

SOCIAL SCIENCE - II

Question Pool

Standard - X



State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT)

Vidyabhavan, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 012

Setting the Question Paper

Questions in this question pool are prepared based on the chapters in Social Science textbook I and II. Different types of questions are included in each chapter to assess whether the students have learned the concepts and ideas. There are more than one question based on a concept. Questions are included from all the chapters except from the chapters for the first term examination. The following points should be considered while setting the question paper.

- The questions from the chapters for the second term should be selected.
- Questions should not be altered. Neither a part of the question nor the picture should be omitted.
- There should be questions from all chapters.
- Various types of question should be included.
- The type and number of question should be decided on the basis of the time needed to answer them.

UNIT - 4

INDIA : PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

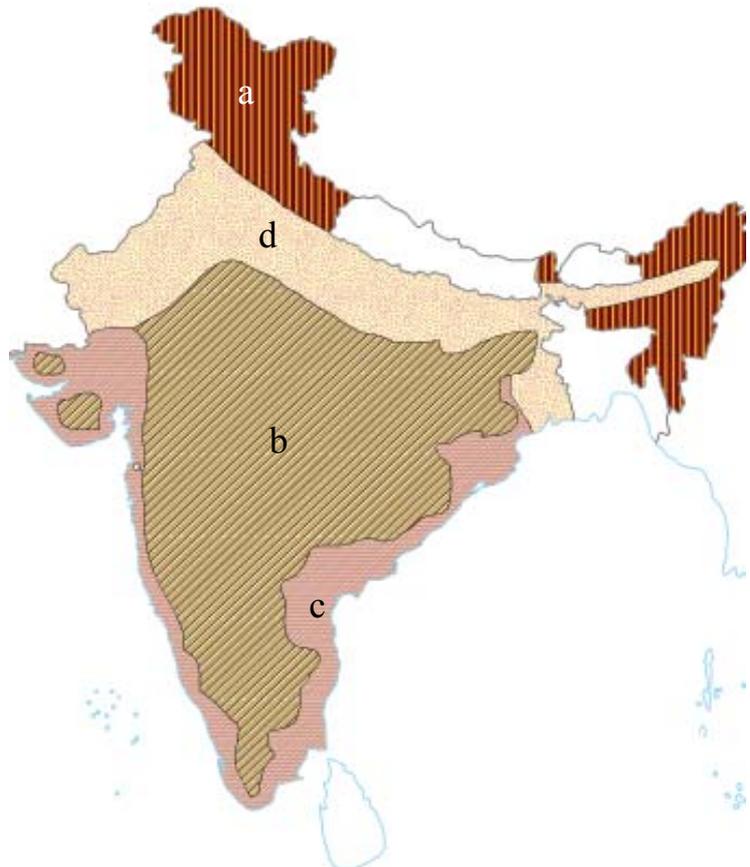
1. Compare the himalayan rivers and peninsular rivers based on the factors given below.
- Intensity of erosion
 - Water availability
 - Catchment Area
 - Possibility of water transportation

Score : 4

2. Write one characteristic each for the Himadri, Himachal and Siwalik which are included in the Northern Mountain Regions.

Score : 3

3.



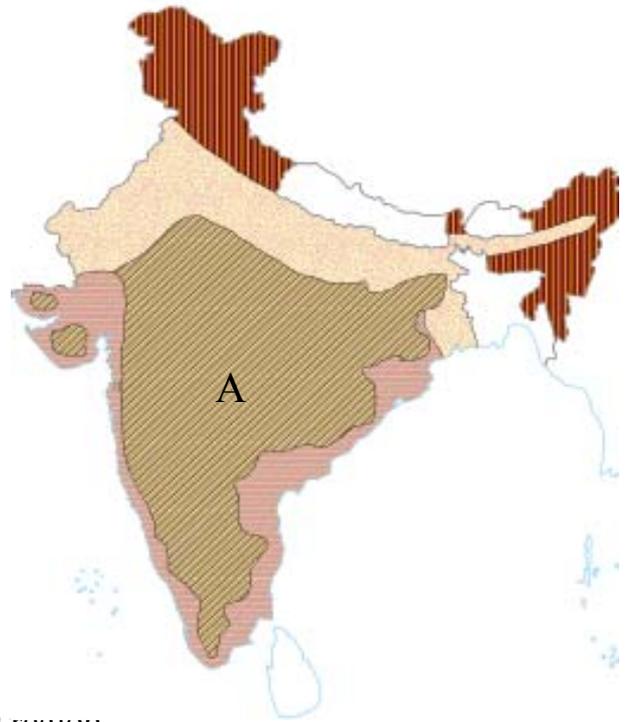
- a. Identify the physiographic divisions marked as a,b,c,d in the map
- b. Write down one characteristic each for these physiographic divisions.

Score : 4

4. How do the characteristic of the Northern Mountain Region influence the life and culture of India?

Score : 4

5.



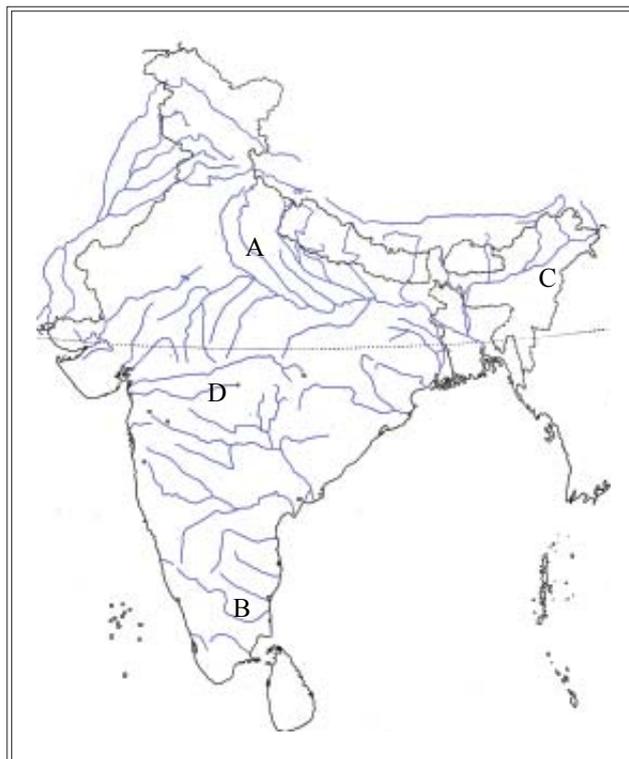
- a. Which is the physiographic division marked as 'A' in the map?
- b. Write down two characteristics of this region.

Score : 2

6. Explain how the Himalayan Mountains influences India's life and culture.

Score : 3

7.



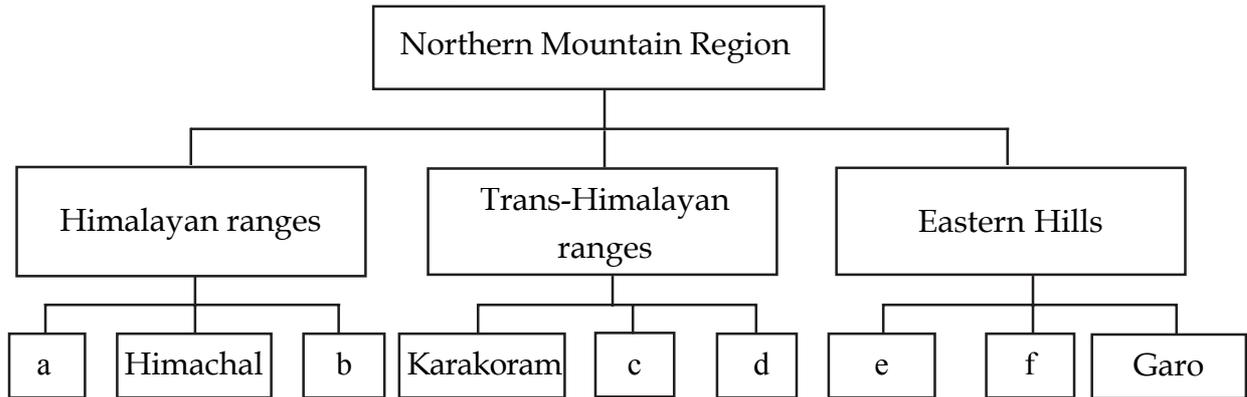
Some of the major rivers of India are marked as A, B, C & D in the map of India. Identify these rivers and classify them as himalayan rivers and peninsular rivers.

Score : 4

8. Identify the physiographic divisions that lie between the Arabian Sea and Western Ghats, and Bay of Bengal and Eastern Ghats. Write any one of their characteristics.

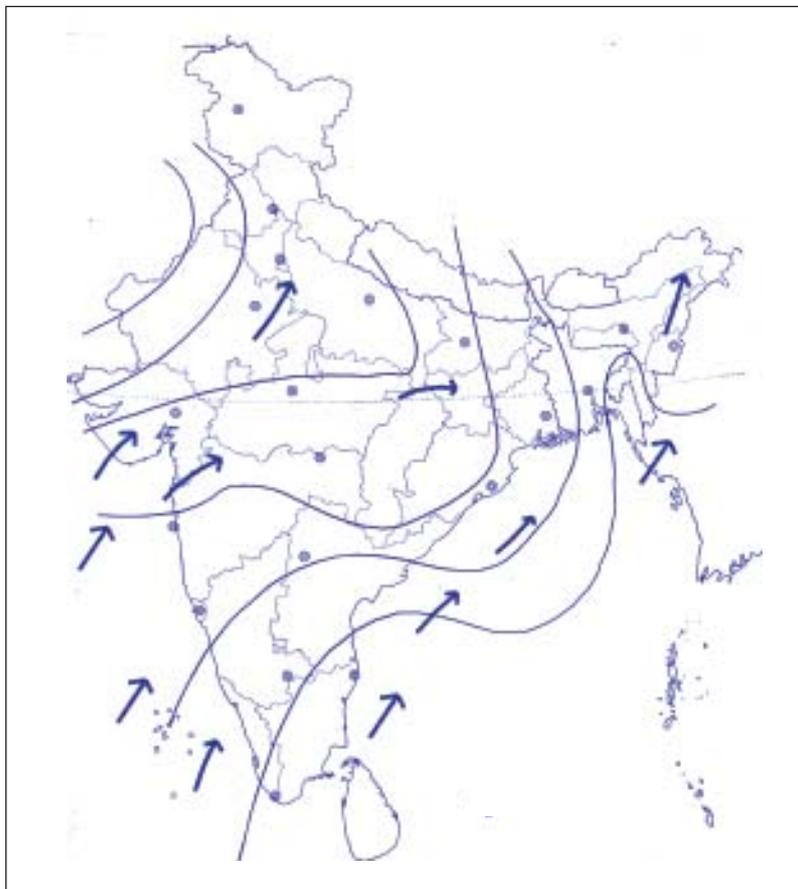
Score : 3

9. Identify the items marked as a, b, c, d, e, and f in the flow chart given below pertaining to the Northern Mountain Region.



Score : 3

- 10.



The given map shows the direction of monsoon wind. Observe the map and prepare a note based on the indicators given below

- Monsoon Season
- Characteristics of winds

Score : 4

11. Explain the reasons for the eastern slopes of Western Ghats receiving low rainfall while the western slope receiving high rainfall during the south west monsoon season.

Score : 2

12. Identify the following rivers and write any two of their characteristics

- The river originating from the 'Chemyungdung" glacier of Kailas Ranges
- The river formed by the confluence of rivers Bhagirathy and Alakananda at Devaprayag.

Score : 3

13. Identify the major soil type found in the following states

- Jammu & Kashmir
- Maharashtra
- Rajasthan
- Bihar

Score : 2

14. It can be seen from a comparative study that the himalayan rivers are quite different from the peninsular rivers. Justify this statement.

Score : 3

15. Which is the soil type formed by the disintegration of lava rocks?

Score : 1

16. Which are the island groups situated in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal?

Score : 1

17. Which are the factors responsible for the climatic change in India?

Score : 2

18. There are some geographical similarities and differences between the Lakshadweep Islands and the Andaman Nicobar Islands. Write any two similarities and two differences.

Score : 4

19. Write any two differences of Eastern Coastal Plains and Western Coastal Plains

Score : 2

20. Analyse the role played by the Northern Great Plains in developing India's own culture and prepare a short note on it.

Score : 4

21. Using the following indicators identify the major ranges in the Himalayan mountains
- i. Known as the back born of the Himalayas
 - ii. Resorts like Shimla and Mussoorie are located
 - iii. Kanchenjunga and Nanga Parbat peaks are seen
 - iv. Broad valleys known as duns are seen

Score : 2

22. Identify the major soil type of northern mountain region and write the crops to which these soil type is suitable.

Score : 2

23. Write down against their names the place of origin, countries through which they flow and the ocean to which they join about the following rivers.

- Indus
- Ganga

Score : 3

24. Prepare a note on the soil types of peninsular plateau and their characteristics.

Score : 4

25. Write with an example the reasons for the existence different types of climate in different parts of India.

Score : 4

26. What are the reasons for the imbalances in the distribution of rainfall in India?

Score : 3

27. What are natural vegetations? What are the factors that influence their distribution?

Score : 2

28. Write a short note on the geographical peculiarities and human life in the Lakshadweep.

Score : 4

29. Write a note on the characteristics of India's seasons.

Score : 6

30. What is the basis for the classification of seasons in India? Which are these seasons?

Score : 3

31. What are the reasons for the presence of alluvial soils in majority of the places in the northern great plains?

Score : 2

32. Prepare a note on the major soil types and crops cultivated in the northern great plains and peninsular plateau.

Score : 4

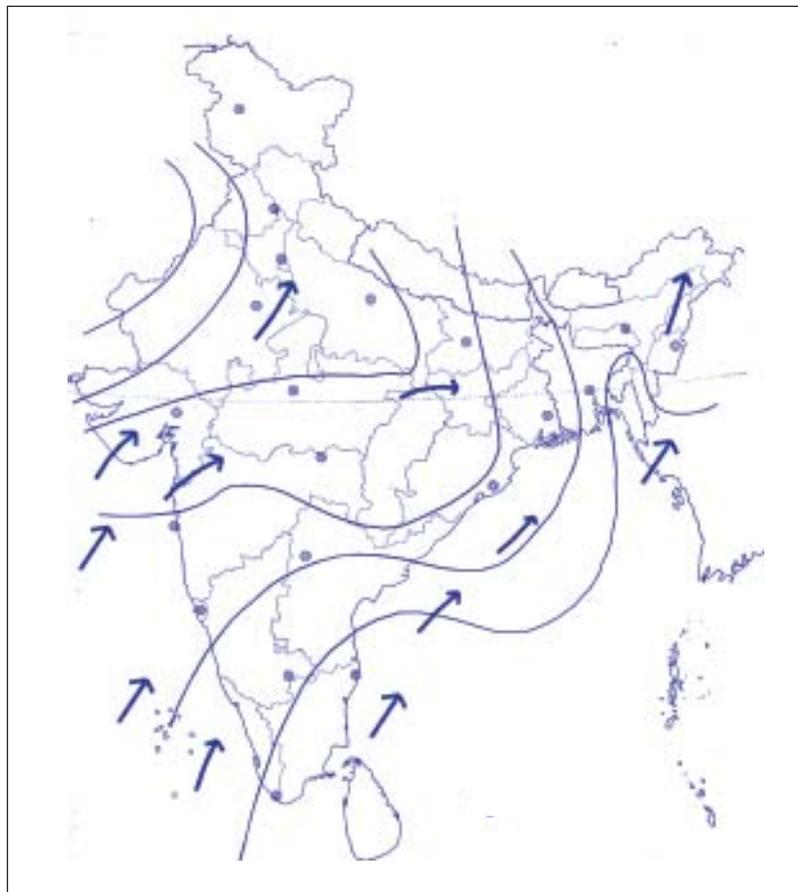
33. What are the branches of the monsoon winds that blows in the south west direction which are divided by the Indian sub-continent. What are their influences on the climate of India?

Score : 5

34. Laterite is the major soil type found in the Konkan and North Malabar regions. Why laterites are formed in these regions? How do the characteristics of this soil influence the cultivation of this region?

Score : 3

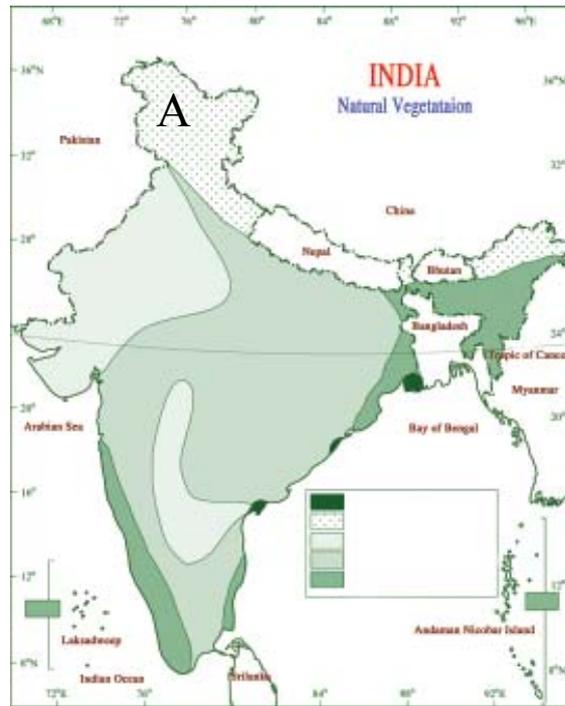
35.



The figure shows the direction of the south west monsoons. Explain the influence of the monsoon that blows in two branches on the availability of rainfall in different regions of India.

Score : 2

36.



Based on the portion marked as 'A' in the map, answer the following questions.

- a. Which natural vegetation of India is this?
- b. Which are the places that they are distributed?

Score : 3

37. 'The most extensive and diverse sub-continental plateau has critical influence on the economic development of India'. Justify this statement.

Score : 4

38. Write the names of any two peninsular rivers and mention their one characteristic each.

Score : 3

39. Prepare a seminar paper on the topic ' Role of Physiography in the life of the people of India'

Score : 6

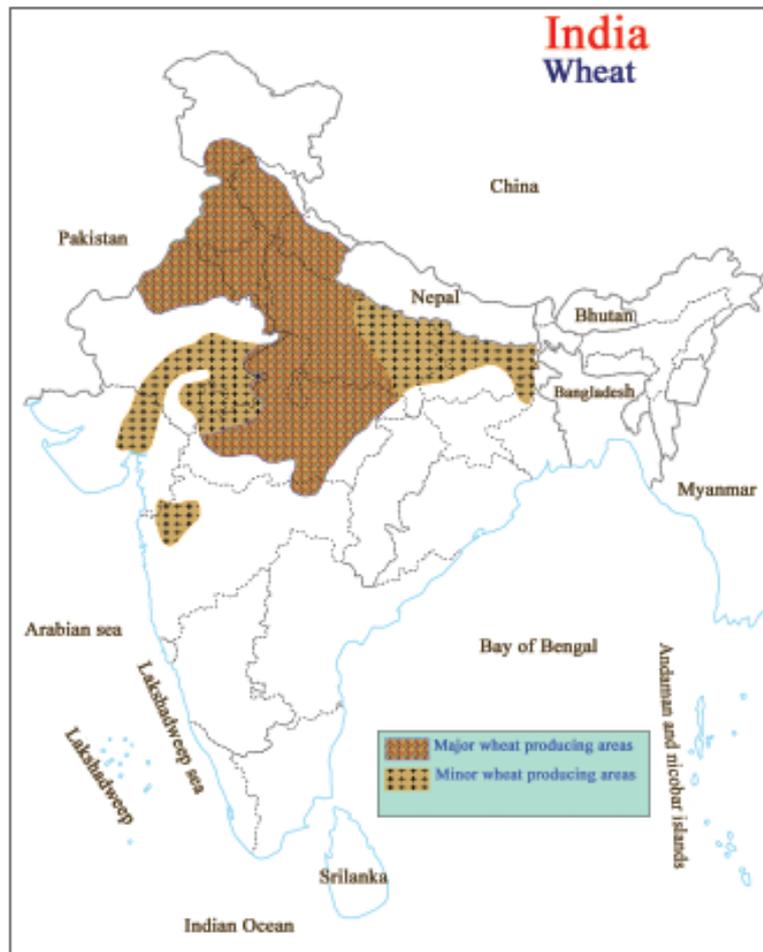
UNIT - 5

INDIA : ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

1. 'Even though India has variety of crops they are not cultivated in all seasons.' Analyse this statement based on the agricultural seasons and prepare a note.

Score : 3

2.



The shaded portion in the map shows the wheat cultivated regions of India. Based on this, answer the following questions.

- a. Which are the major wheat producing states?
- b. Write two geographical factors that favour wheat cultivation in these states.
- c. Why is wheat not cultivated in Kerala?

Score : 3

3. Write the major differences between kharif and rabi agricultural seasons.

Score : 2

4. Write the temperature, annual rainfall and soil types required for the cultivation of paddy.

Score : 3

5. Write the temperature, annual rainfall and soil types required for the cultivation of wheat.

Score : 3

6. Classify the following crops into cash crops and food crops.

Cotton, wheat, paddy, sugarcane

Score : 2

7. Explain with example the reasons for the concentration of agro-based industries in certain places.

Score : 3

8. 'Availability of resources is the reason for certain places to become industrial centres'. Justify this statement by giving examples of any two industrial centres and the reasons to become industrial centres.

Score : 3

9. Give the reasons for the concentration of agro-based industries in the northern great plains and mineral based industries in the peninsular plateau.

Score : 4

10. Sugar industries in India are seen near sugarcane cultivation regions. What are the major reasons for this?

Score : 1

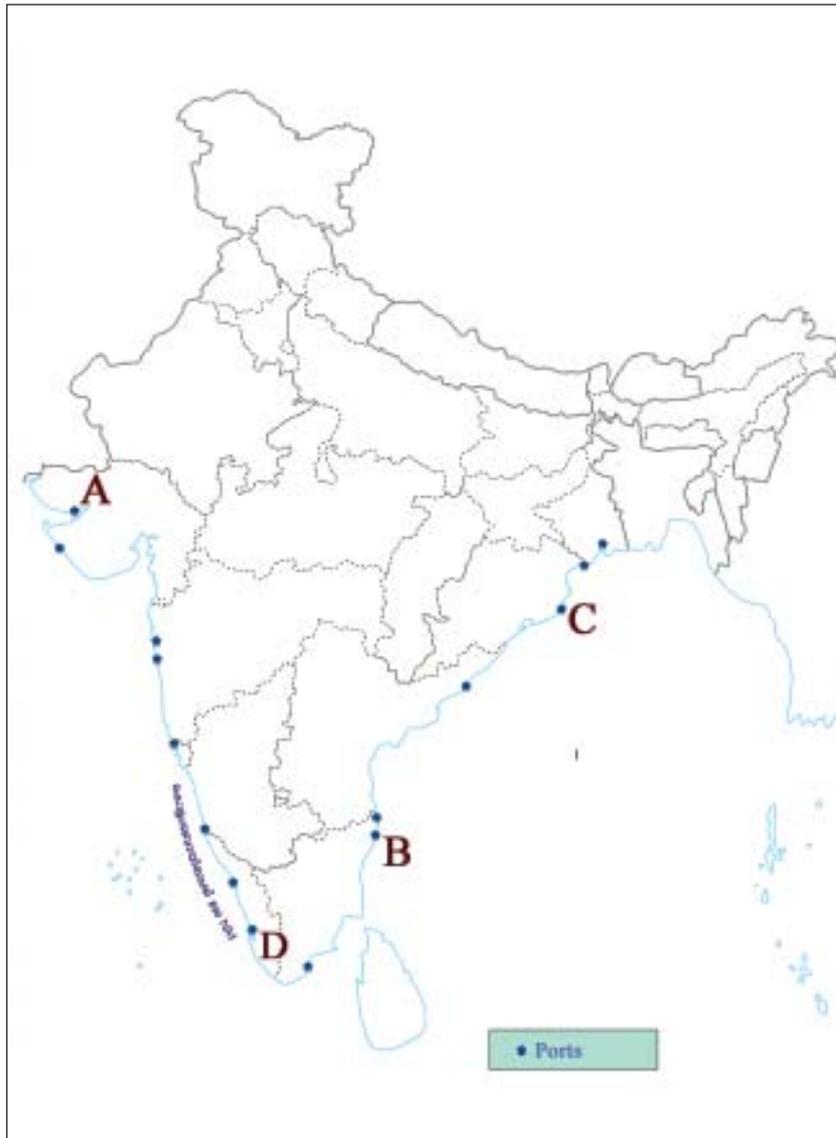
11. What are the ideas that you would include in a seminar paper entitled 'Role of Various Means of Transportation in the Industrial Development'.

Score : 5

12. Paddy and wheat are two major food crops of India. Write the geographical factors required for their cultivation.

Score : 3

13.



Major ports of India are marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them and write their names.

Score : 2

14. Write the geographical factors required for the cultivation of major cash crops of India like cotton and jute, and the major states where they are cultivated.

Score : 4

15. Write the geographical factors required for the cultivation of major plantation crops of India like tea and coffee, and the major states where they are cultivated.

Score : 4

16. Cotton Textile mills are seen more in Gujarat. Why are they concentrated there?

Score : 2

17. Which are the districts in Kerala that do not have rail transport? What are the geographical reasons for this?

Score : 2

18. Why the cotton textile and sugar industrial centres are concentrated in regions where the respective crops are cultivated?

Score : 2

19. Geographical factors required for the cultivation of a cash crop is given below. Identify the crop.

- Hot and humid climate
- 24°C to 35°C of temperature
- Annual rainfall of more than 150 cm.

Score : 1

20. Mark with different shades on the outline map of India, the major states where the following crops are cultivated.

- a. Jute
- b. Sugarcane

Score : 2

21. Write any two mineral based industries of India. Identify the favourable conditions that resulted in their development and prepare a note.

Score : 5

22. 'The locational factors for the iron and steel industries of India are favourable for their development'. Justify this statement based on the growth and development of Bokaro steel plant.

Score : 5

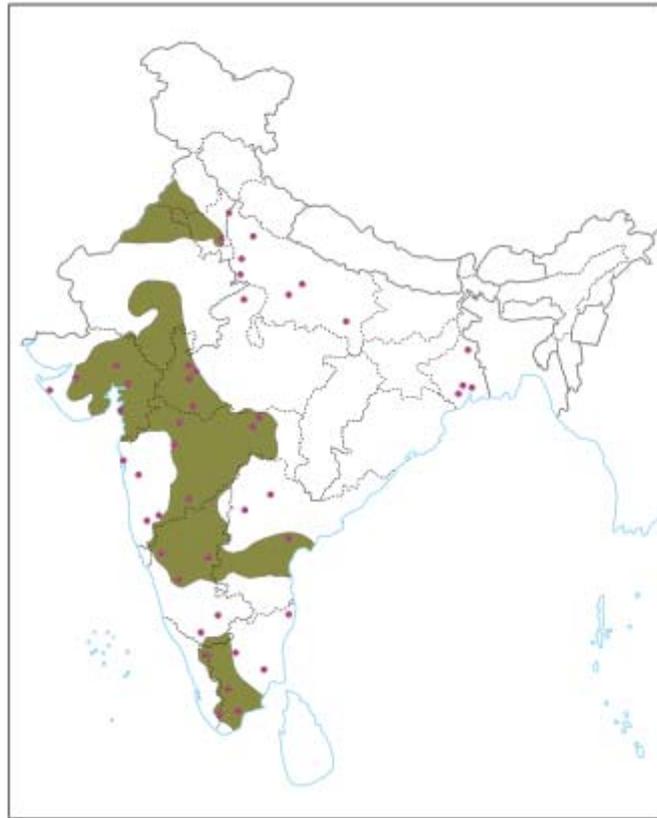
23. 'Varied physiography has a great influence on the agricultural sector of India'. Justify this statement by giving any two examples.

Score : 2

24. Which were the foreigners who spread the food crop maize in India? Which are the places where they are mainly cultivated?

Score : 2

25.



The shaded portion of the map indicates the region where a major cash crop is cultivated. Identify the crop.

Score : 2

26. a. Which is the soil suitable for the cultivation of jute?
b. Which is India's major jute producing region?

Score : 2

27. Write the names four industries in India other than agro-based and mineral based.

Score : 2

28. Which physiographic division in India has more road network? Why?

Score : 2

29. Mark the following on the outline map of India.

- Kandla Port
- Aravalli Mountains
- Mahanadi
- Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant

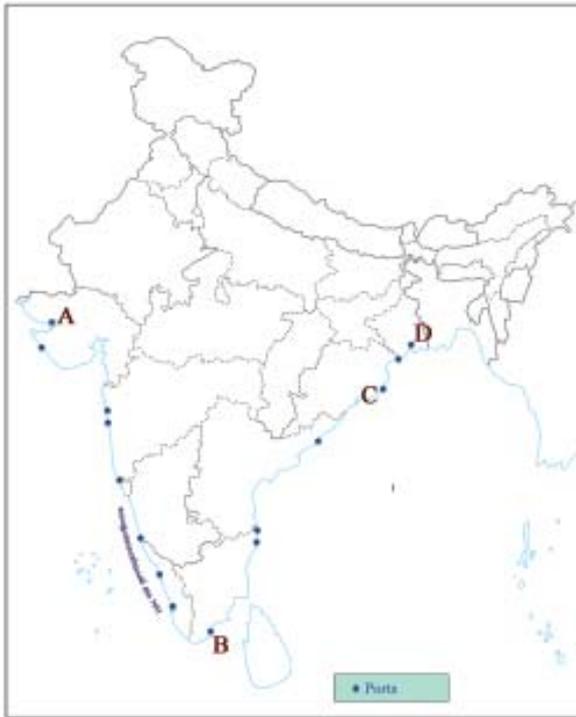
Score : 4

30. Mark the following on the outline map of India.

- Satpura ranges
- River Krishna
- Vishakhapatnam
- Coimbatore City
- Srinagar

Score : 5

31.



Major ports of India are marked on the map given. Identify the ports marked as A, B, C, and D.

Score : 2

32. Prepare a note on air transportation in India.

Score : 4

33. Write any two advantages of the water transport in India than the rail and road transport.

Score : 2

UNIT - 6

INDIA : HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

1. Population analysis is essential for any country's development. Explain the need for population analysis.

Score : 3

2. What is population? Population has a critical role in a country's development. Why?

Score : 3

3. Population distribution is not uniform in all the regions of India. Explain the factors that influence the distribution of population.

Score : 6

4. Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland are low densely populated states. What are the reasons for the low density in these states?

Score : 3

5. Explain the reasons for the northern great plains to become the most densely populated region of India.

Score : 2

6. Hilly regions are usually less populated regions. But population is more in places like Ooty and Shimla. Explain the reasons for this.

Score : 2

7. Explain the differences between population and density of population.

Score : 2

8.

Year	Population In Crores	Decadal Growth (%)	Density of Population	Urban Population (%)
1901	23.8		77	10.84
1911	25.2	5.75	82	10.92
1921	25.1	-0.31	81	11.2
1931	27.9	11.0	90	11.99
1941	31.8	14.2	103	13.86
1951	36.1	13.3	117	17.3
1961	43.9	21.6	142	17.97
1971	54.8	24.8	177	19.91
1981	68.6	24.7	216	23.34
1991	84.3	23.8	267	25.71
2001	102.8	21.3	324	27.78

Population growth, density, percentage of urban population of the country is given in the table. Analyse the table and write common inferences.

Score : 4

9. Explain the social problems that would be created to the country if the population growth of India continues like this.

Score : 4

10. What is the difference between the sex ratio of Kerala and India as per 2001 Census?

Score : 2

11. 'Migration causes critical changes to the country's social, cultural and economic sectors', Justify.

Score : 3

12. What are the factors that people of olden days considered while selecting a site for settlement? Explain.

Score : 4

13. Nucleated settlements and dispersed settlements are two types of settlements. Identify and explain the factors responsible for their formation.

Score : 2

14. Rural-Urban migration results in the increase of urban population. Identify the problem caused by this and prepare a note.

Score : 5

15. Following are some of the major towns of India. Write their functions.

1. Delhi
2. Jamshedpur
3. Ahmadabad
4. Ooty

Score : 4

16. Why population is less in the northern and north-eastern parts of India?

Score : 1

17. Why the norther great plains and coastal plains are densely populated?

Score : 1

18. What are the major reasons for the imbalances in the distribution of population?

Score : 1

19. Write any two positive and negative impacts of migration.

Score : 2

20. Explain the push and pull factors of migration with examples.

Score : 4

21. What are the basic reasons for the increase in population of India? Analyse the social and environmental implications of this.

Score : 4

22. Write any two impacts of migration.

Score : 2

23. Names of cities with varied functions are given below. Write the services they provide against their names.

- a. Delhi
- b. Aluva
- c. Aligarh
- d. Darjeeling

Score : 2

24. Accelerated population growth results in many socio-economic problems. What are the socio-economic problems caused in India due to population growth?

Score : 2

25. Forced migrations and voluntary migrations are caused by different reasons. Explain this statement by giving one example each.

Score : 2

26. How are towns, cities and metropolitan cities different from one another?

Score : 3

27. 'Geographical factors influence the distribution of population'. Justify this statement.

Score : 3

UNIT - 7

ONE AND ONLY EARTH

1. It is assumed that the first form of life the blob appeared in oceans.
 - a. What is blob?
 - b. Mention the role of blob in the formation of biosphere?

Score : 2

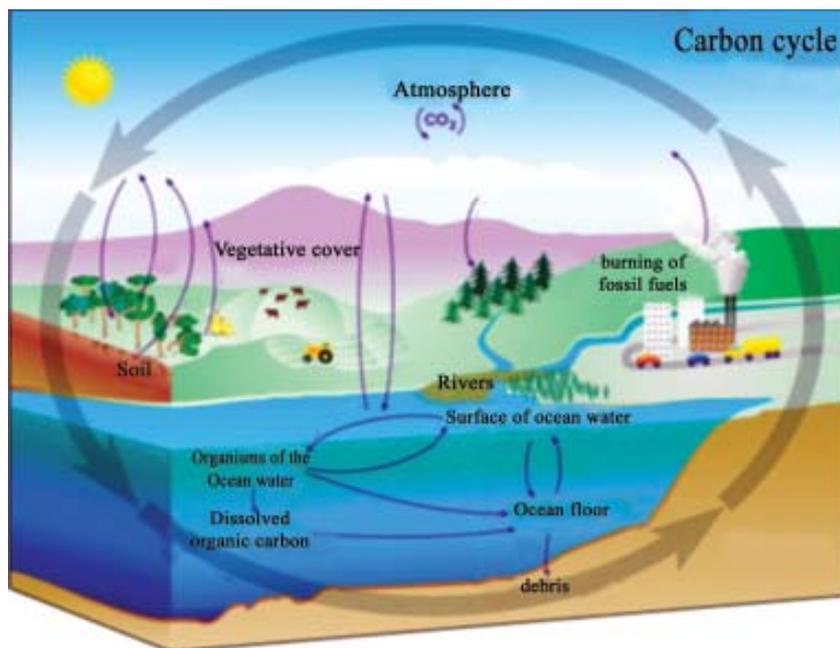
2. By which name is the abiotic earth known? What are its various components?

Score : 2

3. How are the oceans formed?

Score : 5

4. Analyse the given figure and answer the following questions.



- a. What is carbon cycle?
- b. What are the sources through which carbon dioxide is exchanged?

Score : 3

5. Identify the sub groups of biomes of the earth from that given below and complete the table.

Biomes	Sub Gropus
(a) Forests
(b) Grass Lands
(c) High Lands
(d) Water bodies

- Tropical Savanna
- Oceans
- Equatorial Rain Forests
- High altitude mountain slopes

Score : 2

6. What are biomes? Write the characteristics of biomes (Any three)?

Score : 4

7. What are the consequences caused to the oceans as the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increases rapidly?

Score : 3

8. Explain the conditions that cause acid rain and identify its consequences on the ecosystem.

Score : 2

9. What is acidification? Give examples for regions that face the threat of acidification.

Score : 2

10. 'Un-scientific interferences by humans on the earth affect the very existence of biosphere'. Justify this statement by giving one example each from hydrosphere, atmosphere and lithosphere.

Score : 6

11. What is acid rain?

Score : 2

12. How does the imbalance in the quantity of carbon dioxide affect the normal characteristics of oceans?

Score : 3

13. How does the increase in green house gases affect the ocean ecosystem?

Score 3

14. Global warming affects ocean environment same as that of continents. Write any three ocean environmental changes.

Score 3

15. Write any two changes that is caused to the ecosystem by the construction of reservoirs.

Score 2

16. Write a note on the consequences of construction of large dams on the human life.

Score 3

17. How does the acidification in oceans lead to the loss of coral islands?

Score 2

18. How is smog formed?

Score 2

19. Any change in the normal composition of atmospheric gases causes adverse effect on the ecosystem. Justify this based on the points given below.

- Smog
- Acid rain
- Increase in green house gases.

Score 6

20. Examine the role of following activities in affecting the very existence of biosphere.

- a. Deforestation
- b. Un-scientific developmental activities
- c. Pollution
- d. Un-controlled exploitation of resources.

Score 3

UNIT - 10
MONEY AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Individuals and institutions conducting money transaction at local level have a number of limitations. Banks are formed for overcoming these limitations. Justify

Score : 4

2. What are the limitations of barter system? How are these solved due to the evolution of money?

Score : 4

3. How do banks act as an intermediary between depositors and lenders?

Score : 2

4. a. Increasing savings habits
b. Receiving a higher interest rate
c. Money from accounts can be withdrawn at any time
d. Deposits can be withdrawn only after the maturity period

The above statements are certain features of different deposits of commercial banks. Identify the type of deposits, which satisfy each of the above features.

Score : 4

5. Prepare a note comparing the functions of commercial banks and co-operative banks.

Score : 3

6. Explain about the new generation banks. How are they different from other banks?

Score : 3

7. Which bank is called 'bankers bank'? Why?

Score : 3

8. Write any two ventures in Kerala, which is similar to Grameen Bank that changed the face of rural economic system of Bangladesh.

Score : 2

9. What is microfinance?

Score : 1

10. The services provided by banks and the new trends in banking sector make banks more popular. Justify the statement.

Score : 4

11. The services of co-operative banks are very important for rural development. Evaluate the statement on the basis of aims and the field of activities of co-operative banks.

Score : 4

12. Similar to banks, non-banking financial institutions are playing an important role in national development. Write two services of these institutions.

Score : 2

13. All banking services are not available from non-banking financial institutions. Write two examples.

Score : 2

14. 19th July, 1969 was the day of turning point of banking sector development. What is the importance of this day? Explain two situations which led to this.

Score : 3

15. The functions of Reserve Bank of India conferred it to the status of supreme bank of India.

Discuss the functions of Reserve Bank of India.

Score : 2

16. What are the causes which accelerated the growth of banks in Independent India? Write four of them.

Score : 4

17. Ordinary individuals and small investors have limitations in investing money in stock markets. What are the limitations? How can they be overcome?

Score : 3

18. A list of various financial institutions, which are seen around us, is given. List them under various headings of the table. The list of banks are: State Bank of India, Federal Bank, Canara Bank, Manappuram Finance, District Cooperative Banks, Popular Finance, Urban Cooperative Banks and UCO Bank.

Commercial Banks		Co-operative banks	Private Financial Institutions
Public Sector	Private Sector		

Score : 4

19. Banks are giving permission to certain customers to withdraw cash in excess of cash available in their accounts. Which customers are getting this facility? By what name this facility is known? What are the required conditions for this?

Score : 4

20. Write two important reasons, which compelled the government for the nationalisation of commercial banks. Write two examples of nationalised banks.

Score : 3

21. Write two features of Electronic Banking.

Score : 2

22. Suppose your bank account is in Kasargode district. Which banking facility helps you to remit money directly on your account from Thiruvananthapuram?

Score : 1

23. In which banking system a person can transfer money within minutes from any corner of the world?

Score : 1

24. Write any two advantages of core banking system

Score : 1

UNIT - 11
GLOBALISATION

1. List out two explicit differences in Indian market before and after 1990.

Score : 1
2. There have been explicit changes in economic policy of India since 1990. Write two examples of reflections of impacts of this policy changes in Indian markets.

Score : 2
3. Why is it said that 'import duty is the protective shield of domestic production sector'?

Score : 3
4. Write an example for free trade agreements signed by India as part of strengthening international trade.

Score : 1
5. What is the aim of free trade agreements? Write explanation with an example

Score : 2
6. Explain each one of the strategies adopted by capitalist countries to tide over economic crisis faced by countries during 1970s.

Score : 3
7. What are the strategies adopted by capitalist countries to face global economic downfall during 1930s?

Score : 1
8. Are the strategies adopted by capitalist countries to tide over the economic crisis during 1930s and 1970s the same? Find out the differences between them.

Score : 2
9. What are the steps adopted by the government for accelerating the economic growth of Independent India? (Write any two of them)

Score : 2
10. It is seen that there has been increase in the strength of privatisation in India since 1991. Is it advantageous for our economic structure? Justify you views.

Score : 4

11. Foreign capital has great importance in accelerating globalisation. Justify

Score : 3
12. Evaluate the importance of public sector in an economy in the Indian context.

Score : 3
13. What is foreign investment? Prepare a note on direct investment and portfolio investment as part of foreign investment.

Score : 3
14. The activities of multinational companies can be treated as a replica of colonial era. Evaluate the statement

Score : 2
15. One of the important functions of IMF is to find liquidity for the growth of international trade. Write the other two functions?

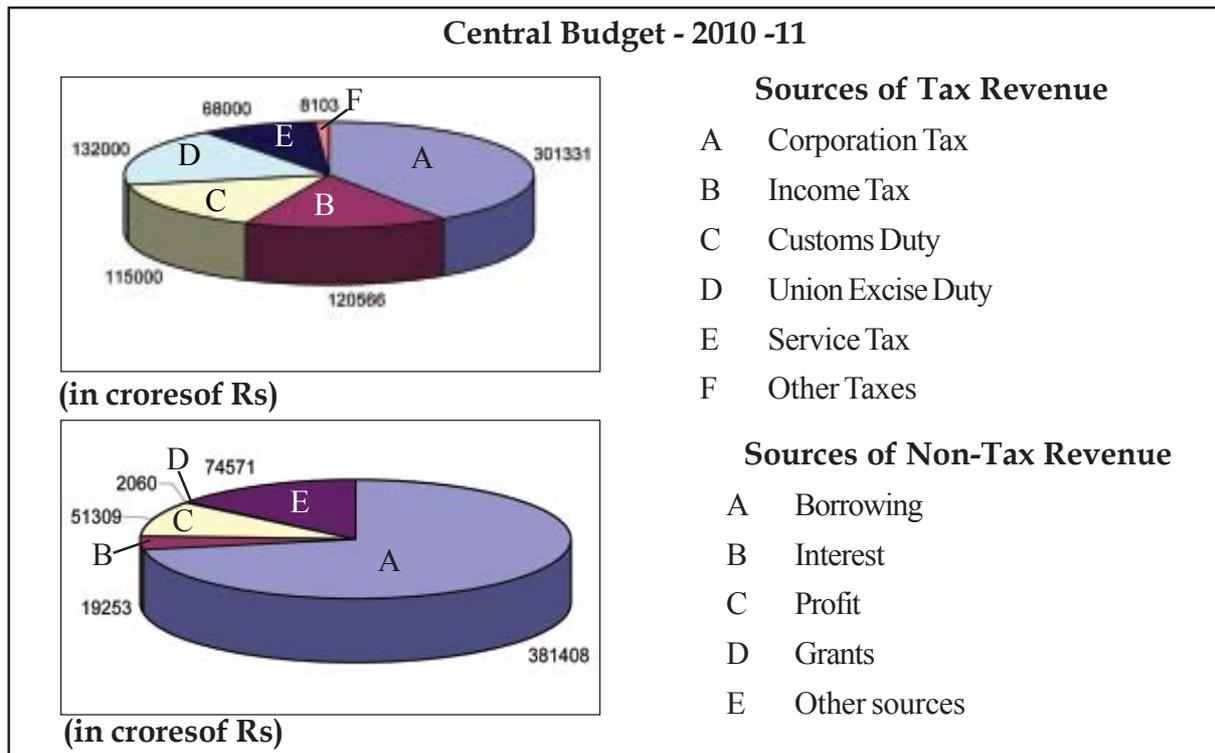
Score : 2
16. Write any two activities of World Bank

Score : 2
17. Write any three important policy suggestions made by free trade agreements

Score : 3
18. Free Trade Agreements create gains and losses to countries which are entering into the agreement. Justify with examples.

Score : 2

7. Answer the questions based on the analysis of the following pie diagram
- From which tax the central government receives the highest revenue?
 - How many crores of rupees are received from service taxes?
 - Which items of non-tax revenue contributed the highest amount?
 - How many crores of rupees received from profit?



Score : 4

8. Why is it said that timely remittance of taxes helps national progress?

Score : 2

9. Why is it said that the timely non-remittance of taxes obstructs national progress?

Score : 2

10. What are the important differences between direct and indirect taxes?

Score : 2

11. What are the important components of a budget?

Score : 3

12. " Budget is highly relevant as a means of directional approach for economic activities".
Write your views.

Score : 3

13. In economic activities, the intervention of government is very essential in those areas where free market is reluctant to enter. Why? Write two examples for such interventions.

Score : 3

14. Tax at higher rate is imposed on higher income people. Can it be considered as a step for reducing economic inequality? Why?

Score : 2

15. What is budget? What is the importance of budget in economic activities of government?

Score : 2

16. If you desire to impose a higher tax, will it be on life saving medicine or luxury cars? Why?

Score : 2

17. Private sector is not showing much interest in areas such as prevention of diseases, food security etc. Explain the reasons.

Score : 2

18. What does the term 'tax burden' mean?

Score : 1

19. How are direct taxes differentiated from indirect taxes?

Score : 2

20. What type of taxes are entertainment tax and building tax?

Score : 1

21. Name any one item in which you desire to impose higher tax. Give reasons.

Score : 3

22. Write two examples of programmes implemented by government for the development of basic infrastructure facilities of the economy.

Score : 2
