

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
Second Term Examination (13 December 2024)
CLASS X
PAPER- SOCIAL SCIENCE (SET-A)

Time: 3 hr.

M.M. 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. 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 must be attempted.

SECTION-A
Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is not true regarding Rowlatt Act, 1919?
a) The act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council
b) It gave power to the government to repress political activities
c) It empowered the government to detain the political prisoners without trial
d) The act controlled the movement of plantation workers
2. Rabi crops are harvested in the months of _____.
a) October to December b) April to June c) July to September d) January to March
3. Name the organization which lays emphasis on liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment in India.
a) W.H.O. b) W.T.O. c) UNESCO d) UNICEF
4. _____ industries manufacture telephones, computers, etc.
a) Electronic b) Steel c) Aluminum Smelting d) Information Technology
5. Which one can help us to conserve minerals?
a) Resource development b) Concern for sustainable development
c) Export of raw material d) Mining laws
6. **Assertion:** Only those parties that are recognised as national parties can contest in election for parliament.
Reason : Recognition of a political party as a national party is accorded by the Election Commission.
a) Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**
b) Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is not the correct explanation of **A**
c) **A** is correct but **R** is incorrect
d) **A** is incorrect but **R** is correct

7. Which of the following factors is not responsible for economic development ?

- a) Population size b) Cooperation from other countries c) Global situation d) Religion

8. **Assertion:** Credit helps to meet the working capital needs of production.

Reason : Credit pushes the borrower into a debt-trap in the case of high risk.

- a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
c) Assertion is true but reason is false
d) Both assertion and reason are false

9. How many parties are registered with the Election Commission in India?

- a) More than 750 parties b) Less than 750 parties
c) More than 800 parties d) Less than 700 parties

10. Match the following columns:

Column A	Column B
A) Wood – block printing	i) Metal frame for composing in printing
B) Vellum	ii) China
C) Galley	iii) Oldest Buddhist book
D) Diamond Sutra	iv) Parchment made of animal skins

- a) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i b) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv c) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii d) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii

11. A person can withdraw money by issuing a cheque. What is a cheque?

- a) Loan taken by the bank
b) Loan taken by the person who deposits money
c) Paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name it has been issued
d) Paper instructions for account holder

12. Which of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world?

- a) Dictatorial Government b) Constitutional Monarchy
c) Military Government d) Democratic Government

13. When did Columbus discover America?

- a) 1492 b) 1488 c) 1482 d) 1498

14. Choose the correct option of globalization.

- a) It is the only way for economic development of the country
b) Interlinks only production based activities in different regions of the world
c) It has always given positive results in all the countries
d) Leads to spread of technology cultures from a region to another

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

Statement I: By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in Indian journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues.

Statement II: Some caricatures praised the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes, while others were looking forward to social change.

- a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect
b) Statement (I) is incorrect and Statement (II) is correct
c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect
d) Both (I) and (II) are correct

16. Which of the following is the main factor that led to the rise of multiple political parties at the same level in India?

- a) A federal political system b) Varied economic conditions
c) Linguistic and regional diversity d) Low levels of literacy and political awareness

17. The basic outcome of democracy is
- a) Political, Social and economic outcome b) Military outcome
c) Restricted and limited welfare policies d) Elimination of democracy
18. Which of the following is a major reason which prevents the poor from getting bank loans?
- a) Absence of collateral b) Non repayment of loans c) Higher interest rates d) Documentation
19. Which of these countries is having Bi-party system?
- a) India b) UK c) China d) Pakistan
20. **Assertion:** Expectations from a democracy also function as the criteria for judging any democratic country
Reason : It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.
- a) Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**
b) Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is not the correct explanation of **A**
c) **A** is correct but **R** is incorrect
d) **A** is incorrect but **R** is correct

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Questions (2 x 4 = 8)

21. Differentiate between the Rabi cropping season and the Kharif cropping season.
22. How were Biliotheque Bleue different from penny chapbooks?
- OR**
- Which new invention made it possible to transport perishable foods over long distances?
23. What are 'national parties' and 'recognised political parties'?
24. List the factors on which the economic development of a country depends on?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Questions (3 x 5 = 15)

25. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons.
26. Why are demand deposits considered as money?
27. How Nuclear energy is bound to play an increasingly important role in India ?
28. Explain any three challenges faced by Political Parties in India.
29. Who supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans and how?

SECTION-D

Long Answer-Based Questions (5 x 4 = 20)

30. Discuss the measures to control environmental degradation by industry.
31. Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement among different strata of society.
- OR**
- What is a manuscript? List any four shortcomings of manuscripts.
32. "Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government." Support the statement with arguments.
- OR**
- 'Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.' Analyse the statement with relevant points.
33. a) How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain.
- OR**
- Differentiate between formal and informal sources of credit.

SECTION-E
Case-Based Questions (4 x 3 =12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

(4)

When we talk of 'globalisation' we often refer to an economic system that has emerged since the last 50 years or so. The making of the global world has a long history – of trade, of migration, of people in search of work, the movement of capital, and much else. As we think about the dramatic and visible signs of global interconnectedness in our lives today, we need to understand the phases through which this world in which we live has emerged.

All through history, human societies have become steadily more interlinked. From ancient times, travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfilment, or to escape persecution. They carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions, and even germs and diseases. As early as 3000 BCE an active coastal trade linked the Indus valley civilisations with present-day West Asia. For more than a millennia, cowries (the Hindi cowdi or seashells, used as a form of currency) from the Maldives found their way to China and East Africa. The long-distance spread of disease-carrying germs may be traced as far back as the seventh century. By the thirteenth century it had become an unmistakable link.

- (i) What was not the objective behind making a global world?
- (ii) In ancient time for what purpose 'cowries' were used?
- (iii) What is the most common perception about globalization?
- (iv) What was the unmistakable link by the thirteenth century?

35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

(4)

Energy is required for all activities. It is needed to cook, to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and to drive machinery in industries.

Energy can be generated from fuel minerals like coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and from electricity. Energy resources can be classified as conventional and non-conventional sources. Conventional sources include: firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity (both hydel and thermal). Non-conventional sources include solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy. Firewood and cattle dung cake are most common in rural India. According to one estimate more than 70 percent energy requirement in rural households is met by these two; continuation of these is increasingly becoming difficult due to decreasing forest area. Moreover, using dung cake too is being discouraged because it consumes most valuable manure which could be used in agriculture.

- (i) Why is the use of energy increasing for all activities?
- (ii) Which are non-conventional sources of energy?
- (iii) Name fuel minerals.
- (iv) How much are the energy requirement met by firewood and cattle dung cake in rural India?

36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

(4)

Ford motors, an American company, is one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs.1770 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2017, Ford Motors was selling 88,000 cars in the Indian markets, while another 1,81,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico, Brazil and United States of America. The company wants to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe.

- i) Would you say Ford Motors is a MNC? Why? (2)
- ii) How much did Ford Motors invest in India? (1)
- iii) Give some examples of Indian MNCs. (1)

SECTION-F

Map Skill-Based Questions (2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) Two places **A, B and C** have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(A) The place where Gandhiji organized Satyagraha to help the peasants

(B) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1929

(b) On the outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:

(a) Thermal Power Plant – Namrup

(b) Iron and Steel plant - Bhilai

(c) Iron ore Mines

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7. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37 b 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 must be attempted.

SECTION-A
Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who was the leader of militant guerrilla movement in the Gudem Hills?
a) Baba Ramchandra b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Alluri Sitaram Raju d) Mahatma Gandhi
2. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?
a) HAIL b) SAIL c) Tata Steel d) MNC
3. Which of the following statement is correct about collateral?
a) It is the total sum of money with a person b) It is the things kept in the locker
c) It is the guarantee given by the borrower to the lender d) All of these
4. Which of the following minerals is formed by decomposition of rocks leaving a residual mass of weathered material ?
a) Coal b) Bauxite c) Gold d) Zinc
5. Which of the following describes a system of agriculture, where a single crop is grown on a large areas?
a) Shifting agriculture b) Plantation agriculture c) Horticulture d) Intensive agriculture
6. **Assertion:** India has multi party system .
Reason: The multi party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability.
a) Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**
b) Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is not the correct explanation of **A**
c) **A** is correct but **R** is incorrect
d) **A** is incorrect but **R** is correct
7. How can we assess the effectiveness of a democracy?
a) by its ability to provide quick solutions to problem
b) by the freedom of its citizens to criticize the government
c) by the size of its economy
d) by the number of political parties

8. The past two decades have seen rapid movements in
 a) Goods, services and people between countries b) Goods, services and investments between countries
 c) Goods, services and companies d) None of these
9. What is a political party?
 a) Self made group who automatically hold power
 b) group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government
 c) non government groups to do social work
 d) government organisations for social work
10. Which of the following statement correctly identifies the corn law ?
 a) Restricted the import of corn to England b) Imposed tax on corn
 c) Banned the sale of corn d) Allowed the import of corn to England
11. **Assertion** : Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factors that has stimulated the globalization process.
Reason : Developing countries are likely to become at par with developed countries in terms of technological developments due to globalisation
 a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
 b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
 c) Assertion is true but reason is false
 d) Both assertion and reason are false
12. Which of the following statements is correct?
 a) Democracies can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
 b) Dictatorships can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
 c) No regime can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
 d) Both (a) and (b)

13. Match the following:

	Column A		Column B
A	Gulamgiri	i	Amar Jiban
B	Rashundari Debi	ii	Jyotiba Phule
C	The first printing press in India	iii	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
D	Kesari	iv	Portuguese Missionaries

- a) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i b) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii c) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii d) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
14. Banks do not give loans :
 a) to small businessmen b) to marginal farmers c) to industries d) without proper collateral
15. **Assertion**: Konkani was the first Indian language in which books were printed in India.
Reason : This was done by the East India Company.
 a) Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**
 b) Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is not the correct explanation of **A**
 c) **A** is correct but **R** is incorrect
 d) **A** is incorrect but **R** is correct
16. Which among the following statements are correct regarding political parties?
 a) In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties
 b) A party reduces vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports
 c) Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by the government
 d) Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government
17. **Assertion**: Dictator ship is better form of government as compared to democracy.
Reason : Dictatorship have slightly higher rate of economic growth
 a) Both **A** and **R** are correct and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**
 b) Both **A** and **R** are correct but **R** is not the correct explanation of **A**
 c) **A** is correct but **R** is incorrect
 d) **A** is incorrect but **R** is correct

18. What is the number of members of a typical SHG?
a) 15-20 b) 20-25 c) 25-30 d) 50-60
19. How many Lok Sabha constituencies are there in India at present?
a) 540 b) 543 c) 547 d) 563
20. 'Equal treatment of women' is a necessary ingredient of a democratic society. This means that
a) women are actually always treated with respect
b) it is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights
c) most societies across the world are now increasingly women dominated
d) women are now treated as equals in the political arena

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Questions (2 x 4 = 8)

21. Jute industry of India has been facing problems from time to time. Explain the main problems.
22. Mention two drawbacks of manuscripts?
OR
Which was the most powerful weapon used by the Spanish to conquer America?
23. What are the three main components of a political party?
24. What do you understand by transparency in democracy ?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Questions (3 x 5 = 15)

25. Why did Indian merchants and industrialists support the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.
26. What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?
27. The land under cultivation has been reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences ?
28. "Democratic government is a legitimate government ". Explain.
29. Imagine yourself to be ABC member of a women self help group. Analyse the ways through which your group provides loan to the members.

SECTION-D

Long Answer-Based Questions (5 x 4 = 20)

30. How can we minimize environmental degradation by industries?
OR
What is the impact of globalization on agriculture?
31. How did the image of Bharat Mata help in creating a sense of collective belongingness amongst the people of India? Explain.
OR
Describe the various strategies adopted by printers and publishers in the 19th century to sell their products.
32. "Democracy is a better form of government than any other alternative". Analyse the statement.
OR
Describe any five functions performed by political parties.
33. 'Cheap and Affordable credit' is crucial for the country's development. Do you agree? Justify
OR
In what ways does the RBI supervise the functioning of bank? Why is this necessary?

SECTION-E

Case-Based Questions (4 x 3 =12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: (4)

A good place to start is the changing pattern of food production and consumption in industrial Europe. Traditionally, countries liked to be self-sufficient in food. But in nineteenth-century Britain, self sufficiency in food meant lower living standards and social conflict. Why was this so? Population growth from the late eighteenth century had increased the demand for food grains in Britain. As urban centres expanded and industry grew, the demand for agricultural products went up, pushing up food grain prices. Under pressure from landed groups, the government also restricted the import of corn. The laws allowing the government to do this were commonly known as the 'Corn Laws'. Unhappy with high food prices, industrialists and urban dwellers forced the abolition of the Corn Laws. After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.

British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated, and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work. They flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.

- i) What was the Corn Law? Why was it abolished? (1)
- ii) What was meant by self-sufficiency in food in nineteenth century Britain? (1)
- iii) What was the impact of scrapping of the Corn Laws? (2)

35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: (4)

Petroleum or mineral oil is the next major energy source in India after coal. It provides fuel for heat and Lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw materials for a number of manufacturing industries. Petroleum refineries act as a "nodal industry" for synthetic textile, fertilizer and numerous chemical industries.

Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the tertiary age. In regions of folding, anticlines or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold. The oil bearing layer is a porous limestone or sandstone through which oil may flow. The oil prevented from rising or sinking by intervening non-porous layers.

Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks. Gas, being lighter usually occurs above the oil.

Mumbai High, Gujarat and Assam are major petroleum production areas in India. Ankeleshwar is the most important oil field of Gujarat. Assam is the oldest oil producing state of India. Digboi , Naharkatiya and Moran-Hugrijan are the important oil fields in the state.

- i) Which is the major energy source in India?
- ii) Why gas occurs above oil ?
- iii) Which is the most suitable occurrence of petroleum?

36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: (4)

Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier. It is called a barrier because some restriction has been set up. Governments can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into country.

The Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at the stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. Thus, India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilizers, petroleum etc. Note that all developed countries, during the early stages of development, have given protection to domestic producers through a variety of means.

- i) What is barrier?
- ii) How can a trade barrier be created by government?
- iii) Why did Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign competition after independence?
- iv) Why do government use trade barriers?

SECTION-F

Map Skill-Based Questions (2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) Two places **A, B and C** have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(A) The place where Jallian Wala Bagh incident occur.

(B) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1920

(b) On the outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:

(a) thermal Power Plant – Ramagundam

(b) Iron and Steel plant – Salem

(c) Iron ore Mines