

S.R. RAPID TEST - 3

CLASS - 10 (E.M)

SOCIAL STUDIES

TEST - 3

Time : 3.15 Hrs.

PAPER - I & II

Max. Marks : 100

Instructions :

- 15 minutes are allotted for reading the question paper in addition to 3.00 hours for writing the answers.
- All answers should be written in a separate answer booklet.
- There are four sections in the question paper.
- There is an internal choice in Section - IV.
- 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.

Machine tools Pesticides Fertilizers Seeds

2. The upper air currents are known as

3. Among the following which was not banned in Hiware bazaar.

- 1) Ban on felling trees
- 2) Ban on child marriages
- 3) Ban on liquor

4. Fill in the box as per first pair.

Ganga : Gangotri : : Brahmaputra : (?)

5. Expand DDA.

6. Find the wrongly matched pair.

- 1) Suvarna Bhoomi airport - Bangkok
- 2) Dubai airport - Dubai
- 3) Heathrow airport - USA

7. Presidential Democracy : America : : Parliamentary system :

8. The present Chief Information Commissioner of India is

9. Identify the person given in the picture.



10. 'His name is familiar with telecom revolution. He worked for the welfare of the poor and technical advancement'. Name the person mentioned.

11. Name the two organs of League of Nations that still continue to function to this day.
12. The UNICEF is functioning from

SECTION - II

Note: i) Answer all the questions.

ii) Each question carries 2 marks.

8 × 2 = 16 M

13. What is called a metropolitan city ? Give examples.
14. What do you mean by Western disturbances ?
15. Why are the Himalayan rivers called perennial ?
16. What is the aim of Chipko movement ?
17. Read the given map and answer the question :



Q: In which state, Indira Sagar project is located and on which river?

18. What were the paths adopted by Gandhiji and Nehruji during Freedom Movement?
19. What are the two essential characteristics of a Unitary Constitution ?
20. What is the importance of 'Universal Adult Franchise'?

SECTION - III

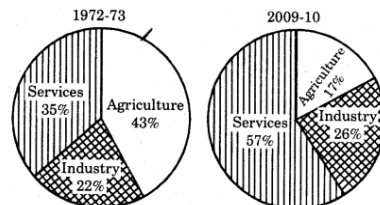
Note: i) Answer all the questions.

ii) Each question carries 4 marks.

8 × 4 = 32 M

21. Which measures do you suggest to improve the employment opportunities in rural areas ?
22. Describe the adverse impacts of urbanisation on environment.
23. Appreciate the benefits of mid-day meal programme implemented in government schools.
24. Study the following pie-charts and answer the questions given below.

Shares of three sectors in GDP



- i) Which sector got tremendous increase ?
- ii) Why did the share of agricultural sector decrease in G.D.P ?
25. Write any two differences between Presidential system of Government and Parliamentary system of Government.

26. The Constitution of India begins with the statement, "We, the people of India...". Do you think this claim to represent all the people of India was justified ?
27. How can you say that India is a Secular State ?
28. Why are the State and Central Information Offices given autonomy ?

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) *Read the given para and answer the question given below.*

"In many parts of the country, girls are still given less priority by parents compared to boys."

Q. Comment on the gender bias in India.

(OR)

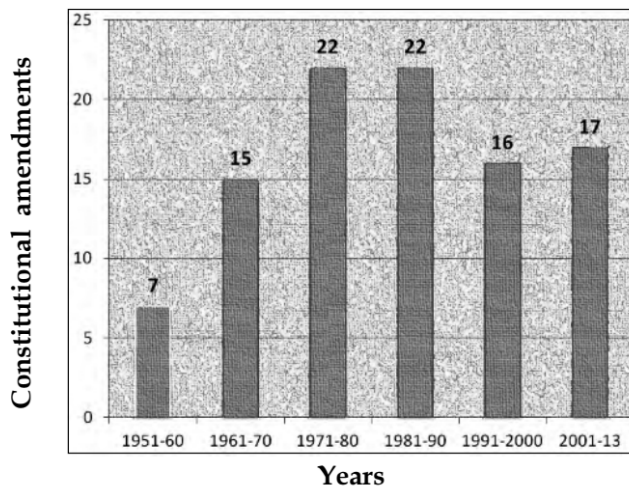
- B) "Usage of water without keeping in view about the future leads to non-availability of underground water for the future generations." Comment.

30. A) Explain the uses of Himalayas.

(OR)

- B) Explain the factors that have enabled Globalisation.

31. A) Analyse the graph about Constitutional amendments given below and write your observations.



(OR)

B) Read the given data and answer the following questions :

Sl.No.	Item	Details
1.	Right to vote.	Switzerland women got it in 1971.
2.	Election symbols.	To assist the illiterates.
3.	Victory of Congress.	1952, 1957, 1962 Elections.
4.	Andhra Mahasabha.	To unite Telugu speaking people in Madras Presidency.
5.	State Reorganisation Act.	1956
6.	First Five Year Plan.	Agriculture
7.	D.M.K.	Tamil Nadu

Questions :

- 1) When was first linguistic state formed ?
 - 2) Mention one of the challenges faced by Election Commission in conducting First General Elections.
 - 3) In which Five Year Plan, was agriculture given importance ?
 - 4) Which party dominated Indian politics in first 3 decades of independent India?
32. A) Which qualities do you like in Mahatma Gandhi ? Why ?

(OR)

- B) "Religions have been playing a prominent role since the partition of India." Write your evidences.
33. A) **Locate the following in the given outline map of India :**
- a) 1) The river originated at Amarkantak.
 - 2) The capital of Himachal Pradesh.
 - 3) The union territory located in Bay of Bengal.
 - 4) The highest peak in South India.

(OR)

- b) 1) Aravali mountains. 2) Jammu & Kashmir.
 - 3) Malabar coast. 4) 82° 30' East Longitude.
- B) a) 1) The capital city of Italy.
- 2) The sea between Africa and Europe.
 - 3) The country that put the first satellite in space.
 - 4) The city of UNESCO headquarters.
- b) 1) New York 2) Turkey
- 3) Angola 4) Black sea

SOCIAL STUDIES

RAPID TEST - 3 : ANSWERS

SECTION – I

1. Machine tools (Fixed capital)
2. Jet Streams
3. (2) Ban on child marriages
4. Chemayungdung
5. Delhi Development Authority
6. (3) Heathrow airport – USA (Heathrow airport is in London)
7. Britain / India
8. Sudhir Bhargava
9. Morarji Desai
10. Rajiv Gandhi
11. International Labour Organisation (ILO), World Health Organisation (WHO)
12. New York.

SECTION – II

13. A city having population between one million to 10 million is called a metropolitan city.
Examples : Chennai, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad
14. Cyclonic depressions coming from Mediterranean sea are called Western disturbances.
15. Himalayan rivers are called perennial because they flow throughout the year.
16. The main aim of Chipko Movement is to protect forests.
17. Madhya Pradesh, River Narmada
18.
 1. Gandhi adopted individual satyagrahas and mass movement on the basis of peace, and non violent protests.
 2. Subhash Chandra Bose adopted military attack on the British with the help of Axis Powers.
19.
 1. The supremacy of the central polity.
 2. The absence of subsidiary sovereign polities.
20. Universal Adult Franchise means 'Right to Vote'.

SECTION – III

21.
 - 1) Agriculture should be supported by the government.
 - 2) Household industries should be encouraged.
 - 3) Rural employment schemes should be implemented effectively.
22.
 - 1) Air pollution increases.
 - 2) Climate changes occur.
 - 3) Drainage problems arise.
 - 4) Non degradable garbage accumulates.
23.
 - 1) It ensures food security.
 - 2) It provides nutritious food.
 - 3) It helps to increase net attendance rate.
24.
 - i) Service sector.
 - ii) Production in agriculture has not developed as per the expectations.

25.	Presidential System 1. The President is the chief head of the executive 2. The President has under him secretaries in-charge of different departments. Eg : America	Parliamentary System 1. The President is the chief head of the state but not the executive 2. The President has under him ministers in-charge of different departments. Eg : India
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26. 1. This claim that 'We, the people of India' is justifiable.
 2. Our leaders preferred democratic form which gives importance to equality to all sections of people.
 3. In democracy, people's representatives participate in framing the Constitution.
 4. A number of people from different sections formed different committees and framed our Constitution to safeguard the interests of all sections of people.
27. **Secularism** : Secularism means that the religion or religious considerations should not enter in the functioning of the state.
India's commitment to Secularism :
 1. In India there is no state religion.
 2. The state does not make the tenets of any religion as the basis for its legislation, policies and programmes.
 3. The state does not interfere with the religious matters of the people.
 4. Every citizen has a right to follow or not to follow any religion.
28. 1. The State and Central Information Offices are given autonomy to look after the effective implementation of RTI Act by public information officers in each department.
 2. This enables them to perform their duties without being influenced by any one and can take necessary actions on implementation of RTI.
 3. Though SPIC & CPIC (State Public Information Commissioner & Central PIC) have no right to take action on concerned PIOs they can impose fines on them.

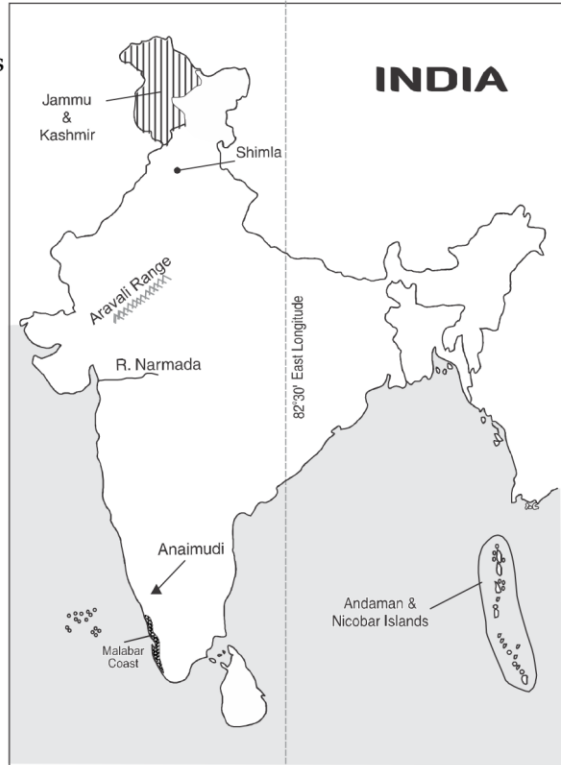
SECTION - IV

29. A) 1. Ours is a male dominated society.
 2. Female literacy rate is low.
 3. Women who work outside their homes are less in number.
 4. Traditionally, in our society, women have less involvement in social life.
 5. Because of all these reasons, gender bias is still continuing.
 6. This is a hurdle for the development of society.
 7. Boys and girls should be treated equally.
- B) 1. Today ground water is the major source of water for people.
 2. When there is so much extraction, it affects others in connected areas.
 3. It affects the stock of water that would be available for future generations.
 4. So individual land owners should not be allowed to extract water indiscriminately.
 5. There should be some restrictions.
 6. The relation between the land ownership and extraction of water should be delinked.

7. Then only the restrictions will be implemented properly.
 8. Ground water should be treated as a common pool resource.
30. A) 1. Himalayas act as natural barriers on the northern side of India.
2. They protect India from the cold winds from Central Asia during severe winter.
3. Himalayas are the reason for summer rains.
4. Himalayas are responsible for monsoon type of climate.
5. If there are no Himalayas, India will remain as a desert.
6. They are the origin for many perennial rivers.
7. They attract tourists from all over the world.
8. Himalayan rivers bring a lot of silt, making the northern plains very fertile.
- B) 1. Technology has been improved rapidly.
2. Due to this, many revolutionary changes occurred in the fields of production, trade and especially in information and communication.
3. Now a days computer and internet has made the world a hamlet.
4. After 1991, the barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India.
5. This has speeded up the process of globalisation in India.
6. The policies implemented by international organisations like WTO promoted the interests of MNCs, all over the world.
31. A) 1. Least number of amendments were made in 1951-60.
2. The number of total constitutional amendments made in between 1951 and 2013 was 99.
3. Highest number of amendments were made during the decades 1971-80 and 1981-90.
4. Equal number of amendments were made during the decades 1971 - 80 and 1981-90.
- B) 1. In 1953
2. Illiteracy
3. First Five Year Plan
4. Indian National congress
32. A) The admirable qualities of Mahatma Gandhi :
1. Firm determination.
2. Adopting non-violent methods and religious tolerance.
3. Following the truth path.
4. Motivating people for the cause.
5. Simplicity
6. Strong character and integrity.
With these qualities, Gandhi fought with the mighty British government and brought freedom. So, I like him.
- B) 1. In 1947 India and Pakistan were divided on the basis of religion.
2. Though India was following secularism, Indian politics have been influenced by the religion.
3. In Punjab Sikhs started a movement for a separate nation called "Khalistan". It was the main cause for the murder of Indira Gandhi.
4. Shah Bano case was a mile stone in the Muslim women's search for justice and the beginning of the political battle over Muslim Personal Law.
5. Rath Yatra by B.J.P. to construct Ram Mandir in the same place is also on religion bias.

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

- a) 1) River Narmada
2) Simla
3) Andaman & Nicobar islands
4) Anaimudi (OR)
- b) 1) Aravali mountains.
2) Jammu & Kashmir.
3) Malabar coast.
4) 82° 30' East Longitude.



- B) a) 1) Rome 2) Mediterranean sea 3) Russia 4) Paris (OR)
b) 1) New York 2) Turkey 3) Angola 4) Black sea

