

D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOL, KURUKSHETRA
CLASS- X
SUBJECT- BIOLOGY
CH-6 LIFE PROCESSES
C.R.A.B SHEET

CHALLENGING QUESTIONS

1. Q. If a person is working on it trade mail in gymnasium will it affect his rate of breathing. How?
2. Q. If you compare your rate of breathing by feeling your chest movements with the number of times a fish opens and closes its mouth then which will be higher and why?
3. Q. Why does not the lungs collapse even after forceful expiration?
4. Q. If there were no algae then they are would be no fish in the sea?
5. Q. In the process of photosynthesis A is prepared which gets converted into B. What are A and B? Why is A converted to B?
6. Q. a) Chloroplast are called energy converters. Explain.
 b) Comment upon the statement, "Transpiration is a necessary evil."
7. Q. Which of the organs perform the following function in humans
 A. absorption of food B. absorption of water
8. The two openings of firings one leading to trachea and other leading to oesophagus lying close to each other yet food be swallow normally does not enter into a track your why
9. How would it affect the digestion of proteins and carbohydrates in the duodenum of the man if there is a blocked in the pancreatic duct
10. Write one feature which is common to each of the following pairs of terms or organs glycogen and starts chlorophyll and haemoglobin gives and lungs are trees and veins

REMEMBERING

1. The structural and functional unit of kidneys are
 a. Alveoli b. Nephrons neuron d. Villi
2. The major nitrogenous excretory products in human body are
 a. CO₂, water b. Urea, uric acid c. Ammonia, urea d. Uric acid, amino acid
3. The tuft of capillaries present in Bowman's capsule of nephrons
 a. Glomerulus b. Peritubular capillaries c. Renal capillaries d. None of these
4. Which of the following is completely reabsorbed from glomerular filtrate in nephrons?
 a. Urea b. Uric acid c. Salts d. Glucose
5. Name the two driving forces that help in ascent of sap in plants. And when do these occur in plants.
6. Define double circulation.

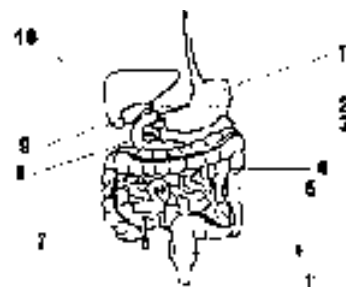
7. Name one plant parasites and two animal parasites.
8. state the role of salivary amylase and pepsin in digestion of food.
9. what is difference between blood and lymph?

ADVANCED QUESTIONS

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

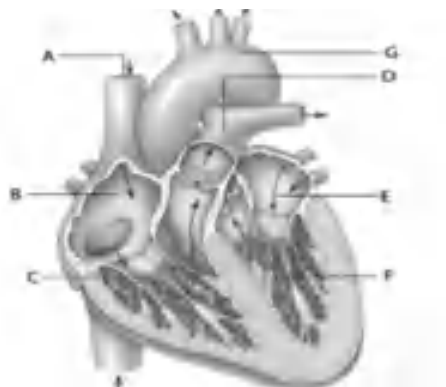
1. The enzymes pepsin and trypsin are secreted respectively by

- A) 2 & 3 B) 3 & 4 C) 1 & 3 D) 2 & 7

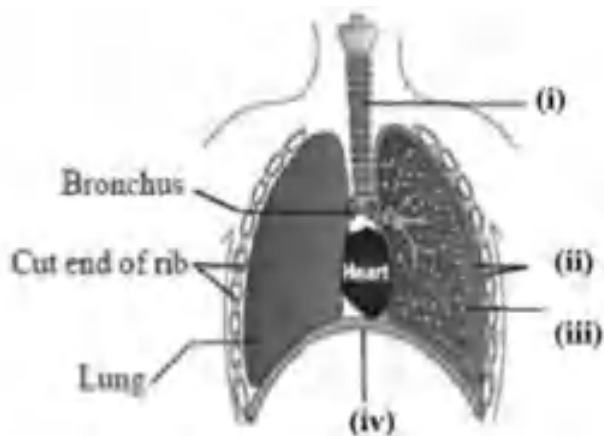


2. Which chambers of human heart are thicker walled ?

- A) B and E B) C and F C) B and C D) E and F

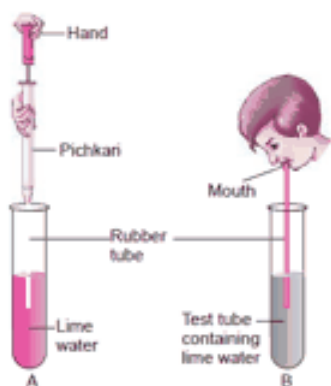


3. Carefully study the diagram of the human respiratory system with labels A, B, C and D. Select the option which gives correct identification and main function and /or characteristic.

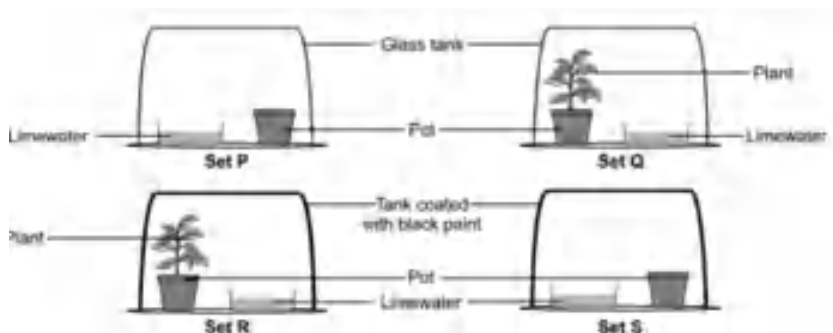


- A. (i) Trachea: It is supported by bony rings for conducting inspired air.
- B. (ii) Ribs: When we breathe out, ribs are lifted.
- C. (iii) Alveoli: Thin-walled sac like structures for exchange of gases.
- D. (iv) Diaphragm: It is pulled up when we breathe in.

4. A student sets up an experiment to study human respiration using lime water, test tube and a straw. Lime water is colourless in the absence of CO₂ and is milky in its presence. The student fills a freshly prepared lime water in a test tube and blows air through straw into the lime water. It observed that the solution turns cloudy as shown. What can be evaluated from this observation?

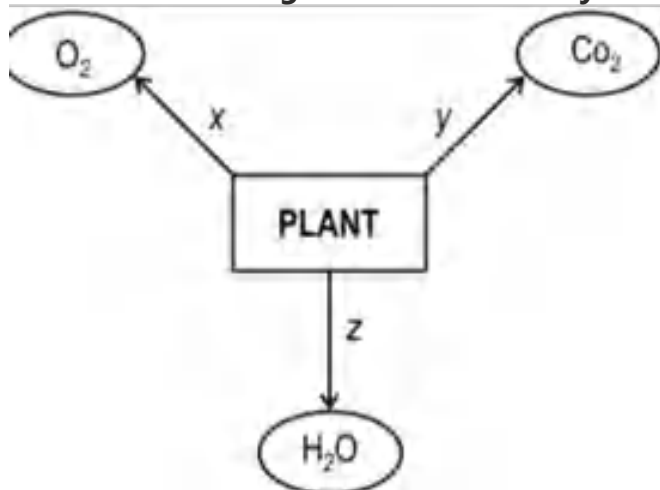


5. Lime water turns cloudy in the presence of a gas which is a by-product of respiration. Shown below are four setups kept in sunlight for 24 hours.



In which setup is lime water expected to be the cloudiest?

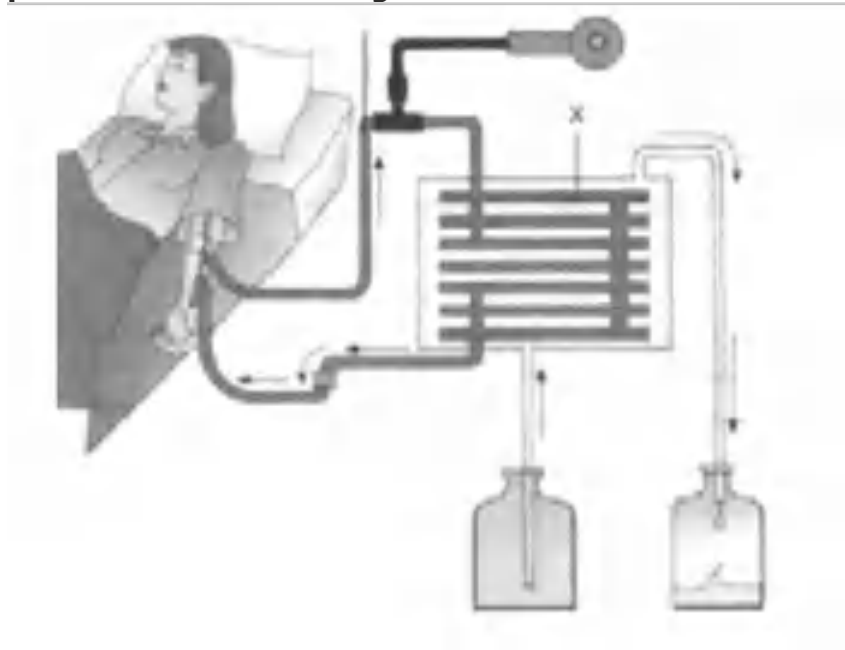
6. Look at the diagram below carefully.



Identify the process taking place at Z.

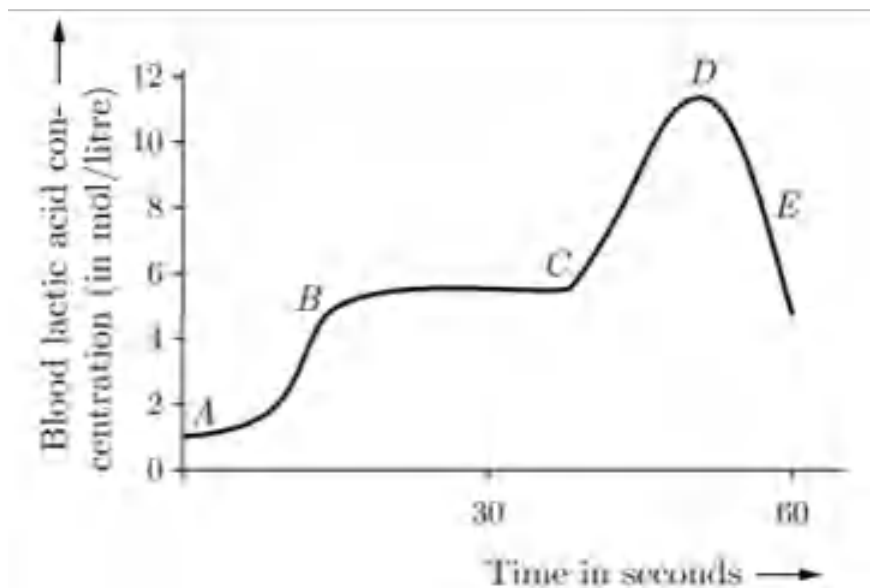
- a. Reproduction
- b. Transpiration
- c. Photosynthesis
- d. Translocation

7. Study the picture given above and choose the correct combination of plots provided in the following table:



X	Process Used	Function
a. Dialyzing pump	Filtration	To draw blood from the body and send it to the dialyzer.
b. Dialysate	Osmosis	To add fluid to the blood.
c. Blood thinner	Clotting	To remove the clots from the blood.
d. Dialyser	Diffusion	To remove the excess wastes and fluid from the blood.

xiii. Study the graph below that represents the blood test reports of an athlete just before and after a race.



Choose the correct combination of plots provided in the following table.

Section of race	The concentration of lactic acid	Type of respiration
a. A - B (sprint start)	Changing high to low	Changing from anaerobic to aerobic
b. B - C (maintaining speed)	High to low	Anaerobic
c. C - D (sprint finish)	High	Aerobic
d. D - E (just after sprint finishing)	Low	Aerobic

BASIC QUESTIONS:

Q. What are photosynthesis?

Q Distinguish between photosynthesis and respiration?

Q Define autotrophic nutrition. How is it different from heterotrophic nutrition ?

Q. Give appropriate term for oxidation of glucose in living beings.
respiration

Q What is type of respiration in absence of oxygen called?

Q. What is type of respiration occurs in presence of oxygen called?

Q What is fermentation ?

Q. Which artery carries deoxygenated blood?

Q. Which vein carries oxygenated blood

Q. What are the upper chambers of the heart called?

Q. What are the lower chambers of the heart called?

Q. Name the

a) respiratory units in lungs

b) filtering units in kidney

c) tuft of capillaries in Bowman's capsule

15. Identify the phase of circulation which is represented in the diagram of heart given below. Arrows indicate contraction of the chambers shown.



- A) Blood transferred to the right ventricle and left ventricle simultaneously.
 B) Blood is transferred to lungs for oxygenation and is pumped into various organs simultaneously.
 C) Blood transferred to the right auricle and left auricle simultaneously.
 D) Blood is received from lungs after oxygenation and is received from various organs of the body.
16. What prevents the backflow of blood inside the heart during contraction?
 A) Valves in heart
 B) Thick muscular walls of ventricle
 C) Thin walls of Atria
 D) Pericardium
17. Single circulation i.e. blood flows through the heart only once during one cycle of passage through the body, is exhibited by
 A) Labeo, Chameleon, Salamander
 B) Hippocampus, Exocoetus, Anabas
 C) Hyla, Rana, Draco
 D) Whale, Dolphin, Turtle
18. In which of the following vertebrate group/groups heart has four chambers
 A) Pisces and Amphibians
 B) Amphibians and reptiles
 C) Pisces and reptiles
 D) Birds and Mammals
19. Choose the correct statement that describes arteries
 A) They have thick elastic walls, blood flows under high pressure, collect blood from different organs and bring it back to the heart.
 B) They have thin walls with valves inside, blood flows under low pressure and carry blood away from the heart to the various organs of the body
 C) They have thick elastic walls, blood flows under low pressure and carry blood from the heart to various organs of the body
 D) They have thick elastic walls without valves inside, blood flows under high pressure and carry blood away from the heart to different parts of the body
20. The blood leaving the tissues becomes richer in
 A) CO₂
 B) Water
 C) Haemoglobin
 D) O₂

21. Name the substances whose build up in the muscles during vigorous physical exercise may cause cramps?
 A) Ethanol + Carbon dioxide + Energy B) Lactic acid + Energy
 C) Carbon dioxide + Water + Energy D) Pyruvate
22. The respiratory pigment in human beings is:
 A) carotene B) chlorophyll C) haemoglobin D) mitochondria
23. The movement of food in phloem is called:
 A) transpiration B) translocation C) respiration D) evaporation
24. Glycolysis process occurs in which part of the cell?
 A) Cytoplasm B) Nucleus C) Mitochondria D) Chloroplast
25. What are the products obtained by anaerobic respiration in plants?
 A) Lactic acid + Energy B) Carbon dioxide + Water + Energy
 C) Ethanol + Carbon dioxide + Energy D) Pyruvate

B. ASSERTION REASON BASED QUESTION ANSWER

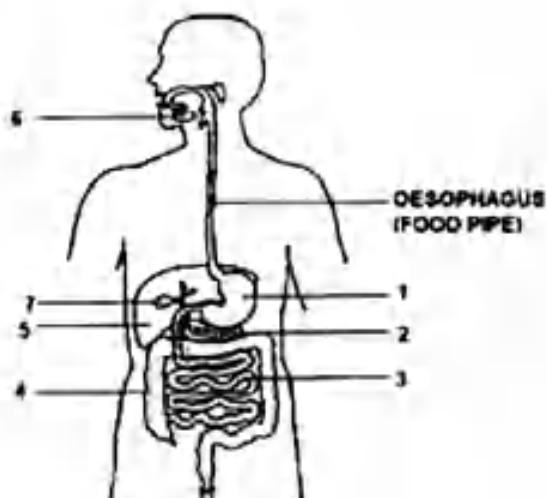
Directions: In the following questions, the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
- Assertion (A): Molecular movements are not needed for life.
Reason (R) : Body structures made up of these molecules need continuous repair and Maintenance.
 - Assertion (A): Diffusion does not meet the high energy requirements of multicellular organisms.
Reason (R) : Diffusion is the fast process but occurs only at the surface of the body.
 - Assertion (A): The opening and closing of stomatal pore is a function of the guard cells.
Reason (R) : Stomatal pores are the sites for the exchange of gases by diffusion.
 - Assertion (A): Saliva contains pepsin enzymes.
Reason (R) : Pepsin helps in digestion of proteins.
 - Assertion (A): Bile juice helps in emulsification of fats.
Reason (R) : liver secretes bile juice.
 - Assertion (A) : Photosynthesis is an anabolic process.
Reason (R) : Chlorophyll is essential for process of photosynthesis as it traps solar energy.

7. Assertion (A) : The inner lining of small intestine has numerous finger like projections called villi.
Reason (R) : villi increase the surface area for the absorption of digested food.
8. Assertion (A) : In anaerobic respiration, one of the end product is alcohol.
Reason (R) : There is an incomplete breakdown of glucose.
9. Assertion (A) : Arteries are thick-walled and elastic in nature.
Reason (R) : Arteries have to transport blood away from the heart.
10. Assertion (A) : Pyruvate is a six-carbon molecule
Reason (R) : It is prepared in the cytoplasm as the first step to cellular respiration

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Comment upon:
- "Though bile juice contains no enzyme yet it plays important role in digestion of food".
 - "Herbivores like cows have larger small intestine where as carnivores like tiger have shorter small intestine."
2. Write the two structural differences between arteries and veins.
3. Comment upon the statement "Ventricles have thicker muscular walls than atria."
4. Name the following:-
- The component of blood that helps in the formation of blood clot in the case of external injury.
 - The only artery that carries deoxygenated blood.
 - The blood vessel(s) that pours deoxygenated blood from the whole body into right atrium of the heart.
- 1A The diagram shows the human alimentary canal (gut) . Which numbered structures secrete digestive enzymes?



- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2, 3 and 6 (c) 2, 3, 4 and 5 (d) 2, 3, 5 and 6

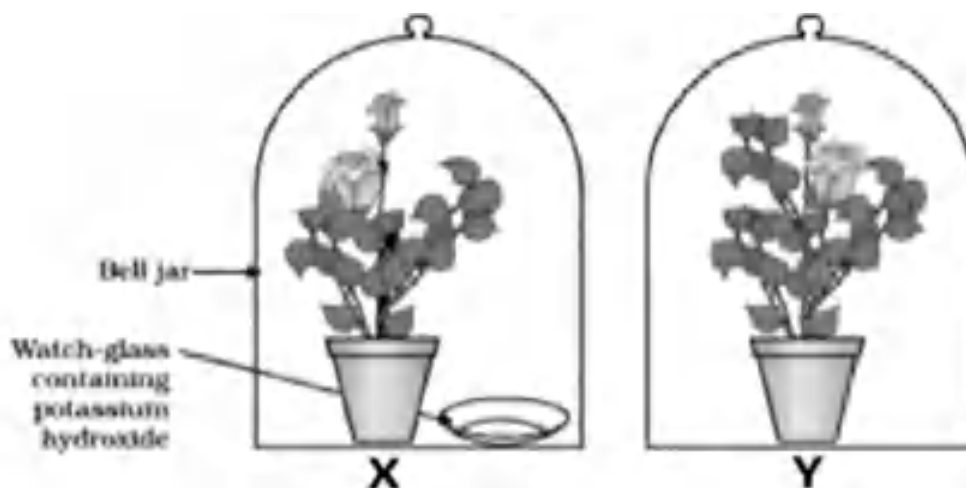
B. SOLVE THE PUZZLE:-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A				I						C	
B											
C							L				
D					E						
E			L						A		
F							E				
G						I		A			
H					C						
I											
J			L				N				
K											
L											
M											

- ACROSS :** A₉ Emulsification of fat (4, 5)
 C₅ Finger-like projections present in small intestine (5)
 E₁ Cell organelle where photosynthesis occurs (11)
 G₅ Fat digesting enzyme (6)
 H₃ Protects the lining of stomach from the action of Cl (5)
- DOWN :** A₅ Largest gland of human body (5)
 E₇ Protein digesting enzyme (6)
 G₃ Carbohydrate digesting enzyme (7)

2. Case study based questions:-

The Figure shown below represents an activity to prove the requirements for photosynthesis. During this activity, two healthy potted plants were kept in the dark for 72 hours. After 72 hours, KOH is kept in the watch glass in setup X and not in setup Y. Both these setups are air tight and have been kept in light for 6 hours. Then, Iodine Test is performed with one leaf from each of the two plants X and Y.



1. This experimental set up is used to prove essentiality of which of the following requirements of photosynthesis?
A. Chlorophyll B. Oxygen C. Carbon dioxide D. Sunlight
2. The function of KOH is to absorb
A. Oxygen. B. Carbon dioxide. C. Moisture. D. Sunlight.
3. Which of the following statements shows the correct results of Iodine Test performed on the leaf from plant X and Y respectively?
A. Blue - black colour would be obtained on the leaf of plant X and no change in colour on leaf of plant Y.
B. Blue - black colour would be obtained on the leaf of plant Y and no change in colour on leaf of plant X.
C. Red colour would be obtained on the leaf of plant X and brown colour on the leaf of plant Y.
D. Red colour would be obtained on the leaf of plant Y and brown colour on the leaf of plant X
4. Which of the following steps can be followed for making the apparatus air tight?
i. placing the plants on glass plate
ii. using a suction pump.
iii. applying vaseline to seal the bottom of jar.
iv. creating vacuum
A. i and ii B. ii. and iii C. i. and iii D. ii. and iv

D.A.V. PUBLIC SCHOOL KURUKSHETRA
SUBJECT - CHEMISTRY
CLASS - X
CHAPTER - 1 (CHEMICAL REACTIONS AND EQUATION)
ASSIGNMENT

MCQ

1. When Ferrous sulphate Crystals are heated the residue left behind is :-
 - a) FeO with Black Colour
 - b) Fe_2O_3 with reddish brown colour
 - c) Fe_2O_4 with red colour
 - d) A mix of all the above

2. When quick lime is added to water which of the following does not happen :
 - a) Heat is evolved
 - b) Hissing sound is produced
 - c) A chemical reaction occurs
 - d) CO_2 gas is produced

Assertion -Reason type question.

The questions given below consist of Assertion (A) and reason (R). Use the following key to select the correct answer.

- a) If the assertion and reason are correct and reason is correct explanation for assertion.
 - b) If both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.
 - c) If assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.
 - d) If assertion is incorrect but reason is correct.
3. Assertion : Copper can displace silver from aqueous silver nitrate solution.
Reason : Silver is placed above copper in the reactivity series.

 4. Assertion : Quick lime reacts with water to form slaked lime
Reason : It is a slow Chemical reaction.

1. Why do we need to balance chemical equations ?
2. How will you indicate the following in a chemical equation ?
 - a) A solution made in water
 - b) Precipitate
3. What is a skeletal chemical equation ?
4. Give 1 e.g. each of a chemical reaction characterized by :

a) Evolution of a gas	b) Change in temperature
c) Change in state	d) Change in colour
e) Formation of precipitate	
5. Define :
 - a) Chemical equation
 - b) Chemical reaction
6. Balance the following equations :
 - a) $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - b) $\text{NaCl} + \text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{AgCl} + \text{NaNO}_3$
7. Write the balanced chemical equations for the following reactions:
 - a) $\text{Hydrogen}(\text{g}) + \text{Chlorine}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Hydrogen Chloride}(\text{g})$
 - b) $\text{Magnesium}(\text{s}) + \text{Hydrogen acid}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Magnesium Chloride}(\text{aq}) + \text{Hydrogen}(\text{g})$

Short Answer:

3. What type of chemical reaction take place when:
 - a) Magnesium wire is burnt in air ?
 - b) Limestone is heated ?
 - c) Silver Bromide is exposed to Sunlight?
4. What happens when Silver Chloride is exposed to Sunlight ? Write a balanced chemical equation.

5. When Hydrogen burns in Oxygen, Water is formed and when water is electrolyzed, then Hydrogen and Oxygen are produced. What type of reaction takes place in each case?
6. A colourless lead salt, when heated produces a yellow residue and brown fumes.?
 - a) Name the Lead Salt
 - b) Name the brown fumes
 - c) Write a chemical equation for the reaction involved
7. What are exothermic and endothermic reactions? Give 1 e.g. of each.

D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOL, SECTOR-3, KURUKSHETRA
CLASS - X
ECONOMICS
CHAPTER - 1 (DEVELOPMENT)

One Mark and Objective Type Questions.

1. What is meant by the income of a country?
2. What is meant by average income or Per capita income?
3. What do you mean by Net attendance ratio?
4. Name the organisation, which publishes the annual world development report.
5. Which Method is used to find out if an adult is undernourished?
6. Which Country in the Indian subcontinent is ahead of India in all aspects of development?
7. Correct the following statement and rewrite.
Per capita income of Sri Lanka is lower than that of India.
8. Infant mortality rate indicates
 - i) literate population in the 7 and above age
 - ii) the number of children that die before the age of 1 year as a proportion of 1000 live children
 - iii) the total number of children attending the school
 - iv) number of children born in a year
9. Match the following

i) national development	a) on the monetary aspect
ii) human development	b) comprehensive terms including standard of people, increase in per capita income, social amenities at sector
iii) economic development	c) both monetary and nonmonetary aspects
10. What proportion of a country e is over using their groundwater reserve.

i) one fourth	ii) one tenth	iii) one third	iv) Half
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11. Two important aspect of our lives other than income are _____ and _____
12. Assertion: Different persons have different developmental goals.
Reason: The World Bank classifies countries on the basis of per capita income.
Options
a) both A and R are true and R is a correct explanation of A.
b) both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is correct but R is wrong.
d) A is wrong but R is correct.
13. Assertion : The World bank has classified countries into rich and low income based on per capita income.
Reason: per capita income is the only attribute to measure the level of development for a nation or a state.
Options
a) both A and R are true and R is a correct explanation of A.
b) both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is correct but R is wrong.
d) A is wrong but R is correct.
14. Assertion: Sustainable development must be adopted to save environment from degradation
Reason: it is a matter of discussion among different countries of the world
Options
a) both A and R are true and R is a correct explanation of A.
b) both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is correct but R is wrong.
d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Subjective Type Questions

15. Is total income a sufficient factor for measuring the development ? What are the other factors you think are significant for development?
16. How are some countries generally called developed and others undeveloped on the basis of HDI criteria?

17. Explain any three criteria used by HDI to rank various countries.
18. Explain any five fields other than income where development is needed.
19. Average income is important but it has limitations while using it.Explain.
20. The future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation. Why?
21. Explain with the help of five examples how development could mean different things to different people.
22. National development of a country depends on the availability of public facilities.Explain with example.
23. What should India do to become a developed country?
24. Give some suitable measures to solve the problem of exhaustion of natural resources in a country like India

D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOL, SECTOR-3, KURUKSHETRA
SUBJECT - GEOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENT
CLASS - X
Chapter -1 (Resources and Development)

Note : Attempt all questions answers.

Name the type of soil erosion shown in the given (1-4) picture. How does it occur? Which region of India is known for this type of soil erosion?

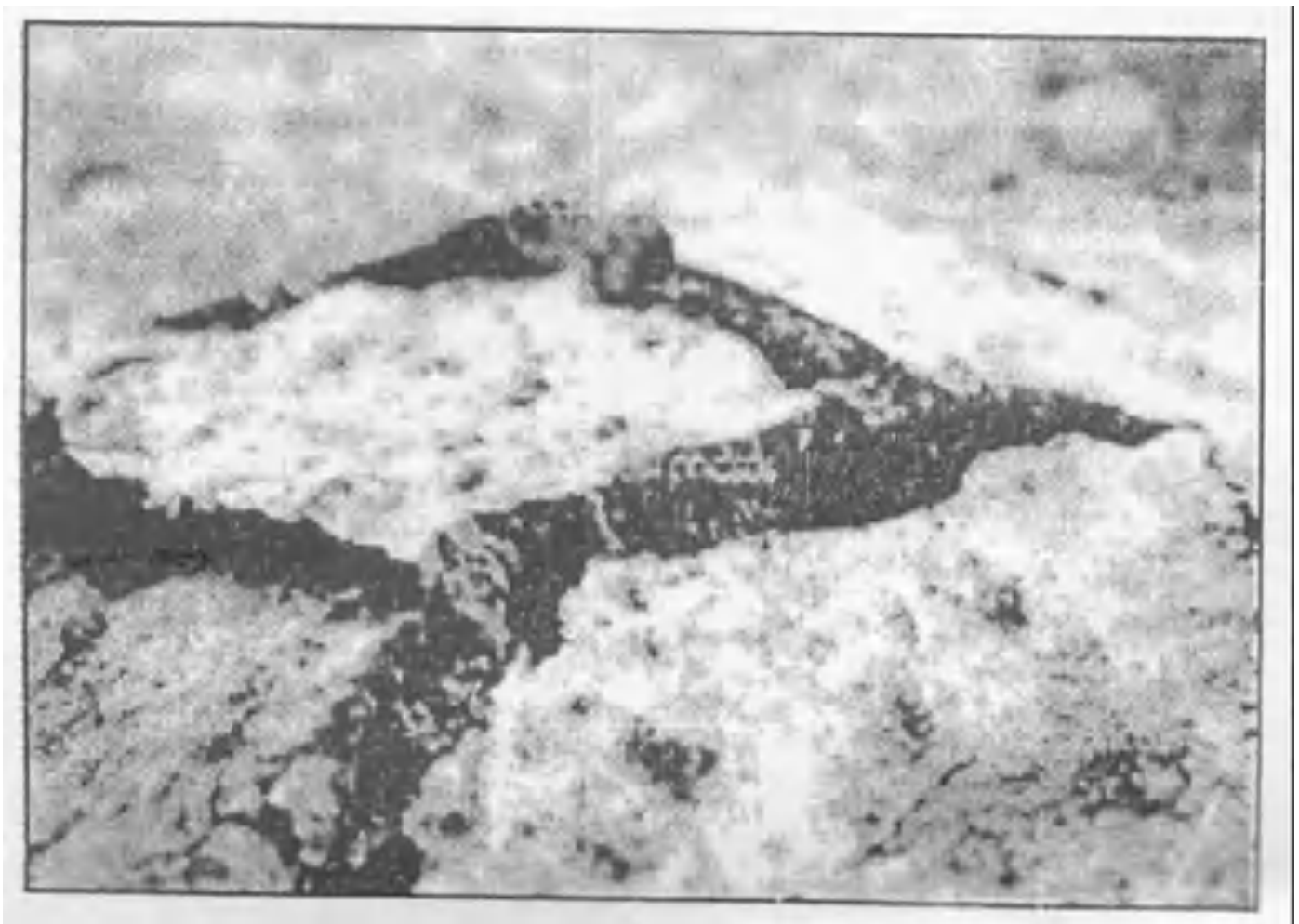
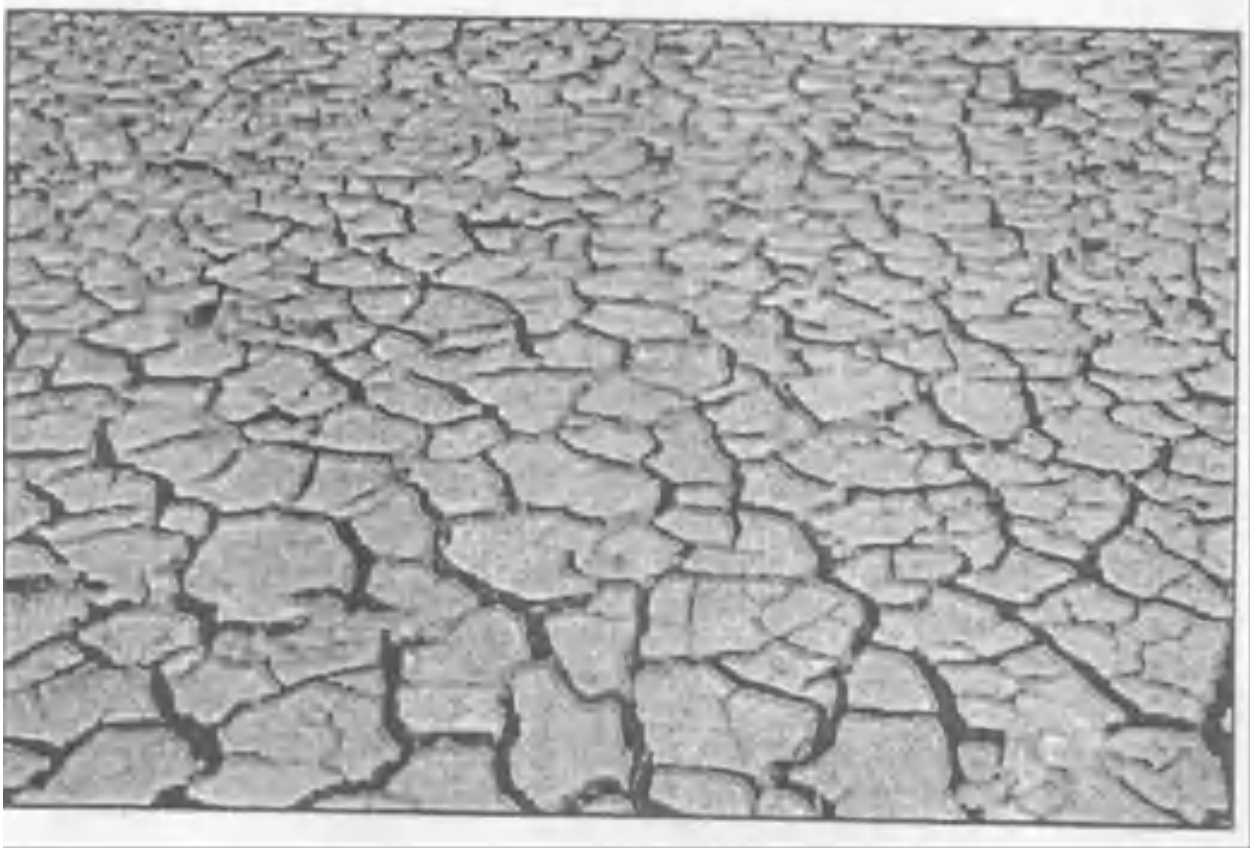


Fig 1.4

- 2. Name the soil type shown in the given (1-5) picture. Also explain the basis of identification.**



Choose the correct answer:

1. Which type of resources are fossil fuels?

A. Renewable	B. non renewable
C. National	D. potential.
2. Rocks and Minerals are included in the :

A. International resources	B. renewable resources
C. developed resources	D. abiotic resources
3. According to age, the alluvial soil can be classified as:

A. Bangar and Regur	B. Khadar and regur and
C. Bangar and Khadar	D. regur and laterite.
4. Which of the following are abiotic resources?

A. Plants	B. water	C. rocks	D. air.
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5. Where was the Earth Summit held in 1992?

A. India	B. France	C. China	D. Brazil.
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6. Which soil has developed from crystalline igneous rocks?

A. Red soil	B. laterite soil	C. forest soil	D. black soil.
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16. Assertion : human activities are responsible for land degradation.
Reason : afforestation is the best way to conserve land.
Options :
A. Both a and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both a and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is correct but R is wrong.
D. A is wrong but R is correct.
17. What is the full form of UNCED?
18. What is resource planning?
19. To what distance do the territorial waters of India extend?
20. What are International resources?
21. What is the area brought under cultivation in a year called?
22. Name the most widespread relief feature of India.
23. What factor is responsible for maximum Land Degradation?
24. According to the National Forest policy, what could be the percentage of forest area in a country?

2 marks questions:

1. What is Bangar?
2. What gives red and yellow colour to Red and yellow soil?
3. Where does the laterite soil develop?
4. What type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation?
5. What are gullies?
6. What is a ravine?
7. Which is the main cause of Land Degradation in Madhya Pradesh?
8. What method is used to break up the force of wind?
9. Which regions of India have well developed terrace farming?
10. Which soil is ideal for growing cotton?
11. Define sustainable development.
12. In which state overgrazing is the main reason for land degradation in India?

13. Name the nutrient in which black soils are poor?
14. Name any two nutrients which are found in black soils?
15. Mention the reason due to which red soils look red?
16. Give any two factors which determine the land use pattern of a nation.
17. Name the areas where terrace farming is practiced in India?
18. Why are the lower horizons of the soil occupied by Kankar?
19. Name the soil which is suitable for the cropping of cashew nuts.
20. What is strip cropping?
21. Give two characteristics of alluvial soil.

Subjective Questions

1. What is the aim of agenda 21?
2. What is resource planning? What are the steps involved in resource planning?
3. Mention any three characteristics of arid soils.
4. Which is the main cause of Land Degradation in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh? How can it be checked? Explain.
5. Distinguish between red and laterite soils, stating five points of distinction.
6. "33 percent of the area should be under forests." Justify the statement highlighting the environmental values of forests.
7. Why is soil considered as a resource? Explain with arguments.

5 marks questions

1. What is meant by land degradation? Write five human activities which are mainly responsible for land degradation in India.
2. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give features of this type of soil.
3. Explain the major land use categories in India.
4. What is soil erosion? What factors contribute to it? Mention various types of soil erosion.
5. What are the various methods of conservation of soil? Explain.

Label and locate all the items on the political map of India.

Chapter 1: Resources and Development (Identification only)

a. Major soil Types

Chapter 3: Water Resources (Locating and Labeling)

Dams:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Salal | b. Bhakra Nangal |
| c. Tehri | d. Rana Pratap Sagar |
| e. Sardar Sarovar | f. Hirakud |
| g. Nagarjuna Sagar | h. Tungabhadra |

D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOL, SECTOR-3, KURUKSHETRA
CLASS - X
ASSIGNMENT-2
NATIONALISM IN INDIA

1. Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Noncooperation Movement by Gandhiji?
(a) Pressure from the British Government (b) Second Round Table Conference
(c) Gandhiji's arrest (d) Chauri-Chaura incident
2. Who set up the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'?
(a) Alluri Sitaram Raju
(b) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Baba Ramchandra
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Shaukat Ali
(d) Mahatma Gandhi
3. Which province did not boycott the council election?
(a) Madras (b) Hyderabad (c) Ahmadabad (d) Lucknow
4. Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress?
(a) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Motilal Nehru
(b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
(d) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
5. The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted at which congress session?
(a) Bombay (b) Lahore. (c) Karachi (d) Madras
6. Which party did not boycott the Council elections held in the year 1921?
(a) Swaraj Party (b) Justice Party (c) Muslim League (d) Congress Party
7. Who was the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj'?
(a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jawahar Lai Nehru

8. When did Mahatma Gandhi reach in Dandi to violate the salt law?
 (a) On 5th April 1930 (b) On 6th April 1930
 (c) On 6th May 1930 (d) On 7th April 1930
9. A form of demonstration used in the Non-cooperation Movement in which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office is
 (a) Boycott (b) Begar (c) Picketing (d) Bandh
10. Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 in the city of
 (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Lucknow (d) Madras
11. In which year the Indigo Satyagrah was organized?
 (a) 1916 (b) 1917 (c) 1918 (d) 1919
12. Which one of the following Viceroys announced a vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929?
 (a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Lord Dalhousie
 (c) Lord Irwin (d) None of the above
13. Who among the following two leaders led the Khilafat Movement?
 (a) Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali
 (b) Gandhiji and Sardar Patel
 (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad
 (d) Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal
14. Who organized the Swaraj party in west Bengal?
 (a) Bipin Chandra pal (b) Chitranjan Das and Motilal Nehru
 (c) Jawaharlal lal Nehru (d) Subhas Chandra Bose
15. When did the Jallianwalla Bagh incident take place?
 (a) On 13 April 1919 (b) On 15 August 1919
 (c) On 27 October 1919 (d) On 10 March 1919
16. Simon Commission arrived in India in _____.
 a) 1928 b) 1930 c) 1932 d) 1942
17. Under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India in _____.
 a) December 1929 b) January 1929 c) December 1930 d) December

D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOL, SECTOR-3, KURUKSHETRA
CLASS - X
CHAPTER-1, 2 (POLITICAL SCIENCE)
POWER SHARING, FEDERALISM

Objective type questions:

- Q1: Assertion(A): A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992.
Reason: The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier type of democracy, more powerful and effective.
- Q2: Assertion: When power is taken away from Central and state government and given to local government it is called decentralisation.
Reason: At least one third of all positions are reserved for women in local government bodies.
- Q3: Assertion: Third tier of government is local government.
Reason: It made democracy weak.
- Q4: Assertion: Besides Hindi there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled languages by the constitution.
Reason: Restructuring the center- state relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.
- Q5: Federal power sharing in india has a third tire of government below that of the state government which is called-----.
- Q6: Who is the chairperson of municipal Corporation?
A. Mayor
B. Zila Parishad
C. Sarpanch
D. Block Development Officer
- Q7: Which of the following subject is a residuary subject?
A. Communication
B. Transport
C. Banking
D. Computers Software
- Q8. Power to interpret the constitution is with the:
(a) courts
(b) judiciary
(c) state government
(d) none of the above

9. The coming together federation is:
 (a) India (b) Spain (c) USA (d) Australia
10. Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union list?
 (a) Local Government (b) State Government
 (c) Union Government (d) State and Union
11. How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
 (a) 15 (b) 22 (c) 25 (d) 21
12. Who is the head of urban local government?
 (a) Sarpanch (b) Ward commissioner
 (c) Mukhiya (d) Mayor
13. Which language has status of the national language in India?
 (a) Tamil (b) Hindi (c) English (d) None of these
14. The state which violently demanded that the use of English for official purpose should be continued, is
 (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh
15. Who has special power in administering the Union Territories in India?
 (a) Central Government (b) Chief Minister
 (c) President (d) Governor
16. Assertion : Tyranny of majority is highly desirable.
 Reason : It helps in making the political order more stable.
17. Assertion : Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.
 Reason : A big country divides power between constituent states and the national government.
- 1.) Assertion (A): In Belgium, the leaders realized that the unity of the country is possible by respecting the feelings and interest of different countries.
 Reason: Belgium favoured Dutch speaking community
- Assertion (A): Horizontal distribution of power allows different organs of the government placed at same level to exercise different powers.
 Reason(R): The separation ensures that different organs can exercise unlimited power
- 3.) Assertion (A): In a democracy, everyone has voice in the shaping of public policies.

Reason: India has federal system

18. Assertion (A) : Power can be shared among governments at different levels - a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.

Reason (R) : Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government.

19. Assertion (A) : In Belgium, the Dutch community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force its will on the French and German-speaking population.

Reason (R) : In Sri Lanka, the Sinhala community enjoyed an even bigger majority and could impose its will on the entire country

20. Assertion (A) : Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1946.

Reason (R) : The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority.

21. Assertion (A) : Although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures.

Reason (R) : The arrangement of monarchy is called a system of chess and balances.

22. Assertion (A) : Sri Lanka has a diverse population.

Reason (R) : The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per

23. In the island nation of Sri Lanka the Sri Lankan Tamil population is concentrated in the _____ and _____ of the country.

a) South and West

b) South and East

c) North and Central

d) North and East

24. Belgium shares its border with:

(a) France

(b) Germany

(c) Luxembourg

(d) all of the above

25. A war-like conflict between two opposite groups in a country is called

(a) Cold war

(b) Civil war

(c) Ethnic war

(d) None of these

26. Which one of the following systems of power sharing is called checks and balances?

(a) Horizontal distribution of powers

(b) Federal division of powers

(c) Vertical power sharing

(d) Power shared among different levels of government

27. Belgium has worked on the principles of:
- (a) majoritarianism (b) accommodation
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above
28. Consider the following statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:
- I. It is the very spirit of democracy.
II. It reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
III. It brings transparency in the governance.
IV. It brings socio-political competition among parties.
- Options:**
- (a) I, II & III (b) II, III & IV (c) I, III & IV (d) I, II & IV
29. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists
- | Column I | Column II |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Sri Lanka as an Independent nation | A.1950s and 1960s |
| 2. Belgium constitution amended | B.1948 |
| 3. Tension between Dutch speaking and French speaking communities | C.1970-1993 |
| 4. Sinhala as the only official language | D.1956 |
- (a) 1B, 2.C, 3.D, 4. A (b) 1.C, 2.B, 3.D, 4.A
(c) 1.C, 2.A, 3.B, 4.D (d) 1.B, 2.C, 3.A, 4.D
30. An intelligent sharing of power among legislature, executive and judiciary is very important to the design of _____
- (a) Democracy (b) Political parties
(c) Ethnic groups (d) Majoritarianism