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 01. Bhagat Singh | 02. Udham Singh |
| 03. Mahatma Gandhi | 04. Rajguru |

Question 19. Who formed the Patiala State Party?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 01. Ripuduman Singh | 02. Seva Singh Thikriwala |
| 03. Bhagat Singh | 04. Shaheed Sukhdev |

Question 20. Gurudwara Sri Guru ka Bagh was occupied by which mahant?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 01. Mahant Roor Singh | 02. Mahant Narain Das |
| 03. Mahant Sundar Das | 04. Mahant Parshotam Das |

(True/False)

1. The Britishers came to India in 1600 A.D.
2. On May 10, 1869 A.D. the first battle of Independence of India started at Meerut.
3. Satguru Ram Singh Ji laid the foundation of Kuka Movement.
4. Satguru Ram Singh ji had divided Punjab in 25 Subas
5. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of Arya Samaj.
2. The Song 'Pagri Sambhal Jatta' composed by Banker Dyal.
3. The Gadar Party came into existence in 1915 A.D.
4. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre happened on April 13, 1929 A.D.
5. Sardar Bhagat Singh took revenge of Jallianwala Bagh.
6. On December 14, 1920 A.D. Shiromani Akali Dal was constituted.

7. There were nine members in Simon Commission .
8. Sardar Bhagat Singh founded "Naujawan Sabha".
9. Neta Ji Subash Chandra Bose established Indian National Army.
10. Lala Lajpat Rai was martyred in November, 1938.
11. Japan gave full support to the Indian National Army.
12. The revolt of 1857 started on 10 May from Meerut.
13. The Ghadar movement was not in favour of armed insurrection.
14. Sohan Singh Bhakna was the leader of Ghadar Vidroh Dal.
15. Bhagat Singh and his associates were hanged on 23 March 1932.
16. The Simon Commission came to India in 1930.
17. Baba Gurdit Singh was a resident of Amritsar district.
18. People called the Rowlatt Act the Black Law.
19. The main reason for the emergence of the Akali movements was the evacuation of Gurdwaras and the improvement of management of Gurdwaras.
20. The Gurdwara Act was passed in 1925.
21. Guru ka Bagh (District Amritsar) was not in the possession of Mahant Sunder Das.

Answer key

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1- True | 2- False | 3- True | 4- False | 5- True |
| 6- True | 7- False | 8- False | 9- False | 10- True |
| 11- False | 12- True | 13- True | 14- False | 15- True |
| 16- True | 17- False | 18- True | 19- False | 20- False |
| 21- True | 22- True | 23- True | 24- True | 25- False. |