

SHREE RADHEY COACHING CENTER

Plot No. 233 Flat no. 102 Niti Khand 1 Indirapuram

CLASS 10 - SOCIAL SCIENCE

Test Series 2 Test 2

Time Allowed: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 80

Section A

1. Match the following:

(a) Erasmus
(i) Perfected the power-driven cylindrical press.

(b) Richard M. Hoe
(ii) A Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer.

(c) Martin Luther
(iii) An Italian traveller/explorer.

(d) Marcopolo
(iv) The New Testament was first translated.

2. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of _____could unite all Indians

[1]

a) non-violence

b) truth

c) violence

d) fights

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

[1]



The above page is taken from which book?

a) Bible

b) Diamond Sutra

c) Rigveda

d) Gita Govinda

4. Which mechanical device was used for weaving with ropes and pullies, which helped to weave wide pieces of cloth?

[1]

		d) Potential and develo	ped resources
Fill in the blanks:			
Complete the following	ng table with correct	information with regard t	o the cultivation of Tea:
Rubber	Type of crop	Annual rainfall required	The temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	Equatorial crop	(A)-?	(B)-?
Which minerals are for	ınd in ocean water?		
		OR	
		ninerals? Give one exampl	e.
Correct the following s			
Hinduism is the state	religion of Sri Lanka		
Correct the following s	tatement and rewrite	OR 	
9		 vill bring out better outcor	nes whereas nrudential
reasons emphasis the	_	_	neo, whoreas practical
Which of the following	options best signifie	s the given cartoon?	
_		_	Coalition
Which of the following a) Perils of Running Government		s the given cartoon? b) Merits of Running a Government	Coalition
	a Coalition	b) Merits of Running a	
a) Perils of Running Governmentc) One Leader, One I	a Coalition	b) Merits of Running aGovernmentd) The Coalition Government	
a) Perils of Running Government c) One Leader, One l	a Coalition Party	b) Merits of Running aGovernmentd) The Coalition Government	nment Pleads for
a) Perils of Running Government c) One Leader, One l	a Coalition Party	b) Merits of Running a Government d) The Coalition Govern More Powers men and women by the s	nment Pleads for
a) Perils of Running Government c) One Leader, One I Fill in the blanks: The hierarchical uned	a Coalition Party	b) Merits of Running a Governmentd) The Coalition Govern More Powers	nment Pleads for
a) Perils of Running Government c) One Leader, One I Fill in the blanks: The hierarchical uned ———· Fill in the blanks:	a Coalition Party Jual roles assigned to on in which all the ca	b) Merits of Running a Government d) The Coalition Govern More Powers men and women by the s	nment Pleads for ociety is known as
a) Perils of Running Government c) One Leader, One I Fill in the blanks: The hierarchical uned Fill in the blanks: A ladder-like formatic castes is called	a Coalition Party Qual roles assigned to on in which all the ca	b) Merits of Running a Government d) The Coalition Govern More Powers men and women by the s OR ste group is placed from the	nment Pleads for ociety is known as
a) Perils of Running Government c) One Leader, One l Fill in the blanks: The hierarchical uned ——— Fill in the blanks: A ladder-like formatic	a Coalition Party Qual roles assigned to on in which all the ca	b) Merits of Running a Government d) The Coalition Govern More Powers men and women by the s OR ste group is placed from the	nment Pleads for ociety is known as

13.	Human development focuses on				
	a) Well being of the people	b) Salary of the people			
	c) Education of the people	d) Security of the people			
14.	Fill in the blanks:		[1]		
	Industrial zones are called				
15.	People are said to be underemployed when they				
	a) Are not willing to work	b) When they are being underpaid			
	c) Are working less than they are	d) Are unskilled			
	capable of				
16.	Fill in the blanks:		[1]		
	are those which will get exhausted after years of use.				
	Fill in the blanks:	OR			
	HDI rank of India is				
17.	Identify the incorrect option from the given s	statement:	[1]		
	a) Collateral is an asset that the lender	b) Property such as land titles, deposits			
	owns and uses this as a guarantee to	with banks, livestock are collateral			
	a lender until the loan is repaid.	used for borrowing.			
	c) Interest rate, collateral and	d) If the borrower fails to repay the			
	documentation requirement, and the	loan, the lender has the right to sell			
	mode of repayment together	the asset or collateral to obtain			
	comprise what is called the terms of	payment.			
	credit.		[1]		
18.	Arrange the following in correct sequence:				
	i. All activities that convert the raw material into finished products.				
	ii. End/ Final/Finished product.	rket for commercial exchange and the income			
	earned from it.	Ret for commercial exchange and the income			
	iv. Raw materials, labour, costs of land, trans	port, power and other infrastructure.			
	a) iv, i, ii, iii	b) i, iv, iii, ii			
	c) iv, iii, ii, i	d) vi, i, iii, ii			
19.	Assertion (A): There is a need for protection and support of the workers in the unorganized				
	sector.				
	Reason (R): The workers of unorganized sector are harassed due to strict compliance with the				
	government rules and regulations				
	a) Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is	b) Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason			
	INCORRECT.	is CORRECT.			
	c) Both assertion and reason are	d) Both assertion and reason are			
	CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT	CORRECT but, reason is NOT THE			

explanation of the assertion.

CORRECT explanation of the assertion.

20. Read the conversation between a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker:

[1]

Shoemaker to a farmer: I'LL GIVE YOU SHOES FOR YOUR WHEAT.

Farmer to a shoemaker: I DON'T NEED SHOES. I NEED CLOTHES.

Shopkeeper: I WANT SHOES. BUT I DON'T HAVE WHEAT.

What kind of problem is faced by a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker?

a) Lack of terms of credit

b) Lack of Banking system

c) Lack of double coincidence of wants

d) Lack of collateral security

Section B

21. Describe any three major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

Who gave the slogan "Inquilab – Zindabad"? What do you understand by this slogan?

22. Why did European employers find it difficult to recruit labour in Africa? Give two methods they used to recruit and retain labour.

OR

How did the seasonality of employment affect the lives of workers?

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

[3]

[3]

[3]

Source A:

Further Innovations Printers and publishers continuously developed new strategies to sell their products. Nineteenth-century periodicals serialised important novels, which gave birth to a particular way of writing novels. In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling Series. The dust cover or the book jacket is also a twentieth-century innovation. With the onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s, publishers feared a decline in book purchases. To sustain buying, they brought out cheap paperback editions.

Source B:

The Nineteenth Century: Children As primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century, children became an important category of readers. Production of school textbooks became critical for the publishing industry. A children's press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1857. This press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folk tales.

Source C:

Manuscripts before the Age of Print India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts – in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, as well as in various vernacular languages. Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper. Pages were sometimes beautifully illustrated. They would be either pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation. Manuscripts continued to be produced till well after the introduction of print, down to the late nineteenth century.

Questions:

Source A: How did publishers withstand the market during the Great Depression?

Source B: What motivated a large number of children in Europe to become readers?

Source C: Mention the technique of preserving the manuscript in India.

24. Describe any three characteristics of Odisha-Jharkhand belt of iron ore in India.

OR

Have you ever wondered about the efforts the miners make in making life comfortable for you? Explain the impact of mining on the health of miners

25. Write down the features of 'holding together' federations.

[3]

[3]

26. "Political parties are necessary for a democracy". In the light of this statement, explain any four characteristics of the political parties in India.

[3]

27. What facts shows that modern forms of money are different from the early forms of money?

[3]

OR

What is the real source of income for banks?

28. Why do people prefer to work in an organized sector? Explain.

[3]

Section C

29. Examine the main features of the process of German unification under the leadership of Otto Von Bismarck.

[5]

OR

Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy.

30. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:

[5]

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long-distance communication is far easier without the physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.

The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second–class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently.

India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Excluding urban places, more than two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) telephone facility. In order to strengthen the flow of information from the grassroots to a higher level, the government has made special provisions to extend twenty-four hours STD facility to every village in the country. There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India. It has been made possible by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology.

Questions:

- 1. What technique has been used to maintain the uniform rate of STD?
- 2. Give the name of six mails channels to facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities.
- 3. With the passage of time what changes have been occurred in Communication? Also, give examples.
- 31. Which states of India have the maximum extent of cotton textile growth? Give four reasons

[5]

for its concentration in this state.

- 32. Compare the ways in which the Belgium and the Sri Lankans have dealt with cultural diversity.
- 33. Describe the role of citizens in a democracy. [5]

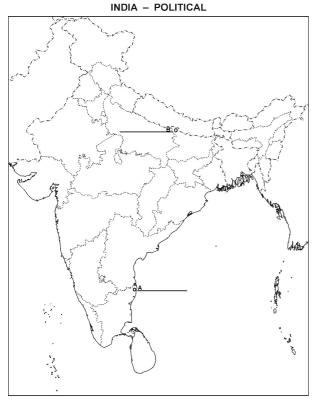
OR

Discuss any five factors that describe the successful working of democracy in India.

34. How are Multinational Corporations (MNCs) controlling and spreading their productions across the world? Explain.

Section D

- 35. (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 (any one)
 - A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
 - B. The place associated with the Movement of Indigo Planters.
 - (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any two)
 - i. Kandla Major Sea Port
 - ii. Gandhinagar Software Technology Park
 - iii. Talcher Coal Field
 - iv. Rawatbhata Nuclear Power Plant
 - v. Raja Sansi International Airport



[5]

[5]