

CLASS X
PRACTICE QUESTIONS- SET 4
CHAPTER – GLOBALISATION

PLEASE FIND THE ANSWER KEY OF SET 3 AT THE END OF SET 4 QUESTION PAPER]

1. _____ is the process by which ideas, knowledge, information, goods and services spread around the world. (1)
 - a. Liberalisation
 - b. Globalisation
 - c. Privatisation
 - d. Annualization

2. Tax on imports is known as – (1)
 - a. Quota
 - b. Import Substitution
 - c. Export Promotion
 - d. Trade Barrier

3. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below. (1)

Assertion (A): Starting around 1991, some far-reaching changes in policy were made in India.

Reason ® : Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier.

Alternatives :

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason ® are True and Reason ® is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason ® are True but Reason ® is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- ® Assertion (A) is True but Reason ® is False.
- (d) Assertion (A) is False but Reason ® is True.

4. Choose the incorrect options- (1)

- i) Tata Motors – IT
- ii) Sundaram Fasteners – Nuts and Bolts
- iii) Asian Paints -Paints
- iv) Infosys – Automobiles
- v) Ranbaxy – Cement

- a. i) and iv)
- b. ii) , iii) and iv)
- c. i), iv) and v)
- d. iv) and v)

5. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below. (1)

Assertion (A): Globalisation is related to only two or three countries.

Reason ® : MNCs play a major role in the globalisation process.

Alternatives :

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason ® are True and Reason ® is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason ® are True but Reason ® is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- ® Assertion (A) is True but Reason ® is False.
- (d) Assertion (A) is False but Reason ® is True.

6. Assess any three advantages of globalisation. (3)

7. How would flexibility in labour laws help companies? (3)

8. “The impact of globalisation has not been uniform.” Explain with examples. (5)

9. Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:

Globalization has impacted people and communities across the globe and has significantly influenced sustainable development. Fuelled by fast-paced changes in technology and the increased mobility of goods, services, capital and labour, over the past decades globalization has greatly changed

economies, societies and the natural environment and has made our world more interconnected than ever before.

These trends have presented a wealth of opportunities. Globalization and increased economic interdependence have accompanied -- and facilitated -- rapid economic growth in many countries and regions, helping world GDP grow from around 50 trillion USD in 2000 to 75 trillion USD in 2016. Yet, globalization has also presented significant challenges, including an uneven distribution of its benefits and costs.

“To ensure that globalization can be leveraged to support inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, it is essential to analyse the current system as well as emerging trends to devise policy solutions addressing them,” said Liu Zhenmin, UN DESA’s Under-Secretary-General, as he introduced the Secretary-General’s new report “Fulfilling the promise of globalization: advancing sustainable development in an interconnected world.”

- (i) Name one international organization which is working on free trade. (1)**
- (ii) How do developed countries bypass the restrictions of free trade? (1)**
- (iii) How do consumers benefit from globalisation? (2)**

CLASS X

PRACTICE QUESTIONS- SET 3 CHAPTER 3- MONEY AND CREDIT

1. Find the incorrect option:

(A) Demand deposit shares the essential features of money.

(B) Demand deposit makes a person economically better off than before.

(C) Demand deposits are safe way of money transformation.

(D) Demand deposit facility is like cheque.

2. Sumit is using his money to buy assets like house, commercial land and machines. What is he actually doing?

(A) He is saving money.

(B) He is earning profit.

(C) He is investing.

(D) He is spending money for consumption purposes.

3. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to _____.

(A) Invest in infrastructure.

(B) Extend loans.

(C) Deposit in foreign banks.

(D) None of the above.

4. Which of the following defines the term “ terms of credit” ?

(A) Funds which can be withdrawn without advance notice.

(B) A paper instructing the bank to pay a certain amount.

(C) Conditions under which a loan is given

(D) Assets pledged by the borrower

5. Why do the banks keep a certain portion of their deposit as cash?

(A) To spend the money for buying machines

(B) To save the money for future use

(C) To pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money on any day.

(D) To extend loans

6. How are cooperatives functioning in the rural areas to solve the problem of credit?

Ans.

- **Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperatives.**
- **Members pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas.**
- **Cooperatives accept deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the cooperatives obtain loans from the bank.**
- **These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.**

7. “Deposits with banks are beneficial to the depositors”-Defend or refute.

Justify your answer.

Ans. Correct.

- **Banks accept deposit and pay interest to the depositors.**
- **People’s money is safe with the banks.**
- **People can withdraw the money as and when required.**

8. Why are poor households still dependent on informal sources of credit?

Ans.

- **Banks are not present everywhere in rural India.**
- **Even if they are present, getting a loan from there is much more difficult.**
- **Bank loan requires proper documents and collateral. Absence of these prevents the poor from getting bank loan.**
- **Informal lenders know the borrowers personally**
- **Borrowers can approach the moneylenders even without repaying the previous loan.**

- **Moneylenders charge high rate of interest, keep no records of the transactions, harass the poor borrowers.**

9. Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

We have seen that money is something that can act as a medium of exchange in transactions. Before the introduction of coins, a variety of objects was used as money. For example, since the very early ages, Indians used grains and cattle as money. Thereafter came the use of metallic coins like gold, silver, copper coins- a phase which continued well into the last century.

A) What are modern forms of currency?

B) Why is modern forms of currency accepted as a medium of exchange? Who issues currency in India?

Ans.A)Modern forms of currency include paper notes, coins and demand deposit.

B)Modern forms of currency is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorized by the government of the country.

The RBI issues currency in India.
