



**VELAMMAL BODHI CAMPUS
GRAND TEST - II (BATCH - I)**

**SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS : X**

**MAX. MARKS : 80
DURATION : 3 HRS**

General Instruction

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **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.
4. **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
5. **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.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
7. **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).
8. 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.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION – A

Questions 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each.

1. In which province council election was not boycotted even though the Non-cooperation movement was started
(a) Bombay (b) Kanpur (c) Madras (d) Calcutta
2. Jhumming in Brazil is called:
(a) Ladang (b) Masole (c) Roca (d) None of these
3. Which one of the following is not a measure of development in the Human Development Report of the UNDP?
(a) Per capita income in US \$. (b) Educational Levels of the people
(c) Body Mass Index (d) Life Expectancy at Birth

4. Match the following:

	Column I	Column II
(A)	Most important oil field of Gujarat	(i) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
(B)	Lignite mine	(ii) Tarapur
(C)	A nuclear power plant	(iii) Neyveli
(D)	A geothermal energy plant	(iv) Ankaleshwar
(E)	Large reserves of natural gas	(v) Manikarn

- (a) (A) – (iv), (B) – (iii), (C) – (ii), (D) – (v), (E) – (i)
(b) (A) – (iii), (B) – (iv), (C) – (ii), (D) – (v), (E) – (i)
(c) (A) – (iv), (B) – (iii), (C) – (v), (D) – (ii), (E) – (i)
(d) (A) – (iv), (B) – (iii), (C) – (i), (D) – (ii), (E) – (v)

5. How many times the Constitution of Belgium was amended between 1970 and 1993?

- (a) Two times (b) Three times (c) Five times (d) Four times

6. Power sharing is good because:

- (a) It increases the conflict between social groups.
(b) It ensures the instability of political order.
(c) It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
(d) It leads to violence.

7. Assertion (A): We are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and the people will have control over the rulers

Reason (R): The most basic outcome of Democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and the expectations of the citizens.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
- (d) A is incorrect but R is correct

8. Which among these is an essential feature of barter system?

- (a) Money can easily exchange any commodity
- (b) It is based on double co-incidence of wants.
- (c) It is generally accepted as a medium of exchange of goods with money.
- (d) It acts as a measure and store of value

9. Choose the correct statement.

- (a) Democracies can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups.
- (b) Dictatorships can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups.
- (c) No regime can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
- (d) None of these.

10. Identify the following best signifies this image?



- (a) War at Zweibrucken, German
- (b) People celebrating Christmas
- (c) Planting of trees of liberty
- (d) None of the Above

11. Fill in the blank:

Sector	Criteria Used
Primary, Secondary & Tertiary	Nature of economic activity
Organized & Unorganized	?

- (a) Nature of employment activities
- (b) Nature of production activities
- (c) Nature of social activities
- (d) Nature of political activities

12. Choose the incorrect statement.

- (a) Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies.
- (b) Both of them dealt with the question of power-sharing similarly.
- (c) In Belgium, leaders realised that unity of the country was possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of all communities
- (d) In Sri Lanka, majority community forced its domination over others and refused to share power.

13. Khilafat Committee was formed in:

- (a) Kolkata.
- (b) Surat.
- (c) Poona.
- (d) Bombay.

14. A man is employed on a food processing farm where he has to do a lot of manual work. His wife and daughter also help him with his work on the farm every day. Which type of employment is this an example?

- (a) Under employment
- (b) Seasonal employment
- (c) Over employment
- (d) Cyclical employment

15. Which of the following statement is true in the light of Vernacular Press act 1878?

- (a) It gave freedom to Vernacular Press.
- (b) It gave financial assistance to Vernacular press.
- (c) It provided rights to the government to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
- (d) All of the above.

16. Unclassed forests are mainly found in:

- (a) All north-eastern states and parts of Gujarat
- (b) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- (c) Punjab and Haryana
- (d) West Bengal and Bihar

17. When and under whose leadership was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed?

- (a) 1982, Mayawati
- (b) 1984, Kanshi Ram
- (c) 1985, Mulayam Singh Yadav
- (d) 1986, Bhajanlal

18. What are the key ideas behind understanding the process of globalization and its impact ?

- (a) Integration of production
- (b) Integration of Gross Profits.
- (c) Integration of Markets
- (d) A & C

19. Which of these statements is incorrect?
- (a) Parties reflect fundamental political unity in a society.
 - (b) Parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than others.
 - (c) They seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections.
 - (d) All the above
20. What does the term 'Partisan' mean?
- (a) The affair of the state or the science of the governance.
 - (b) A group of people who come together to promote common beliefs.
 - (c) A person who is strongly committed to the party.
 - (d) The ruling party which runs the government

SECTION – B

Questions 21 to 24 carry 2 marks each.

21. Why the system of "reserved constituencies" is adopted in India?
22. Write a short note on Vernacular Press Act

OR

Explain how the global transfer of diseases in the pre-modern world helped in the colonization in America?

23. Distinguish between commercial and plantation farming.
24. What do you understand by 'Coming together' federations?

SECTION – C

Questions 25 to 29 carry 3 marks each.

25. How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of Printed material for a long time? Explain with examples.
26. "People have conflicting development goals". support the statement with suitable examples

OR

"The problem of underemployment is not confined only to agriculture". Support the statement with examples.

27. Mention some of the Acts that companies in the organized sector have to follow.
28. What are the Two conditions to accommodate social diversities in a democracy?
29. Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

SECTION – D

Questions 30 to 33 carry 5 marks each.

30. What is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Mention its different forms.

OR

What are the main types of formations in which minerals occur?

31. Describe the process of the unification of Britain and Germany.

OR

Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries

32. Why is decentralization favored in democracy? Identify any few reasons.

OR

Describe any five efforts made to reform political parties in India.

33. “The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.” Support the statement with arguments.

OR

What is the basic objective of ‘Self Help Groups’? How do they work? Describe any four advantages of ‘Self Help Groups’ for the poor.

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 34 to 36 carry 4 marks each.

34. Case Study – 1

Read the given extract and answer following questions.

During the French Revolution artists used the female allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic. These ideals were represented through specific objects or symbols. As you would remember, the attributes of Liberty are the red cap, or the broken chain, while Justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.

Similar female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation. In France she was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people’s nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolor, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to

remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps. Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

- a) Who became the female allegory of the France? (1)
- b) What does blindfolded women carrying a pair of weighing scales signify? (1)
- c) How were the ideas of Liberty, Justice and the Republic represented by French artists during the French Revolution? (2)

35. Case Study – 2

Read the given extract and answer following questions

Energy can be generated from fuel minerals like coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and from electricity. Energy resources can be classified as conventional and non-conventional sources. Conventional sources include: firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity (both hydel and thermal). Non-conventional sources include solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy. Firewood and cattle dung cake are most common in rural India. According to one estimate, more than 70 percent energy requirement in rural households is met by these two, continuation of these is increasingly becoming difficult due to decreasing forest area. Moreover, using dung cake too is being discouraged because it consumes most valuable manure which could be used in agriculture.

- (a) Which conventional energy source are mostly used in rural areas? (1)
- (b) It is becoming difficult to continue the use of firewood and cattle dung. What is the reason? (1)
- (c) What are conventional sources of energy? Give two examples. (2)

36. Case Study – 3

Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers' cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village

not very far away from Sompura. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

(a) Why do cooperatives need to lend more to borrowers? (2)

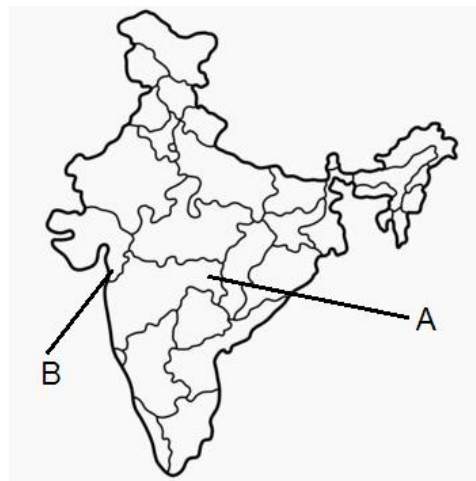
(b) Write the role played by cooperatives in village societies. (2)

SECTION – F (Map Skill Questions) 2 + 3 = 5

37. A. Two places A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

(A) The place where the Indian National Congress was started in December 1920

(B) The place where started Civil Disobedience Movement



B. Locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

(I) Narora - A thermal power plant

(II) A major port in Goa

(III) Iron and Steel plant in Chhattisgarh

(IV) A multipurpose project in R. Narmadha

***** ALL THE BEST *****