

National Achievement Survey : MODEL TEST

CLASS

X

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

To be Filled by Student

Your Name	<input type="text"/>
Your Gender (Boy/Girl)	<input type="text"/>
Your Social Group (SC/ST/OBC/General)	<input type="text"/>
Your School Name	<input type="text"/>

To be Checked / Filled by School Examination Incharge

<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Location of School { 1- Rural } <input type="checkbox"/>
State Code	Student ID	{ 2- Urban } <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Management of School { 1- Govt. } <input type="checkbox"/>
School Code		{ 2- Aided } <input type="checkbox"/>
		{ 3- Private } <input type="checkbox"/>

विद्यया ऽ मृतमश्नुते



एन सी ई आर टी
NCERT

Educational Survey Division

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110 016.



पढ़ें चलो, बढ़ें चलो
READ TO GROW, LEARN TO GROW

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

(To be explained by the Invigilator)

1. This booklet has **60 Items**.
2. You have **90 Minutes** to complete this booklet.
3. Answer **ALL** the items. Marks will not be cut for wrong answers.
4. In each item, there are four choices, **only one** of them is correct. Choose the correct option and **darken** the serial number of the correct choice in the OMR sheet.
5. Answer carefully on the OMR sheet. Once selected, the answer cannot be changed.

Here is an example.

To fill in the blanks in the following questions, encircle the serial number of the correct option.

Q1. Food processing, vegetable oil and sugar industries are examples of

1. mineral based industries.
2. agro based industries.
3. forest based industries.
4. marine based industries.

1	1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	3	4
2	1	2	3	4
3	1	2	3	4
4	1	2	3	4
5	1	2	3	4

In this example Choice '2' is darkened because 'am' is the correct answer among the four choices.

Now you can START

Q1. Which is the standard unit of measuring land?

1. Hectare
2. Meter
3. Kilometre
4. Inch

Q2. Mitali wants to find out her town Hoshangabad in an atlas, for this she must know _____ of the place.

1. Only latitude
2. Only longitude
3. Latitude and Longitude
4. Only Altitude

Q3. Why is it important to increase the area under irrigation?

1. To increase literacy level
2. To increase disguised unemployment
3. To increase funds for panchayat committee
4. To increase production in agriculture

Q4. Suppose you want to buy a toothpaste and the shop owner says that she can sell the toothpaste only if you buy a toothbrush. Under which right you can buy toothpaste only:

1. Right to be informed
2. Right to seek redressal
3. Right to represent
4. Right to choose

Q5. Many state governments in India are advocating compulsory rooftop water harvesting in all the houses. This is because of

- (a) Scarcity of water resources
 - (b) Fish cultivation for domestic use
 - (c) Water collected can be used for micro power plant
 - (d) Conservation of water resources
1. (a) & (b)
 2. (a) & (c)
 3. (a) & (d)
 4. (b) & (c)

Q6. “Afforestation can never compensate deforestation” because

1. Level of biodiversity is not maintained
2. Equal area cannot be covered
3. Proper data will not be given
4. Figures from Forest Department are not reliable

Q7. Which of the following institutions is approached by citizens to protect their Fundamental Rights?

1. Executive
2. Judiciary
3. Legislature
4. Media

Q8. What does the principle of ‘rule of law’ mean?

1. Equality before law
2. Rule of government
3. Rule of judges
4. Rule of lawyers

Q9. Which of the following is NOT an example of power-sharing in India?

1. Coalition Governments
2. Three levels of government
3. Three organs of government
4. Pressure groups struggling for their demands

Q10. Which of the following statements is true in the case of service sector in India?

1. Service sector has increased its share in employment
2. Service sector contains only highly skilled people such as software engineers
3. Service sector has not increased output over the last two decades.
4. Only a part of service sector is employing highly skilled people.

Q11. What does the Permanent executive refer to?

1. Civil servants
2. President
3. Prime Minister
4. Council of Ministers

Q12. Why was Vietnam - US war called the first 'Television war'?

1. Television was invented during this war
2. Television was banned during this war
3. Battle scenes were shown on television every day
4. Was fought for television rights

Q13. Why did business class take part in Civil Disobedience Movement?

1. They wanted to liberate the country
2. They wanted protection against import of foreign goods
3. They wanted to participate in political activities
4. They wanted to work for the betterment of individual workers

Q14. During French Revolution, Robespierrie's government issued laws pertaining to

1. Ceiling on wages and prices
2. Destruction of Bastille Fort
3. Migration to neighbouring countries
4. Acquisition of assets

Q15. Which of the following languages is spoken in India by the least number of people?

1. Bangla
2. Sanskrit
3. Punjabi
4. Telugu

Q16. Define unemployment:

1. When people who are not willing to work, but are able to find jobs.
2. When people who are not willing to work, and not able to find work.
3. When people who are willing to work but do not find jobs.
4. When people who are willing to work are able to find jobs.

Q17. Which of the following banks has the authority to issue currency?

1. State Bank of India
2. Reserve Bank of India
3. Bank of India
4. Indian Overseas Bank

Q18. Sheena visited Varanasi during her summer vacation. Her grandmother advised her not to go out during noon time as she may be affected by _____ which may prove to be fatal.

1. Loo
2. Purvaiyya
3. Mango shower
4. Kaalbasakhi

Q19. Razia on her study tour had observed bamboo drip irrigation predominantly being used for diverting perennial spring on hill tops to the lower places. She must have visited one of the following states.

1. Kerala
2. Meghalaya
3. Karnataka
4. Madhya Pradesh

Q20. Which of the following is NOT a factor of production?

1. A farm
2. A spinning machine
3. A conductor in bus
4. A 10 rupee note

Q21. Democracy in a country survives only by respecting

1. the feelings and interests of different communities and regions.
2. the leaders of the opposition parties.
3. the demands and rights of the majority community.
4. the religious leaders of all the communities and regions.

Q22. In India, largest concentration of jute mills is along which river?

1. Narmada
2. Mahanadi
3. Kaveri
4. Hugli

Q23. Which of the following is NOT expected from a democracy?

1. Free and fair elections
2. Dignity of the individual
3. Equal treatment before law
4. Majoritarianism

Q24. Karl Marx was called the father of

1. Communism
2. Socialism
3. Capitalism
4. Democracy

Q25. Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as

1. Nature
2. Resource
3. Material
4. Commodity

Q26. “One of the modes of mineral formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks and the removal of soluble constituents leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores.” Which of the following common minerals is formed this way?

1. Copper
2. Gold
3. Iron
4. Bauxite

Q27. What is human capital?

1. It is the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in people.
2. It is the stock of physical goods that are available for production.
3. It is the stock of working people in the country.
4. It is the stock of unemployed people in the country.

Q28. For anything to be used as money, it must be what?

1. Must be readily acceptable.
2. Must be made of paper or metal
3. Must be gold
4. Must be scarce

Q29. What does the third tier of governance in India refer to?

1. Union Territories
2. Panchayats only
3. Municipalities only
4. Panchayats and Municipalities

Q30. Which of the following are NOT the reasons for conservation?

- a) To fulfill the needs of our future generations
 - b) Resources are limited
 - c) Satisfy the greed of few individuals
 - d) To restore global peace
- 1. a & b
 - 2. b & c
 - 3. c & d
 - 4. a & d

Q31. Which of the following bodies has the power to make an amendment to the Constitution?

- 1. Parliament
- 2. Election Commission
- 3. State Legislatures
- 4. Supreme Court

Q32. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Constitution of India?

- 1. Coalition government
- 2. Federalism
- 3. Parliamentary system
- 4. Separation of powers

Q33. Which of the following is a desirable feature of democratic society?

- 1. Dignity
- 2. Discrimination
- 3. Exploitation
- 4. Marginalisation

Q34. Which of the following best describes Premchand's novels?

- 1. They reflected nostalgia with ancient history.
- 2. Their characters were drawn from different sections of society.
- 3. They focused on overthrow of British rule.
- 4. They suggested people's participation in governance.

Q35. Which of the following neighbouring countries shows better performance in terms of human development than India?

- 1. Bangladesh
- 2. Sri Lanka
- 3. Nepal
- 4. Pakistan

Q36. The main weapon of Spanish conquest on America was

1. Potato Crop
2. Modern Civilization
3. Germs of Small Pox
4. Armed Forces

Q37. What happened to Indian weavers after the establishment of the East India Company?

1. Weavers now became dependent on gomasthas.
2. Weavers could now design their own textiles.
3. Weavers became more prosperous as their products reached a world market.
4. Weavers now have time for farming.

Q38. Which of the following rights does NOT come under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?

1. Right to choice
2. Right to education
3. Right to information
4. Right to redressal

Q39. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as

1. modern farming
2. multiple cropping
3. crop rotation
4. traditional farming

Q40. Regional parties like Telugu Desam, DMK and Akali Dal could not spread their wings to other parts of the country due to

1. their regional agenda.
2. lack of resources.
3. lack of leaders.
4. large size of the country.

Q41. In which type of rocks, minerals occur in the cracks, crevices, faults & joints in the form of veins (smaller) and lodes (layer).

1. Igneous and metamorphic rocks
2. Sedimentary rocks
3. Decomposed surface rocks
4. Conglomerates

Q42. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Election Commission of India?

1. To implement model code of conduct.
2. To allot election symbols to all the candidates.
3. To nominate good candidates.
4. To announce the results after counting of votes.

Q43. Sohail was holding conversation with his friend on population census, he conveyed that next population census in our country will be held in

1. 2020
2. 2021
3. 2015
4. 2025

Q44. What is the logo which helps consumers to ensure the quality of gold products?

1. ISI
2. Agmark
3. ISO
4. Hallmark

Q45. The Chief Election Commissioner of India is appointed by the

1. Prime Minister
2. Supreme Court
3. President
4. Parliament

Q46. Which of the following statements explains 'Casteism in Politics'?

1. Candidates of different castes contest the elections.
2. Political parties choose candidates keeping in mind the caste composition of the electorates of that particular constituency.
3. In politics, equal opportunities are available for all the candidates.
4. Candidates have the liberty to write their castes with their names.

Q47. One important reason why governments impose trade barriers is to

1. protect domestic producers from competition from abroad
2. raise income through taxes
3. restrict growth of trading activities in a country
4. discourage people using goods produced in other countries

- Q48. Kritika lives in a state 'X' which has an area of 176 sq km and a population of 67760. What will be the population density per square kilometer of her state?**
1. 360
 2. 180
 3. 385
 4. 400
- Q49. Which of the following is correct with respect to number of time zone(s) in India?**
1. Only one zone - whole country
 2. Two zones- north and south separately
 3. Four zones -for different zones of the country
 4. Thirty-five zones- for each State/Union Territory
- Q50. What is the form of government having hereditary rulers called?**
1. Dictatorship
 2. Monarchy
 3. Republic
 4. Tyranny
- Q51. The sectors in an economy are classified into public and private sector on the basis of**
1. Employment conditions
 2. The nature of economic activity
 3. Ownership of enterprises
 4. Number of workers employed in the enterprise
- Q52. Who among the following leaders had earned international recognition for her/his struggle for democracy and got the Nobel Peace Prize?**
1. Benazir Bhutto
 2. Indira Gandhi
 3. Aung San Suu Kyi
 4. Muhammad Yunus
- Q53. 'Slash and burn' agriculture is the other name given to which of the following type of farming?**
1. Jhuming
 2. Commercial farming
 3. Intensive subsistence farming
 4. Mixed farming

Q54. Corsets were worn by women in the 19th century England so that-

1. they would be able to move around freely.
2. they would acquire slender waists.
3. they were very comfortable.
4. they would be able to play games like cricket.

Q55. Which of the following is NOT a function of legislature?

1. Making new laws
2. Changing existing laws
3. Abolishing existing laws
4. Implementing laws

Q56. Giuseppe Mazzini was

1. An Italian nationalist
2. A German nationalist
3. A French nationalist
4. A Russian nationalist

Q57. Read the following table which shows the number of workers employed in different sectors in India. Choose the appropriate option given below.

Sector	Estimated Number of workers (in millions)
Agriculture Sector	250
Industry Sector	110
Service Sector	140
Organised Sector	30

The percentage of total workers employed in service sector in India is

1. 26
2. 27
3. 24
4. 28

Q58. Who among the following are NOT elected on the basis of universal adult franchise?

1. Lok Sabha Members
2. Rajya Sabha Members
3. Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs)
4. Members of local government bodies

Q59. Poor people face difficulty in getting loan from formal sources of credit because of

1. lack of awareness
2. high rate of interest
3. lack of collateral security
4. low level of literacy

Q60. The first books printed in India were in

1. English language
2. Hindi and Sanskrit languages
3. French language
4. Konkani and Kanara languages