

RASHTRIYA MILITARY SCHOOL, BENGALURU
PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER - II
CLASS X – SESSION 2023-24

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

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 no 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, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b 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 have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. Note: CBQ stands for “Competency Based Question”. 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

SECTION A

MCQs (1X20=20)

1. Identify the correct option that describes the movement given below. The movement broke colonial laws and also refused cooperation with the British
 - a. Rowlatt Satyagraha Movement
 - b. Civil Disobedience movement
 - c. Non Cooperation Movement
 - d. Quit India Movement
2. In Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used for
 - i. Hydel power production
 - ii. Irrigation
 - iii. Transportation
 - iv. Cleaning

- a. i and iv b. ii and i c. Only iii d. Only ii

3. Read the data given below and answer the question.

State Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births(2018) Literacy rate% (2017-18) Haryana 30 82
Kerala 7 94 As per the data given above, why has Kerala a low infant mortality rate?

- a. It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
- b. It has adequate provision of basic health and cultural facilities.
- c. It has adequate provision of basic social and educational facilities.
- d. It has adequate provision of basic health and technical facilities.

4. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A)Reserved Forests | i)North Eastern States |
| B)Protected Forests | ii)Andhra Pradesh |
| C)Unclassed Forests | iii)Haryana |
- a) A(i),B(ii),C(iii) b) A(iii),B(ii),C(i) c) A(i),B(iii),C(ii) d) A(ii),B(iii),C(i)

5. _____ is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

- a) Pressure group
- b) Political party
- c) Interest group
- d) Business lobby

6. Which of the following statements are true about political parties?

- a) The proportion of those who said they were members of some political party was lower in India than in many advanced countries like Canada and Japan.
- b) Over the last three decades, the proportion of those who report to be members of political parties in India has gone down steadily.
- c) The proportion of those who say they feel 'close to a political party' has also gone down in India.
- d) None of the above.

7. The _____ and the United Kingdom are examples of a two-party system.

- a) United States of America
- b) Russia

- c) China
- d) Canada

8. Mr.Y needs a loan for buying fertilisers to enhance crop production. He borrows loan from a bank as it is

- i) Cheap and affordable since rate of interest is lower
 - ii) free from falling into a debt trap
 - iii) going to ask him to sell his property
 - iv) free of interest
- a) Only i b) Iii and iv c) i and ii d) Only ii

9. Which of the following statements about power sharing is false?

- a) Power sharing helps in reducing the conflicts between social groups.
- b) Power sharing is a good way to establish political order.
- c) Power sharing is not the spirit of democracy.
- d) All of the above.

10. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power after signing the Treaty of _____.

- a) Vienna
- b) Constantinople
- c) Marseilles
- d) Prussia

11. Identify the reason as to why MNC's would like to collaborate with India in producing goods. Choose from the appropriate statements among the following options:

- i. India has highly skilled engineers who can understand the technical aspects of production.
- ii. It also has educated English speaking youth who can provide customer care services. This means 50-60 percent cost savings for the MNC.
- iii. It's the cheapest manufacturing location.
- iv. It's close to the markets in the US and Europe.

Options:

- a. Statements i and ii are appropriate.
- b. Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
- c. All the statements are appropriate.
- d. Only statement iv is appropriate.

12. Which of the following statements is not true about Democracy?

- a) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.
- b) It is free of corruption.
- c) It is expected to produce good governments.
- d) Guarantees rights of citizens.

13. The idea of *La Patrie* means ____.

- a) Motherland
- b) Fatherland
- c) Citizens
- d) Monarchy

14. Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. Identify the right.

- a) Right to work
- b) Right to Freedom
- c) Right to livelihood
- d) Right against Exploitation

15. Which of the following were the result of the invention of the printing press?

- a) The time and labour required to produce each book came down
- b) Printing reduced the cost of books
- c) None of the above
- d) Both (a) and (b)

16. Identify the main aim of the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit 1992

- a) Protection of Environment and socio-economic development
- b) Protection of Environment and cultural development
- c) Protection of water and socio-economic development
- d) Protection of Earth and socio-economic development

17. Which among the following is not a component of a political party?

- a) The leaders
- b) The active members
- c) The voters
- d) The followers

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

Statement I In Globalisation besides the movements of goods, services, investments and technology, there is one more way in which the countries can be connected.

Statement II Countries can be connected through the movement of people. between countries.

- a. Statement i and ii are right.
- b. Statement i, ii and iii are right.
- c. Statement iii is right.
- d. Only statement iv is right.

19. Assertion (A) : In India political parties which formed the government represent the majority of seats secured in the elections to the House of the People at the Centre and the Legislative Assemblies in the States but not the Majority of votes.

Reason (R) : The elections based on the majority vote system decided the result on the basis of relative majority of votes secured.

- A). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B). Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C). A is true but R is false
- D). A is false bur R is true

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

Statement I: The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.

Statement II: They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a high interest rate.

- a) Statement I is correct and Statement II is false.
- b) Statement I is false and Statement II is correct.
- c) Both Statements are incorrect
- d) Both Statements are correct

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)

21. Describe the cause of the Silesian weavers' uprising. Comment on the viewpoint of the journalist.

Or

Discuss the importance of language and popular traditions in the creation of national identity.

22. Define the main aim of the French Revolutionaries.

23. Mr. Singh cultivates rice in Punjab. How does he ensure higher productivity of the crop?

24. Define the meaning of "Imperialism."

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

25. Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295. Give reason.

26. (A); Mr. Y from a city in India visits a rural area and finds five people working in a small agricultural farm. More than two people are not required to work in the farm and removing the other three will not affect production. How can one solve this problem of underemployment in rural areas?

OR

(B): Sunil and Raman did their graduation from the same college. Sunil got employed in an unorganised sector and was unhappy whereas Raman got employed in an organised sector and was happy. Why do you think so? Write any 3 points of difference between the two sectors.

27. "Every state or region has potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area." Justify the statement with three relevant points.

28. Explain any three factors responsible for the invention of new printing techniques.

29. Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Why do you think tertiary sector is becoming so popular in India? Substantiate your answer giving any 3 reasons.

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30 (A): Analyze the measures adopted to prevent soil erosion. Enumerate the natural resources which lead to soil erosion.

OR

(B): "There are many ways to solve the problems of land degradation." Substantiate the statement with illustrations.

31.(A) Briefly trace the process of German unification. **OR**

(B):. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?

32 (A) Can you imagine a modern democratic country without political parties? Justify your answer giving relevant points.

OR

(B): 'The multiparty system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.' Justify the statements with relevant points referring to India.

33. (A): Miss X wants to start a terracotta artefacts store in her village. She wants to supplement her income to raise the standard of living of her family. How can banks and cooperatives help her and helping such people will lead to overall development of the country?

OR

(B): Money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. Justify the statement.

SECTION E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July, 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8 August, 1942, in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered

the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call of 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied

by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the

active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar

Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

(i) What factors led Gandhi to launch Quit India Movement? [1]

(ii) What was the main demand of the Quit India Movement? [1]

(iii) When and where was the Quit India Resolution passed? [2]

35 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Given the abundance and renewability of water, it is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity. The moment we speak of water shortages; we immediately associate it with regions having low rainfall or those that are drought prone. We instantaneously visualise the deserts of Rajasthan and women balancing many 'matkas' (earthen pots) used for collecting and storing water and travelling long distances to get water. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over- exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

1.How do women collect water in Rajasthan?

2. Why is water scarcity in most areas caused?

3.Do you think rainwater harvesting can help ?Give reasons to justify your answer.

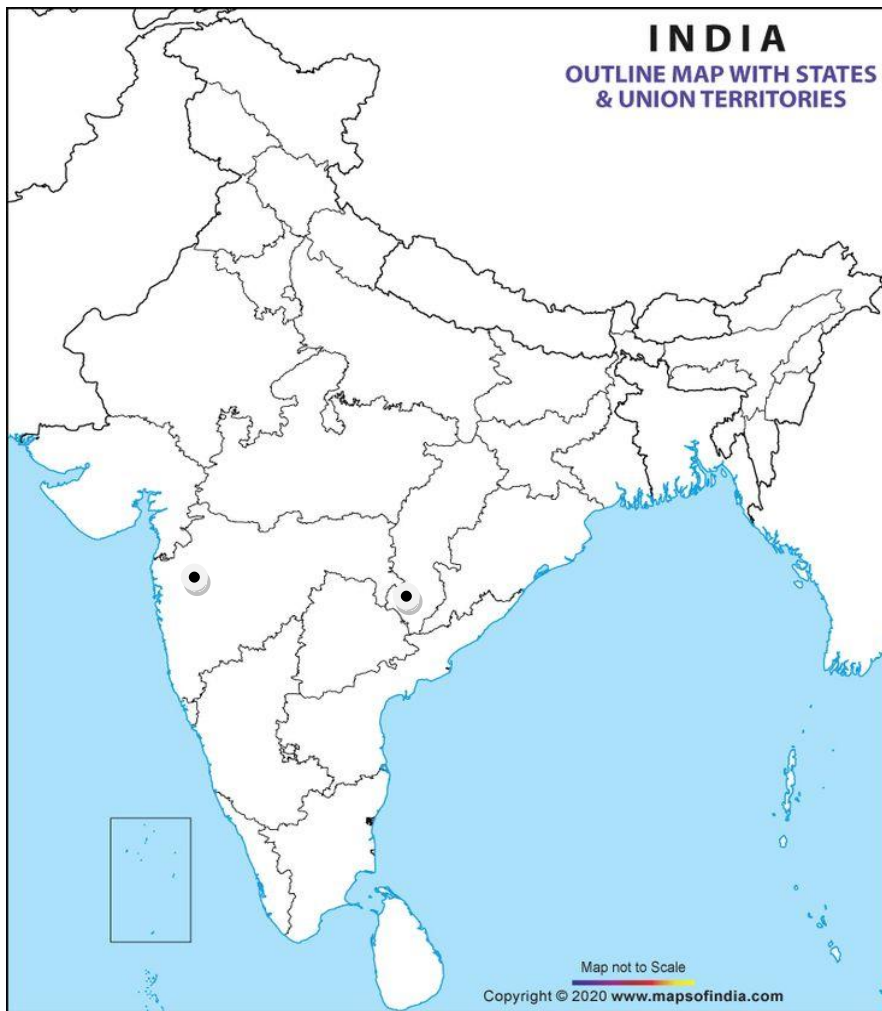
36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect for others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things mentioned above. If it is not obvious to you, then just think of the role of your friends in your life. You may desire their friendship. Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored. However, it will be wrong to conclude that what cannot be measured is not important. Consider another example. If you get a job in a far off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom.

1. Do you think an enhanced income is the only goal of one's life? Substantiate your answer with any two examples.
2. Which factors would you consider before you accept a job?

SECTION F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (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. Place associated with plantation workers Emigration Act.

B. B Indian National congress session at this place in December 1920.

37 b). On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.

i. A software Technology Park in Maharashtra.

ii. A coal mine in Jharkhand.

iii. A seaport located in West Bengal

iv. The tallest dam in India.

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