

MODEL EXAMINATION

Class X

**SOCIAL SCIENCE
SET A**

**Time : 3 hrs.
Marks : 80**

Instructions

1. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1-20 carry 1 mark each

1. Which of the following statements is/ are true about the Dandi March of Mahatma Gandhi?
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi marched over 240 miles with 78 of his trusted followers covering 10 miles a day
 - b) On 6th April, Gandhiji ceremonially violated the Salt Law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater
 - c) It started on 11 March, 1930 and ended on 6 April, 1930
 - d) All the these
2. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:
Which of the following aspect best represent the image?
 - a) Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Italy in Marseilles in 1833.
 - b) Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.
 - c) Count Camillo de Cavour and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.



- a) Maharashtra b) Andhra Pradesh c) Madhya Pradesh d) Odisha
8. Following are the features of the Belgium model. Identify the incorrect one.
- The number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government
 - Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions
 - There will be third kind of government called 'community government'
 - No power-sharing among centre-state will done
9. Identify the special problem presented by Brussels.
- The French-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital
 - The Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital
 - The Dutch-speaking people constituted a minority in the country, but a majority in the capital
 - The English-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital
10. The Census found 114 major languages. Of these 22 languages are called 'Scheduled Languages' because they are:
- they are scheduled state wise.
 - included in the Eighteenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
 - included in the agenda of Lok Sabha.
 - included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
11. Identify the factor which does not lead to the breakdown of Caste hierarchy:
- Occupational mobility
 - Growth of literacy and education
 - Large-scale urbanisation
 - Religious teachings
- 12. Read the statements one labelled as Assertion and other as Reason. Choose the correct option**
- Assertion (A):** Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.
- Reason (R):** In the absence of political parties, every candidate in the elections will be independent.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
13. Which of the following is correct with respect to decision making in a democracy?
- It improves the quantity of decision making
 - Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures

- c) Democracy doesn't improve the quality of decision making
- d) Citizens are not given the right and the means to examine the process of decision making

14. Identify the correct pair

(A) Non - renewable resources	(i) Replenishable
(B) Groundwater	(ii) Renewable
(C) Sustainable development	(iii) Exhausted
(D) Renewable resources	(iv) Renewable resources

- a) Non - renewable resources : Replenishable
- b) Sustainable development : Exhausted
- c) Groundwater : Renewable
- d) Renewable resources : Renewable resources

15. Data for two countries A and B are given below:

Monthly incomes of citizens of A & B:

	I	II	III	IV	V
A:	9500	9600	10000	10400	10500
B:	3000	2000	5000	4000	36000

Based on the data which of the countries is more happier?

- a) A
- b) B
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither of these

16. Fill in the blanks

GDP SHARE	CAUSE
Tertiary Sector Increased	?
Primary Sector Decreased	People began to work in factories

- a) Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector
- b) Development of the secondary sector
- c) Alternative opportunities for work
- d) Employment of highly skilled and educated workers

17. Find the odd one out from the following options:

- a) Farming, Logging, Hunting, and Trapping
- b) Construction, Manufacturing, food processing, oil refining
- c) Transport, Storage, Communication, and Trade
- d) Bridges, Railways, Harbours

18. Identify the incorrect option from the given statement:

- a) Collateral is an asset that the lender owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.
- b) Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are collateral used for borrowing.
- c) Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit.

28. Suggest any three measures through which underemployment in the agriculture sector can be minimized.
29. By setting up their production plants in India, MNCs such as Ford Motors tap the advantage not only of the large markets that countries such as India provide, but also the lower costs of production. Explain the statement.

OR

Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? Analyse the reasons.

SECTION D- LONG ANSWER BASE QUESTIONS

Questions 30 to 33 carry 5 marks each

30. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Analyse the statement with arguments.

OR

"Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe/" Analyse the statement with examples.

31. Why has the 'Chotanagpur Plateau region' the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyse the reasons.
32. 'The political scene is the mass of many parties.' How do politicians manage these coalitions? Give your opinion.

OR

"The political parties are necessary for democracy". Justify the statement.

33. "Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit." Explain the statement.

SECTION E- CASE BASE QUESTIONS

34. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

In the countryside, rich peasant communities were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the

unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

- i. Name the peasant communities that were active in the movement. 1
- ii. Why was Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places? 2
- iii. What did 'Swaraj' meant for the rich peasants? 1

35. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:

We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.

Movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into land, water and air transport. For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to limited space. With the development of science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide.

Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of an equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

- i. Explain the necessity of means of transport in modern times. 2
 - ii. Enumerate the domains and means of transport. 1
 - iii. The efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country. 1
- Justify

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture.

They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.

- i. What were the three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils? 2
- ii. What is majoritarianism? How it has led to alienation of majority community in Sri Lanka? 2

SECTION F- MAP BASED QUESTIONS

37. i. Two places A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:
- A. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.
 - B. The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence
- ii. Locate and label any **Three** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India:
- a. Haldia - Sea-port
 - b. Pune - Software Technology Park
 - c. Bhilai - Iron and Steel Plant
 - d. Kakrapar - Nuclear Power Plant
 - e. Hirakud - Dam
 - f. Indira Gandhi Airport - International Airport 2 +3 =5

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



