

RASHTRIYA MILITARY SCHOOL, BENGALURU

PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER - V

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

1. What is the date of the demolition of the Bastille?

- a) 17 July 1790
- b) 9 June 1789
- c) 14 July 1789
- d) 14 May 1786

2. Which place in India has an artificial lake to conserve water that dates to 11th century?

- a. Delhi b. Bhopal c. Mumbai d. Kolhapur

3. Which institution ensures the process of the globalization?

- a. UN b. WTO c. UNSC d. IMF

4. Name the state in which Corbett National Park is located?

- a. Uttarakhand b) West Bengal c) Assam d) Madhya Pradesh

5. In revolutionary France, who was given the right to vote?

- a) Only men and women who owned property b) All men
c) All men and women d) Only men who owned property

6. Which of the following regions do most of the Indian indentured workers come from?

- A) Swampy areas of Kerala B) Coastal regions of Bengal
C) Forested regions of Assam D) Eastern Uttar Pradesh

7. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A): Democracies are based on political equality

Reason(R): All individuals have equal say in electing representatives.

- 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 the correct explanation of A.
c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

8. Why is it necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending in rural areas?

- a. To Promote informal sources of credits in rural areas b. Promote High rate of Interest
c. To increase the deposits of commercial banks. d. To reduce dependence on Informal sources of credit

9. You are a citizen of a country that has a democratic form of government. You want to ensure that the system of power-sharing in your country is effective and that no one branch of government has absolute power. Which of the following measures would best meet this goal?

- a. All power is concentrated in the hands of the legislature only.

b. Power is divided between the central government and the states or provinces, with each level having its own sphere of influence.

c. Power is separated among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, with each branch having its own responsibilities and powers.

d. Power is shared among different levels of government, such as the national, regional, and local governments, with each level having some degree of autonomy.

10. Which of the following does the symbol “crown of oak leaves” stand for?

- a. Freedom
- b. Shows readiness to fight.
- c. Willingness to make peace.
- d. Heroism.

11. Evaluate the impacts of opening foreign trade on the global economy by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:

i. The choice of goods in the markets increase.

ii. Producers from two countries closely compete against each other despite the distance between their locations.

iii. Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.

iv. The quality of the product is always good.

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. 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. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Non-cooperation movement.

i. General Dyer opened fire at the large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.

ii. “Forced recruitment” carried out by the British government and the economic hardships faced by the people during the first world war.

iii. The defeat of the Ottoman Emperor of Turkey led to the formation of the Khilafat movement.

iv. Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt act.

Options:

- a. iv, iii, ii, I b. ii, i, iv,iii c. i, iv, iii, ii d. i, ii, iii, iv

14. Underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. It is also called

- a. Frictional unemployment b. Structural unemployment
c. Full unemployment d. Disguised Unemployment.

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

Statement I: Western printing techniques and mechanical press were imported in the late 19th Century as western powers established their outposts in China.

Statement II: Beijing became the hub of the new print culture, catering to western-style schools.

- a. Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect. b. Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
c. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect d. Both (i) & (ii) are correct

16. Which one of the following climatic conditions are required for the cultivation of rubber?

- a. Equitorial Climate b. Moist and humid climate
c. Rainfall more than 200cm & temp above 25 degree C d. All of these

17. Choose the right option to fill in the blank. The emergence of is directly connected to the rise of political parties.

- a. Monitory democracies b. Direct democracies
c. Representative democracies d. Constitutional democracies

18. Foreign Trade creates opportunity for.....

- i) Producers ii) Sellers iii) Governments iv) Consumers

Chose the correct option

- a. Only (iii) b. (i)& (ii) c. (i) (ii) & (iv) d. all of the above

19. Which of the following statements Is correct keeping the requirement of formation of government in view.

Statement i: It is possible for independent candidates to form a government.

Statement ii: Government formation is exclusively reserved for political parties.

Statement iii: The formation of government is limited to only elected political parties.

Statement iv: Government can only be formed by political parties that are elected and hold a majority.

Options:

- 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.

20. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A): India is a country with a multi-party system set up.

Reason (R): The multi-party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2 * 4=8)

21. Q: How do the silk routes link the world in the pre-modern era? Explain.

22. (A): Do you agree that the Pre-modern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America? Give reasons to support your answer.

OR

(B): "Traders and travelers introduced new crops to lands they travelled.

"Substantiate this statement with illustrations.

23. Mention the climatic condition required for the growth of Jute.

24. Mention any two reasons to state that India is a federal country.

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS

25. How were liberty and equality for women to be defined?

26. (A); What is tertiary sector? What are the activities covered under tertiary sector?

OR

(B): How can the workers in the unorganized sector be protected? Explain.

27. What are the major problems faced by the cotton textile industry. Suggest three ways to solve them.

28. Is democracy a better form of Government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative? State a reason.

29. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30 (A) : Name the three major Iron ore belts found in India. Write main features of each.

OR

(B) : Explain why conservation of minerals is essential? Explain various measures which can be taken for the conservation of Minerals .

31 (A) : Write a note on:

The Role of Women in Nationalist Struggles

Guiseppe Mazzini

Or

(B) Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the nineteenth century.

32 (A) : Analyse the role of a multiparty system in a democratic country like India.

OR

(B) : Evaluate the differences between the national and regional parties and assess the requirements for a regional party to become a national party.

33. (A) : What is WTO? What are its functions? Is it working in a fair manner?

OR

(B) : Discuss various steps taken by Indian government to attract more foreign Investment ? Explain with examples.

SECTION E

34. CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them. The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. Artists of the time of the French

Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure. She bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the Statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

1. French artist
2. German Artist
3. Italian Artist
4. British Artist

2. In which year did Frederic Sorrier prepare a series of four prints?

1. 1845
2. 1843
3. 1848
4. 1841

3. Which of the following statements correctly describes "absolutist"?

1. Monarchical Government
2. Democratic Government
3. Uncentralised Government
4. Bureaucratic Government

Which of the following is correct with respect to "utopian vision"?

1. Homogenous society
2. Monarchical society
3. Ideal society
4. All are correct

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

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi-purpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed

storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'Khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

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|----|--|---|
| a) | Why is water harvesting system a viable alternative? | 1 |
| b) | Describe the process of 'rooftop rainwater harvesting'? | 1 |
| c) | Mention any two methods adopted by ancient India for water conservation. | 2 |

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

For a long time, foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries. In history, you would have read about the trade routes connecting India and South Asia to markets both in the East and West and the extensive trade that took place along these routes. Also, you would remember that it was trading interests which attracted various trading companies such as the East India Company to India. What then is the basic function of foreign trade? To put it simply, foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country, but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

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|----|---|---|
| a) | Why had the foreign trade been the main channel connecting countries? | 2 |
| b) | What are the basic functions of foreign trade? Explain any two. | 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. A place where a pact signed between Dr.B,R. Ambedkar and Gandhiji for the depressed classes.
- ii. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

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

- i. A Port in Orissa
- ii. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam.
- iii. Ankaleshwar
- iv. Software technology park near Mumbai

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