

NAAHAR PUBLIC SCHOOL CBSE SENIOR SECONDARY, VILLUPURAM
ACADEMIC YEAR-2022-23
FULL REVISION – 2 EXAMINATION (DECEMBER'22)

CLASS: X
SUBJECT: SOCIAL
SUBJECT TEACHER: Mr.ANBUDASS

DATE: 22-12-2022
MARKS: 80
DUR: 3 Hrs

I.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

20X1=20

SECTION - A

- 1 .Who set up the first Jute Mill in Calcutta?
a. G.D.Birla b. Seth Hukumchand c. J N Tata d. Dwarkanth Tagore
2. A fuller's job is to
a. pick up wool b. sort wool according to its fibre c. gather cloth by pleating
3. The ports of Surat and Hoogly decayed in the
a. 16th century b. 17th century c. 18th century d. 19th century
4. The first cotton mill in India was established in
a. Madras b. Calcutta c. Gujarat d. Bombay
5. The Bengal Gazette was edited by
a. Ganghadarbhattarchya b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy c. James Augustus Hicky
d. Richard M Hoe
- 6.The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and
a. Korea b. France c. India d. England
7. Who said "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one
a. Charles Dickens b. Louis Sebastien Mercier c. Mahatma Gandhi d.Martin Luther
8. DiomondSutra is the oldest printed book of
a. Korea b. India c .Japan d. China
9. One of the following is a non-metallic minerals
a. Manganese b. Copper c. Coal d. Granite
10. Aluminium is obtained from
a. bauxite b. lime stone c. copper d. manganese
- 11.in which region of India tidal energy is produced?
a. Gulf of Kuchh b. Pugavelley of Ladakh c. Gulf of Cambay d. Bhuj
- 12.What is per capita consumption of steel per annum in India
a. 28 kg b. 32 kg c. 36 kg d. 30 kg
- 13.Most of the integrated steel plants in India are located in
a. Malwa Plateau b. Meghalaya plateau c. Chotanagpur plateau d. Bundelahand plateau
14. The first cement plant was set up in India 1904 in
a. Jamshedpur b. Hyderabad c. Nagpur d. Chennai
- 15.Who among the following recognises political parties in India
a. Election Commission b. President of India c. Speaker of Lok Sabha d. Supreme court
- 16.An example of a country having the multi party system is
a. China b. India c. USA d. UK
17. In a democracy , citizen has the right and means to examine the process of Decision making . This is known as
a. Dictatorship b. Transparency c. Legitimacy d. Equality
18. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as
a. Globalisation b. Privatisatioin c. Nationalism d. Liberalisation
19. Special Economic Zones {SEZ} are being set up to agttract
a. foreign tourist b. foreign investment c. foreign goods d. foreign policies
20. Ford motors set up its first plant at
a. Chennai b. Mumbai c. Delhi d. Kolkatta

SECTION –B VERY SHORT ANSWER

4X2=8

21. What is the monopoly trade?
- 22.What were almanacs?
23. . What are National Highways?

OR

What are SEZs ?

- 24.List any two factors on which economic development depends.

SECTION – C SHORT ANSWER**5X3=15**

25. Mention the shortcomings of manuscripts.

OR

Why is the Textile industry the largest industry in India to day? Give any three reasons.

26. Why are efficient means of transport pre requisite for the fast development of the country?

27. Explain the components of a political party.

28. What is trade barrier? Why did the Indian government put up trade barriers after independence?

29. Describe any three features of waterways in India.

SECTION D- LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS**4X5=20**

30. Why did Industrial production in India increase during the First World war?

OR

Explain how the print media and newspapers became agencies of religious reform and public debate in India during early 19th century.

31. Write about the role of Information Technology Industry in Modern India. What are software technology parks and where in India are they located.

OR

Why is Road transport more useful than Rail Transport in India? Explain four reasons.

32. Describe the role of political parties in India.

OR

How do democratic government ensure transparency

33. How can a government play a major role in making globalisation fair?

OR

How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain.

SECTION – E. CASE BASED QUESTIONS**3X4=12****Question-1****Read the extract and answer the question that follows:**

We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.

The movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into the land, water and air transport. For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to limited space. With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide.

Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of an equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

Questions:

1. Explain the necessity of means of transport in modern times. (1)
2. Enumerate the domains and means of transport. (2)
3. Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country? (2)

Case – Based question – 2

India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the first place in the production of gur and khandsari. The raw material used in this industry is bulky, and in haulage its sucrose content reduces. The mills are located in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. Sixty per cent mills are in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This industry is seasonal in nature so, it is ideally suited to the cooperative sector. Can you explain why this is so?

In recent years, there is a tendency for the mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra; this is because the cane produced here has higher sucrose content. The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season. Moreover, the cooperatives are more successful in these states. Major challenges include the seasonal nature of the industry, old and inefficient methods of production, transport delay in reaching cane to factories and the need to maximise the use of bagasse.

(i) Fill in the blank from the given options:

India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the first place in the production of gur and khandsari. Sugar industry comes under group of industries.

- (a) Public sector (b) Cooperative sector
(c) Private sector (d) Joint sector venture

(ii) Read the following statements about cooperative sector and find the incorrect from the given options.

I. Cooperative Sector is owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.

II. This sector pools in the resources and share the profits or losses proportionately.

III. This sector is jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals.

- (a) Only I (b) Both I and II
(c) Only III (d) Both I and III

(iii) Why sugar mills are perfectly convenient for the sector in which industries owned by suppliers or producers of raw materials, workers or both? With reference to the above context, infer the appropriate option.

- (a) Because this industry is seasonal in nature.
(b) Due to its efficient methods of production.
(c) Due to better transport system.
(d) Because raw material are bulky.

(iv) Why there is a high concentration of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh? Select the best suitable option from the following in reference to the context.

- (a) Because Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane.
(b) Because labour is easily available in Uttar Pradesh.
(c) Due to high consumption in Uttar Pradesh.
(d) All of the above

Case – Based Question – 3

In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the National legislatures. But only the main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government. Such a party system is called two party system. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system. If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi party system. Thus, in India, we have a multi party system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front. The multi party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

1. Countries having Bi-party system:

- a. USA
 - b. India
 - c. China
 - d. All of these
2. The multi-party system:
- a. Appears very messy
 - b. Leads to political instability
 - c. Not free to form political party
 - d. Only 'A' and 'B'
3. The government is formed coming together in a / an _____
- a. Alliance
 - b. Front
 - c. Coalition
 - d. Opposition
4. Which party leads the ruling NDA government at the center
- a. Indian national congress
 - b. Bhartiya janta party
 - c. Janshakti party
 - d. Communist party of India

SECTION –F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS {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 of the lines drawn near them.

A. Location of the large scale industries in India ,1931

B. Location of small scale industries { United provinces}

37.B. On the same outline map of India locate and label any Three of the following with suitable Symbols.

- a. Paradwip port
- b. Chhatrapati Shivaji Air port
- c. Noida - Software Technology Park.