



VELAMMAL BODHI CAMPUS

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

Grade: X – Batch II

PART TEST – 2 (2023-24)

Sub: Social Science

Date: 27.10.2023

Marks: 80

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- (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. 1,000,000 people died in Ireland between 1845-1849 due to _____
(a) potato famine (b) epidemic (c) foreign invasion (d) drought
2. Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted by Governor General Warren Hastings?
(a) For poor editing of Bengal Gazette
(b) For publishing a lot of gossip about company's Senior Official
(c) For publishing substandard material (d) None of these
3. Assertion (A): The new reading culture accompanied by a new technology
Reason (R): From hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing.
(a) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A)
(b) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A)
(c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false
(d) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false
4. In the flourishing urban circles at Edo, illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings. Edo was later known as _____.
(a) Kyoto (b) Seoul (c) Beijing (d) Tokyo
5. Assertion (A): Mica is a mineral made up of plates or leaves.
Reason (R): Mica deposits are found in the Northern edge of the Chhota Nagpur Plateau.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true

6. _____ are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials
 (a) Cooperative sector industries (b) Heavy industries
 (c) Light industries (d) Public sector companies
7. _____ is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain, i.e., from raw material to the highest value-added products.
 (a) Agriculture industry (b) Textile industry
 (c) Light industry (d) Heavy industry
8. Sexual Division of labour signifies which of the following statements?
 (1) Gender division emphasises not all people can do all kinds of work.
 (2) Gender division means division between communities.
 (3) Caste is the basis of Gender Division.
 (4) Type of the work decides whether a man will do it or a woman will do it.
 (5) Religion decides which work should be done by who.
 (a) 1, 3 & 4 (b) 1, 2 & 4 (c) 1 & 3 (d) 4 & 1
9. Which one of the following is true regarding a coalition government?
 (a) Only two parties form an alliance and contest elections
 (b) Several parties compete for power
 (c) The government is formed by two or more parties coming together
 (d) Several parties form an alliance and compete for power
10. Which one of the following is a component of a political party?
 (a) The leaders (b) The followers (c) The active members (d) All the above
11. The condition for a political party to be recognized as a national party is
 (a) At least 6 percent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections
 (b) To win four states in assembly elections
 (c) To win at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha (d) All the above
12. Is democracy all about coping with multiple pressures and accommodating diverse demands?



A. True B. False

13. Most societies across the world were historically _____ dominated societies.
14. What is the main source of income of a bank?
 (a) Bank charges that the depositors pay for; keeping their money safe is the main; source of the bank's income
 (b) The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and paid to the depositors is the main source of bank's income

- (c) Banks earn huge amounts of money by investing the money of the depositors in various company shares
- (d) The Government of India gives huge amounts of money to the banks to help their smooth functioning
15. Why is currency accepted as a medium of exchange?
- (a) Because the currency is authorised by the government of the country
- (b) Because it is liked by the people who use it
- (c) Because the use of currency has its origin in ancient times
- (d) Because the currency is authorised by the World Bank
16. Assertion (A): Globalization leads to increased competition in international and domestic markets.
- Reason (R): Globalization also makes the consumers better off as they have a wider variety of goods to choose from at lower prices.
- (a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, But R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true , R is false
- (d) A is false , R is true
17. _____ have led to a huge reduction in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets.
- (a) Containers (b) Cranes (c) Elevators (d) None of the above
18. The cost of _____ has fallen. This has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by _____.
- (a) Air transport, airlines (b) Road transport, four wheelers
- (c) Rail transport, railways (d) None of the above
19. Governments can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each should come into the country. State whether true or false.
20. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as _____.
(a) Globalisation (b) Disinvestment (c) Privatisation (d) Liberalisation

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

21. Which two factors moved the centre of world trade westwards?
22. Why did the demand for hand written books diminish?
23. What is communal politics?
24. What do you understand by globalisation? Explain in your own words.

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

25. A. How were the silk routes a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links? Explain.

OR

B. Many a times introduction of new crops make the difference between life and death/ Explain the statement with the example of introduction of potato crop in Europe.

26. Differentiate between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.
27. What are some negative aspects of caste in politics?
28. Amrita is a government employee and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take loans. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to get the loan from a formal source. Why?
29. Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalization process. Justify through examples.

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

30. A. Explain the Gutenberg and his printing press.

Or

B. Explain the effects of print culture in the religious sphere in early modern Europe.

31. A. Classify industries on the basis of ownership.

Or

B. Describe how industries are responsible for environmental degradation.

32. A. How is Democracy a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative government?

Or

B. What are the different ways in which a democracy ensures accountable, responsive, and legitimate government?

33. A. Compare and Contrast the conditions for taking loans from formal and informal sources. Suggest an alternative source that you think is best for the rural poor.

Or

B. Imagine yourself to be XYZ, a member of a women Self- Help Group. Analyze the ways through which your group provides loans to the members.

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

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

The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation 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 of the following was the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors? (1)
34. 2. Why did smallpox kill a large number of native American's? (1)
34. 3. Why did smallpox prove to be a deadly killer? (1)
34. 4. From where did the disease used as weapon by Spanish conquerors come from? (1)

35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Energy is required for all activities. It is needed to cook, to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and to drive machinery in industries. 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.

35. 1. Which of the following statement is true about conventional energy resources?

- (a) They cause minimum pollution
- (b) They are available in limited quantity
- (c) Cattle dung is the most used energy in the world
- (d) There are sufficient reserves of conventional energy sources

35. 2. Which of the following resources does not generate energy?

- (a) Coal
- (b) Fuel
- (c) Natural gas
- (d) None of the above

35. 3. Which of the following energy is non-conventional source of energy?

- (a) Firewood
- (b) Tidal energy
- (c) Natural gas
- (d) Petroleum

35. 4. Firewood and cattle dung cake are most common energy in rural India because

- (a) they are easily available
- (b) they are non-conventional
- (c) they produces high energy
- (d) None of the above

36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run. We can also think about it by looking at the non-party based elections to the Panchayat in many states. Although, the parties do not contest formally, it is generally noticed that the village gets split into more than one faction, each of which puts up a panel of its candidates. Thus it exactly what the party does. That is the reason we find political parties in almost all countries of the world whether these countries are big or small, old or new, developed or developing. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large societies need representatives democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.

36. 1. Why is the existence of Political Party necessary for a democracy? Choose the correct options from the following.

- (a) Political Parties helps to develop public opinion
- (b) No independent candidate can make any promise to the people
- (c) Independent elected representatives are only responsible for their own constituency
- (d) Political Parties helps to inculcate insecurity among the people

36.2. 'Political Faction' means a group of individuals within a political party that share a Identify.

- (a) Balanced view
- (b) Common political purpose
- (c) Regional and communal diversities
- (d) Ideal political structure

36.3. Consider the following statements about political parties and choose the correct option

- I. Political Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.
- II. Political Parties help the government to make policies.
- III. Political Parties justify or oppose the representative governments.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Nill
- (c) Both II and III
- (d) All of these

36.4. Which of the following describes representative democracy? Identify the best suitable option depicting the same from the following.

- (a) It is not a common form of democracy in the modern age.
- (b) It involves direct participation.
- (c) It involves indirect participation through elected representatives.
- (d) It was the most prevalent form of democracy in the Colonial era.

Section F Map Activity (5×1=5)

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

1. ThermalPowerPlant in Ramagundam
2. Cotton Textile Industries in Mumbai
3. Iron and Steel Plants in Durgapur
4. Major Sea Port in Kandla
5. International Airport in Raja sansi.

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