

PRACTICE QUESTIONS 2021-22

TERM I

CLASS X SOCIAL SCIENCE - CODE 087

1. Which set of symbols of nationalism of Europe and their significance is **INCORRECTLY** paired?

	SYMBOLS	SIGNIFICANCE
P	liberty	red cap, broken chains
Q	justice	blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales
R	heroism	the tricolour
S	readiness to fight	sword

- A. P
- B. Q
- C. R
- D. S

2. Most conservative regimes set up in 1815 imposed censorship laws. Which of the following did they want to control through such laws?

P: what was written about them

Q: the increasing demand for modernising the army

R: the spread of ideas of liberty and freedom reflected in the newspapers

S: the spread of the idea that modernisation could strengthen traditional institutions

- A. only P and Q
- B. only P and R
- C. only Q and S
- D. only R and S

3. "When France sneezes," Metternich once remarked, "the rest of Europe catches cold."

What did Duke Metternich mean by this statement?

- A. France's Bourbon dynasty was the most influential line of kings in Europe.
- B. French trade guilds wielded enormous powers over European trade.
- C. France had begun annexing neighbouring nations after 1815.
- D. France's nationalist movement inspired other nations.

OR

Why was a customs union or Zollverein formed by Prussia and most of the German states in 1834?

- A. to abolish state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital
 - B. to encourage the state-wise system of weights and measures
 - C. to import more goods from the landlocked Balkans
 - D. to boost trade with England and France
4. Which of the following relief features of India possess/possesses the highest reserves of minerals and fossil fuels?
- A. coastal plain
 - B. Gangetic plain
 - C. Shivalik mountains
 - D. Chotanagpur plateau
5. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follows.
Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in mineral deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundant water resources but lacks infrastructural development. Rajasthan is endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh has a rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water and infrastructure.
- Which of the following BEST describes the passage?
- A. All regions in India are economically self-sufficient to utilise resources.
 - B. Only Rajasthan has the scope to utilise renewable resources.
 - C. India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.
 - D. Resource diversity is prevalent only in north India.
6. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion(A): Resource planning is a complex process.

Reason(R): Resource planning helps in effective and judicious use of resources.

- A. A is true but R is false
- B. A is false but R is true.
- C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.
- D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

7. Who are ineligible to vote in the Presidential elections in India?

- A. members of the state legislative assemblies
- B. members of the state legislative council
- C. members of the Rajya Sabha
- D. members of the Lok Sabha

8. "Everything would come to an end if the legislative, executive and judicial powers of government were to be exercised by the same person or authority."
- Montesquieu, French jurist

Which of the following is the BEST explanation of this quote?

- A. All work in a country will stop in the absence of power-sharing.
- B. Separation of powers is needed to strengthen democracy.
- C. Governments can only function if powers are distributed.
- D. People cannot exist in a nation if powers are not divided.

9. P) Power-sharing can be vertical as well as horizontal.

Q) All religious communities have reserved seats in the central government in India.

Which of the above statements is/are TRUE?

- A. only P
- B. only Q
- C. Both P and Q are true.
- D. Neither P nor Q is true.

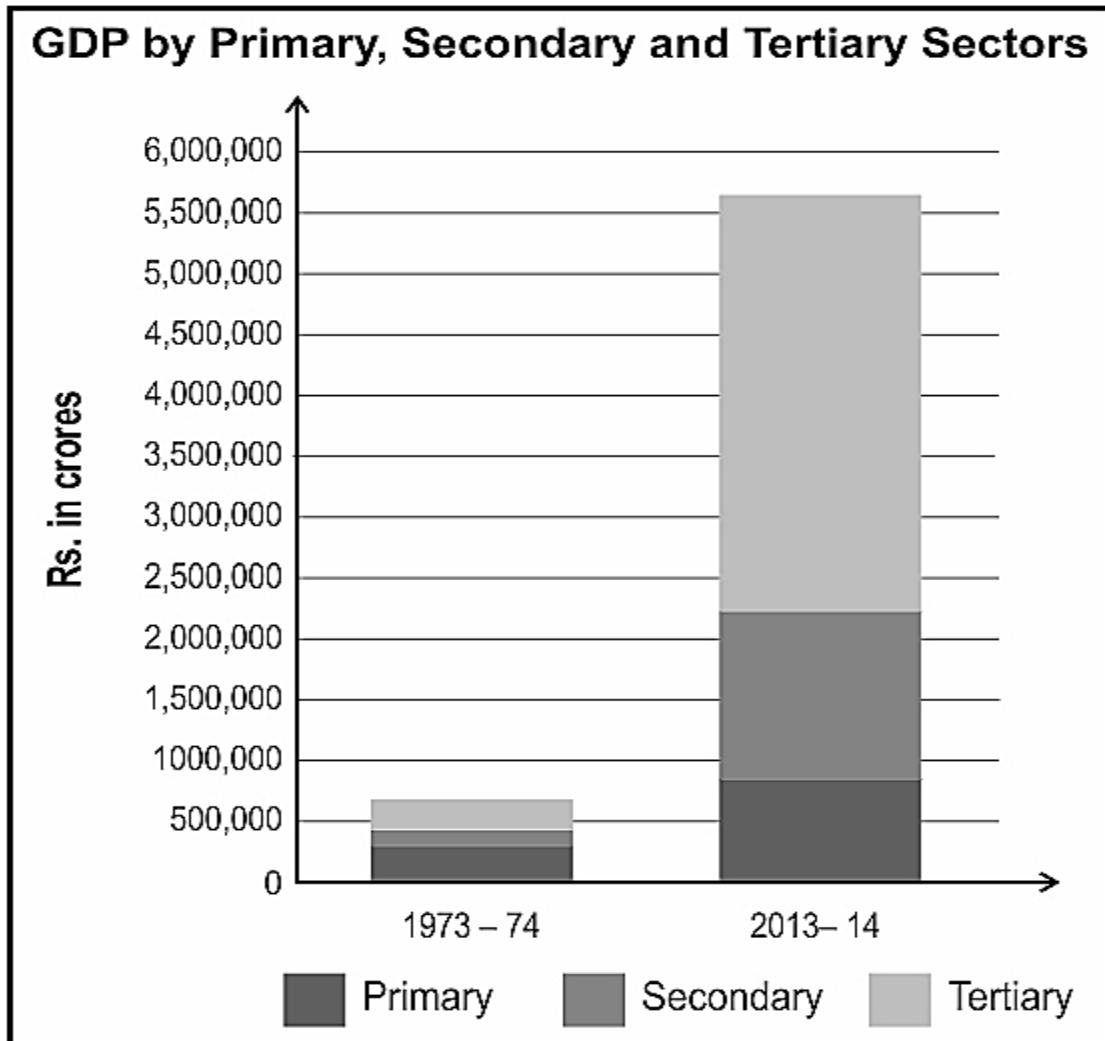
10. Given below is the income distribution of two fictional countries, each with a population of 5 persons. Which of them would have a wide gap between the rich and poor?

COUNTRY	PERSON I	PERSON II	PERSON III	PERSON IV
P	9500	10500	9800	10000
Q	500	600	700	800

- A. country P
- B. country Q
- C. both P and Q
- D. neither P nor Q
11. Which of the following is NOT a public good?
- A. electricity
- B. stationery
- C. education
- D. healthcare
12. Which of the following gives the CORRECT explanation of Gross Domestic Product?
- A. The value of final goods and services is added for secondary and tertiary sectors for one year.
- B. The value of every good and service is added up to for all the three sectors for one year.
- C. The value of final goods and services is added up for all the three sectors for one year.
- D. The value of goods is added for the primary sector for one year.
13. Which of the following is an example of the dependency of the primary sector on the tertiary sector?
- A. Weavers made less money because the shops did not want to sell hand loom products.
- B. The bank employees could not reach on time due to a transportation strike.
- C. Dairy and poultry producers suffered a loss when the shops went on strike.

D. Farmers suffered a loss when there was not enough water to grow cotton.

14. Observe the graph given below:



Which of the following statements BEST explains the graph?

A. The production in all the three sectors has decreased and it has decreased the most in the primary sector.

B. The production in all the three sectors has increased and it has increased the most in the primary sector.

C. The production in all the three sectors has increased and it has increased the most in the tertiary sector.

D. The production in all the three sectors has increased and all the three sectors have similar growth.

15. Read the passage given below and answer the questions 15-19 based on it.

Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914. But meanwhile, many countries in the world that had been colonized by the European powers in the nineteenth century began to oppose imperial domination. The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist, in the sense that they all struggled to form independent nation-states, and were inspired by a sense of collective national unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism. European ideas of nationalism were nowhere replicated, for people everywhere developed their own specific variety of nationalism. But the idea that societies should be organized into 'nation-states' came to be accepted as natural and universal.

Which of the following aligns with the Romantic idea of creating nationalist sentiments among the people?

- A. popularising the local folk tales, songs, and plays
- B. emphasising the importance of territorial expansion
- C. glorifying the developments in science and technology
- D. creating employment opportunities by setting up factories

16. Which of the following statements about 20th-century European powers is definitely true?

- A. They were involved in the Greek War of Independence.
- B. They were actively working for the unification of Germany.
- C. They were all working together to end the French revolution.
- D. They were fighting against each other in the First World War.

17. Why did the anti-imperialist movements emerge?

- A. to oppose colonization
- B. to resist European culture
- C. to defeat the imperial powers in local elections
- D. to protest against trade with European nations

18. What led to the collapse of Europe in 1914?

- A. massive civil unrest due to poverty
- B. an attack from the colonized countries around the world
- C. the internal struggle amongst nations to expand their territory
- D. ongoing rebellions against existing monarchs in multiple territories

19. Observe the map given below which was used during the 19th century to display the power of Britain.



Which of the following is the map MOST LIKELY about?

- A. different kinds of people who are found in Britain
 - B. sea routes from only Britain to different parts of the world
 - C. celebrating the British rule over different parts of the world
 - D. people of different countries moving to Britain to lead a better life
20. Read the passage given below and answer the questions 20-24 that follow.

Political legitimacy arising from active participation of people in grass roots governance is regarded as a litmus test for democracy. On April 24, 1993, India took a decisive step in meeting that objective. The Panchayati Raj Act conferred constitutional status on Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Though there were long debates on local-level democracy in the Constituent Assembly, in its first 42 years, the republic's Constitution reposed trust in the two-tier form of government — PRIs found a mention only in Directive Principles of State Policy. The Panchayati Raj Act not only institutionalised PRIs as the mandatory third tier of governance, it transformed the dynamics of rural development by giving a say to a large section of the people — significantly, women — in the administration of their localities. Yet, the churn precipitated by the Act has largely remained unexpressed in national-level politics. There are very few channels that connect the grass roots leader to the politics at higher levels.

Source (edited): The Indian Express, Editorial, April 25, 2018 - 'The third tier'

Why is the active involvement of people in grass roots governance regarded as a decisive test for a democracy such as India?

- A. It helps in the mobilisation of people belonging to the country's smallest political unit in decision-making.
- B. It ensures equal and optimum distribution of the economic resources of the country among the masses.
- C. It generates an interest in the colonial past of the country and aids in the spread of nationalism.
- D. It helps in mobilising the local politically charged youth to participate in nation-building.

21. How did the Panchayati Raj Institutions get political legitimacy?

- A. by getting constitutional status
- B. by debating on political matters
- C. by being a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy
- D. by getting grants from the central and state governments

22. Which of the following BEST describes decentralisation in India?

- A. sharing of equal powers among the three levels of the government
- B. dissolution of the powers of the state governments to strengthen the centre
- C. taking some powers from the centre and the state and giving them to the local government
- D. dissolution of powers of the Centre and strengthening of the state and the local governments

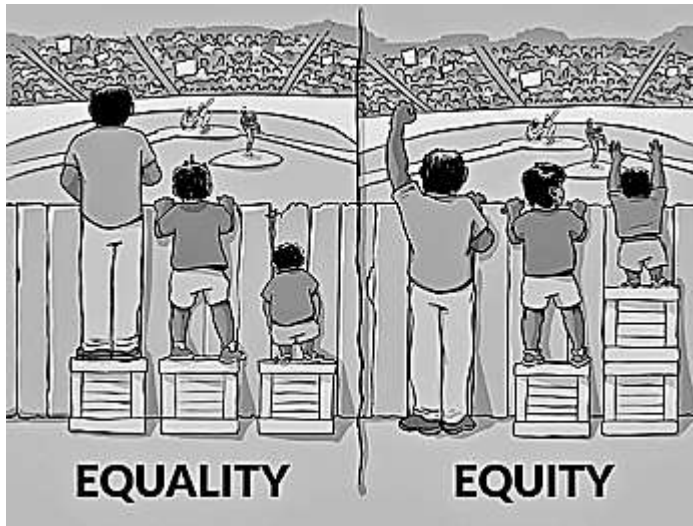
23. The *panchayat* has to face a biannual or annual performance review conducted by the *gram sabha*.

How is this review a good example of democratic governance?

- A. It helps the *panchayat* keep tabs on the work the *gram sabha* does.
- B. It increases the influence of the *gram sabha* on the *panchayat*.
- C. It makes the *panchayat* more responsible for its actions.

D. It helps the villagers control the *panchayat*.

24. The message of this comic can be best summarised as _____.



- A. 'we should take from the rich and give to the poor'
- B. 'resources must be distributed equally amongst all'
- C. 'providing equality of opportunity to all is always a good thing'
- D. 'those who are the most disadvantaged should ideally get the most help'

25. Read the passage given below and answer the questions 25-29 that follow.

The term labour denotes any physical or mental work done with the object of obtaining consideration. Playing a game is also physical as well as mental work, but it is for the enjoyment, so it cannot come within the purview of labour. The unorganised sector is known by different terms such as informal sector, residual sector. It is also termed as unregulated sector. This implies that informal workers are beyond any regulation or legislations passed by the Government. Hence, their working status is rarely covered by the legal status. The welfare as well as social security benefits available under the countries welfare and social security legislations like Factories Act, 1948, Provident Fund Act, 1952, Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, The Maternity Benefits Act, 1961, The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, etc...., do not reach to these unorganized labour. This sector suffers absence of social security and welfare measures, negation of social standards and worker rights, denial of minimum wages and so on.

Furthermore, in the recent times, there has been a substantial shift in the structure of the labour force, which can be broadly divided into self employed, regular, and casual workers. It clearly indicates that India's labour market has been undergoing tremendous transformations, including growth of informal sector activities, deterioration in the quality of employment (in terms of job security, terms and conditions at work). The country is currently in a phase of

"informalisation of the formal sector", where the increase in the employment in the organised sector has been informal in nature and there has been a gradual decrease in formal employment in the country.

Source: Unorganised Sector - Issues and Challenges, Niraj Maniar, International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews, Volume 4, Issue 4, Oct - Dec 2017

Which of the following is MORE LIKELY to be found in the unorganised sector?

- A. pensions for retired workers
- B. longer commute to work
- C. frequent transfers
- D. unpaid leaves

26. The unorganised sector is also called the 'unregulated sector'. This means that the employers _____.

- A. can employ as many workers as they want
- B. are mandated to provide paid leaves to the workers
- C. are not bound by government laws that protect workers
- D. are allowed to discriminate among the workers as per the law

27. According to this study, the country is currently in a phase of 'informalisation of the formal sector'.

How can this happen?

- A. Formal sector workers are boycotting all the benefits provided to them.
- B. The government is slowly repealing the laws that protect workers.
- C. The structure of the organised sector employees has diversified.
- D. The country has seen a fall in the formal employment system.

28. Which of the following explains the rising importance of the tertiary sector in our country?

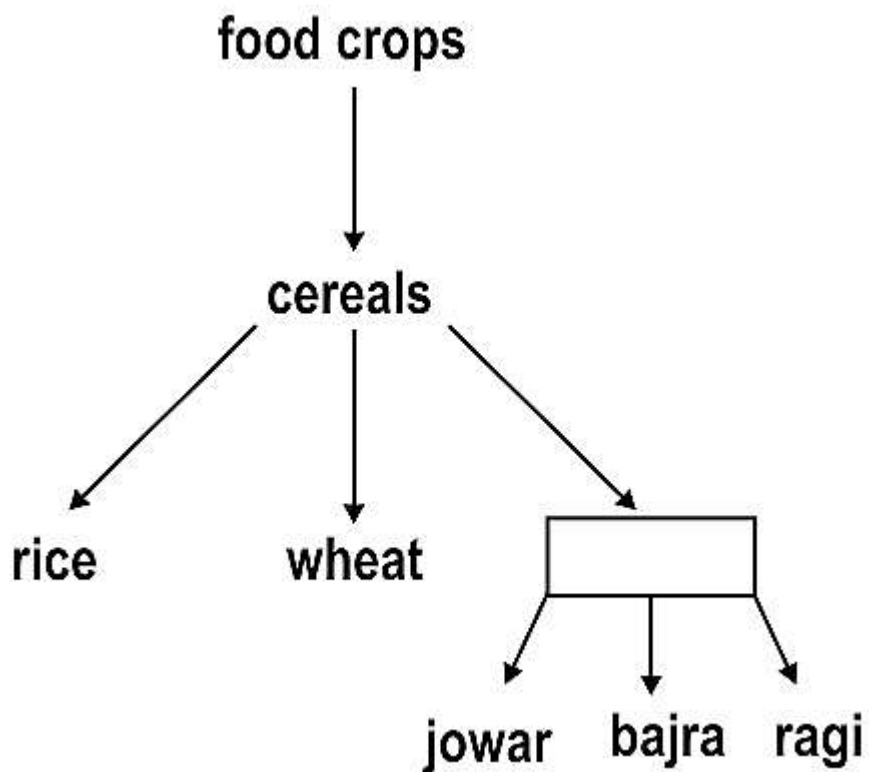
- A. greater demand for services
- B. decreasing importance of other sectors

- C. increased formalisation of the service sector
- D. global pressure to develop the tertiary sector

29. Which of the following would likely be a part of the unorganised sector?

- A. street vendor
- B. hospital nurse
- C. factory worker
- D. traffic policeman

30. Observe the flow chart given below.



What will come in the empty box?

- A. gram
- B. maize
- C. millets
- D. pulses

31. What is common between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming?

- A. Both require the use of modern machinery.
- B. Both are done on large tracts of land.
- C. Both require large amounts of credit.
- D. Both are labour-intensive.

32. Look at this picture of Maahir, who practices organic farming from his rooftop.



What is MOST LIKELY to be true about Maahir?

- A. He does not have enough money to buy crops from the market.
- B. He is practising a type of farming that is environmentally-friendly.
- C. He is only growing kharif crops on his rooftop.
- D. He is a farmer by profession.

33. Raghu was an Indian farmer during the 1950s. Which of the following institutional reforms would he have witnessed in the 1950s?

- A. package technology being used in agriculture
- B. Kissan Credit Card (KCC) being launched
- C. establishment of the Grameen banks

D. abolition of the zamindari system

34. Kamal uses high yielding variety (HYV) seeds and chemical fertilisers to increase his wheat production.

Which type of farming is Kamal practicing?

A. intensive subsistence farming

B. primitive subsistence farming

C. commercial farming

D. organic farming

35. Which of the following statements is FALSE about the first half of 19th century Europe?

A. There were parts of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power.

B. There was a migration of people from rural to urban areas.

C. Women stepped outside their homes to work.

D. The population decreased all over Europe.

36. Which of the following was NOT an ethnic group that inhabited the British Isles in the 16th century?

A. the English

B. the British

C. the Scots

D. the Irish

37. How did Napoleon bring revolutionary changes in the field of administration?

A. abolished all privileges based on birth

B. secured the right to property for all French revolutionaries

C. increased the age of people who could be absorbed into serfdom

D. made all men and women with property equal in the eyes of the law

38. What was the purpose of replacing the former royal standard with a new French flag, the tricolour, during the French revolution in 1789?
- A. to evoke loyalty toward the nation instead of a king
 - B. to show other countries that the French flag was superior to theirs
 - C. to support the businessmen who had created the flag to lead the revolution
 - D. to provoke the people to wage a war against Holland and Switzerland in 1790
39. Which of the following is the MOST LIKELY reason why the Government of India introduced a comprehensive land development program in the 1980s and 1990s?
- A. to help farmers across the country as the earlier policies concentrated development in a few states only
 - B. to help farmers grow those crops that are produced in countries where agriculture is subsidised
 - C. to help farmers buy the land which was re-distributed during Bhoodan and Gramdan
 - D. to encourage farmers to practice organic farming and reduce environmental stress

OR

Which of the following might NOT help in modernising agriculture?

- A. improving rural infrastructure
 - B. establishing agricultural universities
 - C. increasing export duties on agricultural products
 - D. investing in research in meteorology and weather forecast
40. According to some economists, which of these is a quick fix for farmers to increase their incomes and reduce environmental degradation?
- A. diversifying their cropping pattern away from cereals
 - B. joining alternative employment opportunities in the agriculture sector
 - C. using high yielding variety (HYV) seeds for obtaining higher productivity
 - D. seeking more subsidies on fertilisers and decrease the cost of production

41. Which of the following statement(s) is/are an example of over-utilisation of resources?
- P: The degradation of quality of land, air and local water sources.
Q: The Malyan tigers being classified as a critically endangered species.
- A. only P
B. only Q
C. both P and Q
D. neither P and Q
42. The resources found in the Malay peninsula and various parts of Africa can be classified as biotic and abiotic on the basis of _____.
- A. origin
B. ownership
C. exhaustibility
D. the status of development
43. Which of the following is NOT an element of the Belgian model of power-sharing?
- A. Some laws can only be passed with a majority from each linguistic group.
B. The central government has an equal number of Dutch and French ministers.
C. State governments of the two linguistic regions enjoy some powers of the central government.
D. Territories based on language were abolished and people were encouraged to live amongst each other.
44. Which of the following is correct with respect to the ethnic composition of Belgium?
- A. 59% of people live in the Flemish region and speak the Dutch language.
B. 30% of people living in the Wallonia region speak French.
C. 10% of Belgians speak German.
D. 1% of Belgians speak Russian.
45. Which of the following statements about the third-tier of democracy is FALSE?

- A. One-third of all positions in local bodies are reserved for women.
- B. The state government retains the power over revenues for the local bodies.
- C. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies for the SC, ST and OBC candidates.
- D. An independent institution called the State Election Commission conducts Panchayat and municipal elections.

46. 'The Parliament cannot change the sharing of power between the union government and the state governments on its own. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least two-thirds majority.'

Which feature of federalism does the above statement adhere to?

- A. Different tiers of the government have their own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- B. Changes in the fundamental provisions of the constitution require the consent of both the levels of government.
- C. The union government has the final power to settle any dispute between the different levels of government.
- D. The jurisdictions of the tiers of government are specified in the constitution.

47. Read the passage below.

Australia became a nation on 1 January 1901, when the British Parliament passed legislation enabling the six Australian colonies to collectively govern in their own right as the Commonwealth of Australia. It was a remarkable political accomplishment that had taken many years and several referenda to achieve.

Source: Official website of the National Museum of Australia

From this, we can infer that Australia is an example of a _____.

- A. united democracy
- B. unitary government
- C. 'coming together' federation
- D. 'holding together' federation

48. Which of these statements about national development is TRUE?

- A. Only countries with a varied population will have high national development.
- B. Different development goals may be conflicting for a country's development.
- C. Any one attribute can be used to compare the national development of two countries.
- D. National development can be measured by calculating the total income of the population.

49. What Jawaharlal Nehru thought of as temples of the independent India, i.e. the dams, have already displaced 11 million Indians.

Source: Caufield, Catherine (1997). Masters of Illusion: The World Bank and the Poverty of Nations. p. 12.

What is this an example of?

- A. conflicting developmental goals
- B. development of public facilities
- C. sustainable development
- D. human development

50. As of 2020, India is the 6th largest economy in the world, but is ranked low in per capita income.

What can be the reason for this?

- A. low foreign investments
- B. low GDP growth rate
- C. high mortality rate
- D. high poverty

51. Absenteeism is one of the most basic indicators of to what extent the educational needs of students are met by schools. If the students are turning their back on the education they are provided, it means that we need to ask ourselves, "Is something happening in our schools and classrooms that distract students from education?" (Shute & Cooper, 2015).

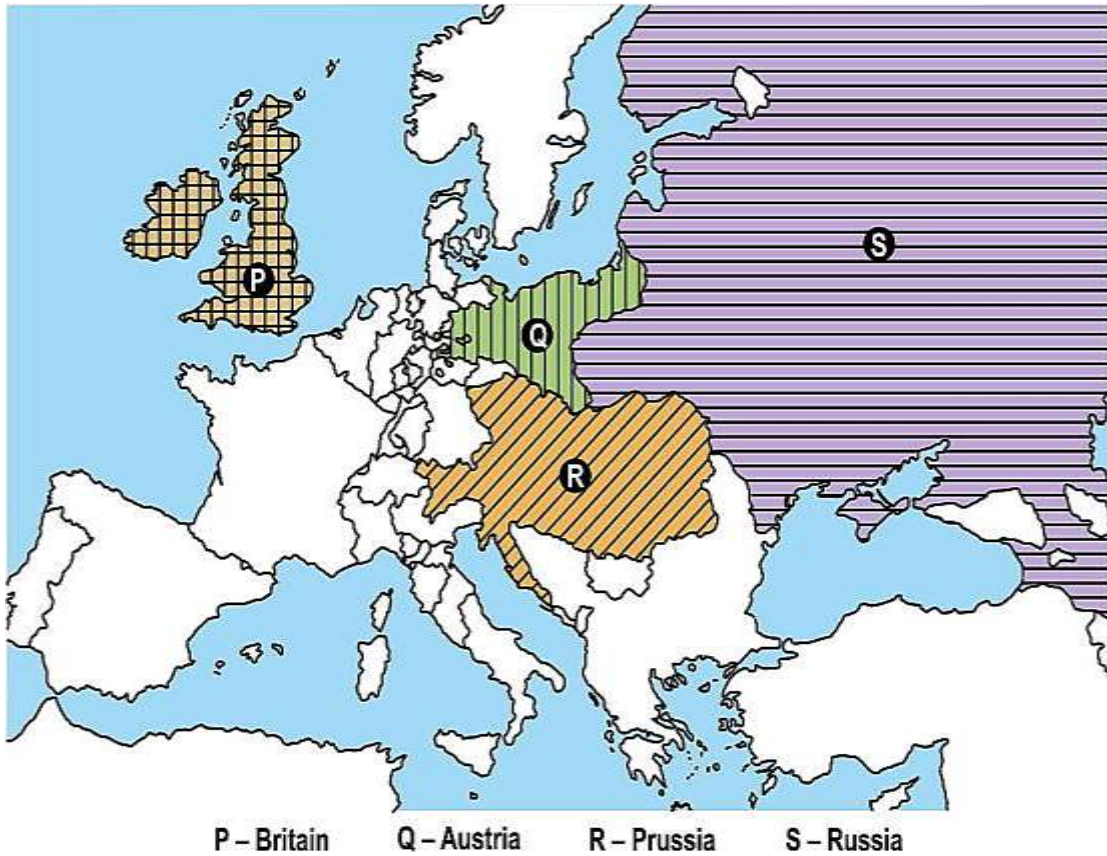
Source: International Journal of Instruction (January 2016, Vol.9, No.1)

The researchers are MOST LIKELY referring to the factors that affect _____.

- A. average income
- B. net attendance ratio

- C. public distribution system
- D. net state domestic product

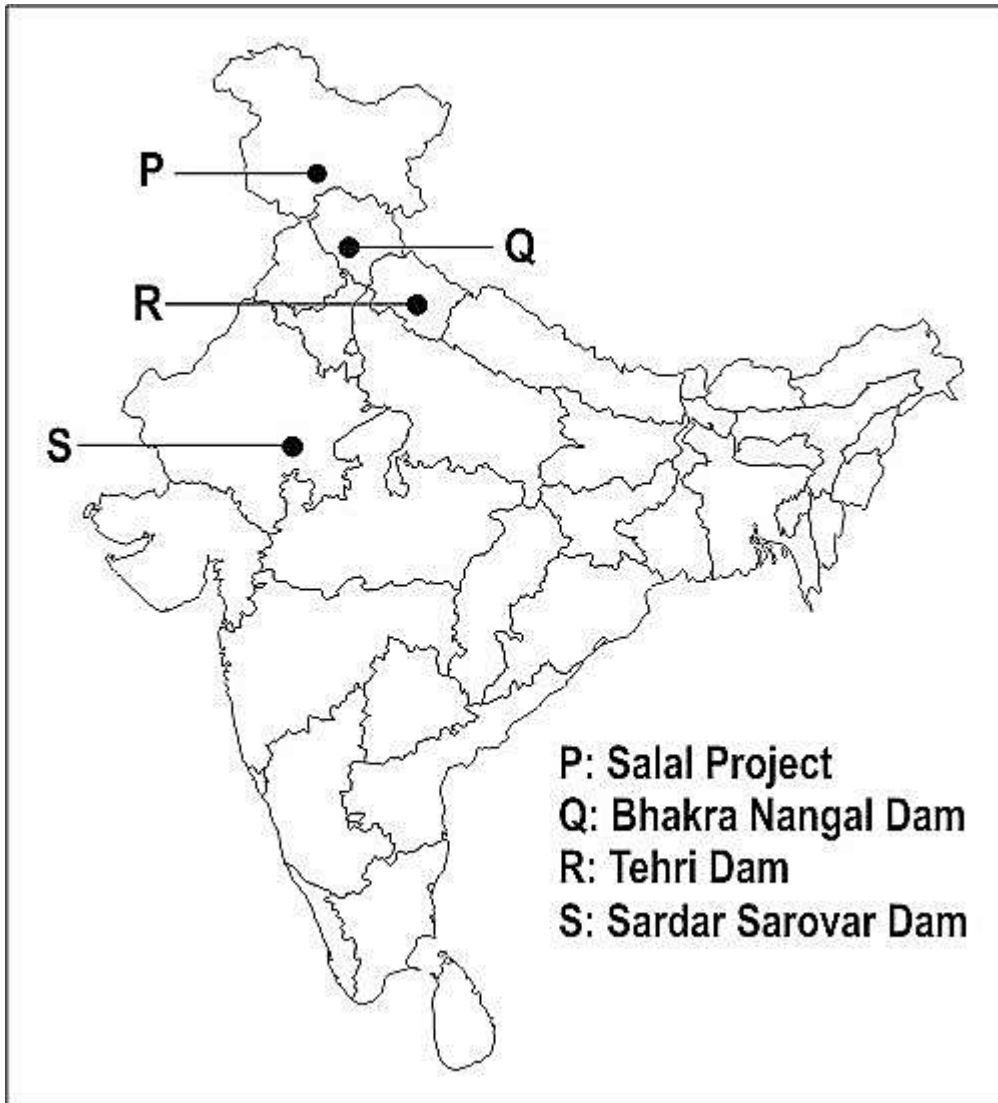
52. On the map given below the four territories which defeated Napoleon are marked as P, Q, R, and S.



Which one of them has been marked INCORRECTLY?

- A. P and Q
- B. Q and R
- C. R and S
- D. S and P

53. Look at the map given below showing the location of a few river dams in India.



Which one of them has been marked INCORRECTLY?

- A. P
- B. Q
- C. R
- D. S

Answer Key

1	C	28	A
2	B	29	A
3	1 st choice –D ; 2 nd choice –A	30	C
4	D	31	D
5	C	32	B
6	D	33	D
7	B	34	C
8	B	35	D
9	A	36	B
10	A	37	A
11	B	38	A
12	C	39	1 st choice –A ; 2 nd choice –C
13	C	40	A
14	C	41	C
15	A	42	A
16	D	43	D
17	A	44	A
18	C	45	B
19	C	46	B
20	A	47	C
21	A	48	B
22	C	49	A
23	C	50	D
24	D	51	B
25	D	52	B
26	C	53	D
27	D		

Student performance data

The following table shows the percentage of class 10 students who answered each question correctly, wherever the responses are available.

1	NA	28	NA
2	60.2%	29	NA
3	1 st choice –69.3% ; 2 nd choice – 62.8%	30	72.3%
4	51.5%	31	27%
5	67.4%	32	85%
6	33.3%	33	49.3%
7	43.6%	34	53.5%
8	42.4%	35	45.2%
9	32.3%	36	NA
10	NA	37	59.7%
11	NA	38	79.8%
12	73.4%	39	1 st choice –26.7% ; 2 nd choice – 44.6%
13	37.2%	40	NA
14	88.3%	41	43.3%
15	NA	42	70%
16	34.4%	43	38.7%
17	51.2%	44	82.4%
18	32%	45	NA
19	NA	46	50.7%
20	NA	47	50.9%
21	NA	48	NA
22	NA	49	NA
23	NA	50	NA
24	NA	51	71.8%
25	NA	52	NA
26	NA	53	NA
27	NA		

