

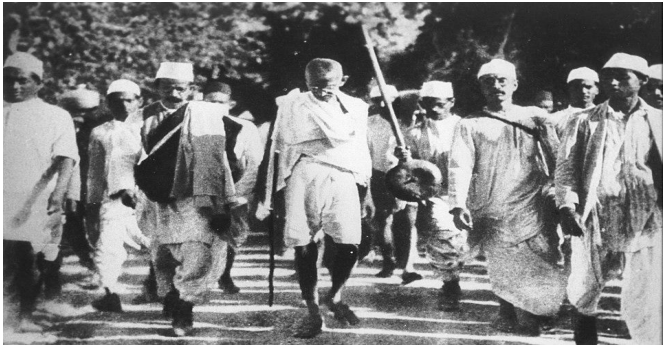
CLASS – 10

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

MONTH : SEPTEMBER

QUES NO	TYPE OF QUESTION (REASONING / MCQ / MATRIX / GRID /Assertion & reason/ OTHER types)	QUESTION	OPTION PROVIDED	CORRECT OPTION	EXPLANATION With reference/NCERT P. No.	% OF STUDENTS ATTEMPTED CORRECTLY
01	MCQ	This rabi crop requires a cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season. Name this crop.	(a) Gram (b) Mustard (c) Wheat (d) Rice	(c) Wheat	Wheat: This is the second most important cereal crop. It is the main food crop, in north and north-western part of the country. This rabi crop requires a cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening. (NCERT Page no 34) Agriculture	
02	ASSERTION & REASON	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: Assertion (A): In 1918, Gandhi Ji went to Ahemdabad to organise a Satyagraha Movement amongst Cotton mill workers. Reason (R): After arriving in India Gandhi ji successfully organised Satyagraha Movement in various places.	(a)Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A (b)Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. (c)A is correct but R is wrong. (d)Both A and R are wrong.	(b)Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.	In 1918 Gandhi Ji went to Ahemdabad to raise the demand of Cotton mill workers in favour of bonus. After coming to India he successfully organised various satyagraha like Champaran, Kheda and Rowlatt. But this is not the reason for statement given.(NCERT PAGE NO 31) Nationalism in India	
03	MATRIX	Match the following correctly: Mineral. State 1. Mica A. Odisha 2. Bauxite. B. Jharkhand 3. Copper. C. Rajasthan 4. Limestone D. Madhya Pradesh	(a) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D (b) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D (c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C (d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A	(c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C	Jharkhand is the leading producer of Mica. Madhya Pradesh is leading producer of Copper , Bauxite is mainly found in	

					Odisha. Rajasthan produces most of Limestone in country.(NCERT PAGE NO 44-48) Minerals and energy resources	
04	MCQ	In most of the political parties, the top posts are always controlled by the members of one family, which is very unfair to other members. This type of challenge is referred to as	(a) Money and muscle power Lack of internal democracy (c) Absence of a meaningful choice. Dynastic Succession	(b) (d) Dynasti c Successi on	In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party. This is also bad for democracy, since people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power. NCERT PAGE NO 58 Political parties	
05	Other types	Choose the correctly matched pair	(a) Primitive Subsistence Farming – practised on large patches of land (b) Intensive subsistence farming – single crop production farming (c) Commercial farming – use of higher doses of modern inputs (d) Plantation farming – practised on small patches of land	(c) Use of higher doses of modern inputs	Primitive subsistence farming-practised on small patches of land Intensive subsistence farming- Farmers try to maximise output from single land by growing more than one crop Commercial farming-use of higher doses of modern inputs Plantation farming-practised on large patches of land NCERT page no 30-31 Agriculture	
06	Reasoning type	A student suggests that we should reduce the use of coal and petroleum. What is the most valid reason for this suggestion ?	(a) They are renewable and cheap. (b) They are found only in deserts (c) They are exhaustible and polluting. (d) They are not used in transport	(C) They are exhaustible and	Coal and petroleum comes under non renewable resources and their continuous extraction can lead to their shortage and they are polluting as they	

				polluting.	release harmful gases on burning. NCERT PAGE NO 50 Minerals and energy resources	
07	Reasoning type	As per notification released by Election commission in 2023, How many national parties exist in countries ?	(a) 5 (c) 7	(b) 6 (d) 8	(b) 6	there are six recognized national parties in the country as per notification of the Election Commission of India issued in 2023. NCERT 53 political parties
08	Other types	Arrange the following historical events of national movement of India in chronological order. I. Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement II. Civil disobedience movement III. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa IV. Quit India Movement	(a) I, II, III, IV. (b) II, I, III, IV (c) IV, III, II, I. (d) III, I, II, IV	(d) III, I, II, IV	Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movement began in 1920-21 against British excesses, Removal of Khalifa from power. Quit India movement began in 1942 for immediate transfer to India. Civil Disobedience movement started in 1930 against rejection of Gandhi Ji's demands by British. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915. (NCERT PAGE NO 30,33,49) nationalism in india	
09	Other types		The given picture depicts which among the following events during British rule ?	(a) Boycott of foreign cloth (b) The Dandi March (c) Khilafat movement (d) Kisan sabha	(b) Dandi March	In 12 April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. (NCERT Page no 39,40) Nationalism in India

10	MCQ	Mahatma Gandhi used very popular slogan "Do or Die" during a movement that inspired people to great level which ultimately resulted in independence of India. When was that slogan used ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Swadeshi movement (b) Non Cooperation movement (c) Quit India Movement (d) Rowlatt Satyagraha 	(c) Quit India Movement	<p>Quit India Movement began in 1942. The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8 August 1942 in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. NCERT PAGE NO 49 Nationalism in India</p>	
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