

# S.R. RAPID TEST - 2

CLASS - 10 (E.M)

SOCIAL STUDIES

TEST - 2

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.

Per capita income      Human development      Life expectancy      Gender bias

2. *Employment in three sectors*

Sectors	Employment (%)	
	1972 - 73	2011 - 12
Agriculture	74	53
Industrial	11	22
Service	15	25

Q. In which sector the employment is showing a decreasing trend ?

3. The permanent winds blowing toward the equatorial low pressure belt by reflecting towards the east are called .....
4. Identify the wrong matching.  
Sandur - Manganese  
Kudremukh - Bauxite  
Kolar - Gold
5. Find the reason for calling Himalayan rivers perennial :
  - 1) They rise in plains
  - 2) They flow into 'V' shaped valleys
  - 3) They are rain-fed
  - 4) They flow continuously throughout the year
6. Q. Which one of the given places, is newly announced as a union territory?



7. What is an ethnic conflict?
8. The organization established after World War - 1 ?  
1. WHO      2. WTO      3. UNO      4. League of Nations
9. Which country has India as a border on three sides and on one side Bay of Bengal ?
10. Andrei Sakharov was a famous .....
11. When did Arrack was finally banned in AP?
12. **Identify the wrong pair.**  
A. Green Peace movement - Alaska  
B. Cold war - Tundra region  
C. Vietnamese - Guerilla Warfare  
D. START - Removal of 80% weapons.

### **SECTION - II**

*Note :* i) Answer all the questions.  
ii) Each question carries 2 marks.

8 × 2 = 16 M

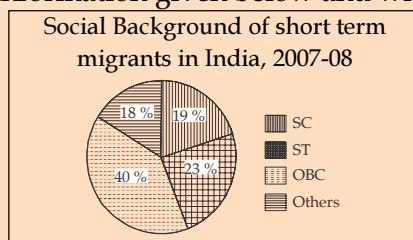
13. Write any two slogans on the environmental protection.
14. Expand WTO.
15. In the context of development, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting. Give one example for this.
16. What is Arab Spring ?
17. What was the immediate cause for World War - I ?
18. Who is responsible for implementing RTI ?
19. Why had Potti Sriramulu sacrificed his life ?
20. Who are Talibans ? What is their role ?

### **SECTION - III**

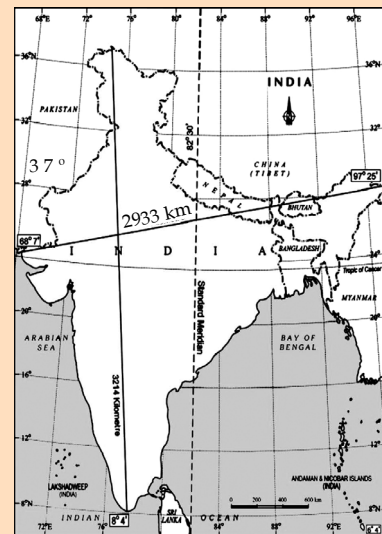
*Note :* i) Answer all the questions.  
ii) Each question carries 4 marks.

8 × 4 = 32 M

21. Differentiate between environment's 'Source function' and 'Sink function'.
22. Even in years of continuous drought, there was no drinking water shortage in Hiware Bazar. What are the reasons for this ?
23. Study the information given below and write your observations.



24. **Observe the map given and answer the following questions.**
  - a) What is the distance between the eastern and western most points of India ?
  - b) Name any two countries that share their boundaries with India.



25. What are the consequences of the economic liberalisation in India ?
26. What are the aims of the United Nations ?
27. Mention any four changes that occurred in the society due to the Russian Revolution.
28. Why were the railways and canals developed in Vietnam by the French?

### 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 differences between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats.

**(OR)**

- B) "Public Distribution System can ensure better food security for people". Explain.

30. A) **Read the paragraph given below and comment.**

The benefits of globalisation have been unevenly distributed. It has benefited 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. It is important to understand the two-sided nature of globalisation.

**(OR)**

- B) The organised sector offers jobs that are the most sought-after. But the employment opportunities in the organised sector have been expanding very slowly. As a result, a large number of workers are forced to enter the unorganised sector jobs, which pay a very low salary.

Q. Do you think organised sector is better than unorganised sector ? Give your opinion.

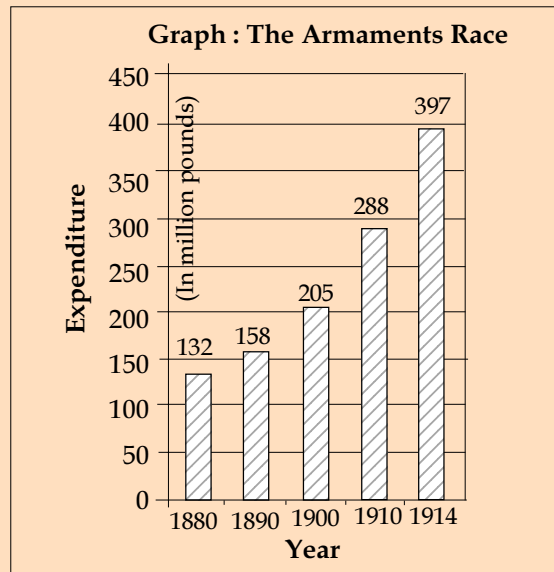
31. A) **Answer the questions with the help of the given information.**

The Manchu Empire overthrown	1911
Three principles of Sun - Yat - sen	San-Min-Chui
The people's Republic of China was established	1949
Napalam	A deadly bomb
Agent Orange	A plant killer
Unified Vietnam	1975
Pan Africanism	Kwame Nkrumah
Nigerian Environmentalist	Ken-Saro Wiwa
Democratic Government of Nigeria	1999

- a) Which nation was ruled by the Manchu Dynasty ?
- b) Who is considered the 'Founder of Modern China' ?
- c) Who was an eminent Human Rights activist and environmentalist of Nigeria?
- d) What is meant by the Pan Africanism ?

(OR)

B) Observe the below graph and answer the following questions.



- 1) In which year, the military expenditure was high ? Why?
  - 2) How would the armaments race impact the progress of a country ?
32. A) What were the terms of the 'Treaty of Versailles' ? Explain to what extent it was responsible for the outbreak of the Second World War.

(OR)

B) Stalin emerged as the leader of Communist Party in 1924. Over the next decades, he established his absolute control and put an end to all opposition. He used his undisputed power to build economy of USSR.

Q. How do you appreciate the role of Stalin in establishing USSR as powerful nation?

33. A) **Locate the following in the given outline map of India.**
- a) 1) The Mount Everest                      2) Manipur
  - 3) The Malwa Plateau                      4) Lakshadweep

(OR)

- b) 1) The river which flows in Thar Desert.
- 2) The southern boundary of the Deccan plateau.
- 3) The state which has the lowest population density.
- 4) The latitude that divides India into two halves.

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

- a) 1) The country in which UNO Headquarters is located.
- 2) The country that setup the first Communist Government.
- 3) The first country that faced atomic attack.
- 4) The motherland of Mussolini.                      (OR)

b) **Locate the following in the given outline map of India.**

- 1) Egypt    2) Indonesia
- 3) Britain    4) China

## SOCIAL STUDIES

### RAPID TEST - 2 : ANSWERS

#### SECTION – I

1. Gender bias (others are used to calculate HDI)
2. Agriculture
3. Trade winds
4. Kudremukh - Bauxite (correct is iron - ores)
5. 4 (They flow continuously throughout the year)
6. Ladakh



7. A traditional and cultural war.
8. (4) League of Nations
9. Bangladesh
10. Nuclear Scientist
11. October 1995
12. (B) Cold war - Tundra region (Cold war - USA and Russia)

#### SECTION – II

13. **Slogans on environmental protection.**
  1. Save the environment - Save the world.
  2. Better environment - Better tomorrow.
14. World Trade Organisation.
15. **Example for conflicting things in the context of development.**

Industrialists may want more dams to get more electricity.  
But the tribals may oppose this as their lands may submerge.

16. Uprooting of dictators in West Asian and North African countries like Tunisia and Egypt were called Arab Spring.
17. The immediate cause for World War - I was the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria by a Serbian fanatic on 28th June 1914.
18. PIO - Public Information Officer, SPIC - State Public Information Commissioner and, CPIC - Central Public Information Commissioner are collectively responsible for implementing RTI.
19. Potti Sriramulu sacrificed his life for the formation of a separate Telugu speaking state.
20. Talibans are militants and religious extremists. They force the Arab countries and Arabs to strictly follow the Islam rules.

**SECTION – III**

**21. Environment's Source Function :**

The potential of the environment to provide the natural resources.

**Environment's Sink Function :**

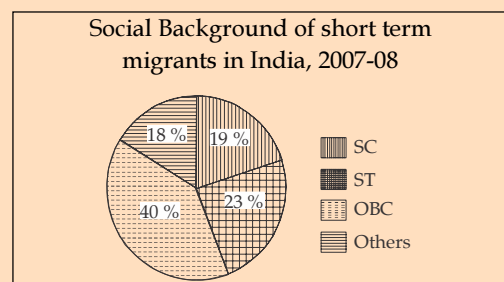
The potential of the environment to absorb and render harmless waste and pollution.

**22. There was no drinking water shortage in Hiware Bazar. Reasons for this :**

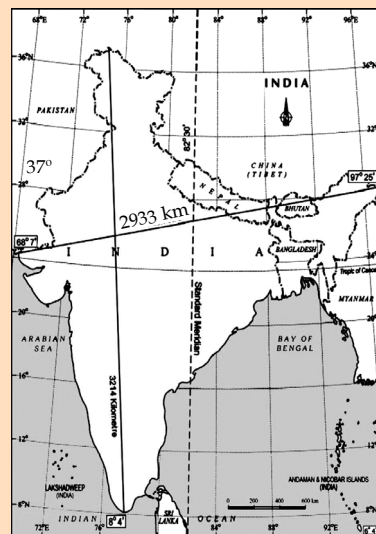
1. Ban on felling trees.
2. Ban on free grazing.
3. Ban on borewells for irrigation.
4. Ban on water - intensive crops.

**23. Observations :**

1. Given graph explains about the social background of short term migrants in India in 2007-08.
2. In short term migrants, SCs are 19%
3. In short term migrants, STs are 23%
4. In short term migrants, OBCs are 40%
5. Most of the short term migrants belong to OBC.



24. a) 2933 km.
- b) 1. Pakistan                      5. Myanmar  
2. China                            6. Bangladesh  
3. Nepal                            7. Sri Lanka  
4. Bhutan                           8. Maldives.



25. **Consequences of economic liberalisation in India :**

1. Foreign goods entered the Indian markets.
2. Many factories closed down due to influx of cheap foreign goods.
3. Indian industrialists were forced to compete with global manufacturers.
4. Foreign companies came and setup industries in India.
5. Many subsidies were cut down.
6. Privatisation expanded.

26. **The aims of United Nations :**

1. To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.
2. To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person.
3. To promote justice through the application of international law and
4. To promote social progress and better standards of life.

27. **Changes that occurred in the society due to the Russian Revolution.**

1. The government took away the lands from the nobles, landlords and the church. It distributed the same to the peasants/serfs.
2. Industries were nationalized and private property was derecognized.
3. Implementation of Five year plans by rationalized and centralized control.
4. Improvement in infrastructural, social and educational fields.

28. 1. Transport of goods for trade  
2. Army movement  
3. Control entire region  
4. Ensure higher level of profit for French businessmen

The French did all this for their financial benefits but not for people of Vietnam.

**SECTION - IV**

29. A)	Eastern Ghats	Western Ghats
	1. Parallel to the east coast.	1. Parallel to the west coast.
	2. Discontinuous ranges.	2. Continuous ranges.
	3. Lower in elevation.	3. Higher in elevation
	4. Away from the sea coast	4. Nearer to the sea coast.
	5. Source of small and medium rivers.	5. Source of big rivers.
	6. Older than Western Ghats.	6. Younger than Eastern Ghats
	7. Highest Peak is Aroya Konda	7. Highest Peak is Anaimudi.
	8. Do not cause much rainfall	8. Cause heavy rainfall.

- B)
1. Ration shops are the important means for the people to access the food grains in India.
  2. All the poor people get food grains at low prices through ration shops.
  3. Even among the poor, the very poor have different entitlements.  
Eg : The Anthyodaya Card holders are entitled to get 35 kgs of food grains per month per family.
  4. 75% of people in rural areas and 50% of people in urban areas have the right to buy food grains from Public Distribution System.  
The PDS plays a key role in assuring food security for people.

30. A) **Effect of globalisation - Comment :**

1. The impact of globalisation in India is not uniform.
2. Some large Indian companies have grown as Multi National Companies.
3. On the other hand, most of the small producers are not happy with the globalisation.
4. Many of their factories closed down due to influx of cheap foreign goods.
5. If the globalisation is not fair, economic inequalities will increase in the society.
6. Now, the important question before us is 'how to make globalisation more fair'?

B) **Organised sector is better than unorganised sector - opinion :**

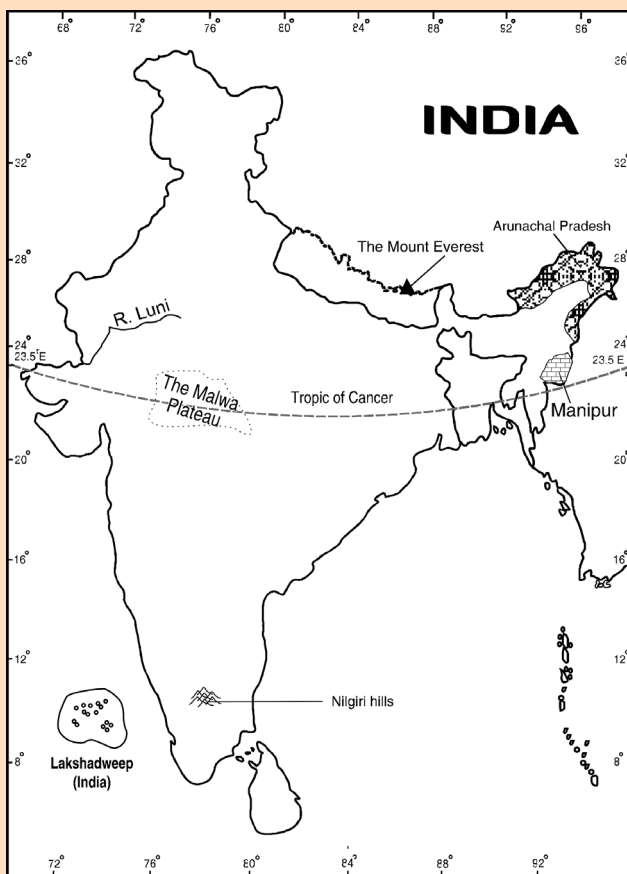
1. Yes, I think the organised sector is better than the unorganised sector.
2. In organised sector, the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work.
3. The Government rules and regulations are followed.
4. Workers in this sector enjoy security of employment.
5. They work only for a fixed number of hours.
6. They get benefits like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund etc...



31. A) 1. **The country ruled by Manchu dynasty :** China  
2. **Founder of Modern China :** Sun Yat-sen  
3. **Environmentalist and Human Rights activist in Nigeria :** Ken-Saro Wiwa  
4. **Pan Africanism :** Pan Africanism is an idea which promotes the unity of all African people irrespective of country or tribe.
- B) 1. **The year in which military expenditure was high :** 1914  
**Reason :** The beginning of World War I.  
2. **Impact of armaments race on the progress of a country :**  
There will be adverse effect on the development of the country. The execution of welfare schemes would be difficult.
32. A) Treaty of Versailles was an agreement between the victorious countries and Germany, signed in 1919 after the First World War.  
**Terms of Treaty of Versailles :**  
A) Territorial Arrangements  
B) Military clauses  
C) Economic clauses  
**Treaty of Versailles caused the outbreak of the Second World War :**
1. The vanquished power Germany was not invited to the conference. Hence they thought that the treaty was imposed on them, they had no respect or responsibility for it.
  2. The treaty aimed to weaken Germany in all aspects like - to return its colonies, reduce military, territorial penalties, huge war indemnity.
  3. This created a reaction in Germany and, it wanted to recover the territories, and restore German dominance over Europe.
  4. Hitler's invasion on Poland on Sept. 1st - 1939 gave rise to the cause of the Second World War.
- B) 1. After the death of Lenin in 1924 Stalin emerged as the leader of the Communist party. Over the next decades he established his absolute control and put an end to all opposition. He used his undisputed power to build the economy of U.S.S.R.  
2. He introduced a dual policy of rapid industrialisation and collectivisation of agriculture. He tried to end small peasant production by forcing all small and large farmers to surrender their lands and join 'Collective farms'.  
3. These farms pooled in all the land in the village along with tools and machines and animals. Farmers worked together and the produce was divided among the members of the farmers.  
4. This idea was to shift from small farming to large scale farming so that new techniques and machines could be used on large farms which was not possible on small farms.

33. A) a) 1) The Mount Everest  
2) Manipur  
3) The Malwa Plateau  
4) Lakshadweep (Or)  
b) 1) River Luni  
2) Nilgiri hills  
3) Arunachal Pradesh  
4) Tropic of Cancer

Ans.



- B) a) 1) USA                      2) USSR                      3) Japan                      4) Italy                      (Or)  
b) 1) Egypt                      2) Indonesia                      3) Britain                      4) China

Ans.

