



VELAMMAL BODHI CAMPUS
GRAND TEST – III (2023-2024)

Grade : X – Batch – II
Subject : Social Science
Date: 06.01.2024

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs
Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few Questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary

SECTION – A
(Multiple Choice Questions)

20 x 1 = 20

1) Which one of the following option best signifies this picture?



- Indian workers march in South Africa 1913
- The Boycott of foreign cloth 1922
- Chauri Chaura Movement
- Dandi march lead by Mahatma Gandhi

2) What did crown of oak leaves symbolise for?

- Heroism
- Truth
- Sacrifice
- Respect

3) The book, 'Chote Aur Bade Ka Sawal' talked about which social reforms?

- The link between caste and class exploitation
- The injustices of the caste system
- Restrictions on the vernacular press
- Ill Treatment of widows

4) Arrange the following in chronological order

- Print culture created the conditions for French revolution
- Martin Luther's writing led to beginning of Protestant revolution
- Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible
- Gutenberg invented the Printing press

- iii,ii,i,iv
- i,ii,iii,iv
- iv,iii,ii,i
- iv,ii,iii,i

5) Complete the following table with correct information for A and B

Sugar cane crop	Annual rainfall required	Climate	Temperature required (in degree)
	A ?	Hot and humid	B ?

6) In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion: Depletion of forests causes a lot of danger

Reason : Forests are vital for the quality of life and environment

- a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- c) Assertion is true but reason is false
- d) Both assertion and reason are false

7) Give any 2 other names for slash and burn agriculture _____

8) Which of the following party is not a national party?

- (a) Bharatiya Janata Party (b) BahujanSamaj Party (c) Indian National congress
- (d) Rashtriya Janata Dal

9) The below cartoon clearly state that:

- a) Perils of running a coalition government
- b) A coalition government have more work to do
- c) The best way to run a democratic country like India is Coalition government
- d) Coalition government increases the overall efficiency of the government and hence shall be welcomed



10) Radical women's movement that aims at equality in personal and family life as well were called as

- a) Revolutionary b) Girls' movement c) Biological difference movement
- d) Feminists movement

11) Which one of the following divisions is unique to India?

- a) Gender b) Caste c) Religion d) Economic

12) Complete the following table with correct information:

Type of government	Definition	Justice	Freedom
Dictatorship	A - ?	Due to lack of Laws, justice is not done with people	Personal freedom and liberties are sacrificed
A -?	The government by the people	B - ?	Freedom is respected

13) In which of the following countries women participation is not very large?

- a) Finland b) India c) Norway d) Sweden

14) Identify the category of person based on the developmental goal for himself

- Higher income expected due to high support price for their crop from government
- Looking for cheap labourer for their fields
- Looking to settle its kids in abroad
- Most of the person in this state are into this profession

Select the appropriate option from the following

- a) Prosperous farmers from Punjab
b) Landless rural labourers
c) Urban unemployed youth
d) An adivasi from Narmada valley

15) Suresh's weight is 79 Kgs and his height is 1.54 meters. In which category can we place him from the following options?

- a) Normal Weight b) Overweight c) Underweight d) Obesity

16) Correct the following statement and rewrite

Workers in the agricultural sector do not produce goods

17) SHG mainly consists of

- a) unemployed b) women c) children d) senior citizen

18) A person is overweight if the Body Mass Index is more than

- a) 18 b) 25 c) 22 d) 20

19) Which of the following activity does not belong to the tertiary sector?

- a) fishing b) banking c) trade d) transport

20) Per capita income of all countries is calculated in

- a) pound b) shillings c) rupees d) dollar

SECTION – B

4 x 2 = 8

(Very Short Answer Questions)

21. Role of the 'Silk route' in the making on the global world
22. Write about the Status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies
23. Characteristics of plantation agriculture.
24. State any two economic activities which do not come under the primary and tertiary sector of an economy.

SECTION – C

5 x 3 = 15

(Short Answer Questions)

25. Discuss the Salt March to make it clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.
26. What are the main features of political parties?

27. How are minerals formed in veins and nodes?
28. Why do people prefer to work in organised sector? Explain
29. Why should we be worried about under employment?

SECTION – D

4 x 5 = 20

(Long Answer Questions)

30.a) Describe the participation of different social groups in the civil disobedience movement.

Or

b) How was the social and political situation of India affected by the first world war? Explain

31.a) What steps have been taken by NTPC towards environment protection?

Or

b) How do industries pollute air and water? Explain with examples.

32.a) How the idea of Power sharing emerged? Explain different forms of Power sharing?

Or

b) Name the six 'National Political Parties' in India in a chronological order and explain any four parties.

33. a) "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged" Support the statement with arguments.

Or

b) What are the various source of credit in rural areas? Which one of them is the most convenient source of credit? Why is it convenient? Give two reasons.

SECTION – E

3 x 4 = 12

(Case Based/Source Based Questions)

34. Read the given extract and answer following questions.

The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom. In Western and parts of Central Europe the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century. In its wake, new social groups came into being: a working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals. Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.

Questions:

34.1. What was the core concept of the Napoleonic Code? (2)

34.2. Who were the new middle class in Europe? (1)

34.3 What do you mean by conservatism? (1)

35. Read the given extract and answer following questions.

In the first century BC, Sringerapur near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood under of the river Ganga. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were built. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjuna konda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc. In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built. In the 14th Century, the tank in HauzKhas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area.

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states-Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages).

Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.

Questions :

35.1 During earlier time how was the irrigation done? (1)

35.2 Why did J.L. Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India? (1)

35.3 How do multi-purpose projects face resistance? (2)

36. Read the given extract and answer following questions

Two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power sharing. Firstly, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation. Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well. There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. Let us call the first set of reasons PRUDENTIAL and the second moral. While prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes, moral reasons emphasise the very act of power sharing as valuable.

Question:

36.1. What reasons help in avoiding conflict in society and preventing majority tyranny? (1)

36.2. What emphasise the very act of power-sharing as valuable. (1)

36.3. Which can be an example of moral reason of power sharing? (1)

36.4. Which title best describes the given extract? (1)

(Map Skill Based Questions)

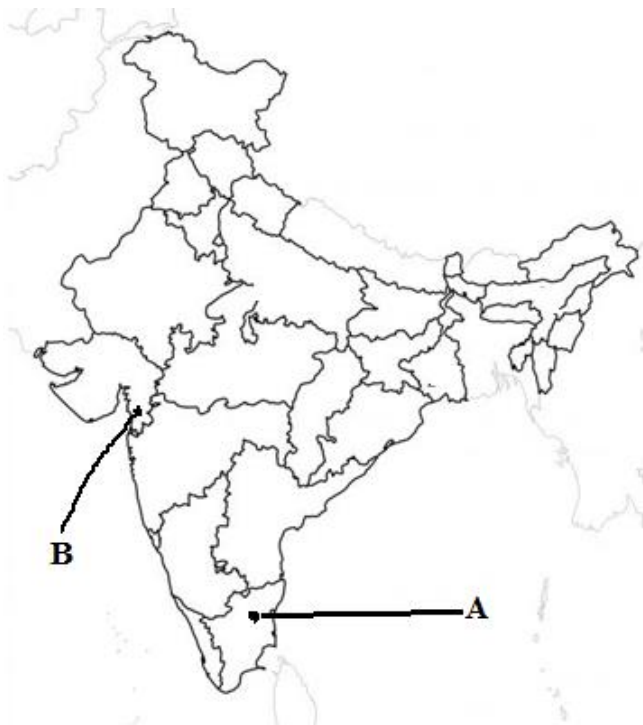
37.a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names.

A) The location of the Indian National Congress Session 1927

B) A place where Gandiji's ceremonially violated the Salt Law and manufactured salt by boiling salt sea water.

b) Mark the following on the political outline map of India (Any three)

- i) A major port on the South – East coast of India
- ii) A major sugarcane producing state
- iii) A software technology park
- iv) A major dam in Odisha



*** *Best of Luck* ***