

S.R. RAPID TEST - 1

CLASS - 10 (E.M)

SOCIAL STUDIES

TEST - 1

Time : 3.15 Hrs.

PAPER - I & II

Max. Marks : 100

Instructions :

1. 15 minutes are allotted for reading the question paper in addition to 3.00 hours for writing the answers.
2. All answers should be written in a separate answer booklet.
3. There are four sections in the question paper.
4. There is an internal choice in Section - IV.
5. Answers should be visible and legible.

SECTION - I

Note : i) Answer all the questions.

ii) Each question carries 1 mark.

12 × 1 = 12 M

1. Find the odd one out.

Brahmaputra	Mahanadi	Godavari	Krishna
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- 2.



What does this poster indicate ?

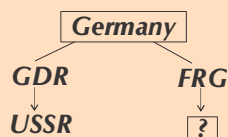
3. What is the incorrect set ?
A) Call centres - customer care service
B) Western Asia and Northern Africa - Arab spring
C) Japanese MNC - Honda
D) Removal of trade barrier - Globalisation
4. Expand ICDS.
5. Where is NIN located ?
6. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
Kharif : Paddy :: Rabi : ?
7. Based on the relationship between the information in the first pair, complete the second pair.
'Do or Die' : Gandhiji :: 'Garibi Hatao' : ?
8. The amendment that was described as mini constitution is
A) 44th amendment
B) 42nd amendment
C) 24th amendment
D) 30th amendment

9. Name the tribe who are living in '1' region.



10. The longest stream of the country

11. Fill the box with reference to given information.



12. The plan implemented by America for the revival of Japan and Germany

SECTION - II

Note: i) Answer all the questions.

ii) Each question carries 2 marks.

8 × 2 = 16 M

13. What is Dun ?

14. Write any two measures to eradicate the gender discrimination in the society.

15. Observe the table to answer the question given below :

Country	Monthly incomes of Citizens in 2001 (in Rupees)					Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	
A	9,500	10,500	9,800	10,000	10,200	10,000
B	500	500	500	500	48,000	10,000

★ Country 'A' is better than country 'B'. Why ?

16. What is the difference between Weather and Climate ?

17. What were the three principles of Sun-Yat-Sen ?

18. What are 'collective farms' ?

19. What do you understand by a civil case?

20. Why did the black Americans begin the Civil Rights Movement in 1960s ?

SECTION - III

Note: i) Answer all the questions.

ii) Each question carries 4 marks.

8 × 4 = 32 M

21. What will happen, if the ice melts in Tundra ?

22. Contribution of organised and unorganised sectors :

Sector	Contribution (Percentage in total)	
	Employment	Gross Domestic Product
Organised	8	50
Unorganised	92	50
Total	100	100

Based on the above table, answer the following questions :

- What is your observation regarding the organised sector ?
- Majority people are employed in the unorganised sector. Why ?

23. *India population : Sex Ratio (1951 - 2011)*

Decade	Sex Ratio
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934
1991	929
2001	933
2011	943

★ Draw a bar graph, using the given information in the table.

- Suggest any two measures to solve the problems that arise due to urbanisation.
- When elections were announced in January 1977, it took everyone by surprise. Why ?
- What were the three strategies followed by French in Vietnam ?
- What do you mean by bipolar world?
- Create two slogans on 'Preventing the Wars'.

SECTION - IV

Note : i) Answer all the questions. ii) Each question has internal choice.
iii) Each question carries 8 marks.

5 × 8 = 40 M

29. A) Explain the monsoon mechanism in India.

(OR)

B) What are the steps taken by the government for food security in India ?

30. A) "We are already experiencing on several fronts the negative consequences of rapid economic growth - the problem of groundwater and pesticides being two stark examples".

Comment.

(OR)

B) "Benefits of globalisation have been unevenly distributed".

Comment.

31. A) Study the following information and answer the following questions.

Year	Event
1952	First General Elections
1956	SRC appointed
1962	India, China War
1963	Official Language Act
1966	Death of Lal Bahadur Sastri
1969	Formation of Meghalaya state
1971	Formation of Bangladesh
1964-67	Green Revolution

i) In which year, the first General Elections were held ?

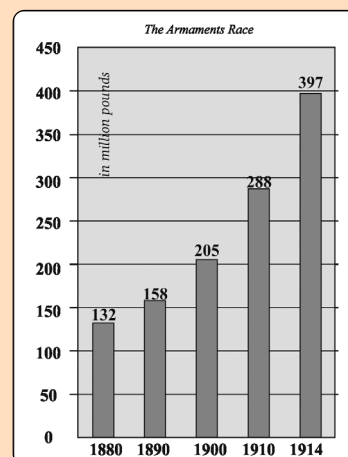
ii) In which year, the SRC was appointed ?

iii) Which sector, the Green Revolution is related to ?

iv) Which country helped for the formation of Bangladesh ?

(OR)

B) With the help of the given information, explain the situation of Armed Peace that was created by the secret alliances in Europe.



33. A) Locate the following in the outline map of India.

- 1) Bangalore
- 2) Andhra Pradesh
- 3) The river Cauvery
- 4) The Thar desert

(OR)

- 1) The river that flows through the desert of India.
- 2) The Konkan coast.
- 3) The island of coral origin.
- 4) The strait that separates Sri Lanka from India.

B) Point out the following in a given map of the World.

- 1) The country where the Nazi Party came into power.
 - 2) The country that was victimised to atomic attack during World War-II.
 - 3) Neil Armstrong's motherland.
 - 4) The country in which Bhopal gas tragedy occurred. (OR)
- 1) South Africa
 - 2) Rome
 - 3) The Mediterranean Sea
 - 4) England

SOCIAL STUDIES

RAPID TEST - 1 : ANSWERS

SECTION – I

1. Brahmaputra (Other rivers are peninsular rivers)
2. Small family is a boon.
3. D (Removal of trade barriers - Globalisation)
Correct Set : Removal of trade barriers is called Liberalisation.
4. Integrated Child Development Scheme
5. In Hyderabad.
6. Wheat
7. Indira Gandhi.
8. B) 42nd amendment.
9. Yoruba.
10. Indira Gandhi Canal.
11. USA.
12. Marshall plan.

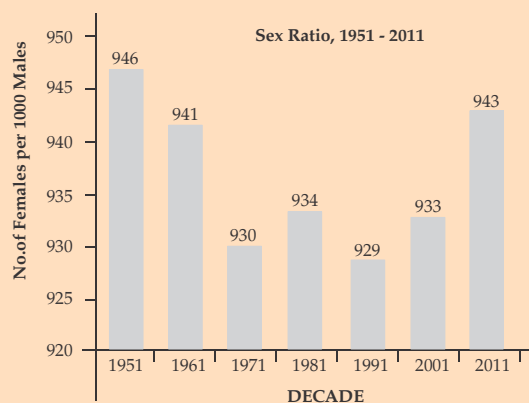
SECTION – II

13. **Dun** : The valleys lying between the lesser Himalayas and Shivalik ranges are called Duns.
14. **Measures to eradicate the gender discrimination in the society** :
 - i. Prominence should be given to women education.
 - ii. Laws against the gender discrimination should be implemented effectively.
15. Country 'A' has more equitable distribution of income.
16. **Weather** : The state of atmospheric conditions over an area at a particular time refers to Weather.
Climate : Climate refers to atmospheric conditions over a large area and follows a similar general pattern over many years.
17. San, Min, Chui. (Nationalism, Democracy and Socialism, were the three principles of Sun Yat Sen.
18. During the regime of Stalin, collective farms were present in USSR. These farms pooled in all the land in the village. Farmers worked together. The produce was divided among the members of the farms.
19. Civil cases are related to people's rights over land, property, income and people's relationships with each other.
20.
 1. Segregation of the Blacks and Whites (in schools, buses and public places)
 2. Discrimination in appointments, housing and in voting rights.

SECTION – III

21.
 - i. The methane that is trapped under the ice escapes into the atmosphere. It leads to global warming.
 - ii. Sea levels rise all over the world.
22. **i. Observation** : The organised sector is providing less employment but having more share in Gross Domestic Product.
ii. Reason : Employment opportunities are very limited in the organised sector. So people have no other option except the unorganised sector.

23.



24. i) More employment opportunities should be provided in rural areas.
ii) Constructions in urban areas should be taken up in a planned way.
25. 1) The government imposed emergency in 1975.
2) No one had expected elections to be held in 1977.
26. **The three strategies followed by French in Vietnam were**
1. Improving irrigation network.
2. Encouraging landlords.
3. Facilitating marketing facilities of agriculture produce.
27. After the World War-II, due to the ideological difference two different political groups emerged. They are led by capitalist USA and communist USSR. The world with two supreme nations i.e., USA and USSR during the cold war is called a bipolar world.
28. **Slogans :**
❖ War is destructive - Peace is constructive.
❖ Welcome to peace - Farewell to war.

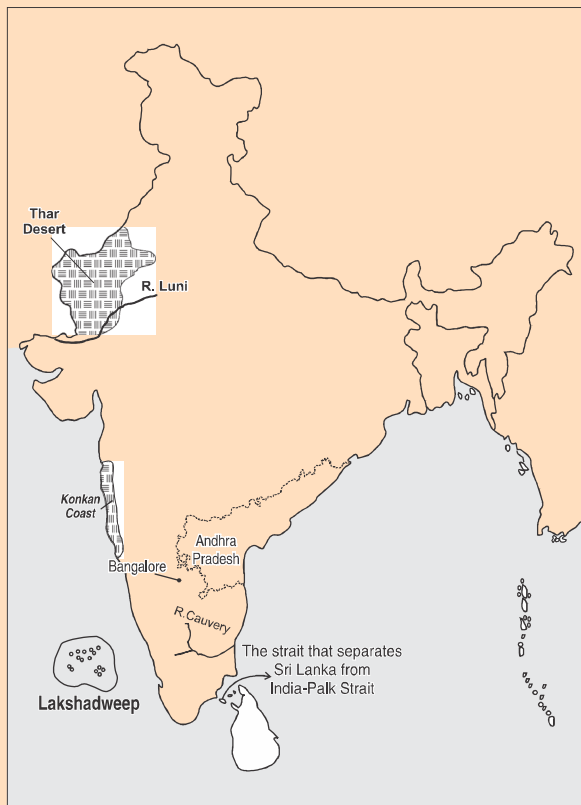
SECTION - IV

29. A) **Monsoon mechanism in India :**
i) There are two types of monsoons in India.
ii) They are the South-West monsoon and the North-East monsoon.
iii) The South-West monsoon reaches India by the beginning of June.
iv) This is known as 'Onset of monsoon'.
v) The bulk of the annual rainfall in India is received from the South-West monsoon.
vi) When it is winter in Indian subcontinent, the pressure systems get reversed.
vii) Then the monsoon retreats. This is called North-East monsoon.
viii) The Coramandel coast receives high rainfall during the North-East monsoon season.
- B) **Steps taken by the government for food security in India :**
i) Increase in food grains production.
ii) Increase in food grain availability.
iii) Increase in access to food.
iv) Implementation of National Food Security Act 2013.
v) Implementation of Public Distribution System.
vi) Implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme in schools.

30. A) **Rapid economic growth - Negative Consequences :**
- We have several thousands of communities living on the environment. To destroy the environment means to destroy these communities.
 - It is unjust to ask the poor people to bear the cost of 'development'.
 - We should be able to integrate environmental concerns with the idea of progress, along with issues of equity and justice.
 - We have to find an environmentally sustainable pathway out of poverty.
- B)
- Yes, it is true. Benefits of globalisation have been unevenly distributed.
 - It has benefitted well-off consumers and also producers with skill, education and huge wealth.
 - Certain services, enabled with technology, have expanded.
 - On the other hand, thousands of small producers and workers have seen their employment and workers' rights erode.
- So it is important to understand the two - sided nature of Globalisation.
31. A)
- The first General Elections were held in : 1952
 - The SRC was appointed in : 1956
 - The Green Revolution is related to : Agriculture Sector
 - The country which helped for the formation of Bangladesh is : India
- B)
- Germany, Austria and Italy formed the 'Triple Alliance'.
 - France, Russia and Britain formed the 'Triple Entente'.
 - Because of these secret alliances, European powers suspected one another. They became jealous of each other.
 - They started spending very high amounts on armaments. An atmosphere of fear and 'armed peace' was created in Europe.
32. A) **The causes of environmental pollution :**
- The negligence in the extraction of oil.
 - The destruction of mangrove forests leading to disturbed eco-system.
 - Contaminated water by spillage of oil caused environmental pollution.
 - Lack of control over oil companies by the local government.
- Consequences of environmental pollution :**
- The spillage of oil caused degradation of mangroves and contaminated coastal environment.
 - Spills destroyed crops and aquaculture, through contamination of the ground water and soils.
 - Drinking water also got contaminated.
 - This caused long term effects like cancer etc.
- B) There were several reasons for the partition of India.
- The policy of divide and rule by the British was responsible for it.
 - Congress could not give assurance to the Muslims.
 - Different ideologies between the Muslims and the Congress leaders.
 - The Muslim League was successful to get mass support and solely became the voice of Muslims.
 - The Muslim League convinced the Muslims about the benefits of the partition.
 - Muslim League declared Direct Action Day on 16th August 1946, riots broke in Kolkata.
 - Finally the Viceroy Mount Batten declared the partition of India on 14th August 1947.

- 33. A)** a) 1) Bangalore
2) Andhra Pradesh
3) The river Cauvery
4) The Thar desert (Or)
b) 1) R. Luni
2) The Konkan coast
3) Lakshadweep
4) Palk Strait

Ans.



- B)** a) 1) Germany
2) Japan
3) USA
4) India (Or)
b) 1) South Africa
2) Rome
3) The Mediterranean sea
4) England

Ans.

