

6. **Fill in the blanks.**

Rubber	Type of Crop	Annual rainfall required (in cm)	Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	A	200 cm	B

- a) A - Food crop, B - above 40°C b) A - Non-food crop, B - above 25°C
c) A - Non-food crop, B - above 35°C d) A - food crop, B - above 20°C

7. Identify two reasons that state that caste alone cannot determine elections in India.

- A. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.
B. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
C. No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste.
D. Mobilising and securing political support has brought new consciousness among the lower castes.

- a) A and C b) A and D c) B and C d) B and D

8. **Read the information given below, and select the following correct options.**

Shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste are used to produce biogas for domestic consumption in rural areas. Decomposition of organic matter yields gas, which has higher thermal efficiency in comparison to kerosene, during cake and charcoal. Biogas plants are set up at municipal cooperative and individual levels. The plants, using cattle India. These provide twin benefits to the farmer in the form of energy and improved quality of manure. Biogas is by far the most efficient use of cattle dung. It improves the quality of manure and also prevents the loss of trees and manure due to burning of fuel wood and cow dung cakes.

- a) Solar Energy b) Tidal Energy c) Biogas d) Geothermal Energy

9. **Read the following statements, choose correct option.**

Assertion (A) : As International prices crashed between 1928 to 1934 wheat prices in India fell by 50 percent.

Reason (R) : The depression immediately affected Indian trade. India's export and import nearly halved between 1928 to 1934.

- a) Only A is true. b) Only R is false.
c) Both A and R are correct explanation of A.
d) Both A and R correct and R is not correct explanation of A.

SECTION B - VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 2 × 2 = 4

10. State any two characteristics of commercial farming.

11. What are the basis of Caste System?

OR

How can communalism pose a great threat to Indian democracy?

SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**2 × 3 = 6**

12. Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three reasons.
13. State how America's trade enhanced after its discovery.

OR

How did Europe emerge as the important trade centre of the world?

SECTION D - LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**2 × 5 = 10**

14. Establish the difference between commercial farming and subsistence farming with the help of a suitable example.
15. Explain the factors which are responsible for breaking down the old notions of caste hierarchy?

OR

What are the factors which promote communalism?

SECTION E - CASE BASED QUESTIONS**2 × 4 = 8**

16. **Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follows.**

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.

- i) What is the difference between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy? **2**
- ii) Explain any one conventional sources of energy. **1**
- iii) Explain any one non-conventional sources of energy. **1**

17. **Read the given passage and answer the questions.**

First world war was the first industrial war. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircrafts, chemical weapons etc. on massive scale. These were all increasingly products of modern large scale industry. To fight the war, millions of soldiers had to be recruited from around the world and moved to the frontlines on large ships and trains. The scale of death and destruction; 9 million dead and 20 million injured - was unthinkable before the industrial age, without the use of industrial arms.

- i) Why First World war was known as the industrial war? **1**
- ii) What types of weapons used in the war? **1**
- iii) How did first world war affect European imperialist countries? **2**

SECTION F - MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS**3**

18. On the outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbol.
 - i) Namrup - Thermal power plant
 - ii) Kakrapara - Nuclear power plant
 - iii) Major Cotton Textile Industry Center

REVISION TEST SERIES - 3

Class X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 1½ hrs

SET B

Marks : 40

SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

9 × 1 = 9

1. Who used 'assembly line of production'?
 a) TATA b) Henry Ford c) Bajaj d) All the above
2. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single copy is grown on a large area?
 a) Shifting Agriculture b) Plantation Agriculture
 c) Horticulture d) Intensive Agriculture
3. Which social division is unique to India?
 a) Economic division b) Caste division
 c) Racial division d) Religious division

4. **Match the following items given in column A with those in column B.**

Column A	Column B
i) Iron ore	a) Electric and electronic industry
ii) Copper	b) Bleaching powder
iii) Manganese	c) Machine tools
iv) Mica	d) Electric cables

- a) i - c, ii - d, iii - a, iv - b b) i - d, ii - c, iii - a, iv - b
 c) i - b, ii - a, iii - d, iv - i d) i - c, ii - d, iii - b, iv - a
5. **Read the information given below and select the following correct options.**
 Consider the jute producers of Bengal. They grew raw jute that was processed in factories for export in the form of gunny bags. But as gunny exports collapsed, the price of raw jute crashed more than 60 percent. Peasants who borrowed in the hope of better times or to increase output in the hope of higher incomes faced ever lower prices, and fell deeper and deeper into debt. Thus the Bengal jute growers' lament.
 Grow more jute, brothers, with the hope of greater cash. Costs and debts of jute will make your hopes get dashed. When you have spent all your money and got the crop off the ground..... traders, sitting at home, will pay only Rs. 5 amount.
 a) The Great Depression b) India and the Great Depression
 c) Post-War Recovery d) Rise of mass Production and Consumption
6. Identify the statements which suggest that it is not politics that gets caste-ridden, it is the caste that gets politicised.
 A. When governments are formed, political parties take care that representatives of different castes find a place in it.

- B. Each caste group incorporates neighbouring castes which were earlier excluded.
 C. Various caste groups enter into a coalition with other castes.
 D. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments.
 a) A, B and D b) B, C and D c) B and C d) A and D

7. **Fill in the blanks.**

Cotton	Cultivation season	Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)	Soil in which it grows
	A	High	B

- a) A - Kharif B - Black soil b) A - Rabi B - Black soil
 c) A - Zaid B - Alluvial soil d) A - Rabi B - Alluvial Soil

8. **Read the information given below, and select the correct options.**

It lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. Very high grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. The range of hill comprise of 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea Via Vishakhapatnam port.

- a) Odisha - Jharkhand Belt b) Bellary - Chitradurga
 c) Chikkamagaluru - Tumkur belt d) Maharashtra - Goa Belt

9. Which of the following is not true with reference to Corn laws?

- a) The laws were abolished in the late 18th century.
 b) After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply.
 c) The abolition of Corn Law promoted agriculture in Britian.
 d) The abolition of Corn Law led to the migration of people.

SECTION B - VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 2 × 2 = 4

10. Name the crop used both as food and fodder. Mention the geographical conditions required for the growth of such crop.
 11. Why did the Muslim Ulama in India want to introduce religious reforms in Islam?

OR

Describe any two advantages of the political expression of caste differences.

SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 2 × 3 = 6

12. What are the uses or importance of natural gas as a fuel?
 13. Assess the impact of Economic Depression of 1929 on US economy.

OR

The important feature of the US economy in the 1920s was mass production. Substantiate.

SECTION D - LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS 2 × 5 = 10

14. "The declining share of agricultural in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India". Support the statement.

15. Mention any three forms in which communalism is expressed in politics. Describe the solution provided by the constitution framers of India to meet this challenge.

OR

Women still lag much behind men in India, despite some improvements. Since independence. Analyse the statements.

SECTION E - CASE BASED QUESTIONS

2 × 4 = 8

16. **Read the given passage and answer the questions.**

In India, coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel. It provides a substantial part of the nation's energy needs. It is used for power generation, to supply energy to industry as well as for domestic needs. India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy requirements.

As you are already aware that coal is formed due the compression of plant material over millions of years. Coal, therefore, is found in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial. Decaying plants in swamps produce peat. Which has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity. Lignite is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity. Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is bituminous coal. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal.

- i) Coal is an exhaustible resource. There is a great heed to conserve it. Suggest one measures to reduce dependence on coal. **1**
- ii) Which is the highest quality hard coal and which one is also called the Brown coal? **1**
- iii) Describe the distribution of Coal in India. **2**

17. **Read the given passage and answer the questions.**

The great depression began around 1929 and lasted till the mid 1930's. During this period most parts of the world experienced catastrophic declines in production, employment, incomes and trade. The exact timing and impact of the depression varied across countries. But in general, agricultural region and communities were the worst affected. This was because the fall in agricultural prices was greater and more prolong than that in the prices of industrial goods.

- i) What was the main reason for great depression of 1929? **1**
- ii) Name the country where Great depression started? **1**
- iii) How did depression affect world economy? **2**

SECTION F - MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS

3

18. On the outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbol.

- i) Bokaro - Iron and steel plant ii) Kolar - Oil fields
- iii) Major producer State of Tea

