



**CLASS 10 - SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Test Series 2 Test 2**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Section A**

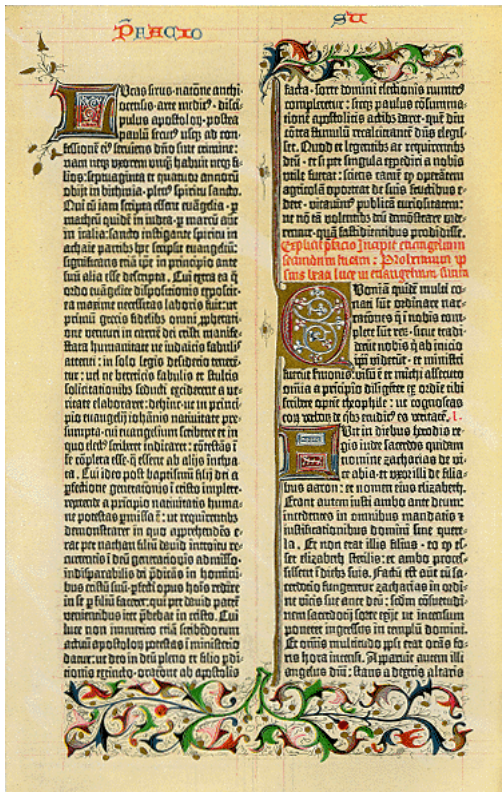
1. Match the following: [1]

(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]







**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. [3]

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]

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. [5]
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. [5]

#### 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) [6]

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

INDIA – POLITICAL

