



# VELAMMAL BODHI CAMPUS

(A CBSE – IIT/NEET Integrated Sr. Sec. School)

**Grade:** X – Batch I

**PART TEST – 2 (2023-24)**

**Sub:** Social Science

**Date:** 21.10.2023

**Marks:** 80

- (i) This question paper has six sections: Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D, Section E and section F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All Questions are compulsory
- (ii) Section A contains 20 questions of one mark each (Q.1 to Q.20),
- (iii) Section B contains 4 questions of two marks each (Q.21 to Q.24),
- (iv) Section C contains 5 questions of three marks each (Q.25 to Q.29)
- (v) Section D contains 4 questions of five marks each (Q.30 to Q.33)
- (vi) Section E contains three case based (Subjective) of four marks (Q.34 to Q.36)
- (vii) Section F contains Map Work Based Questions five questions of 1 Mark each from Geography (5 marks) as Q.37.
- (viii) 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 each question has to be attempted. In addition to this separate instructions are given with each section and question wherever necessary.

## Section – A Multiple Choice Questions (20×1=20)

1. What was the currency used for more than a millennia in the ancient trade?  
(a) Coins (b) Paper notes (c) Cowries (d) Barter system
2. Who proclaimed: 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer'  
(a) James Lackington (b) Rousseau  
(c) Martin Luther (d) Louis-Sebastien Mercier
3. At which of the following places, a children's press was set up in 1857?  
(a) England (b) Spain (c) France (d) China
4. Assertion: In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.  
Reason: This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.  
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of A  
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of A  
(c) If the Assertion is true but the Reason is false  
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false
5. Kudremukh is an important Iron Ore mine of .....  
(a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh
6. The first textile mill was set up at \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Which one of the following cities has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India?  
(a) Delhi (b) Kolkata (c) Bengaluru (d) Hyderabad
8. Which of the following divisions is unique to India?  
(a) Gender (b) Caste (c) Economic (d) Religious
9. Political parties symbols are allotted by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) The government of India (b) The constitution of India  
(c) The party leaders (d) The Election Commission
10. Trinamool Congress is a regional party of Odisha. (True/False)
11. How many parties are registered with the Election Commission of India?
12. Match the columns:

Column A	Column B
(a) A democratic government is a	(i) idea of political inequality
(b) A democracy is attentive to the needs of	(ii) improves the quality of decision making
(c) Democracies have successfully eliminated	(iii) legitimate government
(d) Democracy is considered a better form of government as it	(iv) all citizens

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

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

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

(d) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

13. Which of the following is not true about democracy?

(a) It always worries about majorities and public opinion.

(b) It improves the quality of decision making.

(c) Decision making is faster and quicker.

(d) It allows a room to correct mistakes.

14. The informal source of credit does not include which one of the following?

(a) Traders

(b) Friends

(c) Cooperative Societies

(d) Moneylenders

15. Assertion (A): Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

Reason (R): Collateral is given as the lender can sell the collateral to recover the loan amount if the borrower fails to repay the loan.

(a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, Reason is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, But Reason is not the correct explanation of A

(c) Assertion is true, Reason is false

(d) Assertion is false, Reason is true

16. Tax on imports is an example of \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Terms of Trade

(b) Collateral

(c) Trade Barriers

(d) Foreign Trade

17. Give two examples of Indian Companies which have emerged as Multinational Companies.

18. Assertion (A): Globalization is related to only two countries.

Reason (R): MNC s play a major role in globalization.

(a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, Reason is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, But Reason is not the correct explanation of A

(c) Assertion is true, Reason is false

(d) Assertion is false, Reason is true

19. Assertion (A): Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process.

Reason (R): Developing countries are likely to become at par with developed countries in terms of technological development due to globalization.

(a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, Reason is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, But Reason is not the correct explanation of A

(c) Assertion is true, Reason is false

(d) Assertion is false, Reason is true

20. Goods are placed in ..... that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks?

(a) Vessels

(b) Containers

(c) Receptacles

(d) Tanks

### Section B Very Short Answer Questions (4×2=8)

21. Write a short note on Potato famine?

22. Define the following terms:

(a) Inquisition.

(b) Heretical.

23. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

24. What is Globalization?

**Section C Short Answer Questions (5×3=15)**

25. (A) How did Silk Routes Link the World

Or

(B) Give three examples to show that the world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America.

26. Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?

27. Define the following terms.

(a) Urbanization (b) Occupational mobility (c) Caste hierarchy

28. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

29. Describe any three positive impacts of Globalization in India.

**Section D Long Answer Questions. (4×5=20)**

30. A. Explain briefly the initial efforts made by foreigners to introduce printing presses in India.

Or

B. "Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays in India in the late nineteenth century." Support the statements with two suitable examples.

31. A. Discuss the steps to be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industry.

Or

B. What steps have been taken by NTPC toward environmental protection?

32. A. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

Or

B. Democracies across the globe have been successful to a great extent in accommodating social diversities.

33. A. Explain the Role of the Reserve Bank of India.

Or

B. Difference between formal sector loans and informal sector loans?

**Section E Case study Base Questions (3×4=12)**

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions:

The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonization of America was decisively under way by the mid-sixteenth century. European conquest was not just a result of superior firepower. In fact, the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer. Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

34.1. Which was the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors? (1)

34.2. Why did smallpox kill a large number of native Americans? (1)

34.3. How did smallpox prove to be a deadly killer? (1)

34.4. Where did the disease used as a weapon by Spanish conquerors come from? (1)

35. Read the given case/source answer the following questions,

In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat, Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton ball pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing. The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, packaging materials and engineering works.

35. 1. Which two states were important in early years for the concentration of the textile industry in India? (1)

35. 2. How does the cotton textile industry has close links with agriculture? (1)

35. 3. Which states are suitable for the location of the cotton textile industry? State any two reasons. (2)

36. Read the given case/source answer the following questions:

Democracies that follow a federal system all over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties: parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the federation. This is the case in India as well. There are some countrywide parties, which are called 'national parties'. These parties have their units in various states. But by and large, all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level. Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol only. The official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognised' by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called, 'recognised political parties'. The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a State party. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

36.1. Who issues symbols to the political parties? (1)

36.2. Which parties are called recognised political parties? (1)

36.3. What is the criteria laid down by the election commission to be recognised as a state party? (2)

#### **Section F Map Activity (5×1=5)**

37. Label the following place on India's political map:

- Thermal power plant: Namrup
- Software Technology Park: Gandhinagar
- Iron and Steel Industry: Jamshedpur
- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport
- Tuticorin port

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