



SHREE RADHEY COACHING CENTER

CLASS 10 - SOCIAL SCIENCE

Test

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. This Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
4. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
5. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
7. 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.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. What kind of societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas? [1]
a) Noble
b) Linguistic
c) Ethnic
d) Secret
2. Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of _____. [1]
a) liberalism
b) centralism
c) globalism
d) privatization
3. Who wrote the Vande Mataram? [1]
a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
b) Rabindranath Tagore
c) Abanindranath Tagore
d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
4. Fill in the blanks: [1]
_____ is a major power providing corporation in India.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the first place in the production _____ and _____.

5. _____ state is the major producer of pulses. [1]
a) Gujarat b) Karnataka
c) Uttar Pradesh d) Maharashtra
6. _____ type of farming is still practiced in a few pockets of India. [1]
a) Commercial Subsistence b) Intensive Subsistence
c) Drip irrigation d) Primitive Subsistence
7. Under which category of soil will Bangar be classified? [1]
8. In between the rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as _____ season. [1]
a) winter b) monsoon
c) rabi d) zaid
9. The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided _____. [1]
a) political power b) judiciary power
c) legislative power d) executive power
10. Who formed majority in terms of population in Belgium? [1]
OR
Which group of countries surrounds Belgium?
11. What do you mean by 'holding together federation'? [1]
OR
Why is Pokhran famous in India?
12. Which of the given country is a developing country? [1]
a) Russia b) Brazil
c) Argentina d) USA
13. In a SHG, most of the important decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by [1]
a) government b) non-government organisation
c) group leaders d) group members

OR

Identify the incorrect option

- a) Commercial Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people. b) People's money is safe with the banks and it earns an amount of interest.
- c) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. d) The Central government issues currency notes on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.

demands for constitutionalism with national unification. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association. In the German regions, a large number of political associations whose members were middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul. They drafted a constitution for the German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. When the deputies offered the crown on these terms to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. While the opposition of the aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basis of parliament eroded. The parliament was dominated by the middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans and consequently lost their support. In the end, troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Why did the Frankfurt Parliament fail to achieve its goal?
 - a. Women were excluded from the membership
 - b. It did not have the support of the peasants
 - c. Kaiser William refused to accept the crown and opposed the assembly
 - d. None of the above
- ii. What was the strong demand of the emerging middle-classes in Europe during the 19th century?
 - a. Demands of constitutionalism with national unification
 - b. Demands of new commercial classes
 - c. Demands of a unified economic province
 - d. All of these
- iii. Which of the following is not true with respect to the "Frankfurt Parliament"?
 - a. A large number of political associations decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly
 - b. The Frankfurt parliament convened in the church of St Paul
 - c. The opposition of the aristocracy and military to the parliament grew stronger
 - d. The social basis of parliament eroded because it was dominated by the prosperous artisans
- iv. Which of the following **title** best describes the given extract?
 - a. A New Conservatism after 1815
 - b. The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class
 - c. The Revolution of the Liberals
 - d. Nationalism and Imperialism

24. **Read the text given below and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types. These have contributed to the development of various types of soils.

Alluvial Soils: This is the most widely spread and important soil. The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. The Alluvial Soil is deposited by 3 important Himalayan river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. These soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime, which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.

Laterite Soil: The laterite soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with the alternate wet and dry season. This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain. Lateritic soils are acidic in nature and generally deficient in plant nutrients. The soil supports deciduous and evergreen forests but humus poor. This soil is very useful for growing tea and coffee.

Black Soil: This soil is black in colour and is also known as regur soil. Climatic conditions along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil. The soil is ideal for growing cotton. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over the northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows. The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material and well-known for their capacity to hold moisture. Black soil is nutrients rich and contains calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. The soil is sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Black soil is synonymous with which crop?
 - a. Sugarcane
 - b. Cotton
 - c. Maize
 - d. Tea

ii. Match the following list of soil in Column I with the crops cultivated in Column II:

Column I	Column II
A. Alluvial Soil	1. Coffee
B. Black Soil	2. Cashew Nuts
C. Laterite Soil	3. Cotton
	4. Wheat

- a. A-1, B-4, C-2
 - b. A-3, B-2, C-1
 - c. A-4, B-3, C-1
 - d. A-2, B-3, C-4
- iii. Which type of soil covers nearly half of the total area of India?
- a. Black Soil
 - b. Alluvial Soil
 - c. Laterite Soil
 - d. None of these

iv. Black soil is sticky and clayey because _____.

- a. It is formed of lava rocks.
- b. It is found in the region with heavy rainfall.
- c. It has a moisture-retaining capacity.
- d. It is found under sea beds

25. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

The Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model:

- o Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of the majority of members from each linguistic group.
- o Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- o Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
- o Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. _____ and _____ dealt with the question of power-sharing differently.
 - a. India, Srilanka
 - b. Belgium, Sri Lanka
 - c. Wallonia, Brussels
 - d. Flemish, Wallonia
- ii. Which of the following is not the element of "Belgian model"?
 - a. Equal number of ministers for both the groups
 - b. Setting up of Community Government
 - c. More power to the central government
 - d. Equal representation at the state and central level
- iii. "Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government". Which of the following is incorrect with respect to this?
 - a. The unique government is Community Government
 - b. A single social group is given powers to handle community-related affairs
 - c. Elected by people belonging to Dutch, French and German-speaking

- d. Power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues
- iv. Which of the following **title** best describes the given passage?
 - a. The ethnic composition of Belgium
 - b. Accommodation in Sri Lanka
 - c. Accommodation in Belgium
 - d. The ethnic composition of Sri Lanka

26. **Read the cases given below and answer the questions that follow:**

[4]

Groundwater in India:

Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.

Exhaustion of Natural Resources:

As per the data of BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2018, the reserves of crude oil would last only 50 years more. This is for the world as a whole. However, different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like the USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which of the following is the main factor responsible for the overuse of groundwater in western UP?
 - a. Overgrazing
 - b. Excessive Mining
 - c. Poor irrigation facilities
 - d. Excessive cultivation
- ii. India has to import crude oil. What problems do you anticipate for the country looking at the given situation?
 - a. The future is bright because the reserves of oil would last only 50 years more.
 - b. The future is bleak because the reserves of oil would last only 50 years more.
 - c. The future is safe and secure because the reserves of oil would last only 50 years more.
 - d. All of the above
- iii. Groundwater is a _____ resource but its overuse in some regions is _____ the water table.
 - a. Renewable, lowering
 - b. Non-renewable, lowering
 - c. Renewable, increasing

- d. Non-renewable, increasing
- iv. "The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development". Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?
 - a. It cares for the need of future generations.
 - b. It promotes the efficient use of natural resources.
 - c. It lays emphasis on quality of life.
 - d. All of the above

Section D

27. "The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement." [5]
Support the statement with examples.

OR

"Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of Swaraj." Support the statement in the light of Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930s.

28. "Indian Railways binds the economic life of the country as well as accelerates the [5]
development of industry and agriculture." Justify the statement.

OR

What is meant by road density? Describe some of the advantages roadways have over railways.

29. What do you understand by the Bi-party system? Write its one merit and one demerit? [5]

30. **Democracy is based on political equality.** Support the statement with examples. [5]

31. How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by private sector [5]
can be provided by the public sector? Explain.

OR

Write any five features of an organised sector.

Section E

32. a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and [5]
write their correct names on the lines drawn near them (anyone)
 - A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
 - B. The place associated with Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
- b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable
Symbols. (any two)
 - i. Tuticorin - Major Sea Port
 - ii. Bengaluru - Software Technology Park
 - iii. Vijaynagar - Iron and Steel industry
 - iv. Kakrapara- Nuclear Power Plant

v. Chatrapati Shivaji International Airport
INDIA – POLITICAL

