

CHINMAYA ENGLISH PRIMARY SCHOOL, HUBBALLI

Preparatory - II - 2024 - 25

Std : X

Social Science

Marks : 80

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

1. The question paper comprises **Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F**. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. **All questions are compulsory.**
2. **Section A** – From questions 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 from 34 to 36 are case based questions with **three** sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 (a) from History (2 marks) and 37 (b) 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 must be attempted.
9. A separate question has been provided for visually impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, maps, etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually impaired students only. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A

(Multiple Choice Questions) (20 × 1 = 20)

1. Choose the correct option to fill in the box.

1

Liberalisation of	Removal of barriers and restrictions
International Trade	Exchange of goods and services between countries

(A) trade (B) government (C) economic (D) investment

2. Match the countries given under Column I with their HDI Rank according to Human Development Report, UNDP, 2018 given under Column II and choose the correct option.

1

Column I (Country)	Column II (HDI)
(a) Sri Lanka	(I) 150
(b) India	(II) 149
(c) Pakistan	(III) 130
(d) Nepal	(IV) 76

(A) (a) – (I), (b) – (II), (c) – (III), (d) – (IV)

(B) (a) – (IV), (b) – (III), (c) – (I), (d) – (II)

(C) (a) – (II), (B) – (I), (c) – (IV), (d) – (III)

(D) (a) – (III), (b) – (IV), (c) – (I), (d) – (II)

3. Fill in the blank with the correct option.

A is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the account of the person who has issued it to the account of the person in whose name it has been issued.

(A) loan

(B) affidavit

(C) cheque

(D) credit

4. Reena gave a cheque of ₹ 5000 to Raj. What type of medium of exchange did she use?

(A) Paper note

(B) Metallic coins

(C) Barter system

(D) Demand deposit

5. Look at the given image. The work done by the women in the image comes under which sector among the following?



(A) Primary sector

(B) Secondary sector

(C) Tertiary sector

(D) Service sector

6. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement I : The average income is an important criterion for comparing the development of different countries.

Statement II : Average income indicates how equally wealth is distributed among the people in a country.

(A) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.

(B) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.

(C) Both (I) & (II) are incorrect.

(D) Both (I) & (II) are correct.

7. Which major event led Mahatma Gandhi to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922?

(A) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

(B) The Chauri Chaura incident

(C) Civil Disobedience

(D) The Round Table Conference

8. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement I : India has a federal system.

Statement II : There are three levels of government in India.

(A) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.

(B) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.

(C) Both (I) & (II) are incorrect.

(D) Both (I) & (II) are correct.

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9. In the context of assessing democracy, which among the following is the odd one out?

Democracies need to ensure :

- (A) free and fair elections (B) majority rule
(C) equal treatment before law (D) dignity of the individual

10. Under which system among the following, only a single-party is allowed to function?

- (A) One-Party system (B) Bi-Party system
(C) Multi-Party system (D) None of these

11. Match the following percentages of population from column A with the social groups in column B.

Column A (Percentage of Population)	Column B (Social Groups)
(a) 59 Per cent	(I) French-speakers in Belgium
(b) 74 Per cent	(II) Dutch-speakers in Belgium
(c) 40 Per cent	(III) Tamil-speakers in Sri Lanka
(d) 18 Per cent	(IV) Sinhala-speakers in Sri Lanka

(A) (a) – (II), (b) – (IV), (c) – (I), (d) – (III)

(B) (a) – (I), (b) – (II), (c) – (III), (d) – (IV)

(C) (a) – (IV), (b) – (III), (c) – (II), (d) – (I)

(D) (a) – (III), (b) – (I), (c) – (IV), (d) – (II)

12. Uday works specifically for employment and education-related opportunities for all the sections of society. Which of the following parties is he most likely to be associated with?

- (A) All-India Trinamool Congress (B) Indian National Congress
(C) National People's Party (D) Bahujan Samaj Party

13. Which of the following statements is/are false regarding the status of women in the Indian society?

- (i) In villages, women fetch water, collect fuel and work in the fields.
(ii) The literacy rate among women is 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men.
(iii) In Indian government, cabinets are largely all-female even when a man becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister.

- (A) Only (i) is false (B) Only (ii) is false
(C) Only (iii) is false (D) Both (ii) and (iii) are false

14. Which pair among the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

Column I	Column II
(A) Oldest oil producing state in India	– Assam
(B) Leading producer of Mica in Jharkhand	– Koderma
(C) Largest deposits of iron ore in the world	– Badampahar mines
(D) Largest bauxite producing state in India	– Odisha

15. Which type of soil is shown in the picture given below? Choose from the given options. 1



- (A) Alluvial soil (B) Black soil
(C) Laterite soil (D) Forest soil

16. Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed on the tiger population and biodiversity? 1

- I. Banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.
II. Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area.
III. Establishing wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks.
IV. Converting forests into Reserved and Protected forests.

- (A) Statements II and III are correct. (B) Statements II, III and IV are correct.
(C) Only statement II is correct. (D) Statements I, III and IV are correct.

17. Read the following statement and Choose the Act which is best described by it from the given options. 1

This legislation was enacted by the British colonial government in India in 1878 to control and suppress the freedom of the vernacular press, particularly targeting newspapers written in local languages that were critical of British policies.

- (A) The Rowlatt Act (B) The Vernacular Press Act
(C) The Indian Press Act (D) The Censorship Act

18. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. 1

Statement I : Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in the Habsburg dominions and Russia in the 19th century.

Statement II : Monarchs were beginning to realise that the cycles of revolution and repression could only be ended by granting concessions to the liberal-nationalist revolutionaries.

- (A) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
(B) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
(C) Both (I) & (II) are incorrect.
(D) Both (I) & (II) are correct.

19. Which of the following reforms made the whole system in France more rational and efficient? 1

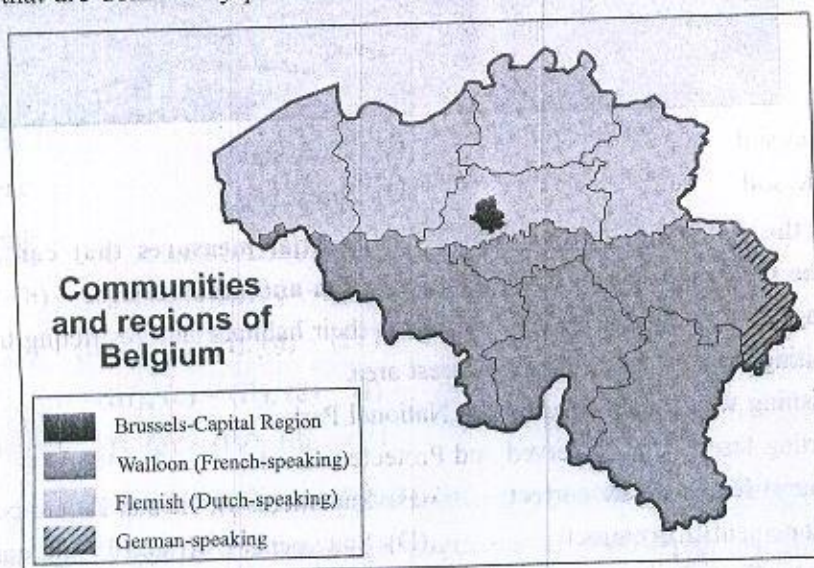
- (A) Administrative reforms (B) Economic reforms
(C) Social reforms (D) Political reforms

20. Ramu is a migrant labourer working in Kerala. He works in a field where bananas are grown on a large tract of land. What type of farming is he most likely involved in? 1
- (A) Plantation farming (B) Commercial grain farming
(C) Intensive subsistence farming (D) Mixed farming

SECTION - B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) ($4 \times 2 = 8$)

21. "Metternich described Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of our social order". Substantiate the statement with any two reasons. 2
22. The map given below shows the languages present in Belgium. Study the map and mention the languages that are dominantly present in Belgium. 2



23. "Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods you need to live well". Justify the statement. 2
24. (a) Differentiate between Rabi and Kharif cropping season. 2
- OR
- (b) Differentiate between Primitive Subsistence Farming and Commercial Farming. 2

SECTION - C

(Short Answer Type Questions) ($5 \times 3 = 15$)

25. (a) "Trade and culture always went hand in hand". Substantiate the statement in the light of silk route. 3
- OR
- (b) Explain what we mean when we say that 'the world shrank in the 1500s'. 3
26. Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry. 3
27. Balram's family owns three hectares of land in Mulshi village. All three members of his family work throughout the day on the farm. Despite the large number of people working on the farm, the overall output is low. Also, none of them have any other jobs. What type of unemployment is Balram and his family dealing with? Support the answer with a reason. 3
28. Analyse the role of political parties in a democracy. 3
29. Examine the role of credit in the economic development of our country. 3

SECTION - D

(Long Answer Type Questions) ($4 \times 5 = 20$)

30. (a) What was the impact of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. 5

OR

- (b) "The Gandhian idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the struggle against injustice". Justify the statement. 5

31. (a) Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India? Explain. 5

OR

- (b) Why is energy needed? How can we conserve energy resources? Explain. 5

32. (a) Explain how the influence of pressure groups and movements in democracy is both healthy and dangerous. 5

OR

- (b) Analyze the role of pressure groups in India in influencing democracy. Discuss both the positive and negative impacts of their activities. 5

33. (a) What is the role of MNC's in the process of Globalisation? Explain with examples. 5

OR

- (b) Discuss the factors that have enabled Globalisation. 5

SECTION - E

(Case-based/Source-based Questions) ($3 \times 4 = 12$)

34. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

Project Tiger

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities realised that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the century. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations became prime targets for poaching and illegal trading. "Project Tiger", one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.

- 34.1 Why was 'Project Tiger' considered a significant step for Tiger conservation? 1

- 34.2 What role did India play in the global Tiger population? 1

- 34.3 Mention any two threats to the wildlife species. 2

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35. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government. The need for decentralisation was recognised in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralise power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of state governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly. Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own. Thus, there was very little decentralisation in effective terms.

35.1 What is meant by the term 'decentralisation'?

1

35.2 What was the basic idea behind decentralisation?

1

35.3 Why was decentralisation very little in effective terms?

2

36. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

In 1926, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein, a noted educationist and literary figure, strongly condemned men for withholding education from women in the name of religion as she addressed the Bengal Women's Education Conference : 'The opponents of female education say that women will become unruly ... Fie! They call themselves Muslims and yet go against the basic tenet of Islam which gives Women an equal right to education. If men are not led astray once educated, why should women?'

36.1 Who was Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein?

1

36.2 How did she contribute on raising the status of women in the society?

1

36.3 What did Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein strongly condemn?

2

SECTION - F

(Map Skill Based Questions) (2 + 3 = 5)

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 :

A. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920.

1

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

1

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37. a) Two places A and B have been marked on the on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: 2
- A) Indigo planters B) peasants land tax
- b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols: $3 \times 1 = 3$
- i) A coal mine in Tamil Nadu ii) A dam built on river Chenab in India
 - iii) A largest natural major seaport located at Andhra Pradesh
 - iv) Noida software technology park

