



RAMAGYA SCHOOL , NOIDA

X /SOCIAL SCIENCE/2017-18

OLYMPIAD PRACTICE WORKSHEET

Q1. By whom was the Swaraj Party formed?

- a) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose and Sardar Patel
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad
- d) Motilal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad

Q2. By whom was the first image of Bharatmata painted?

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Abanindranath Tagore
- c) Ravi Verma
- d) Nandalal Bose

Q3. Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act?

- a) It introduced the Salt Law.
- b) It increased taxes on land
- c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial
- d) It put a ban on the Congress party.

Q4. By what name were the dalits referred by Gandhiji?

- a) Untouchables
- b) Shudras
- c) Harijans
- d) Achchuts

Q5. Why did Gandhiji organise a Satyagraha in Ahmedabad Mill in 1918?

- a) To protest against the poor working condition in the factory.
- b) To demand for a higher wages for workers.
- c) To protest against high revenue demand.
- d) None of the above.

Q6. Why was the Round Table Conference held in England?

- a) To discuss the provisions of future Indian Constitution.
- b) To discuss the steps to be taken to check Indian National Movement
- c) To give concessions to Indians
- d) To make plans for improvement of agriculture in India.

Q7. What does the term Khalifa refer?

- a) Sultan of a Muslim country
- b) Spiritual leader of the Muslim
- c) Nawab of a Muslim state
- d) Badshah of Mughal period

Q8. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh?

- a) Satyagraha Movement
- b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
- c) Non-Violent Movement
- d) None of the above.

Q9. Hind Swaraj' was written by?

- a) Abul Kalam Azad
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Q10. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 the peasants were not permitted to

- a) Leave their village
- b) Settle in the city
- c) Leave their plantation without permission
- d) Allow the women to leave farmlands without permission

Q11. Which among the following was the prime factor in the emergence of modern nationalism in India?

- a) New symbols
- b) New ideas
- c) Icons
- d) Anti-colonial movement

Q12. In which year did Gandhiji return to India from South Africa?

- a) Jan. 1915
- b) Feb. 1916
- c) Jan. 1916
- d) Feb. 1915

Q13. Satyagraha was

- a) pure soul force
- b) weapon of the weak
- c) physical force
- d) force of arms

Q14. Champaran Satyagraha (1916) was launched by Gandhiji against

- a) high revenue demand
- b) indigo planters
- c) mill owners
- d) salt tax

Q15. Which among the following was the reason for Indian opposition to the Rowlatt Act (1919)?

- a) It was passed hurriedly
- b) It gave the govt. enormous powers
- c) Local leaders were picked up
- d) It authorised the government to imprison people without trial

Q16. In which city Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy took place?

- a) Amritsar
- b) Lahore
- c) Agra
- d) Meerut

Q17. Which of the following formed the Khilafat Committee in Bombay?

- a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Ali Brothers
- c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- d) Surendra Nath Banerjee

Q18. The famous book of Gandhiji is

- a) My Experiments with truth
- b) Hind Swaraj
- c) Discovery of India
- d) Mein Kampf

Q.19 When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?

- (a) 1913
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1915
- (d) 1921

Q20. What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume?

- (a) Detention of political prisoners without trial
- (b) Forced recruitment in the army
- (c) Forced manual labour
- (d) Equal pay for equal work