

**Kerala 10th Second Term Exam 2025:
Social Science Model Question Paper 1
Answer Key**

Subject: Social Science (Standard X)

Time: 221 Hours

Total Score: 80

Part A

1. C. Bartolomeu Dias
2. C. High mountainous regions
3. B. Consumer Protection Act 2019
4. C. Bhagat Singh
5. D. Selvas
6. C. Merchant Capitalism
7. A. 7.5 acres
8. B. Colonisation

Part B:

9. (A) Explain the concept of Total Utility (TU) and Marginal Utility (MU).

- **Total Utility (TU):** Total utility is the total amount of satisfaction (utility) that a person receives when they continuously consume several units of a particular commodity.
- **Marginal Utility (MU):** Marginal utility is the change in total utility that occurs when one additional unit of a commodity is consumed.

OR

9. (B) What were the core principles of socialist ideologies that emerged in response to industrial capitalist exploitation?

- The core principles of socialist ideologies were the **equitable distribution of goods and resources**.
- The **common ownership of the means of production**.

10. (A) Explain the significance of the Lahore Congress (1929).

- The Congress demanded **complete independence** for the first time.
- It entrusted Gandhiji with the responsibility to **launch a mass movement** to achieve this goal.

OR

10. (B) What were the main issues faced by the labourers in India with the advent of modern industries?

- Low wages.
- Excessive working hours.
- Exploitation of **women and child labourers**.

11. What were the key proposals of the Cabinet Mission (March 1946)?

- The key proposals included the formation of an **interim government** until the transfer of power.
- The establishment of a **Constituent Assembly** for drafting a constitution for India.

12. The Tundra climatic region is susceptible to climate change. How does global warming adversely affect this region?

- Due to global warming, the **permafrost in the Tundra melts considerably**.
- This melting adversely affects the **ecosystem and environmental equilibrium** of the region.

13. List two characteristics of public opinion.

- It is a **reflection of diverse opinions** (but aims for a general consensus).
- It may **change with the circumstances, time, and new knowledge**.
- It is formed not only on political matters but also in relation to **socio-economic and cultural matters**.
- It ensures **democratic communication**. (Any two)

14. List two major objectives of the nationalization of banks in India.

- To **expand banking facilities in rural areas**.
- To provide **credit to farmers at lower rates**.

- To ensure **equitable distribution of credit**.
 - To prevent the **concentration of economic power** in a few people.
- (Any two)

15. What are hazards and disasters in the context of geographical phenomena?

- **Hazard:** A hazard is a situation that poses a threat to life, health, property, services, socio-economic stability, or the environment.
- **Disaster:** A disaster is a serious disruption that causes widespread material, economic, social, or environmental losses, and exceeds the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources.

Part C: 3-Score Questions (Any 8)

16. Explain any three factors that enabled Portugal and Spain to undertake successful geographical expeditions.

- The **building of advanced ships** capable of crossing vast oceans.
- The **invention of the compass** and other navigational tools.
- **Patronage of the rulers** (e.g., King Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain).
- **Strong military power.**
- **Extensive experience in seafaring.**
- **Advances in cartography and astronomy.** (Any three)

17. (A) List the four main types of deposit accounts offered to the public by commercial banks.

- **Savings Deposit.**
- **Current Deposit.**
- **Term Deposit (Fixed Deposit).**
- **Recurring Deposits.**

OR

17. (B) Explain the function of money as a Medium of Exchange and Measure of value.

- **Medium of Exchange:** Goods and services can be sold for money, and the money can be used to purchase the goods and services that are needed. This way, money is crucial for countless transactions.
- **Measure of Value:** The value of all goods and services can be expressed in monetary terms (price). Money made it easy to compare the values of different goods, unlike in the barter system.

18. Explain the immediate causes and the final event that led to the outbreak of the First World War.

- **Immediate Causes (Imperialist Rivalry & Extreme Nationalism):** Germany's economic progress concerned France and England. Germany's plan for the Berlin-Baghdad railway line threatened British, French, and Russian territories. This led to rising tensions and the formation of military alliances like the **Triple Alliance** and **Triple Entente**.
- **Final Event:** The assassination of **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** (Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary) in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, by a Serbian nationalist (Gavrilo Princip).
- **Outbreak:** Austria-Hungary accused Serbia of orchestrating the assassination and declared war against Serbia on **July 28, 1914**. As allied nations aligned themselves, the conflict expanded into a World War.

19. Write a note on the features of the structure of Consumer Courts in India. The consumer courts operate at three levels:

- **District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission:** Handles cases involving compensation up to Rs. 1 crore.
- **State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission:** Handles cases involving compensation of Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 10 crore.
- **National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC):** Handles cases involving compensation exceeding Rs. 10 crore.

20. What is totalitarianism? List any two key features of this political ideology.

- **Totalitarianism:** It refers to a system where the state exerts **complete control over all aspects of life**, disregarding

individual privacy and civil rights. This ideology glorifies the state above all else, forcing citizens to live solely for their nation.

- **Key Features (Any two):**

- Rejection of democracy.
- Opposition to socialism.
- Supporting dictatorship.
- Extreme nationalism.
- Elimination of political opponents.
- Glorification of war and violence.

21. Analyze the significance of the Green Revolution in strengthening the Indian economy.

- The Green Revolution (1960s onwards) aimed at enhancing the agricultural sector and achieving **self-sufficiency in food production**.
- It introduced major changes, such as the use of **high-yielding varieties of seeds**, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and modern machinery.
- It helped the country move towards solving the major problem of **food scarcity** and strengthened the economy by increasing agricultural production.

22. Explain the process of how earthquakes occur.

- The outermost layer of the Earth, the **lithosphere**, consists of many tectonic plates that slide over the asthenosphere.
- When two plates move past each other, **friction** is generated along their margins, causing high tension and energy to build up.
- An earthquake occurs when the pressure to move overcomes the friction, causing a **sudden rupture** and abrupt release of this concentrated energy. This energy travels as seismic waves.

23. Describe the main features of the climate prevailing in the Equatorial Climatic Region.

- The temperature remains **more or less the same throughout the year**; there is no winter.
- It receives **vertical solar rays** throughout the year, causing consistently **high temperature**.

- Rainfall is **heavy and well-distributed throughout the year** (175 cm to 250 cm annually).
 - Heavy rainfall occurs often as **convictional rain** in the afternoons, due to high temperature and evaporation.
-

Part D: 4-Score Questions (Any 6)

24. (A) Prepare a note on the Natural Vegetation (Flora) of the Equatorial Evergreen Forests.

- **Luxuriant forests**, called **tropical rainforests**, are a salient feature of this region, covering areas like the Amazon Basin (called **Selvas**) and West-Central Africa.
- These forests remain **evergreen** because there is no particular season for shedding leaves, as processes like seeding and flowering occur year-round.
- Trees grow to **varying heights**, forming distinct layers or **canopies** (Upper, Intermediate, Lower) to compete for sunlight.
- **"Lungs of the World"**: These rainforests absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen at a massive rate, leading them to be referred to as the 'Lungs of the World'.

OR

24. (B) Describe the Triangular Trade system developed by Europeans.

- **Triangular Trade System**: This system linked **Europe, Africa, and the Americas**.
 1. Products from **Europe** were sent to Africa.
 2. In **Africa**, enslaved people were purchased and transported to the Americas to be sold.
 3. From the **Americas**, goods such as sugar, wine, and cotton were then shipped to Europe.
- **Shift in Trade Dominance**: The geographical explorations and this trade system led to the **Atlantic coast emerging as the most important trade route**, connecting Europe with the Americas, Asia, and Africa. This shift simultaneously caused a **decline in Mediterranean trade** and the rise of Atlantic trade.

25. (A) Explain how a change in the Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate is used by the RBI as a measure to control inflation.

- **Role of RBI:** When **inflation** increases unchecked, the RBI increases the **Repo Rate** and **Reverse Repo Rate**.
- **Effect on Commercial Banks (Lending):** When the RBI increases the Repo Rate (interest on loans to banks) and Reverse Repo Rate (interest on deposits by banks), the money available with commercial banks for lending **falls**.
 - Banks take less loans from RBI (due to higher repo rate) and deposit more in RBI (due to higher reverse repo rate).
- **Effect on Public (Money Supply):** Since commercial banks have less money to lend, the loan taken by the public will also be less. People also prefer to save more money rather than spend (since the reward for saving is greater).
- **Outcome:** The **money available in the economy decreases**, and the **inflation comes under control**.

OR

25. (B) List the major challenges faced by independent India. Independent India faced the following major challenges:

- **Rehabilitation of refugees** (following partition).
- **Integration of princely states** (565 states could choose to join India, Pakistan, or remain independent).
- **Incorporation of Portuguese and French territories** (like Goa and Pondicherry).
- **Reorganisation of states on a linguistic basis.**
- **Strengthening the Indian economy.**
- **Formulating an independent foreign policy.**

26. (A) What were the main causes of the Bardoli Peasants Movement (1928)?

- **Main Cause:** The primary cause of the agitation was an **increase in tax**.
- **Agitation and Conclusion:** Peasants, led by **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**, launched a protest, refusing to pay the increased tax. In response, the government seized their lands, domestic animals, and tools. However, Gandhiji visited and strongly supported

them. Finally, the government **revoked the increased tax**, and the movement concluded successfully.

OR

26. (B) Explain the participation of women and tribal people in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

- **Women:** Women actively participated by **boycotting foreign goods** and **collecting and burning foreign clothes**.
- **Tribal People:** The tribal communities participated by **defying British-imposed forest laws**. These laws had restricted their access to forest resources.

27. What is Digital Literacy and Media Literacy? Why are they essential in the modern age?

- **Media Literacy:** The ability to access, analyze, evaluate, create new messages, and **critically interpret news and messages** received through various forms of media.
- **Digital Literacy:** The ability to find and evaluate information efficiently from the digital world using digital equipment and technology. This includes cybersecurity awareness.
- **Essential in the Modern Age:** In the modern age, where almost all communication happens via digital platforms, these literacies are essential to:
 - Recognize and avoid traps like **fake news** and fraudulent messages.
 - Critically evaluate online content and protect consumers.
 - Help in forming **rational public opinion** and strengthening democracy.

28. List and explain any four major problems that arose as a result of the Partition of India.

- **Refugee Crisis:** Hundreds of thousands of refugees flowed from India to Pakistan and from Pakistan to India (more than six million people from Pakistan became refugees in India).
- **Widespread Violence and Loss of Life:** Widespread violence took place, and tens of thousands were killed. Communal riots broke out in places like Kolkata, Delhi, and Lahore.

- **Abduction and Dishonour of Women:** Many women were dishonoured and numerous women and children became victims of abduction.
- **Economic Disruption:** The economy and industries were disrupted due to the division of provinces (like Bengal and Punjab) and the mass displacement of people.

29. List any four factors that hinder the formation of public opinion in a society.

- **Illiteracy:** Illiterate people have only limited knowledge about public issues and may lack the capacity to form rational opinions.
- **Digital Divide:** The gap in accessing modern information technology (internet, computers, smartphones), which hinders the formation of effective public opinion.
- **Poverty:** Groups experiencing poverty are often isolated from public affairs and are not able to participate in the formation of public opinion appropriately.
- **Unhealthy political activity:** Partisanship and polarization among people, and a lack of democracy in political parties.
- **Unhealthy practices during the election campaigns:** Practices used to influence voters often hinder the formation of real public opinion. (Any four)

Part E: 5-Score Questions (Any 2)

30. (A) Explain the different types of weathering and state how weathering can be useful to humans.

- **Weathering:** The processes that bring about **chemical and mechanical changes in rocks**, leading to their disintegration or decomposition.
- **Types of Weathering:**
 - **Physical Weathering:** Caused mainly by **temperature changes** (expansion and contraction of rock minerals) or the freezing of water in rock cracks. This leads to the mechanical disintegration of rocks.

- **Chemical Weathering:** Caused by chemical reactions of **oxygen, carbon dioxide, and water** with the minerals in rocks, leading to the chemical decomposition of rocks.
- **Biological Weathering:** Caused by living organisms, such as the **protrusion of plant roots** through cracks, the burrowing of animals, and the decay of plant and animal remains, which cause rock disintegration.
- **Uses of Weathering (Any two):**
 - It leads to the **formation of soil**.
 - It helps to **separate minerals from rocks** and causes **mineral enrichment**.
 - It **makes mining easier**.

OR

30. (B) What were the main causes of the Second World War (1939-1945)? The main causes of the Second World War include:

- **Treaty of Versailles (1919):** This peace treaty signed by Germany with the Allies after World War I sowed the seeds of the second war. The severe terms – Germany lost colonies and territories, was disarmed, and was subjected to huge war reparations – created resentment, leading to the war being viewed as a German revolt against the treaty.
- **Failure of the League of Nations:** The League, formed to maintain world peace, was unable to resolve international disputes or enforce disarmament. It failed to act when Japan, Italy, and Germany launched offensives, effectively weakening its authority.
- **Rise of Totalitarianism/Aggression:** The rise of totalitarian regimes like **Nazism** in Germany (led by Hitler) and **Fascism** in Italy (led by Mussolini) led to aggressive expansionist policies. Hitler's ambition for expansion was a primary factor.
- **Policy of Appeasement:** Western capitalist countries saw fascist aggression as a means of countering the spread of socialist ideas from the Soviet Union. The **Munich Agreement (1938)**, where France and Britain ceded Sudetenland to Hitler, is a prime example. This appeasement gave Hitler the confidence to continue his offensives aggressively.

- **Formation of Military Alliances:** The formation of the **Axis Powers** (Italy, Germany, Japan) and the **Allied Powers** (England, France, later Soviet Union and USA) further intensified tensions.

31. (A) Write an elaborate note on the features and significance of the Civil Disobedience Movement, explaining why Gandhiji chose to break the salt law.

- **Salt as the Choice for Struggle (Why Salt Law?):**
 - **Government Monopoly:** Salt making was a government monopoly, and breaking this law was a direct defiance of the British authority.
 - **Essential Commodity:** Salt was an essential commodity for every person and livestock in India, making the tax an "iniquitous monopoly".
 - **Mass Appeal:** By choosing an issue of universal hardship, Gandhiji ensured wide participation from all sections of society to launch the mass movement for complete independence.
- **Features of the Civil Disobedience Movement:**
 - The movement was launched on April 6, 1930, after Gandhiji and 78 volunteers completed the **Dandi March**.
 - It combined civil disobedience (breaking laws) and non-cooperation.
 - It saw higher public participation than the Non-Cooperation Movement.
 - **Participation of Sections:** Peasants refused to pay tax, labourers went on strike, women actively participated in salt making and picketing foreign goods shops, and traders refused to buy or sell imported products.
 - **Leadership:** **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan** ('Frontier Gandhi') led the movement in Northwestern India with the Khudai Khidmatgar volunteer force.

OR

31. (B) The Kerala Development Model has attracted global attention. Explain the achievements of Kerala in the education and health sectors. The Kerala Development Model achieved global standards, described by economists like Amartya Sen, by focusing on social sectors despite having limited resources.

- **Educational Achievements:**
 - **Universal Free Education:** Kerala made primary education free and universal through steps like land reforms and the Kerala Education Act of 1958.
 - **High Literacy:** As a result of popular literacy campaigns, Kerala became India's first fully **literate state** on April 18, 1991. The literacy rate stood at 94% in 2021.
 - **Empowerment:** The intervention of social reform movements (like Mahatma Ayyankali's efforts), the library movement, and the decentralization of power (Panchayati Raj Act 1994) helped ensure universal education and public participation.
 - **Higher Education:** Progress extended to higher education, with the establishment of various universities prioritizing science, technology, agriculture, and health sectors.
- **Health Sector Achievements:**
 - **Public Healthcare System:** Kerala established a **public healthcare system comparable to that of developed countries**, ensuring excellent and low-cost healthcare even with limited resources.
 - **Low Mortality and High Life Expectancy:** Kerala achieved a **low infant mortality rate** and a **low maternal mortality rate**. It also boasts a **high life expectancy**.
 - **High Human Development Index (HDI):** Through achievements in education and health sectors, Kerala has been able to rise to a global standard in the Human Development Index, despite a low per capita income.
 - **National Recognition:** Kerala's healthcare sector has received national recognition, excelling in the NITI Aayog's National Health Index.