

RASHTRIYA MILITARY SCHOOL, BENGALURU
PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER - III
CLASS X – SESSION 2023-24
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

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. Who made the famous remark, ‘When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold’?
 - a) Metternich
 - b) Mazzini
 - c) Garibaldi
 - d) Louis Philippe
2. Which of the following remote backward village in Mysore, Karnataka installed household rooftop rainwater harvesting system?
 - a. Gendathur
 - b. Chilkunda
 - c. Vanasthalipuram
 - d. Kallahalli

a. Delhi b. Kerala c. Bihar d. Haryana

a. Gujarat. b. Rajasthan c. Meghalaya. d. West Bengal

- a) Secured the Right to Property
- b) Established Equality before the Law
- c) Removed all privileges based on birth
- d) All of the above

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

a) Social divisions
Political divisions

a. Finance Ministry. b. Cooperative Societies c. Head of Each Bank. d. Landlords

- a) Democratic government is a legitimate government.
- b) Democratic government may be slow, less efficient, and not always very responsive or clean.
- c) Democratic government is the people's own government.
- d) All of the above.

- a) It did not give the government powers to repress political activities.
- b) It did not allow the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- c) It allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- d) Gandhiji decided to launch nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act in 1920.

I. The main motive is the welfare of the poor people.

- ii. The main motive is to increase their assets and earn profit.
- iii. The main motive of MNCs is to offer financial support to the government of their country.
- iv. The main motive is to benefit foreign countries.

Options:

- a. Statements (i) and (ii) are correct.
- b. Statements (i) is correct.
- c. All the statements are correct.
- d. Only statement (iv) is correct.

12. Choose the correction option to complete the statement.

If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, it is .

- a. An accountable government.
- b. A responsible government.
- c. A transparent government.
- d. A stable government.

13. What was one of the main reasons behind Mahatma Gandhi's decision to take up the Khilafat Issue?

- a) To bring more unity among Hindus and Muslims.
- b) To bring more unity among Hindus and Christians.
- c) To bring more unity among Christians and Muslims.
- d) None of the above.

14. NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005) has guaranteed Days of employment in a year in many districts of India?

15. In the flourishing urban circles at Edo, illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings. Edo was later known as _____.

- a) Kyoto
- b) Seoul
- c) Beijing
- d) Tokyo

Days b. 100 Days c. 30 Days d. 150 Days.

16. The main cause of land degradation in Punjab, Haryana & Western Uttar Pradesh is ?

- i. Mining.
- ii. Over Irrigation.
- iii. Deforestation.
- iv. Over Grazing.

17. Vellum was a parchment made from the _____ of animals.

- a) Bones

- b) Skin
- c) Legs
- d) None of the above

18. Globalisation so far has been more in favour of .

- a. Undeveloped countries b. Developing Countries
- c. Developed Countries d. None of the above

19. **Which of the following statements are true regarding feminist movements?**

- a) Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life.
- b) Agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities.
- c) There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.
- d) All of the above.

20. **Which of the following statements is true?**

- a) Every social difference does not lead to social division.
- b) Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people.
- c) People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities, cutting across the boundaries of their groups.
- d) All of the above.

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2 * 4=8)

- 21. Q: What are the dual objective of a federal system? Explain them.
- 22. (A): Explain the coalition government.

OR

(B): How is federalism practised?

- 23. "Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian Economy." Explain the statement by giving reasons.
- 24. Which are the local self-governments we have in India?

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS

25. Write briefly why some people feared that the development of print could lead to the growth of dissenting ideas
26. Examine the benefits that are enjoyed by the people working in the organized sector.
27. What are the main types of formation in which minerals occur?
28. Explain how the printing press in India shaped the nature of the debate over religious and social reform movements in India.
- 29. What are the two categories of sources of credit ? Mention four feature of each?**

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30 (A) : Distinguish between conventional & non conventional sources of energy ?

OR

(B) : Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Give a brief of each type?

31 (A) : Write a short note on 'The Guttenberg Press.'

OR

(B) : Explain 'The Vernacular Press Act.'

32 (A) : What are the differences between democracy and dictatorship? Give three examples.

OR

(B) : How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

33. (A) : Define employment. Describe the various measures by which employment can be increased in both rural & urban sector?

OR

(B) : With the example of sugarcane , explain the interdependence of all the three sectors of the economy.

SECTION E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

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

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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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:

1. _____ and _____ dealt with the question of power-sharing differently.
 1. India, Srilanka
 2. Belgium, Sri Lanka
 3. Wallonia, Brussels
 4. Flemish, Wallonia
2. Which of the following is not the element of "Belgian model"?
 1. Equal number of ministers for both the groups
 2. Setting up of Community Government
 3. More power to the central government
 4. Equal representation at the state and central level
2. "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?
 1. The unique government is Community Government
 2. A single social group is given powers to handle community-related affairs
 3. Elected by people belonging to Dutch, French and German-speaking
 4. Power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues
2. Which of the following title best describes the given passage?
 1. The ethnic composition of Belgium
 2. Accommodation in Sri Lanka
 3. Accommodation in Belgium
 4. The ethnic composition of Sri Lanka

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

Industrial locations are complex in nature. These are influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc. It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place. Consequently, manufacturing activity tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at lower cost. After an industrial activity starts, urbanisation follows. Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Thus, industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies. Gradually, a large industrial agglomeration takes place.

(i) On what factors are the location of the industry dependent on?

- | | |
|--|---|
| (ii) What do you understand by agglomeration economies? | 1 |
| (iii) How do industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand? | 2 |

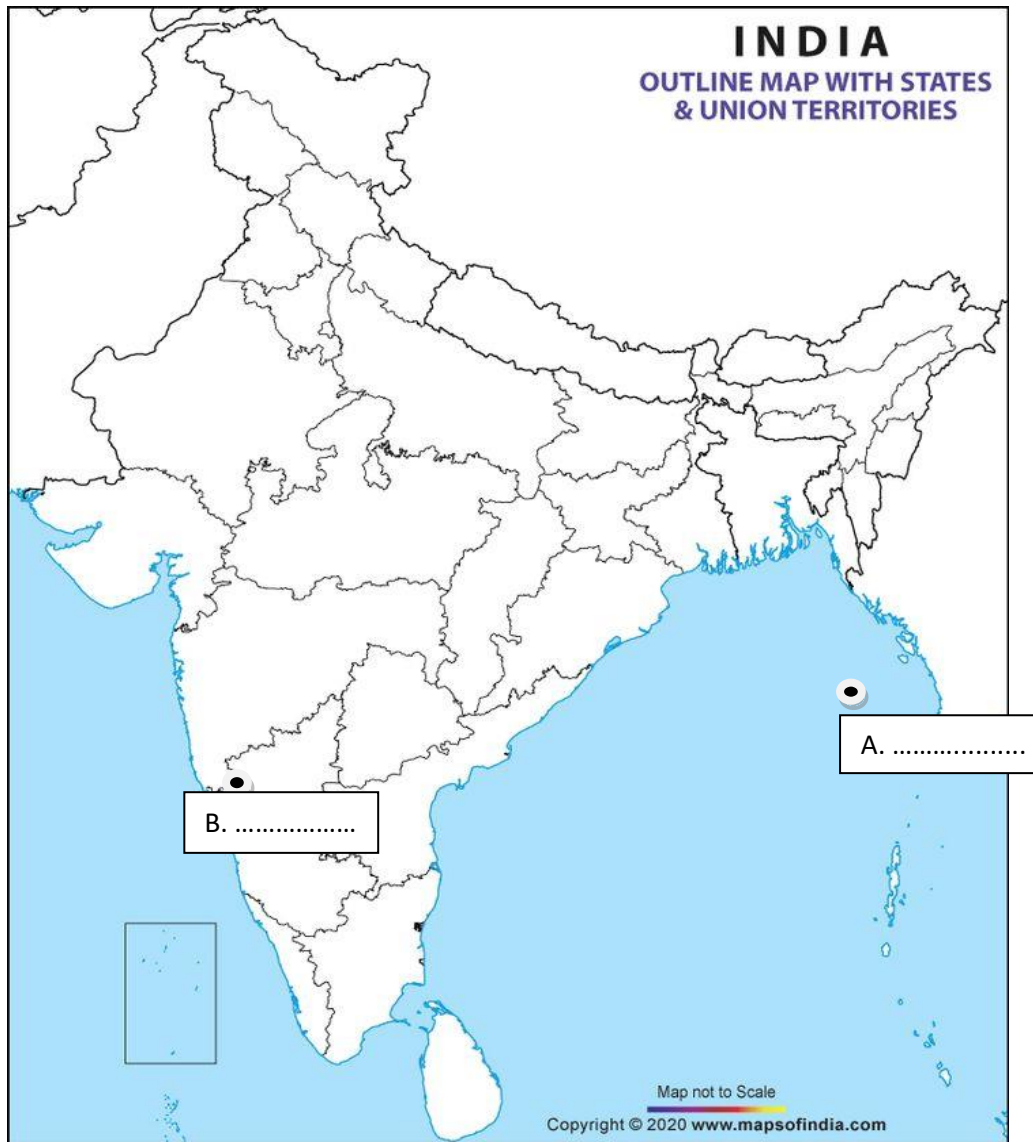
36 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. The secondary sector in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India? | |
| (ii) Life insurance is an activity of which sector? | |
| (iii) What is GDP? Explain its importance. | 2 |

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.

- i. The revolutionary movement by the tribal community of Southern India.
- ii. The Satyagraha movement by the Indigo Plantation workers.

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

- i. A Copper mine in Rajasthan.
- ii. A dam built on river Narmada in India.
- iii. A largest natural major seaport located at Gujarat
- iv. Software technology park in Telangana
