



# KONGU SAHODAYA SCHOOLS COMPLEX

**SET -A**

## TERM II – PREBOARD –EXAMINATION 2023 - 24

### SOCIAL SCIENCE

**STD : X**
**ANSWER KEY**
**TIME : 3 Hrs**
**DATE :**
**MARKS :80**

#### SECTION - A

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. b) Treaty of Vienna
2. b) Laterite soil
3. d) all final goods and services produced during a year.
4. b) Availability of water from perennial Indira Gandhi canal
5. b) Problems of running a coalition government
6. a) Union List
7. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
8. a) Primary on secondary sector
9. a) Family
10. c) Non – cooperation movement
11. c) Railways, Roadways, airways, waterways
12. a) Followers of a particular religion must belong to one community
13. d) III, II, I, IV
14. b) Political instability
15. d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
16. c) Rat hole mining.
17. c) D – C – B - A
18. a) Toys will get expensive, less purchase by a consumer
19. d) Both (a) and (b)
20. c) Presence of a large number of local competitors

#### SECTION - B

#### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

21. It shows how the government is keeping an eye on the citizens through the lens / telescope and knows each and every detail about the citizens. But on the other hand, they do not have any such information about the government. (Carries 2 mark)

22. (A) (i) Precious metals – gold and silver etc., flowed from Europe to Asia.  
(ii) Chinese potteries, textile from China and spices from India were traded.  
(iii) Christian missionaries, Muslim preachers and Buddhist monks travelled through this route.

(Any 2 points – 1m each)

OR

- B) (i) Travellers from Europe brought potato, chilli, corn, tea and coffee to India.  
(ii) Ireland became dependent on potato which came from America. As there was a crop failure, many people died due to starvation. (2 points – 1m each)

23. (i) Black soil is mostly found in Maharashtra and it is ideal for growing cotton. (1m)  
(ii) It is made up of extremely fine clayey material and it hold moisture. (½ m)  
(iii) It is rich in nutrients, calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. (½ m)  
So Ashok can cultivate cotton.

24. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government on foreign trade and investment.  
The government imposes much less restrictions than before and is therefore said to be more liberal.

(2 points – 1m each)

**SECTION - C**  
**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

25. (i) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, foreign clothes burnt in bonfires.  
(ii) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922 – Rs.100 crore to Rs.57 crores.  
(iii) In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance trade.  
(iv) Production of Indian textile mills and handloom went up.

(Any 3 points – 1m each)

26. (A) Power sharing is true spirit of democracy because,  
(i) helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.  
(ii) ensure the stability of the political order.  
(iii) people have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. Thus a legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake system.

(OR)

- (B) (i) Number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.  
(ii) Many powers have been given to the state government because the state government are not subordinate to the central government.  
(iii) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have an equal representation.  
(iv) There is a third type of government – “Community government” which is elected by the people belonging to one language community – power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.

(Any three point carries 1 mark each)

27. (i) Protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting.  
(ii) Giving legal protection to the wildlife habitat.  
(iii) Restricting trade in wildlife.

(OR)

Any other relevant measures.

(3 points, each carries, 1 mark)

28. Union list – any example carries ½ mark each.

Education – concurrent list – carries 1 mark.

Explanation: Both the union and state governments can make laws on it. It is the subject of common interest and requires co-operation and co-ordination between the two levels of the government (carry 1 mark).

29. (i) Basic services like education, health care, banking, postal service, police stations are required in a developing country like India, which are mostly taken care of by the government.  
(ii) Development of agriculture and Industry has led to the requirement of services like transport, trade, storage, etc.  
(iii) When income levels rise, people start demanding more services like eating out, tourism, shopping etc.  
(iv) Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.

(Any 3 points – 1 mark each)

### **SECTION –D LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

30.(A) The sector involved in production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing sector. (1)

- (ii) It helps in modernising agriculture and also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income.  
(iii) It eradicates the unemployment and poverty from our country. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.  
(iv) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, brings in much needed foreign exchange.  
(v) Countries that transform their raw material into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous.

(OR)

B) i) Proximity of jute producing areas.

ii) Inexpensive water transport.

iii) Supported by a good network of railways.

iv) Roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw materials to the mills.

v) Abundant water for processing raw jute.

vi) Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.

v) Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods.

31. (A) The development of nationalism in Europe was not only the result of war and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe. The following examples state the fact:

- (i) Art, poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings in Europe.
- (ii) Romanticism, a cultural movement in Europe, developed a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets criticised the glorification of science and reasons. They tried to create a sense of a shared collective heritage as the basis of a nation. They gave importance on emotion, intuitions and mystical feelings.
- (iii) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people (das volk) in their folk song, folk poetry and folk dances.
- (iv) Vernacular languages and folk strengthen the national spirit.
- (v) In Poland, Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through opera and music.
- (vi) Allegory of Germania and Marianne developed national feelings among citizens. (To be assessed as a whole)

(OR)

(B) Yes, the process of Britain unification is a strange case. Because it was not a result of sudden upheaval or revolution. It was due to a long drawn process.

- (i) In 1688 English Parliament seized the power from monarch.
- (ii) In 1707, under the Act of Union, Scotland was united with England and formed the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
- (iii) As the English members were in majority in the parliament, they suppressed the Scotland. The Scottish highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language.
- (iv) In 1801, Ireland was United despite the revolt of Wolfe Tone. (To be assessed as a whole)

32. Sample answer:

- (i) It helps in ensuring the formation of a responsive and accountable government.
- (ii) If politics parties are absent, independent candidate will be responsible for their own constituencies, but administration of the entire country will be ignored.
- (iii) Political parties present their ideologies in front of the people on the basis of which people elect them.
- (iv) No one will be able to bring about a change by amending policies if there are no political parties.
- (v) The utility of government will be doubtful in the absence of political parties.

(Any point or other relevant point carries 1 mark each)

(OR)

Sample answer.

- (i) Anti – defection law – explanation.
- (ii) Affidavit – explanation.
- (iii) The election commission has made it mandatory for parties to hold internal elections and file income tax returns.

(iv) Political parties should reserve  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd seats for women candidates for proper representation of women.

(Any point or other relevant point carries 1 mark each)

33. (i) Cheap and affordable credit would lead to higher income.

(ii) Many people could borrow for a variety of needs.

(iii) It encourages people to invest in agriculture, do business and set up small scale industries etc.

(iv) It enables more investment which will lead to the acceleration of economic activities.

(v) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of the debt trap.

(5 Points – 1m each (+) Any individual answers)

(OR)

(i) The RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

(ii) The banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.

(iii) RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit – making businesses and traders, but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.

(iv) Banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

(v) The RBI issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

(5 Points – 1m each (+) Any individual answers)

### SECTION –E

#### CASE BASED QUESTIONS

**34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

1. To provide news on every topic of local interest in an affordable price.

2. Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating pan-Indian identities.

3. Critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

**35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follow.**

1. Green Revolution and white revolution.

2. It was initiated to improve the dairy production.

3. (i) Comprehensive land development programme was initiated to improve Indian agriculture by including both institutional and technical reforms. (1)

(ii) Provision for crop insurance, establishment of Grameen banks, Cooperative societies and banks (Any 2, each carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark)

**36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follow.**

1. (i) It can never be an indicator of the economic health of the country and its people.

(ii) It doesn't measure the various facilities that influence quality of life eg: health, educational facilities, equal treatment etc.

(iii) The average income does not reflect the true picture of the income distribution.

(iv) It does not provide us with information regarding non – economic goods and services.

(Any 2 points – 1m each)

2. The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from one used by the world bank.

UNDP – Health, education and per capita income.

World Bank – Per capita income

## SECTION –F

### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

37.a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

i) Nagpur

ii) Kheda

b. On the outline map of India, locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols.

