CH- 21

Our Community Life: life unity in diversity

MCQ

1. Why is man called a social animal?

(a) Because he likes to hunt in groups

(b) Because he cannot live without a society or community

(c) Because he lives in the forest

(d) Because he speaks many languages

2. Which is considered the first and smallest unit of a community?

(a) The School

(b) The Neighbourhood

(c) The Family

(d) The Nation

3. The "Division of Labour" in a community leads to:

(a) Higher costs of production

(b) Specialisation and easier life

(c) Fewer jobs for people

(d) Conflict between neighbors

4. Which institution trains us in the "art of community living"?

(a) The Market

(b) The School

(c) The Police Station

(d) The Cinema Hall

5. What is the main occupation of people living in rural areas?

(a) Manufacturing

(b) Agriculture

(c) Information Technology

(d) Banking

6. Which "Revolution" is specifically related to the increase in milk production?

(a) Green Revolution

(b) Yellow Revolution

(c) White Revolution □

(d) Blue Revolution

7. Who is known as the "Father of the Green Revolution in India"?

(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(b) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan □

(c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

(d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

8. "Prejudice" means:

(a) Treating everyone equally

(b) Preconceived notions about a person or region □

(c) Learning a new language

(d) Moving from a village to a city

9. Which social reformer worked to abolish the practice of Sati?

(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy □

(c) Swami Dayanand

(d) Shubham

10. India's unity is a result of its:

(a) Uniformity in clothes

(b) Single language

(c) Glorious past and rich cultural heritage □

(d) Modern technology

11. The Bihu dance is a famous harvest festival of which state?

(a) Punjab

(b) Kerala

(c) Assam

(d) Gujarat

12. Onam is a harvest festival celebrated in:

(a) Tamil Nadu

(b) Kerala

(c) Punjab

(d) Rajasthan

13. Which factor has most significantly changed the lifestyle of the rural population recently?

(a) Lack of water

(b) Use of electricity and television

(c) Ancient traditions

(d) Migration to forests

14. What causes the problem of over-population in cities?

(a) Better weather

(b) Migration of people from rural areas for jobs

(c) More parks

(d) High mountains

15. Which revolution is related to the increase in fish production?

(a) Green Revolution

(b) Blue Revolution

(c) White Revolution

(d) Yellow Revolution

16. The Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are included in the Constitution to:

(a) Encourage discrimination

(b) Ensure social, economic, and political equality

(c) Stop people from moving to cities

(d) Build more schools

17. What does the term "Sanskars" refer to in the text?

(a) Buying new clothes

(b) Inculcation of civic and moral values

(c) Moving to a new neighborhood

(d) Building a house

18. According to the text, what percentage of India's population lives in cities?

(a) 10%

(b) 31.2%

(c) 50%

(d) 75%

19. Which reformer founded the Arya Samaj and advocated for the education of women?

(a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

(b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

20. A feeling of togetherness and "belongingness" in a community leads to:

(a) Social conflict

(b) Isolation

(c) Social well-being and development

(d) High taxes

Fill in the Blanks:

1) Man is called a social animal because he cannot live without a society or a community.
2) The family is the first and the smallest unit of the community.
3) The moral and civic values learned in a family are called Sanskars.
4) A group of neighbourhoods comprises a village or a city.
5) In a community, Division of Labour makes our life easy as it increases production and leads to specialisation.
6) Apart from providing education, the school also trains us in the art of community living.
7) India is a large country extending from Ladakh in the North to Kanyakumari in the South.
8) The Bihu dance is a famous cultural tradition of the state of Assam.
9) The White Revolution in India is related to a massive increase in the production of milk.
10) Prejudice means prejudgment or preconceived notions one might have against any region or religion.
11) Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices in a biased manner.
12) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great social reformer who worked to abolish social evils like Sati.
13) The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines to the government to achieve the goals of social justice.
14) India is mainly a land of villages, as about two-thirds of its population lives in rural areas.
15) The Green Revolution began in India in the mid-1960s to increase the production of crops like wheat and rice.
16) The Blue Revolution is related to the significant increase in the production of fish.
17) Opportunities in cities have increased considerably due to industrialisation.
18) Many villages are now linked to cities by roads or railways.

19) According to the text, every third Indian lives in a city.

20) Interdependence refers to the process where individuals or communities depend on one another for the fulfillment of their needs.