

10th Social Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English

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10th Std - HISTORY

LESSON 1

IMPERIALISM IN INDIA AND CHINA

Choose the correct answer:

- Germany and Italy became unified countries in
(a) 1870 (b) 1872
(c) 1780 (d) 1782
Ans: (a) 1870
- a great demand for the raw materials was created by
(a) Industrial Revolution (b) IT Revolution
(c) French Revolution (d) Agrarian Revolution
Ans: (a) Industrial Revolution
- The policy of Imperialism followed by the European countries from 1870 – 1945 was known as
(a) Neo – Imperialism (b) Political Imperialism
(c) New Imperialism (d) Military Imperialism
Ans: (c) New Imperialism
- China was politically independent under the
(a) China rule (b) Shang rule
(c) Chou rule (d) Manchu rule
Ans: (d) Manchu rule
- The movement of goods was speeded up by the development of
(a) Railways (b) Roadways
(c) Airways (d) Waterways
Ans: (a) Railways
- The ‘Sphere of Influence’ was adopted by the European countries in
(a) Japan (b) China
(c) India (d) Burma
Ans: (b) China
- The English East India company was formed in
(a) 1600 (b) 1664

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(c) 1644

(d) 1700

Ans: (a) 1600

8. The French East India company was established by

(a) Louis XIV

(b) Colbert

(c) Louis XVI

(D) De Brazza

Ans: (b) Colbert

9. The Second Opium War came to an end by the Treaty of

(a) Peking

(b) Nanking

(c) Canton

(d) Shantung

Ans: (a) Peking

10. The policy formulated by England and USA for China.

(a) Open Door Policy

(b) Doctrine of Lapse

(c) Protective Trade Policy

(d) Scorched Earth Policy

Ans: (a) Open Door Policy

11. The Mughal emperor who gave permission to English East India Company to set up trading post at Surat

(a) Shahjahan

(b) Jahangir

(c) Aurangazeb

(d) Humayun

Ans:

12. The Republic of China was established under

(a) Dr. Sun Yat Sen

(b) Chou – En – Lai

(c) Mao Tsc Tung

(d) Chiang Kai Sheik

Ans: (a) Dr. Sun Yat Sen

Match the following:

1. The Carnatic Wars

(a) Asia

2. Protectorate

(b) China

3. Racial discrimination

(c) England

4. Island of Hong Kong

(d) End of French Influence in India

5. International colony

(e) France

(f) Imperialism

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(g) Africa

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (e): 3 (g): 4 (c): 5 (b)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Causes for the rise of Imperialism

a) What became the fashion of the later part of the 19th century?

Ans: The European Countries felt that acquisition of colonies would enhance the prestige of their nations. Thus, imperialism became the fashion of the later part of the 19th century.

b) What was the “White Man’s burden”?

Ans: To civilize the backward and uncivilized native people of Africa and Asia was felt as White Man’s burden.

c) Why were the European Nations forced to acquire new colonies?

Ans: European nations were forced to acquire new colonies to achieve a balance with their neighbours and competitors.

d) What promoted the spirit of Imperialism?

Ans: The discovery of new routes to African and Asia continents promoted the spirit of Imperialism.

2. Battel of Plassey and Buxar

a) Who was the Nawab of Bengal in 1757?

Ans: Siraj – ud – daulah

b) Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?

Ans: Lord Wellesley

c) Name the policy of Lord Dalhousie.

Ans: Doctrine of Lapse

d) When was Queen Victoria’s proclamation issued?

Ans: In 1858

3. Imperialism in China

a) Why was the trade restricted to the city of Canton and Macao?

Ans: When the Asian traders adopted the Chinese culture, the European traders did not adopt the Chinese culture. Hence the trade with these foreign powers was restricted to the cities of Canton and Macao.

b) What were the goods sold by the Chinese to the British?

Ans: The Chinese sold Tea and Coffee to the British.

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- c) Name the Chinese Empress. How was she known as?

Ans: Empress Dowager. She was also known as the Old Budhha.

- d) Who formulated “Open Door Policy”?

Ans: The U.S.A and England

4. Boxer Rebellion

- a) What was the result of the Sino – Japanese War?

Ans: China was defeated by Japan in the First Sino – Japanese war in 1894.

- b) Name the Island ceded by China to Japan.

Ans: Formosa.

- c) What led to the outbreak of Boxer – Rebellion?

Ans: When the Chinese got angry with Manchu rule, the Empress Dowager tried to divert the public anger against her. As a result, the Chinese youths turned their anger towards foreign powers. It resulted in the outbreak of Boxers Rebellion.

- d) What did the Boxers do?

Ans: The Boxers attacked the British, the French, German, Japanese and U.S. settlements and all the Christians in 1899.

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LESSON 2

FIRST WORLD WAR (AD 1914 - AD 1918)

LEAGUE OF NATION

Choose the correct answer:

1. “Germany alone was competent to rule the whole world”, was said by _____ .

(a) Bismarck

(b) Kaiser William II

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(c) Hitler (d) Mussolini

Ans: (b) Kaiser William II

2. Kaiser William II stationed a fleet at _____ .

(a) Heligoland (b) Aaland (c) Jutland (d) Ireland

Ans: (a) Heligoland

3. France wanted to get back _____ .

(a) Alsace and Lorraine (b) Bosnia and Herzegovina

(c) Austria and Hungary (d) Estonia and Latvia

Ans: (a) Alsace and Lorraine

4. Austria crown prince was _____ .

(a) Francis Ferdinand (b) Francis Duke

(c) Francis de Lesseps (d) Francis Baycon

Ans: (a) Francis Ferdinand

5. Austria declared war on Serbia on _____ .

(a) 28th July 1914 (b) 28th June 1914

(c) 28th March 1914 (d) 28th August 1914

Ans: (a) 28th July 1914

6. Germany invaded France by crossing _____ .

(a) Netherland (b) Belgium (c) Rhineland (d) Luxembourg

Ans: (b) Belgium

7. Turkey extended her support to the _____ .

(a) Allied powers (b) Axis powers

(c) Central powers (d) Super powers

Ans: (c) Central powers

8. This expedition was an utter failure for the British _____ .

(a) German expedition (b) French expedition

(c) Dardanelles expedition (d) Cuban expedition

Ans: (c) Dardanelles expedition

9. The famous American merchant ship sunk by Germany _____ .

(a) Luftwaffe (b) Royal (c) Lusitania (d) Berlin

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Ans: (c) Lusitania

10. In Russia, the Czarist Government was overthrown by _____ .

- (a) Lenin (b) Karl Marx (c) Martov (d) Stalin

Ans: (a) Lenin

11. German battle cruiser was destroyed in the battle of _____ .

- (a) Jutland (b) Dogger bank (c) North Sea (d) Baltic Sea

Ans: (b) Dogger bank

12. Germany sued for peace on _____ .

- (a) Nov. 11, 1918 (b) Nov. 21, 1918
(c) Nov. 12, 1918 (d) Nov. 22, 1918

Ans: (a) Nov. 11, 1918

13. The First World War came to an end by the _____ .

- (a) London Peace Conference (b) Rome Peace Conference
(c) Berlin Peace Conference (d) Paris Peace Conference

Ans: (d) Paris Peace Conference

14. The League of Nation was officially founded in _____ .

- (a) March 7, 1930 (b) May 2, 1928 (c) Jan 20, 1920 (d) Jan 20, 1924

Ans: (c) Jan 20, 1920

Match the following:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Clemenceau | : | (a) Britain |
| 2. Orland | : | (b) France |
| 3. Lloyd George | : | (c) German |
| 4. Woodrow Wilson | : | (d) Austria |
| 5. Kaiser William II | : | (e) Russia |
| | : | (f) America |
| | : | (g) Italy |

Ans: 1 (b): 2 (g): 3 (a): 4 (f): 5 (c)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Treaty of Versailles | : | (a) Romania |
| 2. Treaty of Trianon | : | (b) Turkey |
| 3. Treaty of Neuilly | : | (c) Italy |

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4. Treaty of Sevres : (d) Hungary
5. Treaty of Germaine : (e) Austria
: (f) Germany
: (g) Bulgaria

Ans: 1 (f): 2 (d): 3 (g): 4 (b): 5 (e)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Ambition of Germany

- (a) Who was the ruler of Germany during the First World War?

Ans: Kaiser William II was the ruler of Germany during the First World War.

- (b) What did he believe?

Ans: Kaiser William II of Germany believed that his country alone was competent to rule the whole world.

- (c) What could not be tolerated by him?

Ans: He could not tolerate the British saying, that the sun never sets in the British Empire.

- (d) Where did he stationed a fleet?

Ans: In order to protect Germany, he increased the strength of the army and stationed a fleet at Heligoland on North Sea.

2. Balkan Problem

- (a) Name the Balkan countries?

Ans: The Balkan countries are Serbia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Montenegro.

- (b) How did the First Balkan War come to an end?

Ans: The First Balkan War came to an end by Treaty of London.

- (c) Why did the other Balkan countries declare war on Bulgaria?

Ans: A dispute arose between Serbia and Bulgaria in sharing the spoils of the First Balkan War. In 1913, the other Balkan countries declared war on Bulgaria.

- (d) What was the result of the Second Balkan War?

Ans: Bulgaria was defeated and Serbia gained more territories.

3. Immediate Cause

- (a) When did Austria annex Bosnia and Herzegovina?

Ans: In 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- (b) Who was the Austrian crown prince?

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Ans: Francis Ferdinand was the Austrian crown prince.

(c) What happened to him?

Ans: Francis Ferdinand and his wife Isabella were assassinated by the Serbian lad at Serajevo.

(d) What did Austria do?

Ans: When Serbia ignored the ultimatum sent by Austria, she declared war on Serbia on 28th July 1914.

4. Course of the War

(a) Give the duration of the First World War?

Ans: The duration of the First World War 1914 – 1918.

(b) Who were called the Central Powers?

Ans: The countries which were on the side of Germany were called as the Central powers.

(c) Who were called the Allies?

Ans: The countries which were on the side of Britain were called as the Allies.

(d) What were used in the War?

Ans: Artillery, Tanks and Submarines were used in the war.

5. War in the Near East Front

(a) When did Turkey enter the war?

Ans: In October 1914, Turkey entered the war.

(b) Why was it considered a terrible blow?

Ans: It was considered a terrible blow because communications between Russia and the Allies were completely cut off.

(c) Why did Britain want to capture Gallipoli Peninsula?

Ans: The British made an attempt to capture Gallipoli Peninsula with a view of controlling the Dardanelles and then capturing Constantinople.

(d) What was the result of Dardanelles expedition?

Ans: The Dardanelles expedition was an utter failure.

6. Result of the war

(a) How were the terms of the treaties drafted?

Ans: The terms of the treaties were drafted based on the fourteen points put forward by President Woodrow Wilson.

(b) What did Germany surrender to France?

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Ans: Germany surrender Alsace and Lorraine to France.

(c) Where was monarchy abolished?

Ans: Monarchy was abolished in Germany, Russia, Austria and Turkey.

(d) Name the New Republics?

Ans: The New Republics were Czechoslovakia and Poland.

7. League of Nations

(a) Name the organization which were found before the League of Nations?

Ans: The League of Nations Society (1915)

The World League for Peace (1917)

The League of Free Nation Association (1918)

The League of Nation Union.

(b) Where was the League of Nation headquarters situated?

Ans: The League of Nation headquarters was situated at Geneva in Switzerland.

(c) How should the members nations solve the problems?

Ans: The members nations should solve the problems only through the League of Nations. They Should wait for at least three months to hear from the League of Nations.

(d) When did Japan capture Manchuria?

Ans: Japan captured Manchuria in 1931.

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LESSON 3

WORLD BETWEEN THE WARS (AD 1919 – AD 1939)

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

Choose the correct answer:

- The Great Economic Depression began in _____
(a) England (b) USA
(c) France (d) Germany
Ans: (b) USA
- In 1929, the American President was _____
(a) Theodore Roosevelt (b) Woodrow Wilson
(c) Herbert Hoover (d) F.D. Roosevelt
Ans: (c) Herbert Hoover
- The greatest craze in America was _____
(a) Trade (b) Gambling
(c) Cinema (d) Share market
Ans: (d) Share market
- F.D. Roosevelt assumed office on _____
(a) March 4, 1933 (b) March 4, 1993
(c) April 6, 1933 (d) April 6, 1943
Ans: (a) March 4, 1933
- There were normal economic activities in the USA by _____
(a) 1930 (b) 1940
(c) 1950 (d) 1945
Ans: (b) 1940

Match the following:

- Share market collapse : (a) Banks and Industries
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation : (b) Loans
- Economic Depression : (c) License to stock exchange
- Federal Reserve Bank : (d) Compensation to farmers
- The Security Exchange Act : (e) Speculation on borrowed money

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: (f) Early 1930's

Ans: 1 (e): 2 (a): 3 (f): 4 (b): 5 (c)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt

a) When was the Presidential election held?

Ans: The Presidential election was held in 1932.

b) How was Franklin D. Roosevelt commonly known as?

Ans: Franklin D. Roosevelt was commonly known as FDR.

c) What was his election manifesto?

Ans: In his election manifesto he said, " I pledge you, I pledge myself to a New Deal for the Americans".

d) Name the policy formulated by him?

Ans: New Deal Policy.

2. Effects of Relief Measures.

a) What did it restore?

Ans: It restored confidence among the people.

b) What did it lay?

Ans: It laid a firm foundation for industrial prosperity and led to increased production.

c) Mention the ideas accepted by the Americans as a part of their life.

Ans: The ideas accepted by the Americans as a part of their life are:

(i) The collective bargaining between the employee and the workers.

(ii) Regulation of stock exchange.

(iii) Restriction on hours of work.

d) What has become synonymous throughout the world?

Ans: New deal has become synonymous throughout the world.

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LESSON 4

FASCISM IN ITALY AD 1922 – 1945 AD

Choose the correct answer:

- The founder of the Fascist Party was _____
(a) Adolf Hitler (b) Benito Mussolini
(c) Stalin (d) Lenin
Ans: (b) Benito Mussolini
- Mussolini organized the National Fascist Party in _____
(a) Nov. 1921 (b) Dec. 1921
(c) Jan. 1921 (d) Feb. 1921
Ans: (a) Nov. 1921
- Mussolini provided a _____
(a) Democratic government (b) Communist government
(c) Stable government (d) Republic government
Ans: (c) Stable government
- The great relief was provided to the workers by _____
(a) ILO (b) Factory Act
(c) Charter of Labour (d) Trade Unions
Ans: (c) Charter of Labour
- Mussolini made common cause with _____
(a) Churchill (b) Hitler
(c) Stalin (d) Lenin
Ans: (b) Hitler
- Mussolini left the League of Nations in _____
(a) 1931 (b) 1932
(c) 1935 (d) 1937
Ans: (d) 1937

Match the following:

- Duce (a) Secret Police of Mussolini
- Black Shirts (b) 1922

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3. Ovra (c) 1924
4. March on Rome (d) Mussolini
5. Albania (e) Mussolini's followers
(f) Slogan of Mussolini
(g) 1939

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (e): 3 (a): 4 (b): 5 (g)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Fascist Party

- a) Who was the founder of Fascist Party?

Ans: Mussolini was the founder of Fascist Party.

- b) Give the slogans of Mussolini?

Ans: The slogans of Mussolini were:

- (i) "Believe, Obey, Fight"
(ii) "The more force, the more honour"
(iii) Italy must expand or perish

- c) What were the aims of Fascism?

Ans: The aims of Fascism were:

- (i) Exaltation of the State
(ii) Protection of Private Property
(iii) Spirited Foreign Policy

- d) What was the motto of Fascism?

Ans: The motto of Fascism was:

- (i) Everything within the State
(ii) Nothing against the State
(iii) Nothing outside the State.

2. Achievements of Fascism.

- a) What did Mussolini bring in the Industrial field?

Ans: Mussolini brought order and discipline in the industrial field.

- b) What do you know about the "Charter of Labour"?

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Ans: (i) The “Charter of Labour” was issued by Mussolini to bring order and discipline in the industrial field.

(ii) The charter brought great relief to workers.

(iii) Industries were freed from the strike epidemic.

c) What were the measures taken by Mussolini in Agricultural field?

Ans: (i) Mussolini took several measures to increase the production in agricultural field.

(ii) Marshes were drained and canals were dug.

(iii) Reclamation projects were launched.

d) When was Latern Treaty signed?

Ans: The Latern Treaty was signed in 1929.

3. Aggressive Foreign Policy of Mussolini.

a) What was Mussolini’s slogan before the Nation?

Ans: Mussolini’s slogan before the Nation was “Italy must expand or perish”.

b) When did he capture Albania?

Ans: He captured Albania in 1939.

c) Name the island bombarded by the Allied Forces?

Ans: Stely was the island bombarded by the Allied Forces.

d) What was the end of Mussolini?

Ans: Mussolini was shot dead by his own country men in 1945.

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LESSON 5

NAZISM IN GERMANY AD 1933 – AD 1945

Choose the correct answer:

1. A Democratic Constitution with the federal structure was established by a National Assembly met at _____
- (a) Berlin (b) Weimer
(c) Frankfurt (d) Bavaria

Ans: (b) Weimer

2. The Allied armies occupied the resources rich _____
- (a) Rhineland (b) Sudetenland
(c) Greenland (d) Finland

Ans: (a) Rhineland

3. Hitler's anti - semitism grew to the extent of killing the _____
- (a) Aryans (b) Mongolians
(c) Jews (d) Australians

Ans: (c) Jews

4. For some time, Hitler was a _____
- (a) Painter (b) Tailor
(c) Teacher (d) Banker

Ans: (a) Painter

5. In 1941, Hitler invaded _____
- (a) Russia (b) France
(c) Prussia (d) Persia

Ans: (a) Russia

6. The Allies were strengthened by the entry of _____
- (a) Austria (b) America
(c) Finland (d) Poland

Ans: (b) America

Match the following:

1. Brown shirts 1925 : (a) Nazi Emblem

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2. Fuhrer : (b) My struggle
3. Swastika : (c) Leader
4. Gestapo : (d) Chancellor
5. Mein Kampf : (e) Followers of Hitler
(f) Governor
(g) Hitler's Secret Police

Ans: 1 (e): 2 (c): 3 (a): 4 (g): 5 (b)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Adolf Hitler

- a) Where was Adolf Hitler born?

Ans: Adolf Hitler was born in 1889 in Austria.

- b) What was his father?

Ans: His father was a Custom Officer.

- c) What did he organize?

Ans: He organized a group of men called the National Socialists in 1919, which later became Nazi Party.

- d) Name the book written by Hitler.

Ans: The book written by Hitler, while he was in prison was "Mein Kampf" (My struggle).

2. Hitler's Aggressive Policy

- a) Why did Hitler conquer territories?

Ans: Hitler conquered territories to accommodate the growing German population and also to accumulate resources.

- b) How did he violated the Locarno Treaty of 1925?

Ans: Hitler violated the Locarno Treaty of 1925 by marching into Rhineland which was a demilitarized zone.

- c) What did he demand from Poland?

Ans: Hitler demanded the right to construct a military road connecting East Prussia with Germany through Poland and also the surrender of Danzig.

- d) When did he declare war on Poland?

Ans: Hitler declared war on Poland on 1st September, 1939.

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LESSON 6

SECOND WORLD WAR AD 1939 – AD 1945

Choose the correct answer:

- This treaty contained the seeds of the Second World War _____
(a) Treaty of Versailles (b) treaty of Rome
(c) Treaty of London (d) Treaty of Aix – la – Chappale
Ans: (a) Treaty of Versailles
- The coal mines given to France were _____
(a) Jharia (b) Saar
(c) Bokaro (d) Raniganj
Ans: (b) Saar
- The country emerged as a World Power after the Second World War was _____
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) India (d) Korea
Ans: (b) Japan
- The principles of war and conquests were glorified by _____
(a) Moderates (b) Extremists
(c) Finland (d) Reformers
Ans: (c) Finland
- In September 1938, Hitler threatened a war on _____
(a) Yugoslavia (b) Poland
(c) Dictators (d) Reformers
Ans: (d) Reformers
- Hitler demanded the surrender of _____
(a) Tannenburg (b) Danzig
(c) Jutland (d) Estonia
Ans: (b) Danzig
- Blitzkrieg means a _____
(a) Lightning war (b) Trench warfare
(c) Submarine warfare (d) Guerilla warfare

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Ans: (a) Lightning war

8. The British Prime Minister during the Second World War was _____

- (a) Sir Winston Churchill (b) Clement Atlee
(c) Margaret Thatcher (d) Lloyd George

Ans: (a) Sir Winston Churchill

9. Hitler signed the Non – Aggression Pact with _____

- (a) Gorbachev (b) Boris Yeltsin
(c) Stalin (d) Lenin

Ans: (c) Stalin

Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Scorched Earth Policy | : | (a) Germany |
| 2. “U” Boats | : | (b) Theodore Roosevelt |
| 3. Luftwaffe | : | (c) England |
| 4. Royal Air Force | : | (d) China |
| 5. Atlantic Charter | : | (e) Russia |
| | | (f) F.D. Roosevelt |
| | | (g) German submarines |

Ans: 1 (e): 2 (g): 3 (a): 4 (c): 5 (f)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Causes of the Second World War.

a) Name the treaty signed by Japan, Italy and Germany?

Ans: Rome – Berlin – Tokyo axis.

b) Mention some of the ideologies that emerged after the First World War?

Ans: (i) Democracy, (ii) Communism, (iii) Fascism, (iv) Nazism.

c) What was the policy followed by the statesmen of the major world powers?

Ans: The policy of appeasement was the policy followed by the statemen of the major world powers.

d) What did Hitler preach?

Ans: Hitler violet the Munich agreement by annexing the whole of Czechoslovakia.

2. Operation Barbaressa.

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a) Mention the year of Operation Barbarossa?

Ans: 1941.

b) What was the wish of Hitler?

Ans: Hitler wished to destroy communism in the land of its birth.

c) What did he order?

Ans: Hitler ordered a large attack on Yugoslavia and Greece.

d) When did the Axis countries bring the Balkans under their control?

Ans: The Axis countries brought the Balkans under their control in April, 1941.

3. End of the war.

a) Where did a big American and British force land?

Ans: American and British force landed in Normandy.

b) With whom did they join?

Ans: They joined with the French forces.

c) What did Hitler do?

Ans: Hitler committed suicide.

d) When did America drop atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

Ans: America dropped atom bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6, 1945 and August 9, 1945 respectively.

4. Results of the war.

a) Who occupied Japan?

Ans: American forces under the leadership of Mc Arthur occupied Japan.

b) Name the two super powers that emerged after the Second World War?

Ans: America and Russia emerged as Super Powers.

c) Mention some of the countries which got independence after the war?

Ans: India, Burma, Egypt, Ceylon and Malaya were some of the countries which got independence after the war.

d) Why was the UNO set up?

Ans: The UNO was set up to maintain International peace and harmony.

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LESSON 7

THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

Choose the correct answer:

- The UNO was established in _____
(a) 1955 (b) 1945
(c) 1965 (d) 1975
Ans: (b) 1945
- The UN Charter was signed at _____
(a) New York (b) Geneva
(c) San Francisco (d) California
Ans: (c) San Francisco
- UN's main deliberative body is _____
(a) The General Assembly (b) The Secretariat
(c) The Security Council (d) The Trusteeship Council
Ans: (a) The General Assembly
- The Seat of International Court of Justice is at _____
(a) The Hague (b) Berlin
(c) Rome (d) Tokyo
Ans: (a) The Hague
- The United Nations celebrated its 50th Anniversary in _____
(a) 1985 (b) 2005
(c) 1995 (d) 1975
Ans: (c) 1995

Match the following:

- New York : (a) Negative Vote
- Veto : (b) 1963
- Present Secretary General of UNO : (c) 1969
- NTBT : (d) Headquarters of the UNO
- CTBT : (e) Mr. Kofi Annan
(f) 1996

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(g) Mr. Banki Moon

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (a): 3 (g): 4 (b): 5. (f):

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Organ of the UNO

a) Name the major organs of the UNO?

Ans: The major organs of the UNO are:

- (i) The General Assembly.
- (ii) The Security Council.
- (iii) The Economic and Social Council.
- (iv) The Trusteeship Council.
- (v) The International Court of Justice.
- (vi) The Secretariat.

b) Who was elected as the President of the UN General Assembly in 1953?

Ans: Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was elected as the President of the General Assembly in 1953.

c) What is the function of the Trusteeship Council?

Ans: The Trusteeship Council looks after certain territories placed under the Trusteeship of the UNO.

d) How is the Secretary General of the UNO appointed?

Ans: The Secretary General of the UNO is appointed by the UN General Assembly on the advise of the Security Council for a period of five years.

2. Major achievements of the UNO.

a) Name the treaties signed by the UNO?

- Ans: (i) Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (NTBT) in 1963
(ii) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996

b) Where was the UN Conference on Environment and Development held?

Ans: UN Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

c) What was adopted by all the countries?

Ans: Agenda 21 – a blue print to promote sustainable growth and development was adopted by all the countries.

d) How did UNO tackle Suez Canal crisis?

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Ans: The UNO tackled the Suez Canal crisis in 1956, by influencing France, Britain and Israel to withdraw their troops from Egypt.



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LESSON 8

EUROPEAN UNION

Choose the correct answer:

- European Union traces its origin from the _____
(a) ECSC (b) EEC
(c) EUROTOM (d) ETC
Ans: (a) ECSC
- EURATOM was established by the _____
(a) Treaty of Nanking (b) Treaty of London
(c) Treaty of Rome (d) Treaty of Versailles
Ans: (c) Treaty of Rome
- The Council of the European Union is sometimes referred to as the _____
(a) Council of traders (b) Council of farmers
(c) Council of consumers (d) Council of ministers
Ans: (d) Council of ministers
- The first permanent President of the European Council is _____
(a) Ramsay Mac Donald (b) Herman Van Rampay
(c) Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit (d) Bismarck
Ans: (b) Herman Van Rampay
- Euro Zones monetary Policy is governed by _____
(a) European Central Bank (b) Reserve Bank
(c) State Bank (d) Swiz Bank
Ans: (a) European Central Bank
- The name of the single European currency _____
(a) Dollar (b) Yen
(c) Euro (d) Pounds
Ans: (c) Euro
- The EU has established a strong relationship with the _____
(a) USA (b) USSR
(c) UNO (d) UAE

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Ans: (c) UNO

Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Merger Treaty | (a) French Foreign Minister |
| 2. EURO | (b) Court of Auditors |
| 3. Robert Schuman | (c) 2002 |
| 4. Jean Monnet | (d) Court of Justice |
| 5. EU budgets | (e) French Politician |
| | (f) 1967 |
| | (g) 2007 |

Ans: 1 (f): 2 (g): 3 (a): 4 (e): 5 (b)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Organs of the EU

- a) Which is the Legislative body of the EU?

Ans: The European Parliament is the Legislative body of the European Union.

- b) What is the function of the European Commission?

Ans: (i) European Commission initiates legislation and carries out day to day administration of EU.

(ii) The European Commission also draft proposals for new European Laws and present it to the Parliament.

- c) Where is the seat of the Court of Justice?

Ans: Luxembourg is the seat of the Court of Justice.

- d) Who is responsible for the foreign exchange operation?

Ans: The European Central Bank is responsible for the foreign exchange operation.

2. Achievements of EU.

- a) What is the symbol of Euro?

Ans: The symbol of Euro is €

- b) What did the Euro eliminate?

Ans: Euro eliminated foreign exchange hurdles and promoted free trade policy.

- c) How many members are there in the EU at present?

Ans: There are 28 members in the EU at present.

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d) Who allocates funds to the European research projects?

Ans: European Research Council allocates funds to European Research Projects.



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LESSON 9

THE GREAT REVOLT OF 1857

Choose the correct answer:

- The British historians call the revolt of 1857 as the _____
(a) Military revolt (b) Great revolt
(c) War of Independence (d) Freedom struggle
Ans: (a) Military revolt
- Indian historians describe the Revolt of 1857 as _____
(a) Sepoy Mutiny (b) Great revolt
(c) First war of Indian Independence (d) Military revolt
Ans: (c) First war of Indian Independence
- During the great revolt of 1857, the Governor General of India was _____
(a) Lord Lyton (b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Canning (d) Lord Wellesley
Ans: (c) Lord Canning
- The peasants had to pay heavy _____
(a) duties (b) tariffs
(c) revenue taxes (d) service taxes
Ans: (c) revenue taxes
- Resumption of rent free system was introduced by _____
(a) Lord Linlithgow (b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Bentinck (d) Lord Mount Batten
Ans: (c) Lord Bentinck
- General Services Enlistment Act was passed in _____
(a) 1856 (b) 1865
(c) 1586 (d) 1685
Ans: (a) 1856
- The first sign of unrest appeared at _____
(a) Meerut (b) Barailley
(c) Barrackpore (d) Lucknow

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Ans: (c) Barrackpore

8. The sepoys broke out into open revolt at _____

- (a) Meerut (b) Barrackpore
(c) Barailley (d) Kanpur

Ans: (a) Meerut

9. the wife of Nawab of Oudh was _____

- (a) Mumtaj Mahal (b) Fathima Begum
(c) Begum Hazarat Mahal (d) Sultana Razia

Ans: (c) Begum Hazarat Mahal

10. After 1857 revolt, the Governor General of India was designated as _____

- (a) Viceroy of India (b) Ruler of India
(c) Governor of India (d) Minister of India

Ans: (a) Viceroy of India

Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mangal Pandey | (a) Cawnpore |
| 2. Bahadur Shah II | (b) Lucknow |
| 3. Nana Sahib | (c) Central India |
| 4. Begum Hazarat Mahal | (d) Arrah |
| 5. Rani Lakshmi Bai | (e) Barrackpore |
| | (f) Oudh |
| | (g) Delhi |

Ans: 1 (e): 2 (g): 3 (a): 4 (b): 5 (c)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Political cause for the Revolt of 1857.

a) Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?

Ans: Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance.

b) Name the policy introduced by Lord Dalhousie?

Ans: The Doctrine of Lapse.

c) What was the order issued by the British against the Mughal emperor?

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Ans: The British Government had ordered that on the death of the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II, his successor had to give up their ancestral palace.

d) Why did Nana Sahib develop a grudge against the British?

Ans: (i) The British had stopped pension to Nana Sahib, the adopted son of the Peshwa Baji Rao II.

(ii) So he developed a grudge against the British.

2. Revolt at Cawnpore.

a) Who joined the rebels at Cawnpore and with whom?

Ans: Nana Sahib joined the rebels at Cawnpore with Tantia Tope.

b) What happened to the English?

Ans: The English surrendered to the rebel forces.

c) Who defeated Nana Sahib?

Ans: Sir Colin Campbell defeated Nana Sahib.

d) Where was Cawnpore brought under the British control?

Ans: In November 1857, Cawnpore was brought under the British control.

3. Revolt at Central India.

a) Who led the revolt at Central India?

Ans: Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi led the revolt at Central India.

b) Name the place captured by Rani Lakshmi Bai.

Ans: Gwalior.

c) What was her end?

Ans: Rani Lakshmi Bai was killed in the battle in the year 1858.

d) What did Tantia Tope do?

Ans: Tantia Tope escaped but was captured and put to death.

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LESSON 10

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Choose the correct answer:

- The pioneer of the reformer movements was _____
(a) Raja Rammohan Roy (b) Swami Dayananda Saraswathi
(c) Keshab Chandra Sen (d) Devendranath Tagore
Ans: (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- Lord William Bentinck passed an Act in 1829 to abolish Sati due to the efforts of _____
(a) Mrs Annie Beasant (b) Swami Vivekanandha
(c) Raja Rammohan Roy (d) Lala Hansraj
Ans: (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
- Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi started the _____
(a) Brahma Samaj (b) Arya Samaj
(c) Prarthana Samaj (d) Aligarh movement
Ans: (b) Arya Samaj
- The headquarters of the Ramakrishna Mission is at _____
(a) Kanchipuram (b) Belur
(c) Melur (d) Hampi
Ans: (b) Belur
- Vallalar's devotional songs are compiled in a volume called _____
(a) Devaram (b) Thiruvagasam
(c) Ettuthogai (d) Thiru Arupta
Ans: (d) Thiru Arupta
- Sir syed Ahamed Khan started the _____
(a) Aligarh movement (b) Theosophical Society
(c) Samarasa Sudha Sanmarka Sangam (d) Muslim League
Ans: (a) Aligarh movement
- Sir Syed Ahamed Khan Started a school at _____
(a) Alipore (b) Allepey
(c) Ghazipur (d) Kanpur

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Ans: (c) Ghazipur

8. A great socialist reformer from Kerala is _____
- (a) Sree Narayana Guru (b) Guru Prasad
(c) Guru Nanak (d) Guru Sai

Ans: (a) Sree Narayana Guru

Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Herald of New Age | (a) Swami Dayananda Saraswathi |
| 2. Martin Luther of Hinduism | (b) Ramakrishna Mission |
| 3. New India | (c) Mrs. Annie Besant |
| 4. Photo Voltaic Lighting System | (d) Ramalinga Adigal |
| 5. Vallalar | (e) Dr. Dharmambal |
| | (f) Raja Rammohan Roy |

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (a): 3 (c): 4 (b): 5 (e)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Brahma Samaj

- a) Who found Brahma Samaj?

Ans: Raja Rammohan Roy.

- b) What were the languages learnt by Raja Rammohan Roy?

Ans: Raja Rammohan Roy learnt Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew along with Bengali and Hindi.

- c) Name the books written by Raja Rammohan Roy.

Ans: "Percepts of Jesus Christ" and "The Guide to Peace and Happiness"

- d) What did Brahma Samaj believe?

Ans: Brahma Samaj believed in a "Universal Religion", based on the principles of one Supreme God.

2. Arya Samaj

- a) What was the original name of Swami Dayananda Saraswathi?

Ans: Mul Shankar

- b) Who was his Guru?

Ans: Swami Virjanand

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c) What was hid moto?

Ans: “Go Back to Vedas”

d) What did the Samaj advocate?

Ans: The Samaj advocated women education, intercaste marriage and inter-dining.

3. The Theosophical Society

a) Who was the founder of Theosophical Society?

Ans: Russian lady, Madame Blavatsky and American Colonel Henry S. Olcott were the founders of Theosophical Society.

b) Why was it found?

Ans: It was found to preach about God and wisdom.

c) Who was the President of this Society in 1893?

Ans: Mrs. Annie Beasant

d) Where is the headquarters of this Society located?

Ans: At Adyar in Chennai.

4. Ramakrishna Mission

a) Who was Ramakrishna Paramahamsa?

Ans: Ramakrishna Paramahamsa was a devotee of Goddess Kali and Priest in Dakshineswar Kali temple.

b) Who found the Ramakrishna Mission?

Ans: Swami Vivekananda.

c) When and where was the Parliament of Religions held?

Ans: It was held in 1893 at Chicago in the USA.

d) Who represented the Hindu religion at the Parliament of religions?

Ans: Swami Vivekananda.

5. Aligarh Movement

a) Name the first religious movement of the Muslims.

Ans: The Aligarh Movement.

b) What did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan strongly believe?

Ans: He believed that the Hindus and the Muslims are two eyes of a beautiful bird that was India.

c) What was his greatest achievement?

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Ans: His greatest achievement was the establishment of the Mohammeden Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.

d) Name the newspaper published by him?

Ans: Tahzil-ud-Akhlaq (Reform of Morals)

6. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

a) Who is the messiah of Dalits and downtrodden?

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) Who was the first Law Minister of India?

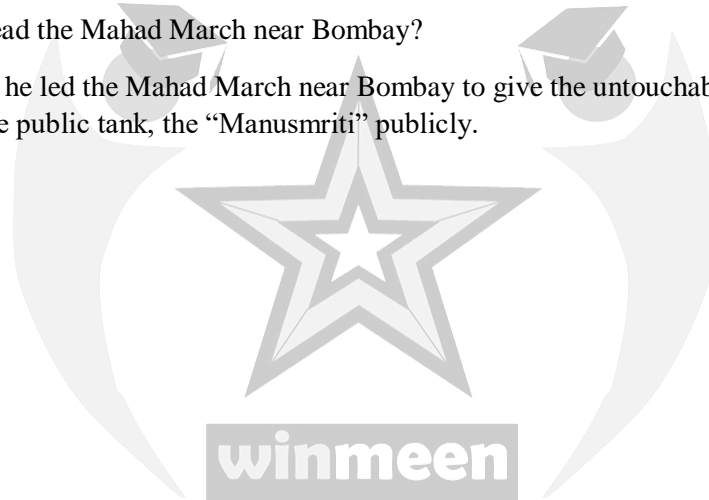
Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

c) How was he honoured by the Government of India?

Ans: B R Ambedkar was bestowed with Bharat Ratna in 1990.

d) Why did he lead the Mahad March near Bombay?

Ans: In 1927, he led the Mahad March near Bombay to give the untouchables the right to draw water from the public tank, the "Manusmriti" publicly.



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LESSON 11

FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA – PHASE – I

PRE – GANDHIAN ERA 1885 AD – 1919 AD

Choose the correct answer:

- The Unification of the country was brought by the British _____
(a) Imperialism (b) Politics
(c) Conquests (d) Negotiations
Ans: (a) Imperialism
- The language of the educated Indians was _____
(a) French (b) English
(c) Hindi (d) Bengali
Ans: (b) English
- The religious and social reformers prepared the ground for the rise of _____
(a) Nationalism (b) Revolution
(c) Mandatories (d) Rebellion
Ans: (a) Nationalism
- The policies of the moderates were described by the Extremist as _____
(a) Political mendicancy (b) Subsidiaries
(c) Mandatories (d) Open door policy
Ans: (a) Political mendicancy
- Open split in the Congress occurred in the sessions held at _____
(a) Surat (b) Lahore
(c) Tripura (d) Madras
Ans: (a) Surat
- The Minto – Morely reforms introduced separate electorate for the _____
(a) Hindus (b) Muslims
(c) Sikhs (d) Christians
Ans: (b) Muslims
- Home Rule League in Bombay was formed by _____
(a) Nehru (b) Mrs. Annie Besant

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(c) Tilak

(d) Bharathiar

Ans: (c) Tilak

Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Iswar Chandra Vidya Sagar | (a) Patriotic writer |
| 2. Subramania Bharathi | (b) Of one's own country |
| 3. Swadeshi | (c) Bala Gangadhar Tilak |
| 4. New India | (d) Religious and Social Reformer |
| 5. Kesari | (e) Mrs. Annie Besant |
| | (f) Young India |
| | (g) Bipin Chandra Pal |

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (a): 3 (b): 4 (e): 5 (c)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Factors leading to the rise of National Movement.

a) How did the National leaders inspire the people?

Ans: The National Leaders inspired the people with the ideas of self – respect and self – confidence.

b) When was the Vernacular Press Act passed?

Ans: The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878.

c) What was the policy of the British?

Ans: Divide and Rule was the policy of the British.

d) How did the British consider the Indians?

Ans: The British considered the Indians as inferior and uncivilized.

2. The Indian National Congress

a) When was the Indian National Congress formed?

Ans: In 1885.

b) On whose advice was it found?

Ans: It was on advice of Allan Octavian Hume.

c) Where was the first session of the Congress held? Who was the Chairperson?

Ans: The first session of the congress was held at Bombay. W.C. Bannerjee was the chairperson of the session.

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d) Name some of the leaders who attended the first session of the Congress.

Ans: Dadabai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Gopala Krishna Gokhale, Pheroze Shah Metha and G. Subramaniya Iyer.

3. Extremists

a) Name the extremists leaders?

Ans: Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Bal), Bipin Chandra Pal (Pal), Lala Lajpat Rai (Lal) and Arabind Ghosh.

b) What did Tilak declare?

Ans: "Swaraj is my Birth Right and I shall have it".

c) Name the festivals revived by Tilak?

Ans: Ganapathi and Shivaji festivals.

d) What was the desire of the militant nationalists?

Ans: The militant nationalists desired to change not only the aim of the Congress but also means to attain it.

4. Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy

a) Who were the prominent leaders arrested?

Ans: Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.

b) Where did the people gather?

Ans: In Jallian Wala Bagh at Amritsar.

c) Who was the British Military Commander of Amritsar?

Ans: General Dyer.

d) What did Rabindranath Tagore do?

Ans: Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest against this incident.

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LESSON 12

FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA – PHASE II

GANDHIAN ERA AD 1920 – AD 1947

Choose the correct answer:

1. Gandhiji advocated a new technique in our freedom struggle _____

- (a) Satyagraha (b) Glasnost
(c) Long March (d) Violence

Ans: (a) Satyagraha

2. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the _____

- (a) Khadar (b) DMK
(c) Swaraj (d) Akalidal

Ans: (c) Swaraj

3. The Indian Constitution was formally adopted on _____

- (a) January 26, 1950 (b) February 26, 1950
(c) August 26, 1950 (d) March 26, 1950

Ans: (a) January 26, 1950

4. In 1932, the British Government announced a scheme known as _____

- (a) Mid-day meals (b) Open university
(c) Adult education (d) Communal award

Ans: (d) Communal award

5. The British Viceroy responsible for involving Indians in the Second World War was _____

- (a) Canning (b) Dalhousi
(c) Linlithgow (d) Lyton

Ans: (c) Linlithgow

6. To form the interim Government, Nehru sought the help of _____

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad (b) Jinnah
(c) Salimullah Khan (d) Khan Abdul Ghaffarkhan

Ans: (b) Jinnah

7. The first and the last Governor General of India was _____

- (a) Lord Mount Batten (b) Nehru

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(c) C. Rajagopalachari

(d) Kamaraj

Ans: (c) C. Rajagopalachari

8. The task of unifying Indian states was undertaken by _____

(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(b) Rajendra Prasad

(c) Rajaji

(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

9. The first President of India was _____

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(b) Gandhiji

(c) Dr. Radhakrishnan

(d) Sathyamoorthy

Ans: (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Match the following:

1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(a) Dutch territories

2. Pondicherry

(b) Drafting Committee

3. Goa

(c) First Governor General of Free India

4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(d) Bismarck of India

5. Lord Mount Batten

(e) Portugese Possession

(f) French Possession

(g) British territories

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (f): 3 (e): 4 (b): 5 (c)

1. Motilal Nehru

(a) Uttar Pradesh

2. Chauri Chaura

(b) Swarajya Party

3. Lion of Punjab

(c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

4. Communal Award

(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

5. Frontier Gandhi

(e) Ramsay Mac Donald

(f) Bhagat Singh

(g) Muslim League

Ans: 1 (b): 2 (a): 3 (d): 4 (e): 5 (c)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Simon Commission

a) Why was Simon Commission appointed?

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Ans: Simon Commission was appointed to look into the working of the Act of 1919 and to suggest measures to improve the Indian Administration.

b) Why was it an insult to the Indians?

Ans: The fact that no Indian was included to review the conditions and plans for the future of their own country.

c) How was Simon Commission greeted?

Ans: When Simon came to India in 1928, he was met with Black Flag demonstrations and placards carrying the words, "Go Back Simon".

d) Name the Indian leader who died during the Simon Commission agitation.

Ans: Lala Lajpat Rai, The Lion of Punjab.

2. The August Offer

a) When was the August offer announced?

Ans: In August 1940

b) What was promised for India after Second World War?

Ans: Dominion status for India.

c) Why was the Committee set up?

Ans: The Committee was set up for framing the Indian Constitution.

d) Who would be appointed in the War council of the Viceroy?

Ans: An Indian.

3. The Mount Batten Plan

a) Who became the Governor General of India in 1947?

Ans: Lord Mount Batten.

b) Who was the last British Governor General?

Ans: Lord Mount Batten.

c) What was Mount Batten Plan?

Ans: Lord Mount Batten made an important announcement on June 3, 1947. This was called Mount Batten Plan or June 3rd Plan. According to this Plan India had to be divided into two independent countries namely Indian Union and Pakistan Union.

d) What was the reaction of the Congress and the Muslim League?

Ans: Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted this plan.

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LESSON 13

ROLE OF TAMIL NADU IN THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Choose the correct answer:

- Indian soldiers were instigated by the sons of _____
(a) Hyder Ali (b) Tipu Sultan
(c) Shivaji (d) Shah Jahan
Ans: (b) Tipu Sultan
- The first organization in the Madras Presidency to agitate for the rights of people was the _____
(a) Indian National Congress (b) Muslim League
(c) Swarajya Party (d) Madras Native Association
Ans: (d) Madras Native Association
- The First President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was _____
(a) P. Rangaiah Naidu (b) Rajaji
(c) Kamaraj (d) Bharathiar
Ans: (a) P. Rangaiah Naidu
- At Vedaranyam, the salt law broken by _____
(a) T.S. Rajan (b) Bakthavachalam
(c) Rajagopalachari (d) V.O.C.
Ans: (c) Rajagopalachari
- In 1908, Bharathiar organized a huge public meeting to celebrate _____
(a) Swaraj Day (b) Birthday
(c) Republic Day (d) Service Day
Ans: (a) Swaraj Day
- Faced with the prospectus of arrest by the British, Bharati escaped to _____
(a) Chennai (b) Bangalore
(c) Hyderabad (d) Pondicherry
Ans: (d) Pondicherry
- The Headquarters of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee is named as _____
(a) Raj Bhavan (b) Rashtrapathi Bhaven

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(c) Sathyamurthi Bhavan

(d) Vidhan Sabha

Ans: (c) Sathyamurthi Bhavan

8. In 1940, Kamaraj went to Wardha to meet _____

(a) Nehru

(b) Gandhiji

(c) Tilak

(d) Jinnah

Ans: (b) Gandhiji

9. Kamaraj served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for _____

(a) 9 years

(b) 8 years

(c) 10 years

(d) 7 years

Ans: (a) 9 years

10. Kamaraj was famous for policy _____

(a) 'S' plan

(b) 'L' plan

(c) 'K' plan

(d) 'J' plan

Ans: (c) 'K' plan

Match the following:

1. Swadeshi Exhibition

(a) Sepoy mutiny

2. Chanakya

(b) Kamaraj

3. King Maker

(c) Poondi Reservoir

4. Sathyamurthi

(d) Vellore Mutiny

5. Fateh Hyder

(e) Rajaji

(f) Periyar E.V.R

(g) Madras Mahajana Sabha

Ans: 1 (g): 2 (e): 3 (b): 4 (c): 5 (d)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. C. Rajagopalachariyar

a) When and where was he born?

Ans: C. Rajaji was born on December 10th, 1878 at Thovarappalli.

b) Why did he resign his Chief Ministership in 1939?

Ans: He resigned his Chief Ministership in 1939 in protest against the use of Indian men and materials in the World War II by the British without their concern.

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c) What did he introduce during his second term?

Ans: He introduced “Kula Kalvi Thittam”.

d) Why was he often referred as “Chanakya”?

Ans: He was often referred as “Chanakya” for his diplomatic skills.

2. K. Kamaraj

a) How did he enter into Politics?

Ans: Kamaraj entered into politics by taking part in Vaikam Satyagraha in 1924.

b) Where was he kept in prison in 1930?

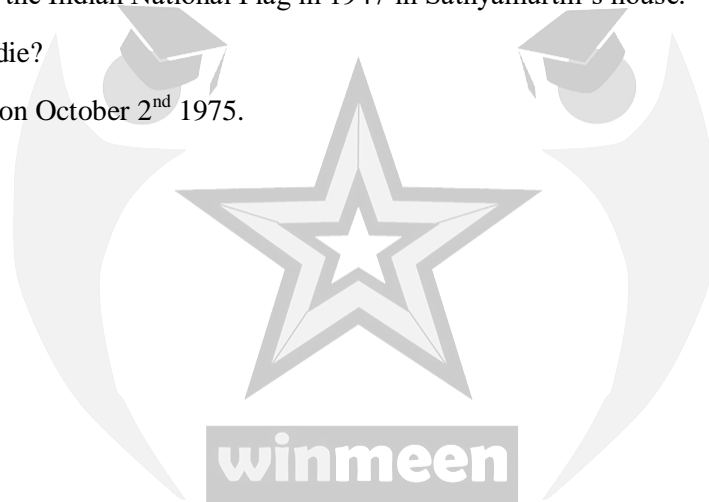
Ans: Alipore jail.

c) Where did he hoist the Indian National Flag in 1947?

Ans: He hoist the Indian National Flag in 1947 in Sathyamurthi’s house.

d) When did he die?

Ans: He died on October 2nd 1975.



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LESSON 14

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU

Choose the correct answer:

1. South Indian Liberal Federation is otherwise known as the _____.
- (a) Dravidian Party (b) Janata Party
(c) Telugu Desam (d) Justice Party

Ans: (d) Justice Party

2. Periyar transformed the Justice Party into _____
- (a) Akalidal (b) Pattali Makkal Kazhagam
(c) Dravidar Kazhagam (d) Swarajaya

Ans: (c) Dravidar Kazhagam

3. The greatest social reformer of Tamil Nadu _____
- (a) E.V. Ramasamy (b) Nehru
(c) Gandhiji (d) Raja Rammohan Roy

Ans: (a) E.V. Ramasamy

4. Vaikam is a place in _____
- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Karnataka (d) Kerala

Ans: (d) Kerala

5. C.N. Annadurai was affectionately called as _____
- (a) Chacha (d) Nethaji
(c) Anna (d) Periyar

Ans: (c) Anna

6. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was found by _____.
- (a) C.N. Annadurai (b) M. Karunanidhi
(c) K. Kamaraj (d) M.G. Ramachandran

Ans: (a) C.N. Annadurai

7. C.N. Annadurai was conferred Doctorate by _____.
- (a) Anna University (b) Annamalai University
(c) Manipal University (d) Bharathiar University

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Ans: (b) Annamalai University

8. Due to Dr. Muthulakshmi's good efforts, the cancer institute was started at _____.

(a) Anna Nagar (b) Chengalpet

(c) Kanchipuram (d) Adayar

Ans: (d) Adayar

9. All India Women's Conference was organized at _____.

(a) Pune (b) Bombay

(c) Thane (d) Satara

Ans: (a) Pune

10. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy started an orphanage known as _____.

(a) Anbu Illam (b) Saraswathi Illam

(c) Avvai Illam (d) Lakshmi Illam

Ans: (c) Avvai Illam

11. Dr. S. Dharmambal started an agitation for the cause of Tamil teachers called _____

(a) Nalla varam (b) Hindi varam

(c) Tamil varam (d) Elavu varam

Ans: (d) Elavu varam

12. Moovalur Ramamirdham was born in _____

(a) 1885 (b) 18887

(c) 1889 (d) 1883

Ans: (d) 1883

Match the following:

1. Justice (a) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar

2. Vaikam Hero (b) Dr. S. Dharmambal

3. Devadasi System (c) Moovalur Ramamirtham

4. Veera Tamilannai (d) T.M. Nair

5. Justice Party (e) Sathyamoorthy

(f) Dr. Muthu Lakshmi Redy

(g) English Newspaper

Ans: 1 (g): 2 (a): 3 (f): 4 (b): 5 (d)

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Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. The Justice Party

- a) Who established the Justice Party?

Ans: Justice Party was established by T.M. Nair and Thiyagaraya Chetty.

- b) When did the Justice Party come to power?

Ans: The Justice Party came to power in 1920.

- c) When was it defeated?

Ans: In 1937 elections.

- d) Write any two achievements of the Justice Party?

Ans: (i) The Justice Party created the Staff Selection Board in 1924 and later it became the Public Service Commission in 1929.

(ii) The Justice Party established the Andhra University in 1925 and Annamalai University in 1929.

2. Self Respect Movement.

- a) Who started the Self Respect Movement?

Ans: E.V. Ramasamy Periyar.

- b) Why did he start?

Ans: He started the Self Respect Movement in 1925, to spread and execute his ideas and policies.

- c) When was it started?

Ans: In 1925.

- d) Name the laws passed by the governed due to the constant struggle of Self Respect Movement?

Ans: (i) Widow Re-marriage Act

(ii) Women's Right to Property Act.

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GEOGRAPHY

LESSON 1

LOCATION AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Choose the correct answer:

1. The Bay of Bengal is located to the _____
- (a) West (b) South
(c) South – East (d) South – West

Ans: (c) South – East

2. Palk Strait separates India from _____
- (a) Sri Lanka (b) Myanmar
(c) Maldives (d) Lakshadweep

Ans: (a) Sri Lanka

3. The most centrally located meridian of India passes through _____
- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Allahabad
(c) Hyderabad (d) Aurangabad

Ans: (b) Allahabad

4. The highest peak in India _____
- (a) Mt. Everest (b) Mt. Godwin Austin
(c) Mt. Kanchenjunga (d) Dhaulagiri

Ans: (b) Mt. Godwin Austin

5. The source of River Ganga _____
- (a) Yamunotri (b) Saichen
(c) Gangotri (d) Karakoram

Ans: (c) Gangotri

6. The Himalayas are known as _____
- (a) Abode of snow (b) Volcano
(c) Sahyadri (d) Himadri

Ans: (d) Himadri

Match the following:

1. Pilgrim Centre (a) Sahyadri

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- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2. Terai Plain | (b) Vembanad |
| 3. Western Ghats in Karnataka | (c) Deccan |
| 4. Lava Plateau | (d) Kedarnath |
| 5. Largest lake in Kerala | (e) Marshy Land |
| | (f) Chilca Lake |
| | (g) Malwa |

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (e): 3 (a): 4 (c): 5 (b)



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LESSON 2

INDIA – CLIMATE

Choose the correct answer:

1. India experiences _____

(a) Temperate Climate

(b) Tropical Monsoon Climate

(c) Tropical Climate

(d) Cold climate

Ans: (b) Tropical Monsoon Climate

2. The coastal areas enjoy _____ climate.

(a) Continental

(b) Equable

(c) Humid

(d) Hot

Ans: (b) Equable

3. The place that gets rain from Western disturbance is _____

(a) Punjab

(b) Mumbai

(c) Allahabad

(d) Chennai

Ans: (a) Punjab

4. The mountains which lie parallel to the direction of the south – west monsoon wind is _____

(a) Aravalli

(b) Satpura

(c) Vindhya

(d) Maikala Range

Ans: (a) Aravalli

5. The local storms in the north – eastern part of India during hot weather season are called _____

(a) Norwesters

(b) Loo

(c) Mango showers

(d) Monsoon

Ans: (a) Norwesters

Match the following:

1. Burst of Monsoon

(a) December to February

2. Norwesters

(b) October to November

3. Water conservation activities

(c) Northern and north western part of India

4. The North – East Monsoon Season

(d) Local storms in North East India

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5. Highest rainfall place

(e) June to September

(f) Mawsynram in Cherrapunji

(g) Total involvement of local people

Ans: 1 (e): 2 (d): 3 (g): 4 (b): 5 (f)



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LESSON 3

INDIA – NATURAL RESOURCES

Choose the correct answer:

1. The soil found in the Arid zone is known as _____
- (a) Desert soil (b) Laterite soil
(c) Black soil (d) Alluvial soil

Ans: (a) Desert soil

2. The Monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____
- (a) Tropical evergreen forest (b) Deciduous forest
(c) Mangrove forest (d) Mountain forest

Ans: (b) Deciduous forest

3. Which one of the following mineral is contained in the monazite sand _____
- (a) Oil (b) Uranium
(c) Thorium (d) Coal

Ans: (b) Uranium

Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Black soil | (a) Petroleum |
| 2. Lignite | (b) Cotton cultivation |
| 3. Mangrove forest | (c) A type of coal |
| 4. Renewable resources | (d) Sundarban |
| 5. Non – renewable resources | (e) Sun |

Ans: 1 (b): 2 (c): 3 (d): 4 (e): 5 (a)

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LESSON 4

INDIA – AGRICULTURE

Choose the correct answer:

- Rice is grown well in the _____
(a) Black soil (b) Laterite soil
(c) Alluvial soil (d) Red soil
Ans: (a) Black soil
- Tea and Coffee crops are grown well on the _____
(a) Mountain slopes (b) Plain
(c) Coastal plain (d) River valleys
Ans: (a) Mountain slopes
- The crop that grows in drought is _____
(a) Rice (b) Wheat
(c) Jute (d) Millets
Ans: (d) Millets
- Cotton is a _____
(a) Food crop (b) Cash crop
(c) Plantation crop (d) Dry crop
Ans: (b) Cash crop
- The staple food crops are _____
(a) Rice and wheat (b) Coffee and tea
(c) Cotton and jute (d) Fruits and vegetables
Ans: (a) Rice and wheat

Match the following:

- Wheat (a) West Bengal
- Sugar cane (b) Kerala
- Apple (c) Uttar Pradesh
- Rubber (d) Punjab
- Jute (e) Himachal Pradesh
(f) Tamil Nadu

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(g) Karnataka

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (c): 3 (e): 4 (b): 5 (a)



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LESSON 5

INDIA – INDUSTRIES

Choose the correct answer:

1. Cotton textile industry is _____
- (a) Mineral based (b) Agro based
(c) Forest based industry (d) Software industry

Ans: (b) Agro based

2. Manchester of India is _____
- (a) Delhi (b) Chennai
(c) Mumbai (d) Kolkata

Ans: (c) Mumbai

3. Tata Iron and Steel Industry is located at _____
- (a) Durgapur (b) Bhilai
(c) Jamshedpur (d) Burnpur

Ans: (c) Jamshedpur

4. Chota Nagpur Plateau is noted for _____
- (a) Natural vegetation (b) Mineral resources
(c) Alluvial soil (d) Cotton cultivation

Ans: (b) Mineral resources

5. The city known as Electronic Capital is _____
- (a) Kanpur (b) Delhi
(c) Bangalore (d) Madurai

Ans: (c) Bangalore

Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Jute Industry | (a) Jamshedpur |
| 2. Auto Mobiles | (b) Karnataka |
| 3. Software Industry | (c) Mumbai |
| 4. Iron and Steel Industry | (d) West Bengal |
| 5. Sugar bowl of India | (e) Chota Nagpur region |
| | (f) Bangalore |

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(g) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (c): 3 (f): 4 (e): 5 (g)



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LESSON 6

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Choose the correct answer:

1. Natural nutrient enrichment of streams and lakes is _____

- (a) Water pollution (b) Eutrophications (c) Air pollution

Ans: (b) Eutrophications

2. The main cause for natural air pollution is _____

- (a) Vehicular emission (b) Volcanic eruption (c) Thermal power plants

Ans: (b) Volcanic eruption

3. Contamination of air is called _____

- (a) Noise pollution (b) Air pollution (c) Land pollution

Ans: (b) Air pollution



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LESSON 7

INDIA – TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Choose the correct answer:

1. Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is known as _____ trade.
- (a) External (b) Foreign
(c) Internal (d) International

Ans: (c) Internal

2. Trade blocks are created to make the _____ trade easier.
- (a) Multi Lateral (b) Bilateral
(c) Unilateral (d) Local

Ans: (a) Multi Lateral

3. Cost efficient and most popular mode of transport in our country is _____
- (a) Airways (b) Roadways
(c) Waterways (d) Railways

Ans: (b) Roadways

4. The headquarters of Indian Railways is _____
- (a) Mumbai (b) Delhi
(c) Nagpur (d) Chennai

Ans: (b) Delhi

5. The costliest and most modern means of transport is _____
- (a) Air Transport (b) Road Transport
(c) Water Transport (d) Rail Transport

Ans: (a) Air Transport

Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Village Roads | (a) Delhi |
| 2. District Roads | (b) Mumbai |
| 3. Central Railways | (c) Chennai |
| 4. Southern Railways | (d) (Village) Panchayat |
| 5. Northern Railways | (e) Municipalities |
| | (f) Corporations |

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(g) Hyderabad

Ans: 1 (d): 2 (e): 3 (b): 4 (c): 5 (a)



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LESSON 8

REMOTE SENSING

Choose the correct answer:

1. Maps created by using aerial photographs are called _____
- (a) Ortho photo (b) Aerial photo
(c) Physical (d) Political

Ans: (a) Ortho photo

2. The object under study is known as _____
- (a) Target (b) Source
(c) Sensor (d) Image

Ans: (a) Target

3. The device to detect the Electro Magnetic Radiation is _____
- (a) Target (b) Sensor
(c) Object (d) Camera

Ans: (b) Sensor

Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ground Survey | (a) USA |
| 2. Remote Sensing | (b) Many Months |
| 3. Hot Air Balloon | (c) Systematic Aerial Images |
| 4. Airplanes | (d) French Map Makers |
| 5. TIROS | (e) Short span of time |
| | (f) Geographical Information System |
| | (g) Global Posting System |

Ans: 1 (b): 2 (e): 3 (d): 4 (c): 5 (a)

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CIVICS

LESSON 1

INDIA AND WORLD PEACE

Choose the correct answer:

- India is a country with an unbounded faith in _____
(a) War (b) Peace
(c) Love (d) Enmity
Ans: (b) Peace
- Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's five principles of peace are named as _____
(a) Swadeshi (b) New Deal
(c) Pancha sheel (d) Apartheid
Ans: (c) Pancha sheel
- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in _____
(a) 1963 (b) 1993
(c) 1936 (d) 1998
Ans: (a) 1963
- India brought a resolution in the UN General Assembly in favour of disarmament in _____
(a) 1965 (b) 1956
(c) 1995 (d) 1976
Ans: (b) 1956
- Apartheid was abolished in _____
(a) 1990 (b) 1991
(c) 1890 (d) 1989
Ans: (a) 1990
- The first Secretary General of SAARC was _____
(a) Jinnah (b) Ashan
(c) Kofi Annan (d) Gandhiji
Ans: (b) Ashan

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LESSON 2

DEMOCRACY

Choose the correct answer:

1. The most popular form of government in modern days _____
- (a) Monarchy (b) Oligarchy
(c) Democracy (d) Heirachy

Ans: (c) Democracy

2. Direct democracy existed in ancient _____
- (a) Greece (b) Italy
(c) Sardinia (d) Cyprus

Ans: (a) Greece

3. Telugu Desam is a _____
- (a) Regional Party (b) National Party
(c) International Party (d) Cultural Party

Ans: (a) Regional Party

4. If two parties exist in a country, it is called _____
- (a) Single party system (b) Bi-party system
(c) Multi party system (d) regional party system

Ans: (b) Bi-party system

5. The opposition party leader will be given the status of a _____
- (a) Cabinet Minister (b) Deputy Minister
(c) Minister of State (d) Council of Minister

Ans: (a) Cabinet Minister

6. To contest an election a person should be above the age of _____
- (a) 20 (b) 18
(c) 25 (d) 35

Ans: (c) 25

7. The body of the elected representatives at the Central level is known as _____
- (a) Legislature (b) Supreme Court
(c) House of Common (d) Parliament

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LESSON 3

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

Choose the correct answer:

1. The ancient religion of our country is _____
- (a) Vedic religion (b) Christianity
(c) Islam (d) Zoroastrianism

Ans: (a) Vedic religion

2. Recognised official languages of India is _____
- (a) 25 (b) 23
(c) 22 (d) 27

Ans: (c) 22

3. Language is means of _____
- (a) Transport (b) Irrigation
(c) Communication (d) Spirituality

Ans: (c) Communication

4. Thembavani is related to _____
- (a) Hinduism (b) Sikhism
(c) Christianity (d) Islam

Ans: (c) Christianity

5. Buddha Poornima is celebrated by the _____
- (a) Hindus (b) Muslims
(c) Jains (d) Buddhist

Ans: (d) Buddhist

6. They play an important part in fostering unity and integration _____
- (a) Music and Dance (b) Art and Architecture
(c) Food and customs (d) Dress and Habits

Ans: (a) Music and Dance

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LESSON 4

CONSUMER RIGHTS

Choose the correct answer:

1. A person who gives final utility to a commodity is _____
- (a) Producer (b) Consumer
(c) Shop keeper (d) Farmer

Ans: (b) Consumer

2. The customers are exploited by the _____
- (a) Carpenters (b) Farmers
(c) Tailors (d) Traders

Ans: (d) Traders

3. The Right to Information Act was passed by the Parliament on _____
- (a) 12th Oct. 2005 (b) 21st Oct. 2005
(c) 12th Oct. 2006 (d) 21st Oct. 2006

Ans: (a) 12th Oct. 2005

4. World consumer day is celebrated on _____
- (a) March 15 (b) March 16
(c) March 14 (d) March 11

Ans: (a) March 15

5. The Magna Carta of consumers _____
- (a) WHO (b) COPRA
(c) EXNORA (d) FAO

Ans: (b) COPRA

6. One of the planning schemes to create awareness among the consumers _____
- (a) Vana Mahotsava (b) Operation 21
(c) Trade Fair (d) Rajarajan 1000

Ans: (c) Trade Fair

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ECONOMICS

LESSON 1

NATIONAL INCOME

Choose the correct answer:

- National Income is otherwise called as _____
(a) Read Income (b) Money Income
(c) Nominal Income (d) Gross National Product
Ans: (d) Gross National Product
- National Income of a country can be calculated by _____
(a) 2 methods (b) 3 methods
(c) 4 methods (d) 5 methods
Ans: (a) 2 methods
- Net National Product _____
(a) GNP (-) Depreciation (b) Net domestic product (-) Depreciation
(c) Per capita Income (-) Depreciation (d) Gross domestic product (-) Depreciation
Ans: (a) GNP (-) Depreciation
- India's per capita income is _____
(a) 220 dollars (b) 950 dollars
(c) 2930 dollars (d) 600 dollars
Ans: (b) 950 dollars
- Primary sector consists of _____
(a) Trade (b) Construction
(c) Agriculture (d) Telecommunication
Ans: (c) Agriculture
- National Income is a measure of _____
(a) Total value of money (b) Total value of food gains
(c) Total value of Industrial products (d) Total value of goods & services
Ans: (d) Total value of goods & services
- Expenditure method estimates national income from the _____
(a) Output (b) Income side

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(c) Expenditure side

(d) Savings side

Ans: (b) Income side

8. Income method sums all forms of _____

(a) Expenditure

(b) Income

(c) Savings

(d) Investment

Ans: (b) Income

9. Per capita Income is an indicator of _____

(a) Richness of people

(b) Poverty of people

(c) Living standard of people

(d) Literacy of people

Ans: (c) Living standard of people

10. Primary sector's contribution to national income in India is _____

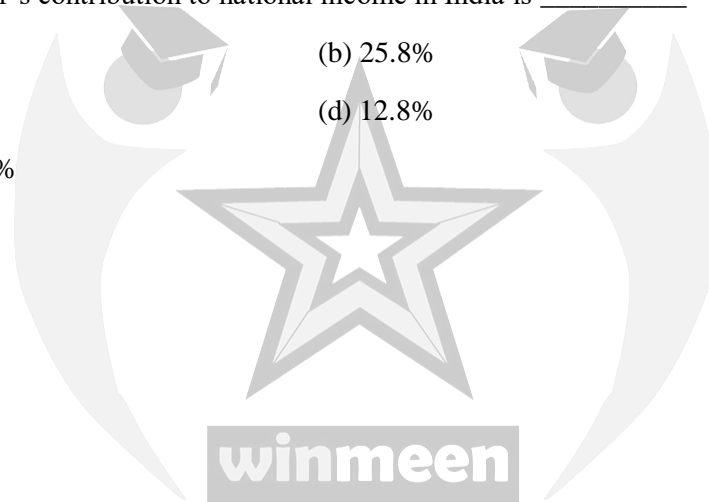
(a) 15.8%

(b) 25.8%

(c) 58.4%

(d) 12.8%

Ans: (a) 15.8%



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LESSON 2

INDIAN ECONOMY AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Choose the correct answer:

1. Five Year Plan in India was borrowed from _____
- (a) Soviet Russia (b) United States of America
(c) United Kingdom (d) United Kingdom

Ans: (a) Soviet Russia

2. Eleventh Five Year Plan Period is _____
- (a) 1956 – 1961 (b) 1997 – 2002
(c) 2002 – 2007 (d) 2007 – 2012

Ans: (d) 2007 – 2012

3. Chairman of Planning Commission of India is _____
- (a) President of India (b) Prime Minister of India
(c) Finance Minister of India (d) Vice President of India

Ans: (b) Prime Minister of India

4. Planning Commission of India was set up in the year _____
- (a) 1962 (b) 1950
(c) 1956 (d) 1949

Ans: (b) 1950

5. Nehru decided that India would be a _____
- (a) Mixed Economy (b) Socialist Economy
(c) Capitalist Economy (d) Money Economy

Ans: (a) Mixed Economy

6. Green revolution was introduced in the year _____
- (a) 1967 (b) 1977
(c) 1987 (d) 1957

Ans: (a) 1967

7. Bhoodan Movement was started by _____
- (a) Jayaprakash Narayan (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Acharya Vinobhabhave (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

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Ans: (c) Acharya Vinobhabhave

8. Which year has a special significance in Indian Economic _____

- (a) 1981 (b) 1991
(c) 2001 (d) 2010

Ans: (b) 1991

9. The Organization which is responsible for research and development in the area of Satellite and Communication

- (a) ICAR (b) ICMR
(c) ISRPO (d) CSIR

Ans: (c) ISRPO

10. As per 2001 census, the literacy rate in India is _____

- (a) 64.8% (b) 65.8%
(c) 66.8% (d) 67.8%

Ans: (a) 64.8%

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