

CBT X AUGUST SOCIAL SCIENCE 2024-25

Q1.Assertion(A): In India the rise of nationalism is associated with the anti-colonial movement.

Reason(R): The sense of being oppressed under colonialism connected many different groups together.

A.Both assertion and reason are true and A is correct explanation of R

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

C.A is true R is False

D.Both A and R are False

अभिकथन: भारत में राष्ट्रवाद का उदय उपनिवेशवाद विरोधी आंदोलन से जुड़ा है।

कारण: उपनिवेशवाद के तहत उत्पीड़ित होने की भावना ने कई अलग-अलग समूहों को एक साथ जोड़ा।

A. दावा और कारण दोनों सत्य हैं और A, R का सही स्पष्टीकरण है

B. दावा और कारण दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन A, R का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है

C.A सत्य है R गलत है

D.A और R दोनों गलत हैं

Ans-A. Both assertion and reason are true and A is correct explanation of R/ दावा और कारण दोनों सत्य हैं और A, R का सही स्पष्टीकरण है

The rise of nationalism in India was in direct response to the anti-colonial movement. The sense of oppression and exploitation under colonialism served as a unifying factor, connecting different groups together in their fight against British rule.

Q2.Match the entries of Column I with those in Column II

Column I

Column II

(A) Dandi March

(i) 1919

(B) Khilafat movement

(ii) 1928

(C) Simon Commission

(iii) 1930

(D) Purna Swaraj

(iv) 1929

कॉलम I की प्रविष्टियों को कॉलम II की प्रविष्टियों से मिलाएँ-

कॉलम I

कॉलम II

(A) दांडी मार्च

(i) 1919

(B) खिलाफत आंदोलन

(ii) 1928

(C) साइमन कमीशन

(iii) 1930

(D) पूर्ण स्वराज

(iv) 1929

A. A - i, B - iii, C - ii, D - iv

B. A - iii, B - i, C - ii, D - iv

C. A - iii, B - ii, C - i, D - iv

D. None of these

Salt Satyagraha March started on 12th March 1930 from Sabarmati Ashram and reached Dandi after 24 days on 6th April 1930.

The Khilafat Movement was a political campaign launched by Indian Muslims in British India from 1919 to 1922. It aimed to protest against British policies towards Turkey and the dismantling of the Ottoman Empire after World War I. The movement sought to address the grievances of Turkey and promote Hindu-Muslim unity

The Indian Statutory Commission, also known as the Simon Commission, was a group of seven members of the British Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The commission arrived in the Indian subcontinent in 1928 to study constitutional reform in British India.

The Indian National Congress, on 19 December 1929, passed the historic 'Purna Swaraj' – (total independence) resolution – at its Lahore session. A public declaration was made on 26 January 1930 – a day which the Congress Party urged Indians to celebrate as 'Independence Day'.

Q3. Which of the following subjects are included in the State List?

a) Agriculture

b) Irrigation

c) Police

d) All of the above

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विषय राज्य सूची में शामिल है?

ए) कृषि

ख) सिंचाई

ग) पुलिस

ड। उपरोक्त सभी

Answer: Option (d) All of the above / उपरोक्त सभी

State List Subjects (Total 61) some of them are:

- Public order.
- Police.
- Public health and sanitation.

- Hospitals and dispensaries.
- Betting and gambling.

Q4.Assertion(A): Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Reason(B): Usually, a federation has one level of government.

A.Both assertion and reason are true and A is correct explanation of R

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

C.A is true R is False

D.Both A and R are False

अभिकथन: संघवाद सरकार की एक प्रणाली है जिसमें सत्ता को एक केंद्रीय प्राधिकरण और देश की विभिन्न घटक इकाइयों के बीच विभाजित किया जाता है।

कारण: आमतौर पर, एक महासंघ में सरकार का एक स्तर होता है

A. दावा और कारण दोनों सत्य हैं और A, R का सही स्पष्टीकरण है

B. दावा और कारण दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन A, R का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है

C.A सत्य है R गलत है

D.A और R दोनों गलत हैं

Answer- A is true R is False/ A सत्य है R गलत है

Explanation- One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or state that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.



Q5. What significant event does the above image of Gandhiji leading on a march depict?

- A. The Non-Cooperation Movement
- B. The Civil Disobedience Movement
- C. The Quit India Movement
- D. The Champaran Movement

मार्च में नेतृत्व करते हुए गांधीजी की उपरोक्त छवि किस महत्वपूर्ण घटना को दर्शाती है?

- A. असहयोग आंदोलन
- B. सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन
- C. भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन
- D. चंपारण आंदोलन

Answer- The Civil Disobedience Movement/ सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन

In the year 1930, under the leadership of M.K. Gandhi, the Civil Disobedience Movement began. The Civil Disobedience Movement was founded on the principle of defying British regulations. From his ashram in Sabarmati, Gandhiji started his legendary Salt March Dandi March to the Gujarati seaside village of Dandi.

Q6. Bhakra Nangal River Valley Project is made on the river:

- (a) Sutlej-Beas
- (b) Ravi-Chenab
- (c) Ganga
- (d) Son

भाखड़ा नांगल नदी घाटी परियोजना किस नदी पर बनी है:

- (ए) सतलज-ब्यास
- (बी) रावी-चिनाब
- (सी) गंगा
- (डी) बेटा

Answer- A. Sutlej-Beas/ A. सतलज-ब्यास

Bhakra Nangal Dam is a concrete gravity dam on the Satluj River in Bhakra Village in Bilaspur district, Himachal Pradesh in northern India. The dam forms the Gobind Sagar reservoir.

The primary use of the Bhakra-Nangal dam is irrigation, storing rainwater. The dam provides irrigation water to Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. The dam is also famous for tourism and generating electricity

Q.After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. We also may need to talk to others over telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow

money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक के बाद, गतिविधियों की एक तीसरी श्रेणी है जो तृतीयक क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आती है और उपरोक्त दोनों से अलग है। ये ऐसी गतिविधियाँ हैं जो प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक क्षेत्रों के विकास में मदद करती हैं। ये गतिविधियाँ, अपने आप में, कोई अच्छा उत्पादन नहीं करती हैं बल्कि वे उत्पादन प्रक्रिया के लिए एक सहायता या समर्थन हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, प्राथमिक या द्वितीयक क्षेत्र में उत्पादित होने वाले सामानों को ट्रकों या ट्रेनों द्वारा ले जाया जाना चाहिए और फिर थोक और खुदरा दुकानों में बेचा जाना चाहिए। कभी-कभी इन्हें गोदामों में भंडारित करना आवश्यक हो सकता है। हमें उत्पादन और व्यापार में मदद के लिए दूसरों से टेलीफोन पर बात करने या पत्र (संचार) भेजने या बैंकों (बैंकिंग) से पैसे उधार लेने की भी आवश्यकता हो सकती है। परिवहन, भंडारण, संचार, बैंकिंग, व्यापार तृतीयक गतिविधियों के कुछ उदाहरण हैं। चूँकि ये गतिविधियाँ वस्तुओं के बजाय सेवाएँ उत्पन्न करती हैं, इसलिए तृतीयक क्षेत्र को सेवा क्षेत्र भी कहा जाता है।

Answer the Q7-Q10 based on the above extract

उपरोक्त उद्धरण के आधार पर Q7-Q10 का उत्तर दें

Q 7. Which economic sector is considered the manufacturing sector?

- A. Tertiary sector
- B. Secondary Sector
- C. Primary sector
- D. None of these

किस आर्थिक क्षेत्र को विनिर्माण क्षेत्र माना जाता है?

- A. तृतीयक क्षेत्र
- बी. माध्यमिक क्षेत्र
- C. प्राथमिक क्षेत्र
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer- Secondary Sector/ उत्तर- द्वितीयक क्षेत्र

Manufacturing is an integral and huge part of the economy. It involves processing and refining raw materials, such as ore, wood, and foodstuffs, into finished products, such as metal goods, furniture, and processed foods. Converting these raw materials into something more useful adds value.

Q 8. Which of these activities does not come under the tertiary sector?

- A. transport and trade
- B. storage, communication
- C. banking, trade
- D. manufacturing of cloth

इनमें से कौन सी गतिविधि तृतीयक क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत नहीं आती है?

- A. परिवहन और व्यापार

- बी. भंडारण, संचार
- C. बैंकिंग, व्यापार
- D. कपड़े का निर्माण

Answer- D. manufacturing of cloth/ कपड़े का निर्माण

The tertiary sector covers a wide range of activities from commerce to administration, transport, financial and real estate activities, business and personal services, education, health and social work.

Q9. Which sector is known as service sector?

- A. Tertiary sector
- B. Secondary Sector
- C. Primary Sector
- D. All of these

किस क्षेत्र को सेवा क्षेत्र के नाम से जाना जाता है?

- A. तृतीयक क्षेत्र
- बी. माध्यमिक क्षेत्र
- C. प्राथमिक क्षेत्र
- D. ये सभी

Answer- A. Tertiary sector/ तृतीयक क्षेत्र

The service sector, also known as the tertiary sector, is the third tier in the three-sector economy. Instead of product production, this sector produces services maintenance and repairs, training, or consulting.

Q 10. Fill in the blanks-

These activities (of service sector), by themselves, do not _____ but they are an _____ or a support for the production process.

- A. provide help, support
- B. produce services, support
- C. Produce aid, good
- D. Produce a good, aid

रिक्त स्थान भरें-

ये गतिविधियाँ (सेवा क्षेत्र की), अपने आप में, _____ नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे उत्पादन प्रक्रिया के लिए _____ या समर्थन हैं।

- A. सहायता, समर्थन प्रदान करें
- B. सेवाओं, समर्थन का उत्पादन करें
- C. उत्पादन सहायता, अच्छा
- D. एक अच्छी, सहायता उत्पन्न करें

Answer- D. Produce a good, aid/ एक अच्छी, सहायता उत्पन्न करें

These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops