



SHREE RADHEY COACHING CENTER

TEST SERIES 1

CLASS 10 - SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOCIAL SCIENCE TEST 1

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Section A

1. Who wrote the book 'Small is Beautiful'? [1]
 - a) Gandhiji
 - b) Schumacher
 - c) Hitler
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilization is known as: [1]
 - a) developed
 - b) stock
 - c) reserves
 - d) potential
3. Write the names of any two millets grown in India. [1]
4. Mention two beverage crops grown in India. [1]
5. Give the reason for success of rabi crops in North-Western India. [1]
6. **Read the extract and answer the question that follows:** [3]

Pipelines:

The pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into a slurry. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas-based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because of pipelines. The initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

Waterways:

Since time immemorial, India was one of the seafaring countries. Its seamen sailed far and near, thus, carrying and spreading Indian commerce and culture. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. It is a fuel-efficient and environment-friendly mode of transport. India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km in length. Out of these, only 5685 km are navigable by mechanised vessels. The following waterways have been declared as the National Waterways by the Government.

Questions:

1. Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays in the supply of petroleum and gases?

2. Explain the role of pipelines in the economic development of India.
3. Describe the importance of water transport in India.
7. What do people need to get more income? [1]
8. Define average income. [1]
9. Jhumming refers to what type of cultivation? [1]
10. By whom the Bhoodan-Gramdaan movement was initiated? [1]
11. Fill in the blanks: [1]
GDP of a country is based on _____.
12. Fill in the blanks: [1]
TISCO stands for _____.
13. Fill in the blanks: [1]
The goods that are used as raw materials for further production are known as _____.
14. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Which drawback of Barter system is indicated here? [1]
- a) Lack of Common Measure of Value b) Lack of Standard of Deferred Payment
- c) Lack of Store of Value d) Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants
15. Informal money lenders charge higher rate of interest on loans because [1]
- a) They wish to do so b) No organisation to supervise
- c) To make more profits d) They are not registered
16. Gopal is supervising the work of one farm labourer. Gopal has seven acres of land. He is one of the few persons in Sonpur to receive a bank loan for cultivation. The interest rate on the loan is 8.5 percent per annum and can be repaid anytime in the next three years. Gopal plans to repay the loan after harvest by selling a part of the crop. He then intends to store the rest of the potatoes in cold storage and apply for a fresh loan from the bank against the cold storage receipt. The bank offers this facility to farmers who have taken crop loans from them. What kind of facility is provided by a bank to Gopal? [1]
- a) Cultivation Arrangements b) Credit Arrangements
- c) Collateral Arrangements d) Cold Storage Arrangements
17. State true or false: [1]
Air transport was nationalised in 1953.
18. State true or false: [1]
Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

Section B

19. Explain the relationship between the process of colonization and rich resources of colonies. [3]
20. What do you know about Green Revolution? [3]
21. Explain four advantages of road transport in India. [3]
22. How are economic development and human development related to each other? [3]

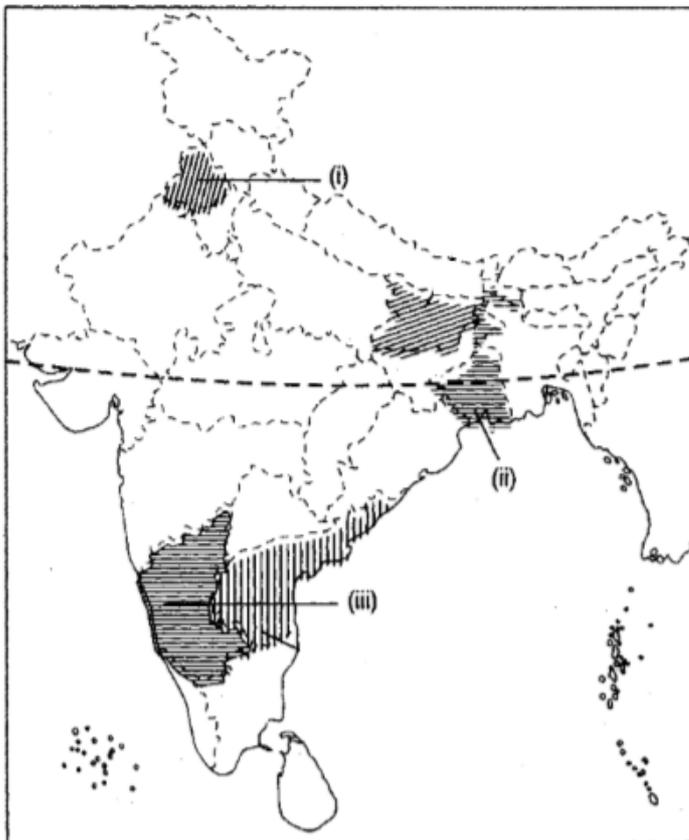
23. What are the reasons that make Swapna's situation so risky? Discuss factors - pesticides, role of money lenders, climate. [3]
24. What are non-conventional sources of energy? Why do they have a bright future in India? [3]
25. Enumerate the features of Multinational Corporations. [3]
26. Why is there an urgent need to protect workers in the unorganized sector? Explain. [3]

Section C

27. Classify communication services into two categories. Explain main features of each. [5]
28. (a) Name the non-metallic mineral which can be easily split into thin sheets. [5]
(b) What are the properties of this mineral and in which areas is it found?
29. Suggest any five measures to enhance agricultural production in India. [5]
30. Explain the relation between liberalisation of foreign trade and trade barriers. [5]
31. Compare and contrast the role of formal and informal source of credit. [5]
32. For each of the sectors that we came across in this chapter, why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined? Discuss. [5]

Section D

33. Some features are marked on the map of India given below. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. [3]
- A major wheat producing state
 - A major producer of jute
 - The state which is the major producer of coffee



34. i. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. [3]
- Mica mine

b. Iron ore exporting port

ii. Locate and Label Durg iron ore mine with appropriate symbols on the same map given for identification

