

**10TH STANDARD SOCIAL SCIENCE
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION BANK**

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

HISTORY

1. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks occupied **Constantinople**.
2. The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by **Vasco da Gam**.
3. The capital of French in India was **Pandichery**.
4. The Dewani rights over Bengal were handed over to British by **Sha alam II**.
5. The Dual government policy was implemented by **Robert Clive** in Bengal.
6. Blue water policy was introduced by **Francisco de Almeida**.
7. Real founder of Portuguese empire in India was **Alfonso de Albuquerque**
8. The combined army of Mir Kasim was defeated at Buxar by **Hector Munro**.
9. At the end of I Anglo-Marata was **Salbai** agreement was entered between Maratas and British.
10. Second Anglo-Marata war was ended by **Treaty of Bassein**.
11. After Third Anglo-Marata war the British installed **Pratapa Simha** the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara.
12. The First Anglo-Sikh war was ended by **Lahore treaty**.
13. The Doctrine of Lapse policy was implemented in **1848**.
14. The Doctrine of Lapse was implemented by **Dalhousie**.
15. Diwani Adalat in civil court was introduced by **Warn Hastings**.
16. The post of superintendent of police was created by **Lord Cornwallies**.
17. The British officer who supported the Modern Education in India is **Lord William Bentinck**.
18. On the recommendation of **Macaulay** Lord William Bentinck introduced English (modern) education in India.
19. On the recommendation of **Charles Wood** universities were opened in India.
20. The I Anglo-Mysore was took place between **1767 and 1769**.
21. The second Anglo-Mysore war ended with **Mangalur** treaty.
22. Kittur Chenamma adopted a boy named **Sihivalingappa**.
23. Rayanna of Kittur state belonged to **Sangoli** village.
24. Surapura is in the present district of **Yadgir**.
25. The Bedas of **Halagali** village of Belgaum district rebelled against the British.
26. The Amara sulya rebellion was basically **Farmers** rebellion.
27. First Anglo-Mysore war : Madras Treaty :: Second Anglo- Mysore war : **Mangalore Treaty**.
28. Rani Chennamma was arrested by Colonel Deak.
29. Venkatappa Nayaka : Surapura :: Veerappa : **Koppal**.
30. The 19th century is called as **Reformation and new awakening period**.
32. Rajaram Mohan Roy started **Samvada Koumudi** periodical.
33. The founder of Prarthana Samaj is **Dr. Athma Ram Panduranga**.
34. The Young Bengal Movement was started by **Henry Louis Vivian Derozio**.
35. The Guru of Swamy Vivekananda was **Ramakrishna Paramahamsa**.
36. The Anglo-Oriental College was established at **Banaras**.
37. Brahma Samaj : Rajaram Mohan Roy :: Arya Samaj : **Dayananda Saraswathi**.
38. Prarthana Samaj : Athmarama Panduranga :: Satya Shodaka Samaja : **Jyothiba Pule**.
39. Aligarh Movement : Sir Syed Ahmad Khan :: Non Brahmin Movement: **Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy**.
40. Annie Besant was called as **Shwethasaraswathi**
41. Ramakrishna Mission : Belur near Calcutta :: Ramakrishna Mutt : **Mayavathi near Almora**.

42. The Mutiny of 1857 was called as **Sepoy Mutiny** by the British historians.
43. The policy implemented by Dalhousie is **Doctrine of Lapse**.
44. During the mutiny of 1857, **Mangal Pande** killed a British officer.
45. Jhansi Rani took over **Gwalior** from the British during her war against them.
46. The British appointed **Inam Commission** to take back the gifted tax free land.
47. New Rifles and Cartridges called Royal Enfield were supplied to the Indian soldiers in 1857.
48. In Barackpur **Mangal Pande** killed British officer in 1857.
49. Indian Sepoys declared **Bahdur Shah II** as the emperor of India in 1857.
50. In Kanpur **Nana Saheb** took leadership of 1857 revolt.
51. Jhansi: Lakshmibai :: Lucknow : **Begam Hazrath Mahal**.
52. The declaration made by queen of England in 1857 is called as **Magnacarta** of India.
53. The Indian National Congress was founded in the year **1885**.
54. The Drain Theory was forwarded by **Dadabai Navaroji**.
55. Swaraj is my birth right was declared by **Balagangadhara Tilak**.
56. Balagangadhara Tilak published **Kerari** in Marathi.
57. A secret organization by name Abhinava Bharata belonged **Revolutionaries in India**.
58. The founder of Indian National Congress is **A.O. Hume**.
59. Marata paper was published by **Balagangadhara Tilak**.
60. Vernacular Press Act was introduced by **Lord Litton**.
61. The president of first session of Congress was **W.C. Banerjee**.
62. Drain Theory was placed by **Dadabai Navaroji**.
63. Radicals organized **Rakshabandhan** Cultural festival to unite Hindus and Muslims in Bengal.
64. Balagangadhara Tilk started **Swadeshi** Movement.
65. Balagangadhara Tilak popularized Public **Ganesha and Shivaji** festivals.
66. With the support of Aurabindo Gosh the **Lotus and Draggers** was founded in England.
67. The Revolutionary organization started in USA was **Gadha**.
68. The Radical who changed into Revolutionary was **Aurobindo Gosh**.
69. Gandhiji was born in **2nd oc. 1869** at Porabandar
70. Jallianwala Bhag massacre too place while protesting against **Rowlat** act.
71. The movement led by Ali brother was **Khilafat**.
72. A separate nation for Muslims was put forward by **Mohamad Ali Jhinnah**.
73. The president of Indian national Congress of 1929 was **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
74. Mahad and Kalaram movement were formed by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**.
75. The leadership of Indian National Army's Jhansi regiment was held by **Laxmi Sehagal**.
76. Gandhiji held Salt Satyagraha in **1930**.
77. Quit India movement took place in **1942**.
78. First Round Table Conference was held in **1930**.
79. Swaraj Party was founded in the year **1923**.
80. The president of Haripura Congress session **Subhas Chandra Bose**.
81. **Sardar Vallabhabai Patel** is known as Iron Man of India.
82. **Gopalakrishna Gokale** was the political guru of Ghandhiji.
83. The British officer who is responsible for Jallianwal Bagh Massacre was **General Dyer**.
84. The incident that ended the Non-cooperation movement was **Chauri-chaura** incident.
85. Ghandhiji gave a call '**Do or die**' in Quit India Movement.
86. Ghandhiji organized **Danhi** march in Civil disobedience movement.
87. **Subhas Chandra Bose** gave a call Delhi Chalo.
88. Subhas Chandra Bose urged the people "**Give me blood I will give you freedom**".
89. The journal Bahishdrutha Hitakarini Sabha was published by Dr. **B.R. ambedkar**.
90. Muslim League was founded in **1906**.

91. The Viceroy who implemented the Bengal division was **Lord Curzon**.
92. The British government's last Governor General was **Lord Mountbatten**.
93. India's first Home minister was **Sardar Vallabhai Patel**.
94. India's first president was **Babu Rajendra Prasad**.
95. Pondicherry became union territory in the year **1963**.
96. State reorganization was implemented in **1956**.
97. When we got independence there were **562** princely states in India.
98. Major Tibetan settlement in Karnataka is **Bylukuppe**.
99. The ruler who signed to merge Jammu and Kashmir to India was Raja **Hari Singh**.
100. The organization that took leadership in the creation of Karnataka state is **All Karnataka Raja Nirmana Parishat**.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. The people who developed a deep passion for the place they live is called as **Regionalism**.
2. The formation of language based regions took place in **1956**.
3. In Karnataka, **Lokayuktha** institution is in existence to curb corruption.
4. As per the census of 2011, the population of India is **121.01 crore**.
5. For the removal of regional imbalance article **371** was amended.
6. D.M. Nanjundappa committee was set up to remove **regional imbalance**.
7. The Indian Foreign policy was specially formed by **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
8. The policy of keeping safe distance from both the power blocks of the world is known as **Non-alignment movement**.
9. During pre-independent period India was under **European** imperial occupation.
10. The relationship with China was strengthened with **Panchasheela** principles.
11. India declared its Anti-imperialism policy in the conference of Asian Countries held in **New Delhi and Bandung**.
12. International peace and cooperation is discussed in the **51** article of our constitution.
13. In 1962 **China** invaded our country.
14. Agra Conference was held to improve the relation between **India and Pakistan**.
15. Tashkent Agreement was organized by **USSR**.
16. To decrease the intensity of cold war India started **NAM**.
17. USSR helped India to establish steel plants at **Bilai and Bhokoro**.
18. Human rights day is celebrated on **December 10th**.
19. India has been arguing in favour of Human Rights since **independence**.
20. **Nelson Mandella** fought against Apartheid in South Africa.
21. Human Rights involve **s equality** also.
22. The UNO was founded in the year **1945**.
23. The head office of the UNO is in **New York city**.
24. The affiliated body of the UNO which appears like a cabinet committee is **Security Council**.
25. The term of the office of International judges is **9 years**.
26. The International Court of Justice is in **Hague of Netherland**.
27. The present Secretary General of the UNO is **Antonio Guterres**.
28. The World Health Organization was founded in the year **1948**.
29. The term United Nations was coined by American president **Franklin De Roosevelt**.
30. There are **111** articles in UNO charter.
31. The budget of UNO is approved by **General Assembly**.
32. **Security Council** is known as Cabinet of UNO
33. General Assembly of UNO is known as **World Parliament**.
34. FAO: Rome :: WHO : **Geneva in Switzerland**.

35. **WTO** is known as III economic pillar of world trade.

SOCIOLOGY

1. Minority Communities are allowed to establish education institutions under **article 30** of our constitution.
2. The practice of untouchability is prohibited by **17article**.
3. The untouchability crime act implemented in the year **1955**.
4. **86th** amendment to Article 21 A says that free and compulsory education is the fundamental right.
5. Article **29** provides protection to the cultural right of minorities.
6. Article **46** says that it is the duty of governments to support educational interest of S.C. and S.T.
7. Verna system was based on **Karma** theory.
8. According to **Manu Smruthi**, anyone who touches the untouchables had to undergo many purification rituals.
9. Division of labour leads to **specialization** and **organic merger of various sections of society**.
10. Landless labour is called as **agricultural labour**.
11. Labour of medical institution is called **paid labour**.
12. Pluto wrote about 'Division of labor' in his book '**The Republic**'
13. **Karl Marx** said that 'Division of labor creates less skilled workers'
14. In the book '**Foot Losers**' Circular Migration is analyzed.
15. Environmental movement **means scientific movement aimed at preserving the biological system and checking the activities that are polluting the earth, air and water**.
16. Narmada Bachavo movement is led by **Medha Patker**.
17. Dr. Shivaram Karanth opposed the establishment of **Kaiga** nuclear power plant.
18. Women movement means **a movement that opposed the patriarchal values, exploitation of women and inequalities on the basis of gender and empower the women**.
19. Gandhiji believed that 'God is truth' But Dr. B.R. Ambedkar stated '**Truth is God**'
20. Violent and destructive nature of mob is called **Mob Violence**.
21. Minimum level of **unity** cannot be seen in mob violence.
22. To oppose the exploitation against the tribal people of Jharkhand **Jharkhand Mukthi Morcha** was established.
23. Chipko movement was organized in **Reni** village of Tehri Garhwal district of U.P.
24. Appiko movement was organized in **Kelase** forest of Salyanivillage.
25. Movement opposing Kaiga Power Plant was led by **Dr. Shivarama Karantha**.
26. The first Chief Minister of Karnataka who took legal measures to solve the problems of farmers is **D. Devaraj Urs**.
27. The child labor is prohibited as per **article 24**.
28. The child marriage prevention act was implemented in the year **2006**.
29. A national policy was implemented in the year **1987** for the welfare of child labor.
30. The law prohibiting feticide was implemented in the year **1994**.
31. The law protecting children from sexual crimes was implemented in the year **2012**.
32. To check the sexual assault on children **POSCO** Act was introduced in 2012.
33. Invisible hunger is also known as **Malnutrition**.
34. According to FAO, in India an individual needs at least **1820** calories of food.
35. Anybody can lodge complaint against child marriage with toll free number **1098**.

GEOGRAPHY

1. The greater Himalayas are also known as **Himadri**.

2. The Lesser Himalayas are also known as **Himachal**.
3. In south India **Anamudi** is the highest peak.
4. The Eastern Ghats meet the Western Ghats in the **Nilagiries** hills.
5. The Northern Great Plain is made up of **Alluvial soil**.
6. Length of Northern Mountain is **2400 Kms**.
7. Younger part of Northern Mountain is **Siwalik**.
8. Flat-bottomed structure valley is known as **Doons**.
9. Kulu is a **valley** in Himalayas.
10. The highest peak of the world is **Mount Everest**.
11. The highest peak of India is **K2 or Godwin Austin**.
12. Oldest part of India is **Peninsular Plateau**.
13. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is **Arnakonda**.
14. The Eastern Coast : Subarnarekha to Kanyakumari :: The Western Coast : **Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari**.
15. India has **Tropical Monsoon type of climate**.
16. In India **Mawsynram** receives the highest rainfall.
17. In India **Dras near Kargil** has recorded the lowest temperature.
18. The coldest month of India is **January**.
19. Hottest place of India: Ganganagar :: Driest place of India : **Royli in Rajasthan**.
20. Kerala : Mango Shower :: Karnataka : **Coffee Blossom**.
21. Rainy Season : June to Mid-September :: Summer season: **March to May**.
22. June to Mid-September : South-West Monsoon :: Mid-September to November : **North-East Monsoon**.
23. Average rainfall of India is **118 cms**.
24. The soil that is formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers is called **alluvial soil**.
25. The Black soils are also known as **Regur and black cotton soils**.
26. Under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall **Laterite** soils are formed in tropical areas.
27. Mountain soils are suitable for **plantation** crops.
28. The soil that holds water for longer days is **Black soil**.
29. The soil that is formed by the weathering of Granite, Gneiss is **Red Soil**.
30. The soil that has more clay particles is **Black Soil**.
31. The **Evergreen forest** does not shed their leaves all at the same time in the year.
32. Monsoon forests are also known as **Tropical deciduous forest**.
33. The Himalayas have **Mountain** forest.
34. The **Mangrove** forests are mainly found in the deltas of rivers.
35. Largest forest: Madhya Pradesh :: Lowest forest : **Goa**.
36. Dandeli : Wildlife Sanctuary :: Bandipura : **National Park**.
37. Rajasthan: Desert Vegetation :: North East India : **Evergreen forest**.
38. Rose wood : Evergreen forest :: sandalwood : **Deciduous forest**
39. The Nagarjuna sagar wild life sanctuary is in **Telangana** state.
40. River Indus rises near **Mt. Kailash**
41. The longest river in south India is **Godavari**.
42. Hirakud project is built across the river **Mahanadi**.
43. The longest tributary of the Ganga is **Yamuna**.
44. The Kosi project is a joint venture of **India and Nepal**.
45. Nagarjuna Sagar : Telangana. :: Bhakra-Nangal : **Himachal Pradesh**.
46. Hirakud : Odisha. :: Tungabhadra : **Karnataka**.
47. The River Ganga : Gangothri Glacier :: The River **Indus : Mt. Kailas**
48. The River Krishna : Mahabaleshwara :: The River Kaveri : **Talakaveri**.

49. Narmada river : **Amarakantaka** :: Tapi river : Multai.
50. Longest river of India : The Ganga :: Longest river of Peninsular India : **The Godavari**
51. River Damodara : Sorrow of Bengal :: River Mahanadi : sorrow of **Odisha**.
52. The highest gravity dam of India is **Bhakra Dam**.
53. Govinda Sagara : Bhakra nanggal Project :: Pampa Sagara : **Tundabhdra Project**.
54. The land which is not used for cultivation is called **Fallow land**.
55. A system of farming involving both crops and livestock is known as **Mixed farming**.
56. The crops grown between Rabi and Kharif season is called **Zaid farming**.
57. The largest rice producing state in India is **West Bengal**.
58. The land which is not used for cultivation is called **Fallow land**.
59. The crops grown between Rabi and Kharif season is called **Zaid farming**.
60. The largest rice producing state in India is **West Bengal**.
61. The largest type of land use in India is **Net Sown area**.
62. Sedentary and **Shifting** cultivations are the two types of Subsistence farming.
63. Government banned **shifting** cultivation because it causes deforestation.
64. A large amount of capital and labor are needed to **Intensive forming**.
65. In scanty rainfall areas where irrigation is absent **Dry-land** farming is in practice.
66. Cultivation of crop during June to September or October is called **Kharif** crop.
67. Paddy is a **Kharif** crop.
68. Coffee is a **beverage** crop.
68. Sugarcane is an **annual** crop.
69. For the development of village and agriculture in India **Road** transport is essential.
70. The first railway line in India was laid between **Bombay and Thane**.
71. Mumbai port is called as **Gateway of India**.
72. Bengaluru International airport is called **Kempegowda International air Port**.
73. The newspaper Bombay Samachar was started in **1822**.
74. The first railway line in India was laid between **Bombay and Thane**.
75. Mumbai port is called as **Gateway of India**.
76. Bengaluru International airport is called **Kempegowda International air Port**.
77. The newspaper Bombay Samachar was started in **1822**.
78. **Road** transport provides door to door service.
79. Kochi port is known as **Queen of Arabian Sea**.
80. **Chennai** Port is the oldest port of India.
81. Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd. is located in **Karnataka state**.
82. Bauxite is the main raw material for **Aluminum industry**.
83. The paper industry is a **forest** based industry.
84. The first modern paper mill was set up in 1932 at **Serampur in West Bengal**.
85. Bengaluru : silicon Valley of India. :: Mumbai : **Cottonopolis of India**.
86. Bhadravathi : VISL :: Renukoot : **Aluminium industry**.
87. **Iron Pillar at Meharuli** in Delhi is the example for that ancient India knew the art of smelting of iron ore.
88. First modern textile industry established in **Mumbai in 1854**.
89. **knowledge based** industry requires intellectual capacity rather than physical inputs and raw materials.
90. The industry that can achieve socio-economic change is **Knowledge based industry**.
91. First Aluminium industry was established at **Jayakayanagar** in West Bengal.
92. The most destructive atmospheric disaster is **Cyclone**.
93. In India eastern coast is more prone to **Cyclones**.
94. In peninsular India **Earthquake** occur occasionally.
95. In India **Land slide** occur very often in hilly states.

96. Coastal erosion is mostly caused by **waves**.
97. Earthquake : Geological disaster :: Floods : **Weather Associated disaster**.
98. Tsunami : Natural disaster :: Deforestation : **Manmade disaster**.
99. Cyclones are common in Bay of Bengal in North **East Monsoon** season in India.
100. East coast of India and **Andaman and Nicobar** Islands have been affected by tsunami.
101. **The Himalayan Zone** is the zone of maximum earthquake intensity.
102. Under cutting of slopes by sea waves causes **land slide**.
103. Construction of dams can **check floods**.

ECONOMICS

1. Economic development is a **process**.
2. The value of goods and service produced in a year is called **National Income**.
3. In an underdeveloped country, basically the **per capita income** is lower.
4. Human development indicates expansion of **human welfare**.
5. The **United Nations development Programme (UNDP)** is responsible for publishing global Human Development Report.
6. India ranked **135** in HDI in 2014.
7. Sex ratio was **945** in India in 2011.
8. Real National Income is nothing but **Purchasing Power**.
9. **Colin Clerk** defines economic development as “An improvement in economic development”
10. Appropriate Indicator of economic development is Human **Development Indicator**.
11. The present HDI of India is **0.554**.
12. Average number of women per 1000 male is called **Gender Ratio**.
13. According to 2011 census women literacy rate in India was **65.46%**
14. Every person should be benefited by the process of development. This type of development is known as **Inclusive Development**.
15. Average income of each individual in a country is known as **Per Capita Income**.
16. The true development of India is the development of its villages. This was told by **Mahathma Gandhi**.
17. After the **73rd** amendment to the constitution **three** levels of Panchayat institutions have come into existence in **1993**.
18. Panchayat institutions operate under **constitutional** principles.
19. The **Self-help groups** have been brought into existence in order to bring together poor rural women and make them financially independent.
20. **68.84%** of people live in villages in India.
21. **Stagnation and slow growth** of agriculture is the primary reason for rural backwardness.
22. Gandhi called decentralization as **Gramaswaraj**
23. To provide employment to the rural mass **MGNREGP** has been implemented.
24. To provide shelter to the poor **Ashraya Yojana** has been introduced.
25. To provide essential food grains to the poor **Public distribution system** has been introduced.
26. Village fairs and festivals are conducting to enrich **rural culture**.
27. Karnataka government provided reservation for women and backward class in **Local self – governments**.

BUSINESS STUDIES

1. The word bank has been derived from the French word **Banque**.
2. The Bankers Bank is **Reserve Bank**.
3. An example for Nationalised bank is **Canara Bank**.
4. The National saving certificates are issued by **Post Offices**.
5. The type of account where any number of transactions can be made in a day with Bank is **Current Account**.
6. The deposits for a fixed term can be deposited in **Term deposit** account.
7. **Term deposit account** gives more interest to the depositors.
8. **Savings bank** account gives limited (less) interest to the depositors.
9. Current account charges **service charges** to the depositor for their transaction.
10. **Recurring deposit** account is more suitable for savings for future.
11. **Current account** is for only the business man who has large regular and number of transaction.
12. Students of 10th standard can open **savings bank** account.

13. The other name of the consumer is **user**.
14. Person giving goods or services for money is called **provider**.
15. The consumer day is observed on **March 15**.
16. In case of compensation exceeding 5 lakh, the complaint has to be submitted to **the District Forum**.
17. Consumer protection act came into existence in India on **24th December 1986**
18. Consumer protection act was given to the people at first in USA by **John F Kennedy**.
19. Consumer movement was first started in India in **1965 in Mumbai** by AWARE.
20. **District Forms** receives the complaints where the value of goods or services is less than **20 lacks**.
21. **The National** Commission receives the complaints where the value of goods or services is more than one crore.

KESSB MODEL QUESTION PAPER -1 (ISSUED EARLIER)

I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements/questions. Chose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 8x1=8

1. The rebellion against British at Bidanur and Shikaripura in 1800 is
A. Hyder Ali. **B. Dondya Wagh**. C. Chennamma. D. Sangolli Rayanna.
2. Derozio had to resign from his teaching post because of:
A. The pressure from his colleagues and opponents. B. His ill health. C. His interest in studies on vedas. D. The pressure from the Government to return back to England.
3. Panchasheela principles were signed between:
A. Jawaharlal Nehru and Meiji. B. Motilal Nehru and Chou Enlai. **C. Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou Enlai**. D. Motilal Nehru and Chacha Nehru.
4. Migration is one of the main feature of :
A. Organized sector labour. **B. Unorganized sector labour**. C. Child labour. D. Female labour.
5. Narmada Bachavo Movement was led by:
A. Medha Patkar. B. arjun Aradhya. C. Tehri Gharwals. D. Villages of Salyani.
6. Nagarjuna Sagar project is built across the river:
A. rihad river. B. Kaveri river. C. Sutlej river. **D. Krishna river**.
7. 'Ashraya Yojana' was implemented with the intention of:

- A. Providing employment. **B. Providing houses.** C. Providing agricultural lands. D. Providing education.
8. The consumer protection act was passed in the year.
A. 1976. **B. 1986.** C. 1963. D. 1960.
- 9. Sardar Vallabhai Patel** is known as Iron man of India.
10. We should plant trees along the coast To **check coastal erosion.**
11. The coldest month in India is **January.**

KESSB MODEL QUESTION PAPER -2 (ISSUED EARLIER)

1. The founder of Ramakrishna Mission is:
A. Swamy Vivekananda. B. Annie Besant. C. Jyothibha Phule. D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
2. Iron man of India is:
A. Jawahar Lal Nehru. B. Mahatma Gandhi. **C. Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel.** D. Subhash Chandra Bose.
3. The main objective of the establishment of Lokpal Institution is:
A. removing regional imbalance. **B. fighting against corruption.** C. eradicating communalism. D. bringing gender equality.
4. The leader of the movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant was:
A. M.D. Nanjundaswamy. B. Medha Patkar. C. Sundarlal Bahuguna. **D. Shivaram Karanth.**
5. The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act was brought into force in the year:
A. 1966. B. 1976. **C. 1986.** D. 1996.
6. The place which receives highest rainfall in India is:
A. Chirapunji. B. Agumbe. C. Ganganagar. **D. Mawsynram.**
7. The main objective of the 73rd Constitutional amendment Act of 1993 is:
A. Implementing uniform system of Panchayat Raj Institutions. B. Adding the word secularism. C. Reducing the age of voter from 21 to 18 years. D. Eradicating untouchability.
8. Every year the consumer day is observed on:
A. August, 10. **B. March, 15.** C. November, 01. D. January, 26.
- 9. Dayananda Saraswati** gave a call "Back to Vedas"
10. UNO adopted human rights on **December 10th 1948**
- 11. Summer rainfall in Karnataka is known as Coffee blossom.**
12. Nowadays inland waterways play a limited role due to **development of roads and railways.**
13. The Consumer Protection Act of 1986 was passed to **safeguard the interest of the consumer.**

KESSB MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR JULY 2021 PAPER – 1

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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

81. Francisco de Almeida implemented.
A. Bule Water Policy. B. War and Negotiation Policy. C. Divide and Rule Policy. D. Doctrine of Laps Policy.
82. Salbai agreement was signed to end the
A. First Anglo-Mysore war **B. First Anglo-Maratha war.** C. First Anglo-Sikh war. D. First Carnatic war.
83. A Fouzdari Adalat was

- A. Civil court. B. Revenue court. **C. Criminal court.** D. Consumer court.
84. The Governor General during the fourth Anglo-Mysore war was
A. Wellesley. B. Dalhousie. C. Cornwallis. D. Rippon.
85. The social reformer who declared 'Back to Vedas' was
 A. Rajaram Mohana Roy. B. Swami Vivekananda. C. Narayana Guru. **D. Dayananda Saraswathi.**
86. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi revolted against British due to
 A. Subsidiary Alliance. B. War and Negotiation Policy. C. Divide and rule Policy. **D. Doctrine of Laps Policy.**
87. Ras Bihari Gosh and Madam Cama re the leaders of
A. Revolutionaries. B. Moderates. C. Radicals. D. Extremists.
88. The founder of Indian National Congress is
 A. Mahatma Gandhi **B. A.O. Hume.** C. Balangangadhara Tilak. D. Gopala Krishna Gokale.
89. Forward Block was founded by
 A. Jawaharlal Nehru. **B. Subhash Chandra Bose.** C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. D. Balangangadhara Tilak.
90. Lala Lajapath Roy was killed during
 A. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. **B. the protest against Simon Commission.** C. Non-cooperation Movement. D. the Salt Satyagraha.
91. Mahad and Kalaram temple movements were organized to protest against the
A. Practice of untouchability. B. Visit of Prince of Valles. C. Proposal of Crips Mission. D. Arrest of Ghandiji at Dandi.
92. The word added to preamble through 42 amendment of the Constitution are
 A. Republic and Democracy. **B. Socialist and Secular.** C. Sovereignty and Democracy. D. Regional and secular.
93. Chennamma revolted against the British from
 A. Mysore. **B. Kittur.** C. Belagavi. D. Chitradurga.
94. Lokapal and Lokayuktha are set up to check
 A. Reionalism. **B. Corruption.** C. Communalism. D. Practice of untouchability.
95. The Constitution of India's article 51 advocates
 A. Free and compulsory education. B. Uniform Panchayatraj institutions. C. Social justice of welfare of people. **D. establishing international peace and cooperation.**
96. In 1966 USSR had supported the Tashkent Agreement between
A. India and Pakistan. B. Sri Lanka and Pakistan. C. India and China. D. Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
97. The Human Rights declaration was adopted on
A. December 10, 1948. B. December 15, 1949. C. March 10, 1950. D. March 15, 1952.
98. The Cabinet of UNO is
 A. General Assembly. B. Trusteeship Council. **C. Security Council.** D. Secretariat.
99. The Chief architect of the Indian Constitution is
A. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. B. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad. C. Jawaharlal Nehru. D. Mahatma Gandhi.
100. The book Republic was written by
 A. Aristotle. **B. Plato.** C. Karl Marx. D. August Compt.
101. Karnataka State Ryota Sanga was founded by
 A. Rudrappa. B. Basavalingappa. **C. M.D. Nanjundaswamy.** D. N.D. Sundaresh.
102. Child Marriage Prohibition Act was passed in the year
A. 2006. B. 2007. C. 2008. D. 2009.
103. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is
A. Annamudi. B. Arma Konda. C. Gurushikar. D. Nilagiris.
104. Drass near Kargil is prominent for

- A. Lowest recorded rainfall in India. B. Highest recorded temperature in India. **C. Lowest recorded temperature in India.** D. Highest recorded rainfall in India.
105. The black soil is derived from
A. Crystalline rock. **B. Basalt rock.** C. Granite. D. Coal.
106. Stilt like roots are found in
A. Equatorial forest. B. Tropical Deciduous forest. C. Mountain forest. **D. Mangrove forest.**
107. The West flowing rivers of Peninsular Plateau of India are
A. Mahanadi and Krishna. B. Tunga and Bhadra. **C. Narmada and Tapi.** D. Kaveri and Palar.
108. Shifting and Sedentary farming are the two types of
A. Commercial farming. B. Intensive farming. C. Irrigation farming. **D. Subsistence farming.**
109. The Gateway of India is
A. Delhi. B. Chennai. C. Kolkata. **D. Mumbai.**
110. The iron and Steel Industries under private sector among these is
A. Ispat Steel Plant. B. Bokaro Steel Plant. C. Bhilai Steel Plant. D. The Salem Steel Plant.
111. One of the measures for preventing coastal erosion is
A. Construction of dams across the river. **B. Restrict sand mining in coastal area.** C. Avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs. D. Construction of high rise buildings.
112. The oldest and still existing newspaper of India is
A. Bombay Samachar. B. Mangaluru Samachar. C. Bengaluru Samachar. D. Mysore Samachar.
113. The port situated in the union territories of India among these
A. Kolkata. B. Vishakhapatana. C. Ennore. **D. Port Blair.**
114. When national income is divided by total population we get
A. Gross national income. **B. Per capita income.** C. Standard of living. D. Life expectancy.
115. Ashraya Yojana was implemented to provide
A. Employment for unemployed people. **B. Shelter for the shelterless people.** C. Agricultural land for landless people. D. School for illiterates.
116. A uniform system of Panchayatraj institutions throughout the country was established by
A. 73rd Constitutional amendment act in 1993. B. 63rd Constitutional amendment act in 1963.
C. 53rd Constitutional amendment act in 1953. D. 43rd Constitutional amendment act in 1973.
117. The account holder can withdraw / deposit any number of times in a day in this account.
A. Savings bank account. **B. Current account.** C. Recurring deposit account. D. Term deposit account.
118. The National savings certificates are issued by
A. Post offices. B. State bank of India. C. Reserve bank of India. D. Land development banks.
119. World Consumers Day is celebrated on
A. 15th March every year. B. 14th February every year. C. 14th November every year. D. 15th August every year.
120. The consumer protection act came into force in India in the year
A. 1962. B. 1972. **C. 1986.** D. 1966.

KESSB MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR JULY 2021 PAPER – 2

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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

81. The trade and commerce between Asia and Europe was taking place through the city of Constantinople, so it was called
A. The Gateway of Indian trade. B. The Gateway of Asian trade. **C. The Gateway of European trade.** D. The Gateway of Arabian trade.
82. India adopted its Constitution on
A. 15th August 1947. **B. 26th January 1950.** C. 15th March 1948. D. 26th August 1950.
83. Universities in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay were established by
A. Macaulay. **D. Dalhousie.** C. William Bentinck. D. Cornwallis.
84. Defeat of Hyder Ali at Porto Nova made
A. the British officers worried. B. Eyre coots surrender. C. the French to fight. **D. the British to gain confidence.**
85. Dr. Annie Besant was called Swetha Saraswati because
A. she translated Ramayana into English. B. she wrote a book on goddess Saraswathi. **C. She translated Bhagavad Gita to English.** D. She got converted to Hinduism.
86. One of the causes for the failure of the first war of Indian independence
A. The British did not have modern weapons. B. Rani Chennamma was arrested. C. All the Indian kings revolted against the British. **D. There was no good leader to lead.**
87. The first president of Indian National Congress was
A. Surendranath Banerjee. **B. W.C. Banerjee.** C. Dadabai Naoroji. D, Gopalakrishna Gokale.
88. Forward Block was founded by
A. Jawaharlal Nehru. B. Motilal Nehru. C. Mahatma Gandhiji. **D. Netaji Sibhash Chandra Bose.**
89. Sardar Vallhabai Patel was rightly called the Iron man of India because
A. He became the first defense minister of independent India. **B. He unified the princely states into Indian union.** C. He wanted to become the prime minister of independent India. D. He fought against Pakistan in Indo-Pak war.
90. Dadabai Naoroji, MG Ranade and Gopalakrishna Gokale belong to
A. Moderates. B. Radicals. C. Revolutionaries. D. ICS officers.
91. The immediate cause for the first war of Indian independence
A. Jhansi Rani Lakshmi Bai was killed in the battle. B. Nanasaheb captured Kanpur. C. Tantia Topi was arrested. **D. Introduction of Enfiled Rifles.**
92. The Bedas of Halagali revolted against the British because
A. The British introduced the Arms Act. B. The British introduced Doctrine of Lapse. C. The British introduced Vernacular Press Act. D. The British captured Puttabasappa.
93. The Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhiji in support of Indigo growers was
A. Kheda satyagraha. B. Bardoli Satyagraha. **C. Champaran Satyagraha.** D. Salt Satyagraha.
94. The first women president of India was
A. Indira Gandhi. B. Sarojini Naidu. **C. Prathiba Patil.** D. sucheta Kriplani.
95. Panchasheela Principles were signed between the countries
A. India and Pakistan. B. India and Nepal. **C. India and China.** D. India and Bangladesh.
96. Indian foreign policy is also known as
A. Gandhian foreign policy. **B. Jawaharlal Nehru foreign policy.** C. Sardar Patel's foreign policy. D. Lal Bahadur Shastri's foreign policy.

97. Human rights day is observed every year on
A. 14th November. B. 15th March. C. 14th February. **D. 10th December.**
98. The word United Nations was first proposed by
A. Franklin D Roosevelt. B. Winston Churchill. C. Joseph Stalin. D. John F Kennedy.
99. The chief architect of Indian constitution
A. Jawaharlal Nehru. **B. Babasaheb Ambedkar.** C. Babu Rajendra Prasad. D. B.N. Rao.
100. Migration is the main characteristic of
A. Organized sector labors. B. Bonded labor sector. C. Agricultural labor sector. **D. Unorganized sector labor.**
101. Chipko movement was conducted to protest and protect
A. the trees from getting cut. B. The silent valley's sensitive ecological balance. C. the displacement of tribal people. D. the deforestation of tropical evergreen forests in Western Ghats.
102. Invisible hunger refers to
A. Malnutrition. B. the people above poverty line. C. prosperity. D. Child abuse.
103. The Lesser Himalayas are also called as
A. Himachal. B. Himadri. C. shivaliks. D. Mount Everest.
104. The conventional rain that occurs during summer in Karnataka is called
A. Kala Baisaki. B. Andes. **C. Coffee Blossoms.** D. Kumari.
105. One of the measures to conserve soil among these
A. Overgrazing. B. Shifting cultivation. **C. Afforestation.** D. Use of top soil for making bricks and tiles.
106. The types of forest found in the river deltas
A. Mountain forest. B. Tropical evergreen forest. C. Tropical deciduous forest. **D. Mangrove forest.**
107. The important multipurpose river valley project of Odisha is
A. Hirakud. B. Nagarjuna Sagar. C. Govinda Sagar. D. Rihad.
108. The second largest producer of sugarcane in the world is
A. India. B. Brazil. C. China. D. Cuba.
109. State Highways are constructed and maintained by
A. Central Public Works Department. **B. State Public Works Department.** C. National highway authority of India. D. Border Roads Development Authority.
110. Mumbai port is popularly known as
A. The Gateway of India. B. Jawaharlal Nehru port. C. Largest terminal port of India. D. The deepest landlocked port of India.
111. The second important metal based industry in India is
A. Aluminum industry. B. Iron and Steel industry. C. Bio-technology industry. D. Textile industry.
112. Paper industry is a
A. Forest based industry. B. Knowledge based industry. C. Agro based industry. D. Mineral based industry.
113. The large waves generated by earthquakes under the sea are called
A. tides. B. Ocean currents. C. floods. **D. Tsunamis.**
114. National Income divided by total population, we get
A. Real National Income. **B. Per Capita Income.** C. Purchasing Power. D. World development report.
115. Health is measured in terms of
A. Literacy attainment. B. Purchasing power. **C. Life expectancy.** D. Real national income.
116. Gram Swaraj was the concept of
A. Jawaharlal Nehru. B. Sardar Vallabhabai Patel. C. Netaji Subhashchandra Bose. **D. Mahatma Gandhiji.**

117. Postal bank of India functions with the network of
A. State bank of India. B. Cooperative societies. **C. Post offices.** D. Regulated Market Corporation.
118. The mother of bank in India is
A. State bank of India. B. NABARD. C. Apex bank. **D. Reserve bank of India.**
119. Consumer protection act was passed in the year
A. 1976. **B. 1986.** C. 1990. D. 2006.
120. The US president who gave consumer rights in 1962 was
A. George Washington. B. Abraham Lincoln. **C. John F Kennedy.** D. Franklin D Roosevelt.

CHITRADURGA DISTRICT 10TH STANDARD PREPARETORY EXAMINATION June 2021

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Four options are given below for each question. Choose the correct answer and shade in OMR

81. Dual government system was introduced by
A. Lord Cornwallis. B. Lord Dalhousie. C. Lord Curzon. **D. Robert Cleve.**
82. Peshwa Bajji Rao II was accepted subsidiary alliance through this agreement
A. Salbai agreement. **B. Bessien agreement.** C. Poona agreement. D. Lahore agreement.
83. Diwani adalath means
A. Civil court. B. Revenue court. C. Criminal court. D. Consumer court.
84. The adopted son of Kittur Channamma was
A. Sangoli Rayana. B. shvalinga rudra sarja. **C. shivalingappa.** D. Venkatappa.
85. The founder of Satya shodak samaj was
A. Athmaram Panduranga. **B. Jhoti ba Pule.** C. Dayananda Saraswathi. D. Swami Vivekanda.
86. The immediate cause for eruption of 1857 revolt was
A. Mangal Pande was hanged to death. B. Mangalpande was shot out a British Officer. C. Laws were implemented by British. **D. a rumor spread that the bullets of Royal Enfield guns were seared in the fat of pig and cow.**
87. This leader was returned his Kinghthood honor.
A. Rabindranath Tagore. B. Lala Lajpath Ray. C. Gopalakrishna Gokale. D. sardar Vallabhabai Pate.
88. Gandhi was withdrew Non-cooperation movement due to this
A. Jallian Walabagh Massacre. B. Kanpur massacre. **C. Chauri Chaura incident.** D. black Room traedy.
89. The aim of held Rakshabandhan festival in Bengal was
A. In order to organize Hindus. B. In order to encourage to common people to protest. **C. In order to bring in unity among Hindus and Muslims.** D. In order to provide intensity to freedom struggle.
90. Partition of Bengal was done by this government.
A. Lord Cornwallis. B. Lord Dalhousie. **C. Lord Curzon.** D. Robert Clive.
91. "Give me your blood, I'll get your freedom" said by
A. Bagath Singh. B. Balagangadhara Tilk. **C. Subhashchandra Bose.** D. lala lajapath Roy.
92. He was successful in integrating the princely states to Indian Fedaration.
A. Jawaharlal Nehru. **B. Sardar Vallabhabai Pate.** C. Lord Mount Batten. D. Mahatma Gandhi.
93. Venkatappa Nayaka was revolted at
A. Kittur. B. Koppala. **C. Surapura.** D. Amarasulya.
94. D.M. Nanjundappa committee has given report on

A. Practice of untouchability. B. Free and compulsory education. C. Communal clashes. **D. Regional imbalance.**

95. Aim of article 51 of Indian constitution is

A. to provide free and compulsory education. **B. to maintain international peace and coexistence.** C. to provide social justice and welfare of people. D. to establish universal Panchayatray system.

96. These countries were signed to Panhasheela Principles

A. India and USSR. B. India and USA. **C. India and China.** D. India and Pakistan

97. Human rights were declared on December 10th, 1948 by

A. International court of justice. **B. General assembly.** C. Security Council. D. Economic and social council.

98. The article which prohibited the practice of untouchability

A. Article 24. **B. Article 17.** C. Article 28. D. Article 51.

99. Landless labors are belongs to this sector.

A. Government sector. B. Organized sector. **C. Unorganized sector.** D. Labor without pay sector.

100. This institution is like the cabinet of UNO.

A. Security Council. B. Trusteeship council. C. International court of justice. D. General assembly.

101. Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant led was led by

A. Medhatpatkar. **B. Shivaram Karantha.** C. sundaralal Bahuguna. D. Kusuma Soraba.

102. Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act was came into force on

A. 1886. **B. 1986.** C. 2016. D. 1996.

103. The highest peak in India is

A. Gurushikar. **B. K2 (Mt. Godwin Austin).** C. Mt. Everest. D. Mullayanagiri.

104. Roily is famous in India for

A. Recorded highest temperature. B. Recorded least temperature. C. Recorded highest rainfall. **D. Recorded least rainfall.**

105. Mountain soil is formed by

A. Decomposition of organic matter. B. Decomposition of coal. C. Decomposition of inorganic matter. D. High rainfall and high temperature.

106. The forest found in wet marshy areas, in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides are

A. Tropical Evergreen forest. B. Monsoon forests. **C. Mangrove forest.** D. Mountain forest.

107. The longest river of South India is

A. The Godavari. B. The Ganga. C. The Krishna. D. The Kaveri.

108. Growing crop and animal husbandry both are found in this agriculture

A. Plantation farming. B. Humid farming. C. Intensive farming. **D. Mixed farming.**

109. The east coast port of India among the following is

A. Ennore. B. New Mangalore. C. Goa. D. Kandla.

110. Among following is forest based industry.

A. Textile industry. **B. Paper industry.** C. Sugar industry. D. Iron and Steel industry.

111. The Peninsular zone is known as 'Zone of minimum intensity' because

A. Earthquake has been rarely occurred. **B. Only a few earthquakes have been occurred.** C. Earthquakes have been not occurred. D. Earthquakes have been highly occurred.

112. A new mode of transport is

A. Railway transport. **B. Pipelines.** C. Border roadways. D. Air transport.

113. This port is known as 'Gateway of Karnataka'

A. Kolkatta. B. Chennai. C. Mumbai. **D. New Mangalore.**

114. Sex ratio means

A. Number of female for every 100 males. B. Total number of females in the country. **C. Number of females for every 1000 males.** D. Ratio of males and females.

115. "The development of villages is true development of India" stated by

A. Ambedkar. **B. Mahatma Gandhi.** C. Jawaharlal Nehru. D. Baldwin.

116. The main aim of women self-help groups is

A. Organizing poor rural women and making them financially independent. B. Educate rural women. C. Provide employment to rural women. D. Organizing rural women.

117. Deposit for a fixed term in this type of account

A. Savings bank account. B. Recurring deposit account. **C. Term deposit account.** D. Current account.

118. "Mother of all banks"

A. Canara Bank. B. State Bank of India. C. Land Development Bank. **D. Reserve Bank.**

119. He is regarded as 'King of Market'

A. Consumer. B. Producer. C. Supplier. D. Trader.

120. In the case of compensation exceeding Rs. One crore, the complaint has to be submitted to

A. District Form. B. State Commission. **C. National Commission.** D. High Court.