

## CLASS 10 APRIL 2024 CBT

1. The liberal nationalism stands for:

- (a) freedom for the individual and equality before law.
- (b) preservation of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- (c) freedom for only male members of society and equality before law.
- (d) freedom only for senior citizens.

1. उदार राष्ट्रवाद का अर्थ है:

- (ए) व्यक्ति के लिए स्वतंत्रता और कानून के समक्ष समानता।
- (बी) निरंकुशता और लिपिकीय विशेषाधिकारों का संरक्षण।
- (सी) समाज के केवल पुरुष सदस्यों के लिए स्वतंत्रता और कानून के समक्ष समानता।
- (डी) केवल वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए स्वतंत्रता।

2 .Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'?

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Mettemich
- (d) Johann Gottfried Herder

2 .निम्नलिखित में से किसने 'यंग इटली' नामक गुप्त सोसायटी का गठन किया?

- (ए) ओटो वॉन बिस्मार्क
- (बी) ग्यूसेप माज़िनी
- (सी) मेट्टेमिच
- (डी) जोहान गॉटफ्रीड हर्डर

3.The Treaty of----- recognized Greece as an independent nation:

- (a) Vienna 1815
- (b) Constantinople 1832
- (c) Warsaw 1814
- (d) Leipzig 1813

3.----- की संधि ने ग्रीस को एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के रूप में मान्यता दी:

- (ए) वियना 1815
- (बी) कॉन्स्टेंटिनोपल 1832
- (सी) वारसॉ 1814
- (डी) लीपज़िग 1813

4.Who said 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?

- (a) Garibaldi
- (b) Bismarck
- (c) Mazzini
- (d) Duke Metternich

4.किसने कहा था 'जब फ्रांस छींकता है, तो शेष यूरोप को सर्दी लग जाती है'?

- (ए) गैरीबाल्डी
- (बी) बिस्मार्क
- (सी) माज़िनी
- (डी) इयूक मेटरनिख

5. Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark, Germany and France, ended in

- (a) Danish victory
- (b) Prussian victory
- (c) French victory
- (d) German victory

5. ऑस्ट्रिया, डेनमार्क, जर्मनी और फ्रांस के साथ सात वर्षों में तीन युद्ध, में समाप्त हुआ

- (ए) डेनिश जीत
- (बी) प्रशिया की जीत
- (सी) फ्रांसीसी विजय
- (डी) जर्मन विजय

6. The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves was a:

- (a) Marianne
- (b) Union Jack
- (c) Britannia
- (d) Germania

6. ओक के पत्तों का मुकुट पहनने वाले जर्मन राष्ट्र का रूपक था:

- (ए) मैरिएन
- (बी) यूनियन जैक
- (सी) ब्रिटानिया
- (डी) जर्मनिया

7. What emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution?

- (a) la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen)
- (b). French people in common
- (c). French Flag
- (d). idea of one nation state

7. किसने समान अधिकारों का आनंद लेने वाले एकजुट समुदाय की धारणा पर जोर दिया एक संविधान के तहत?

- (ए). ला पेट्री (पितृभूमि) और ले सिटोयेन (नागरिक)

- (बी). आम तौर पर फ्रांसीसी लोग  
(सी). फ्रेंच ध्वज  
(डी). एक राष्ट्र राज्य का विचार

8. What type of an administrative system was set up under Napoleon?  
(a). Federal administrative system  
(b). Centralised administrative system  
(c). Regional administrative system  
(d). Decentralised administrative system

8. नेपोलियन के अधीन किस प्रकार की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था स्थापित की गई थी?  
(ए). संघीय प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था  
(बी). केन्द्रीकृत प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था  
(सी). क्षेत्रीय प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था  
(डी). विकेन्द्रीकृत प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था

9. Assertion : Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.

Reason : They were closely bound to each other inspite of their autonomous rule.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
(b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
(c) Assertion is true but reason is false.  
(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

9. दावा: जर्मनी, इटली और स्विट्जरलैंड राज्यों, डचियों और में विभाजित थे छावनियाँ जिनके शासकों के पास अपने स्वायत्त क्षेत्र थे।

कारण: वे अपने स्वायत्त शासन के बावजूद एक-दूसरे से घनिष्ठ रूप से बंधे हुए थे।

(ए) दावा और कारण दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण सही व्याख्या है

बल देकर कहना।

(बी) दावा और कारण दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन कारण इसकी सही व्याख्या नहीं है

बल देकर कहना।

(सी) दावा सत्य है लेकिन कारण गलत है।

(डी) दावा और कारण दोनों गलत हैं।

10. The image given below is the Pact Between Nations, a print prepared by Frédéric Sorrieu, 1848. What was his series of painting called?

10. नीचे दी गई तस्वीर पैक्ट बिटवीन नेशंस द्वारा तैयार किया गया एक प्रिंट है

फ्रेडेरिक सोरियू, 1848। उनकी पेंटिंग श्रृंखला को क्या कहा जाता था?



- (a). Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics
- (b). Democratic Republic
- (c). World Democracy
- (d). None of the above
- (ए). विश्वव्यापी लोकतांत्रिक और सामाजिक गणराज्य
- (बी). लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य
- (सी). विश्व लोकतंत्र
- (डी). उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

### ANSWER KEY

1. (a) freedom for the individual and equality before law.  
For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law
2. (b) Giuseppe Mazzini  
He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.
3. (b) Constantinople 1832  
Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.
4. (d) Duke Metternich

The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830. The Bourbon kings who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head. 'When France sneezes,' Metternich once remarked, 'the rest of Europe catches cold.'

- 5.(b) Prussian victory

Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.

#### 6. (d) Germania

Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

#### 7. (a). la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen)

The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

#### 8. (b). Centralised administrative system

Through a return to monarchy Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. Centralised administrative system was set up under Napoleon.

#### 9. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture.

#### 10. (a). Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics

In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them.