

PRE-FINAL EXAMINATIONS – 2021 - 2022

SOCIAL STUDIES (English Medium)

Class: x

(Max.Marks:100)

Time:3.15 hours.

Instructions:

1. 15 minutes of time is allotted for reading the question paper in addition to 3.00 hours which is allotted for writing the answers.
 2. All the answers should be written in the separate answer booklet.
 3. There are four sections in the question paper.
 4. There is internal choice in Section IV.
 5. In the question No. 33, Both A & B (India map and world map) should be answered separately.
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PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION

SECTION - I

12 × 1 = 12 M

Note:

1. Answer all the questions.
 2. Each question carries 1 mark
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1. Identify the wrong statement and write it in the answer booklet.

- Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males in the population.
- High sex ratio indicates a hidden form of discrimination.
- The state with positive sex ratio is Kerala.

Answer:- High sex ratio indicates a hidden form of discrimination.

2. The bulk of the annual rainfall in India is received from which monsoon?

Answer:- Southwest Monsoons

3. What is the main aim of W.T.O.

Answer:- The World Trade Organization was established with the aim of liberalizing international trade.

4. Based on the relationship between the items in the first pair, fill up the blank in the second pair.

Goods are not directly produced : Tertiary sector (service sector) : :

Nature plays a dominant role in production : _____

Answer:- Primary sector (Agricultural sector)

5. Expand NATO

Answer:- North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

6. Name the first linguistic state of India.

Answer:- Andhra state (or) Andhra Pradesh

7. Find out the mismatch

- Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara – Mohammad Iqbal
- Muslim League – Maulana Azad
- Integration of Princely states – Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- Fasting on the first independence day – Mahatma Gndhi

Answer:- Muslim League – Maulana Azad

8. Identify the person in the picture who served as the chairman of the Constitutional Drafting Committee

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Answer: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

9. Who declared the "New Deal"? He was the President of which country?

Answer:- Roosevelt announced "the New Deal". He was the President of America.

10. What was Holocaust?

Answer:- Holocaust is the killing of very large numbers of people (massacre)

11. Which of the following states do not share their border with each other.

- Andhra Pradesh - Karnataka
- Madhya Pradesh - Maharashtra
- Nagaland - Mizoram
- West Bengal - Assam

Answer:- Nagaland - Mizoram

12. Based on the information given below, answer the following question.

Date	Location A		Location B		Location C	
5 Jan	Sun rise	Sun set	Sun rise	Sun set	Sun rise	Sun set
	7.20	18.05	06.27	17.40	05.59	16.37

Q: If the three given locations are Ahmedabad, Imphal and Bhopal, then which out of them is Imphal?

Answer:- Location C

SECTION – II

Note: 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries 2 Mark.

8 x 2 = 16

13. **Name any 4 tributaries of River Ganga.**

Answer:- Yamuna, Gomati, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi, Chambal, Sind, Betwa, Ken, Tamsa, Son

14. **What is the impact of the ways followed during the Green Revolution?**

Answer:- 1. Crop Production increased significantly.

2. Attained self sufficiency in food production.

3. Ground water level fell rapidly.

4. Due to the usage of fertilisers, pesticides, and insecticides, water, air, and soil are polluted.

15. **What do you mean by liberalisation.**

Answer:- 1. Drastic reduction of government expenditure – including cuts in subsidies to farmers, expenditure on public services, health, etc.

2. Reducing restrictions and taxes on import of foreign goods

3. Reducing restrictions on foreign investments in India

4. Opening of many sectors of the economy (like telephone, banking, airlines etc.) to private investors

16. **Do you think Indians should have felt grateful to the British government for the powers given by the Act of 1935? Write your opinion.**

Answer:- No. Indians should not have felt grateful to the British government for the powers given by the Act of 1935. Why because, the British gave only a few powers to the elected governments. The elected governments should rule under the supervision of British governors. The right to vote was

given to a small section of the population - about 12 % for provincial assemblies and about 1 % for the Central assembly.

(OR)

Yes. Indians should have felt grateful to the British government for the powers given by the Act of 1935. Why because, the British accepted the principle that the right to rule themselves must be given to Indians to an extent. They conducted elections and allowed to form governments. They gave the right to vote to some people. Many of the provisions of this act were included in our constitution.

17. How is the former state of Jammu and Kashmir divided now?

Answer: 1. Article 370 gave special status to Jammu and Kashmir state. This article was revoked in 2019.

2. Jammu and Kashmir was divided into two Union Territories. They are 1) Jammu and Kashmir 2) Ladakh. These Union Territories came into existence on 31 October, 2019.

18. Write any two slogans against wars?

Answer:- 1. Let's love peace – Let's hate war.

2. War is destructive – Peace is constructive

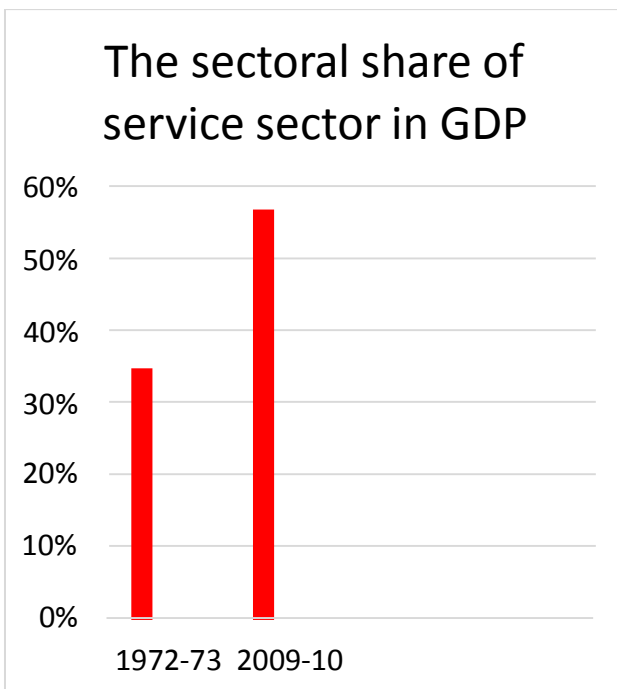
3. Peace is the way to a better day.

4. Peaceful action - Powerful solution

5. War kills – Peace loves

19. Plot the information on a rough "Bar graph"

" The sectoral share of Service sector in GDP was 35% in 1972-73. It increased to 57% by 2009-10"



20. Arrange the following countries from West to East in respect of their location.

Spain, China, Italy, USA

Answer:- USA, Spain, Italy, China

Note: 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries 4 Marks.

8 x 4 = 32

21. Explain the conditions of Versailles Treaty.

Answer:- The Treaty of Versailles imposed some territorial penalties and military cuts on Germany to weaken it.

- (a) Germany was asked to return the colonies occupied by it in the 1880s.
- (b) Germany was asked to return the European areas like Alsace and Lorraine occupied from France in 1871.
- (c) Germany was asked to pull down its army strength to 100,000 from 900,000 during World War I.
- (d) It was also asked not to have submarines
- (e) It was also asked to restrict its naval strength to six battleships (of less than 10,000 tonnes) and a dozen torpedo boats and a dozen destroyers.

22. What are the hardships faced by Jews during the Nazi rule in Germany?

Answer:- 1. Jews were merely 0.75% of the population in Germany. Nazi ideology taught the hatred for Jews.

2. He felt that Jews were main cause of all problems in Germany. He wanted to punish the Jews. He ordered the Germans no to buy from Jews.

3. Jews were suppressed severely. They were humiliated in Nazi Germany. Hitler punished German women publicly who tried to protect Jews.

4. Nearly 6 million Jews were killed in Nazi Germany.

23. The first general elections conducting in India were difficult. Mention any two problems.

Ans:- 1. The first elections were difficult because of the social dimensions. A large section of the population did not know how to read and write.

2. In some parts of the country, women were known by their father's or husband's name, they did not have an independent identity.

3. Illiteracy and lack of women's identity were the main problems in conducting the first general elections.

24. Explain about the importance of service sector.

Ans:- 1. Agriculture and industrial sectors produce goods whereas service sector does not directly produce a good but provide services that are required in production and other services for people.

2. It is essential for the development of Agriculture Sector. Ex:- Irrigation facility, Electricity facility for bore wells and warehouses, Banking facility for loans, Roads for transporting facility etc. are essential for the development of Agriculture Sector. These facilities come under service sector.

3. It is essential for the development of Industrial Sector. Ex:- skilled workers, Banks, Insurance facilities, Transport, Market, electricity facilities etc. are essential for the development of Industrial sector. These facilities come under service sector.

4. Service Sector expands rapidly because there are many varieties of service activities. Ex:- In the earlier mobile phones are used for talking only. Now they have many features like using of internet, watching of videos etc. This helped for increase in production and also employment.

5. Service Sector is growing rapidly. Ex:- It's share in G.D.P. is 35% in 1972-73 is increased to 57% in 2009-2010.

6. Service Activities increase the standard of living. Ex:- If workers are given better training, they produce more goods and get more wages and it lead to increase in their standard of living.

7. Economic development is taken place rapidly through the development of service sector. Ex:- Service Sector is a major sector in developed countries.

8. Employment opportunities are more in service sector compared to other sectors. Ex:- Share of employment is 15% in 1972-73 is increased to 25% in 2009-2010.

(Consider any four points. Consider any other related points)

25. Write about Western disturbances.

Ans:- 1. Cyclone depressions coming from the Mediterranean Sea to northern India called Western Disturbances.

2. These blow in the winter. These give low to moderate rainfall over northern India.

3. This rainfall is boon to wheat crop which is generally cultivated in 'Rabi' season.

26. Write any four best practices (four bandis) followed in Hiware Bajar.

- Ans:-
1. Tree felling and open grazing was banned. People were allowed to cut grass and carry it to feed animals.
 2. Digging of borewells for irrigation was banned. Water for irrigation should be taken only through dug wells. However, borewells can be dug for drinking water.
 3. Growing of water intensive crops like sugarcane and banana was prohibited.
 4. Selling land to outsiders was prohibited. Hence, all the land owners will belong to the same village. So it will be easier to implement the decisions required for village development.
 5. If the rainfall is good then they can take full rabi crop, if the rainfall is less then they bring down the area under rabi.

27. Based on the following information, answer the questions given below.

“ He considered the difficulties of the British as an opportunity for Indians. He thought that India should take the help of Japanese to throw out the British. He went secretly to Germany and then to Japan. He raised the Indian National Army with Indian Soldiers (War prisoners at Japan) in 1942”

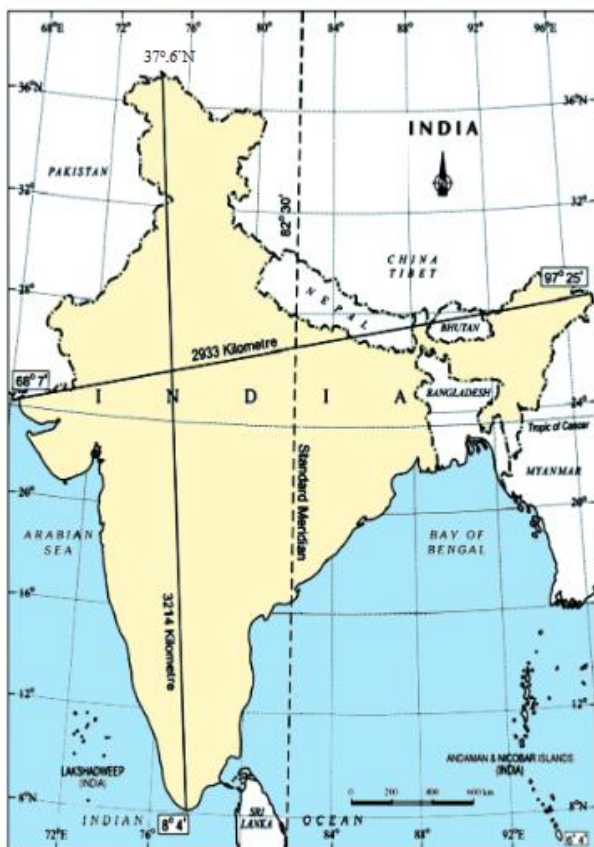
i) Who was “he” mentioned here in this paragraph ? During which World War did he plan like this”?

Answer:- Subhash Chandra Bose. He planned it during the World War-2.

ii) Who was the leader did he meet in Germany? Which country helped him to raise the army?

Answer:- Subhash Chandra Bose met Hitler in Germany. Japan helped him to raise the army.

28. Observe the map given below and answer the following questions.



Map 2 : India – north-south, east-west extent and standard meridian

i) What is the extent of India from north to south and from east to west?

Answer:- North to south is 3214 kilometers.

East to west is 2933 kilometers.

ii) Name two countries with which India has border issues.

Answer: Pakistan, China and Bangladesh.

Note:

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 8 marks.

29. a) Explain the importance of Himalayas.

- Answer:-
1. The Himalayas act as barriers protecting the great plains of India from the cold winds of central Asia during severe winter. If these would have not been there, the crops would be destroyed due to the cold winds.
 2. The Himalayas act as defence barrier and have been protecting India from foreign invasions since early times. If these would have not been there, India would face more foreign invasions.
 3. The Himalayas are reason for heavy rainfall as they obstruct the southwestern monsoons. If these would have not been there, the southwestern monsoons would cross the India and India would face drought conditions.
 4. The Himalayas are reason for summer rains and monsoon type of climate in regions that are beyond the western Ghats of India. In its absence this region would have remained drier.
 5. The Himalayan Rivers have a perennial flow since these are fed by the glaciers. In its absence these rivers would not be there. If there were rivers they would not have water throughout the year.
 6. The Himalayan rivers bring a lot of silt, making these plains very fertile. If these would have not been there, the soil in this region would not be fertile.
 7. The Himalayas are famous for forests. Forests are useful in many ways to people.
 8. Many places in the Himalayas attract tourists. Thus, the Himalayas help the tourism industry.

(OR)**b) Explain about the National Food Security Act-2013**

- Answer:
1. The Indian government (the Parliament) made the National Food Security Act 2013.
 2. This act legalises peoples' Right to Food.
 3. It applies to approximately 2/3rd of the population of India.
 4. As per this law, every person of low income families is entitled to 5 kilograms of foodgrains per month at subsidised rates.
 5. Among poor families, the poorest ones are entitled to 35 kilograms of foodgrains.
 6. For a few years, the central government will supply rice, wheat and millets for Rs.3, Rs.2 and Rs.1 respectively.
 7. Under this law, if required, a maximum of 75 per cent of people living in rural areas and 50 per cent of urban population have the right to buy foodgrains from public distribution system.
 8. If the government is not able to arrange foodgrains, it will give cash for the people to buy foodgrains.
 9. This law also envisages providing free cooked meals for pregnant women, lactating mothers, children aged 1-6 coming to anganwadis and mid-day meals for children aged 6-14 in schools.

30. a) "Aggressive nationalism was one of the important causes of World Wars" - Comment.

1. The ideology of nationalism was a positive inspiration. Modern nation states were formed due to this ideology of nationalism. It was the force behind the unification of Germany and Italy.
2. Fascists and Nazis used this ideology to create pride in themselves and hatred against neighbours. This hatred was slowly building up in the 19th century between the states of Europe.
3. From 1923 fascism in Italy and Nazism (National socialism of German Nazis) in Germany began. Both were forms of aggressive nationalism in destructive mode.
4. Fascists played up the spirit of aggressive nationalism and tried to build images of victorious Germans ruling over the world and mobilised the Germans against other nations of Europe.
5. Hitler injected in the German people the idea that their race was great, that their race was strong, and that their race had the right to rule the world. That is, he used nationalism for war.
6. Hitler hated the Jews in Germany and killed thousands of them.
7. Thus, aggressive nationalism eventually led to war.

(OR)

b) "The emergency period was a setback to the Indian democracy"- Comment

Answer: The opposition united under Jaya Prakash Narayan ran series of campaigns in different parts of the country against the Congress and especially Indira. As the movement gaining more strength, the government imposed emergency.

1. General elections were postponed.
2. Many of the fundamental rights were suspended.
3. Many restrictions were imposed on press freedom.
4. Many political opponents were detained in prisons.
5. There were also instances of arbitrary detention, torture and other violations of civil liberties.
6. Slums were demolished.
7. Forced family planning operations were performed.
8. In the absence of civic freedom, people could not express their discontent with government programmes.
9. Indira Gandhi concentrated powers in her hands.
10. The major highlight of this period was the 42nd Constitutional Amendment. While the supposed aim of the Amendment was to protect social and economic development from judiciary, strengthen national unity and so on, in reality it actually weakened the democratic fabric of this country

31. a) Explain the impact of Globalisation in India.

Answer:- 1. MNCs have increased their investments in India. They have invested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas. Investment in these industries is beneficial for them.

2. These products have benefited consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.
3. In these industries and services, new jobs have been created.
4. Also, local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered.
5. Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards.
6. Some Indian companies have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.
7. Some large Indian companies have emerged as multinationals themselves. Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints), Sundram Fasteners (nuts and bolts) are some Indian companies which are spreading their operations worldwide.
8. Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT. Data entry, accounting, administrative tasks, engineering are now being done cheaply in countries such as India and are exported to the developed countries.
9. However, many small producers (small companies) get losses as they can not compete with multinational companies.
10. The government has relaxed labour laws for multinational companies. Hence, workers are damaged. Their employment and rights were violated.
11. The impact of globalization is not the same on producers and workers

(OR)

b) Explain the causes of global warming and measures to check it.

Answer:- Much of the warming that has been occurring since the Industrial Revolution is because of human activities. Hence, the current global warming trend is called AGW (Anthropogenic Global Warming; anthropogenic means caused by humans).

The human activities that contribute to global warming:

1. Combustion of fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum increases the amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
 2. Carbon dioxide and methane are released into the atmosphere due to industrial effluents.
 3. Trees and forests that absorb excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are declining due to deforestation. So temperatures are rising.
 4. The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture releases nitrous oxide into the atmosphere.
 5. Increased use of air conditioners and refrigerators releases chlorofluorocarbons into the atmosphere.
 6. Thus, global warming is caused by carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, chlorofluorocarbons, etc. that reach the atmosphere in larger amounts.
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The measures to reduce global warming:

1. Trees should be planted. Deforestation must be stopped. Trees absorb excessive carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and lower the temperature.
2. To reduce the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, fossil fuel consumption must be reduced. For this, the following human activities are needed.
 - a. Use of refrigerators, air conditioners, etc. should be minimized. Then the amount of Chlorofluorocarbons decreases.
 - b. Renewable non-conventional fuels such as solar should be used.
 - c. Public transport should be used more instead of private vehicles. As a result, consumption of petrol will be decreased.
 - d. The use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture is to be reduced and the use of organic fertilizers is to be increased. Then, the amount of nitrous oxide will be decreased.
 - e. Power consumption should be minimized by the use of LED bulbs. Therefore electricity is saved and coal consumption is reduced.
 - f. Consumption of industrial products should be reduced. Therefore, the use of electricity and petroleum will be reduced to some extent.
 - g. Vegetarian food should be taken instead of non-vegetarian food. Meat accounts for a higher part of exports and imports of food products. Because of the decrease in meat consumption, there is a decrease in transportation, which leads to a decrease in petrol consumption.
 - h. The use of foreign goods should be reduced and the use of domestic goods should be increased. Hence the transportation of foreign goods is reduced.

32. a) Based on the information given below, answer the following questions.



i) What was the first socialist country? What was the year of Bolshevik Revolution?

Answer:- The first socialist country is Russia. Bolshevik Revolution occurred in 1917.

ii) Why did Russia withdraw from the World War-I?

Answer:- One of the demands of Soviets of peasants, workers and soldiers was immediate and unconditional peace. The Bolsheviks supported the demands of Soviets. Hence, immediately after they came into power, Russia withdrew from World War-I.

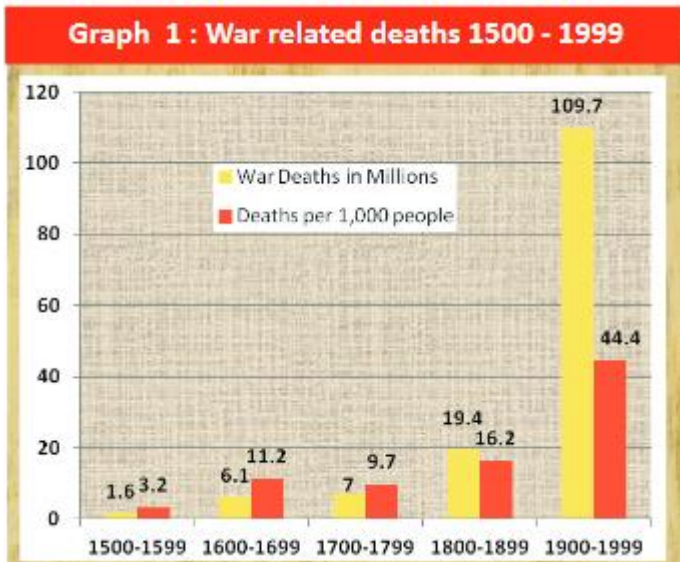
iii) What was the remarkable incident occurred in 1898 in Russia?

Answer:- The Russian Social Democratic Workers party was established in 1898.

iv) What were the twin policies took up by Stalin in Russia?

Answer:- Collectivisation and Industrialisation.

Analyse the following graph.



1. This graph shows war related deaths between 1500 and 1999.
2. War deaths were high during the 20th century i.e., 109.7 millions.
3. War deaths were low during the 16th century i.e., 1.6 millions.
4. Since the two world wars occurred between 1900 and 1999, modern weapons have been used, e.g., nuclear weapons, war deaths are high during the 20th century.
5. War deaths gradually increased i.e., 1.6 millions in 16th century, 6.1 millions in 17th century, 7 millions in 18th century, 19.4 millions in 19th century and 109.7 millions in 20th century.
6. War deaths rapidly increased in 20th century.
7. Deaths per 1,000 people are 3.2 in 16th century, 11.2 in 17th century, 9.7 in 18th century, 16.2 in 19th century and 44.4 in 20th century.
8. Nearly 45 persons per 1000 people were killed in the 20th century due to wars.

33. Locate the following on the outline map of India

- 1) River Godavari 2) Kanyakumari 3) Palk Strait 4) Aravalli mountains

(Or)

- 5) Andaman and Nicobar Islands 6) Coramandal Coast 7) Calcutta 8) Western Ghats

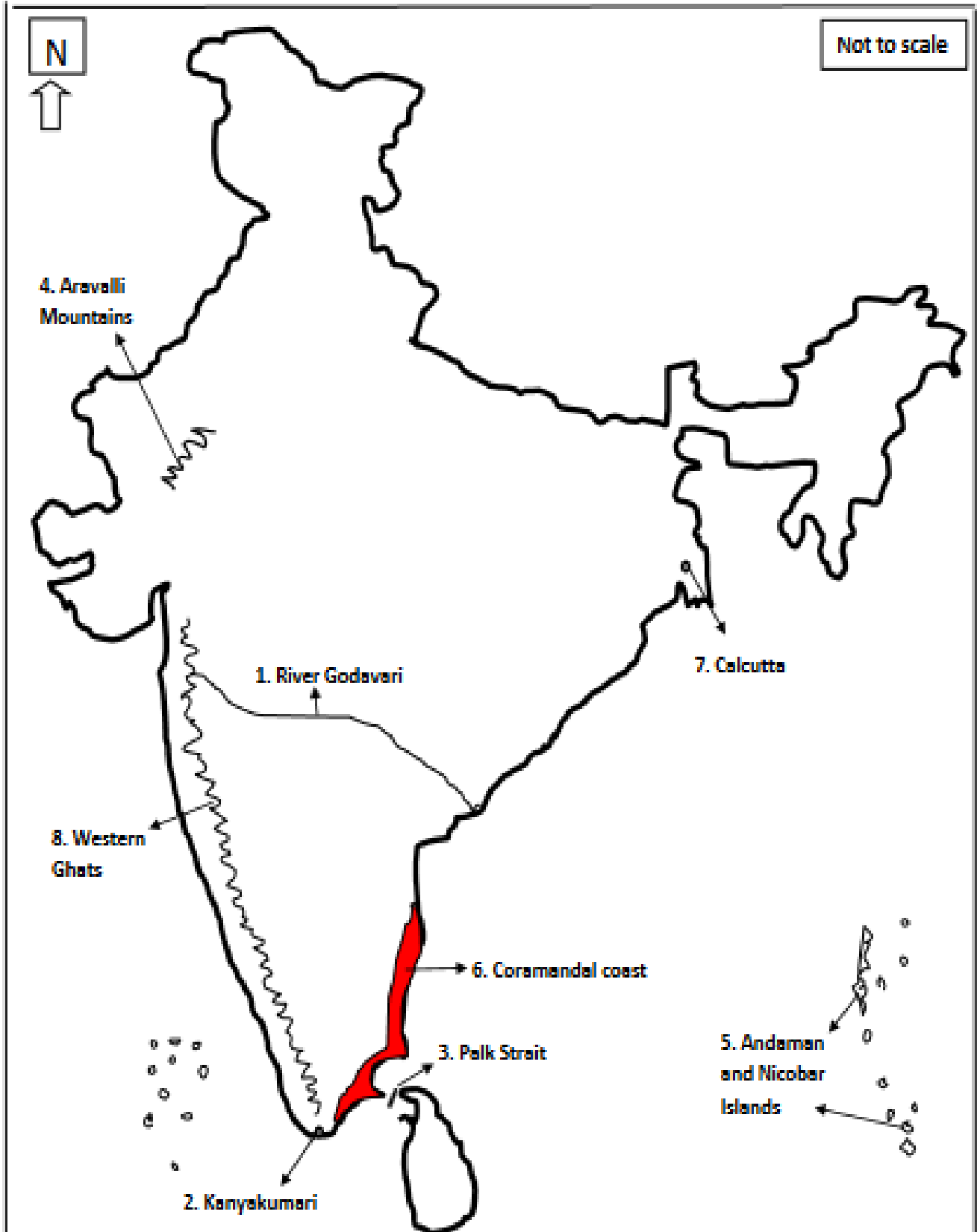
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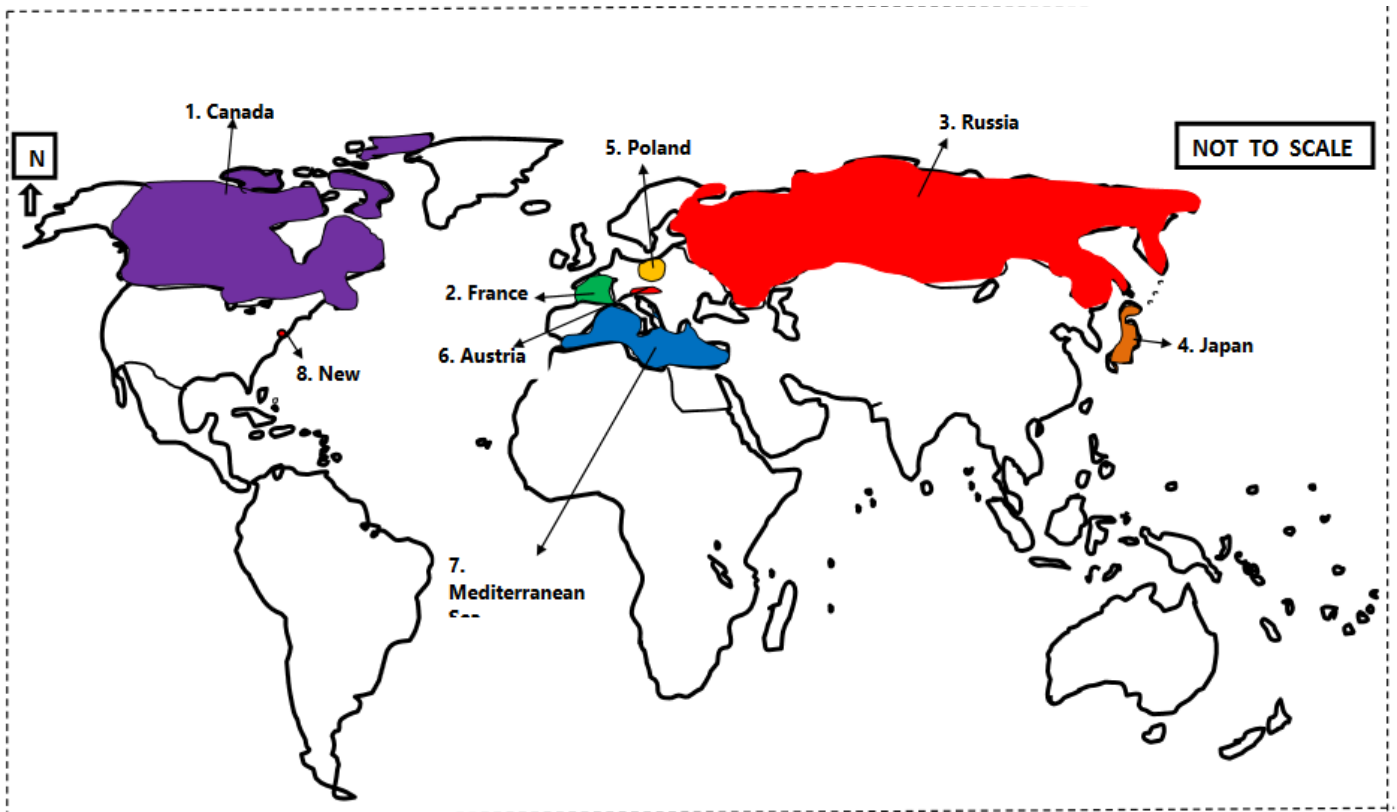
Locate the following on the outline map of World

- 1) Canada 2) France 3) Russia 4) Japan

(Or)

- 5) Poland 6) Austria 7) Mediterranean Sea 8) New York





Prepared by me.

Signature of the Social studies Teacher

Approved by me

Signature of the Headmaster/Principal
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