



# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## BOOKS - X BOARDS

### SOCIAL SCIENCE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2

#### Section A

1. What does satyagraha mean? Choose one from the following options.

- A. 'Satyagraha' means use of physical force to inflict pain while fighting.
- B. 'Satyagraha' does not inflict pain, it is a non-violent method of fighting against oppression
- C. 'Satyagraha' means passive resistance and is a weapon of the weak.
- D. 'Satyagraha' was a racist method of mass agitation.

**Answer: B**



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2. Name the soil which is suitable for the cropping of cashew nuts.



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3. Define non-renewable resources. Give two examples of it?



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4. Ploughing along the contour lines to decelerate the flow of water down the slopes is called:

- A. Strip cropping
- B. Sheet erosion
- C. Contour ploughing
- D. Terrace cultivation

**Answer: C**



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5. In the questions given below, there are two statements, Marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The chemical industry is fast growing and diversifying.

Reason (R): The chemical industry is its own largest consumer.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

**Answer: A**



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6. False Or State whether the following statement is True/False.

The Indian constitution provides three-fold

distribution of legislative powers between union and state governments.



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7. Federalism works only in big countries.  
Belgium adopted it because .....



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8. India is a federal country because .....



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9. Which organisation supports liberalisation of foreign trade and investments in India ?

A. International Labour Organisation

B. World Bank

C. World Trade Organisation

D. International Monetary Fund

**Answer: C**



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**10.** Pick out the correct meanings listed below to define 'average income'.

A. Average income of the country means the total income of the country.

B. The average income in a country is the income of only employed people.

C. The average income is the same as per capita income.

D. The average income includes the value of property held.

**Answer: C**



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11. Countries with per capita incomes of Rs. 4,53,000 per annum and above (in 2004) are called .....



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**12.** The total value of all final goods and services produced within a country plus net income from transactions like (export and import) with other countries is referred to as .....



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**13.** A survey of various states for the year. 2001 showed the proportion of undernourished adults in India. It showed 22% of males in

Kerala as against 43% in Madhya Pradesh and 19% of females in Kerala, as compared to 42% in Madhya Pradesh are undernourished.

Analyse the situation about undernourishment, considering one of the following correct options:

A. Nutritional level of men in Kerala is at par with men in Madhya Pradesh.

B. Nutritional level of women in Kerala is worse than women in Madhya Pradesh.

C. Nutritional value of rich people is better in Kerala than in Madhya Pradesh.

D. Nutritional level of people in Kerala for both males and females is better off than Madhya Pradesh

**Answer: D**



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**Section C**

1. Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century

liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. You will recall that in revolutionary France, which marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy suffrage. However, the Napoleonic Code went back to limited suffrage and reduced

women to the status of a minor, subject to the authority of fathers and husbands. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights.

Political liberalism means.....

- A. Freedom
- B. Concept of government by consent
- C. Equality
- D. Freedom of individual



**Answer: B**



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2. Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the

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Suffrage means.....

A. Right to equality

B. Right to vote

C. Right to private property

D. Right to freedom

**Answer: B**



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movements demanding equal political rights.

Jacobins included members from .....

- A. Richer class
- B. Nobility
- C. Middle class
- D. All of these

**Answer: C**



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4. Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing



industries in tribal and backward areas.

Banking industry falls ..... and agriculture  
in .....

A. Primary, Secondary Sector

B. Secondary, Tertiary Sector

C. Tertiary, Primary Sector

D. Secondary, Primary Sector

**Answer: C**



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industries in tribal and backward areas.

Which of the following options does not help in modernising agriculture.

A. Manufacturing farm equipment

B. Providing unskilled labour force

C. Supplying fertilizers and pesticides

D. Producing tube-wells, pumps and sprinklers

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**6.** Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing

down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

In order to attract foreign manufacturing firms, a country needs to develop.....

- A. Agrarian facilities
- B. Media facilities
- C. Cultivate land
- D. Infrastructure facilities

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

7. The judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision. The Union and State governments have the power to raise resources by levying taxes in order to carry on the government and the responsibilities assigned to each of them

Judiciary's main role is .....

A. Solving of disputes

B. Solving financial matters

C. Implementing important policies

D. Governing the local bodies

**Answer: A**



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case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision. The Union and State governments have the power to raise resources by levying taxes in order to carry on the government and the responsibilities assigned to each of them

Which is the highest court of India?

A. Supreme court

B. High court

C. Civil court



## D. Criminal court

**Answer: A**



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governments have the power to raise resources by levying taxes in order to carry on the government and the responsibilities assigned to each of them

If the district court is not able to solve a particular dispute, people can approach the.....

- A. High court
- B. Supreme court
- C. Civil court
- D. Criminal court

**Answer: A**



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**10.** Modern forms of money include currency—paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metal such as gold, silver, and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is without any use of its own. Then, why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? It

is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.

Modern currency is made of .....

- A. Precious metals
- B. Paper notes and coins
- C. Only coins
- D. All of these

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**11.** Modern forms of money include currency- paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metal such as gold silver and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is without any use of its own. Then, why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government

of the country.

Medium of exchange helps in:

- A. Making more money
- B. Making monetary transactions
- C. Exchanging items of greater value
- D. Exchanging items of greater value

**Answer: B**



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**12.** Modern forms of money include currency—paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metal such as gold, silver, and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is without any use of its own. Then, why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.

In ancient times what was the system of exchange called:

- A. Barter system
- B. Monetary System
- C. Precious metals system
- D. All of these

**Answer: A**



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