

MODEL EXAMINATION II (2019–2020)

GRADE: X
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours.

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- ii. Marks are indicated against each question.
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.
- iv. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- v. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- vi. Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts - 35 a. from History (2 marks) and 35 b. from Geography (4 marks).

SECTION–A–VERY SHORT ANS. QUESTIONS- 1M

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. [1]

Column A

- (A) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(B) B.R Ambedkar
(C) Mohammad Iqbal
(D) Abanindranath Tagore
a. 2 1 3 4 b. 3 4 1 2

Column B

- (1) Depressed Classes Association
(2) Famous image of Bharat Mata
(3) President of the Muslim League
(4) Vande Matram
c. 4 1 3 2 d. 2 3 4 1

2. The significance of the image given alongside is. [1]
- a. Revenge and Vengeance b. Heroism and Justice
c. Liability and Justice d. Justice and Revenge



3. In which Schedule of the Indian Constitution are the 22 Scheduled languages included? [1]
- a. Tenth Schedule b. Eighth Schedule c. Twelfth Schedule d. Ninth Schedule
4. Study the picture and answer the question that follows.



Which of the following aspect best signifies this picture?

- A. Women suffrage B. Women participated in Quit India Movement
C. Women participated in Civil Disobedience Movement D. Women participated in Non-Cooperation Movement [1]

5. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: [1]
- (i) Cotton from Farmer
 - (ii) Cloth market
 - (iii) Garment Factory
 - (iv) In Market
- A. (i) — (ii) — (iii) — (iv) B. (i) — (iii) — (iv) — (ii) C. (iii) — (iv) — (ii) — (i) D. (iii) — (iv) — (i) — (ii)

6. Correct the following statement and rewrite: [1]
- In India, the Central Government issues currency notes on the behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.

7. Find the incorrect option: [1]
- (a) Collateral is what pushes the borrower into a painful situation
 - (b) Collateral is the amount that RBI gets from other banks
 - (c) Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee to a lender
 - (d) Collateral is deposit facility like cheque

8. The _____ provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any. [1]

OR

The first challenge to political parties is lack of _____ within parties.

9. Most of the toothpastes are made white with _____. [1]

10. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A): The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

Reason (R): A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

Options: 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.

11. Which crops are grown with the onset of monsoons in different parts of our country? [1]

12. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: [1]

(i) Chauri Chaura Incident

(ii) Quit India Movement

(iii) Jallianwala Bagh Incident

(iv) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India Options:

A. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) B. (iii) (ii) (i) (iv) C. (iv) (ii) (i) (iii) D. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii) [1]

13. Correct the following statement and rewrite: [1]

Indian National Congress was founded in 1785 and is one of the oldest political parties of the world.

14. This war was the first modern industrial war. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale. These were all increasingly products of modern large scale industry. To fight the war, millions of soldiers had to be recruited from around the world and moved to the front lines on large ships and trains. [1]

Analyze the above given information, considering one of the following correct option.

- A. It is talking about the Industrial War B. It is talking about the First World War
C. It is talking about the Cold War D. It is talking about the Second World War

15. Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the strata of which of the following rocks? [1]

- A. Sedimentary rocks B. Metamorphic rocks C. Igneous rocks D. None of these

16. USA is an example of which type of Federation? [1]

17. Arrange the following cotton textile industries place in the direction of North to south. [1]

1. Kanpur 2. Indore 3. Coimbatore 4. Madurai
(a) 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1

18. The following table shows the source of rural households in India in the year 2003. [1]

Source	Share
Money lenders	30%
Co-operative societies	27%
Commercial Banks	25%
Others (Merchants, Relatives etc.)	18%

Analyzing the table above, what is the share of formal sector in total credit?

- (a) 25% (b) 27% (c) 52% (d) 18%

19. Workers in this _____ sector do not produce goods. [1]

OR

A society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic differences is called _____

20. What is 'Proto-industralisation'? [1]

- A. Early form of industrialisation B. Small scale industrialisation
C. Industrial revolution in 20th century D. Period before industrialisation

SECTION – B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS. 3 Marks

21. Mohit is 28 years of age, has 65 kg of body weight and is 1.4 meters tall. Calculate his BMI. Find out whether he is under nourished or over weight. Why? [3]

22. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

1+1+1= [3]

Source A : The Idea of Satyagraha

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

Source B : The Jallianwala Bagh incident

On 13 April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds.

Source C : The Movement in the Towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

Source A: The Idea of Satyagraha

22 (1) What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?

Source B: The Jallianwala Bagh incident

22 (2) Due to which episode most of the people had gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh?

Source C: The Movement in the Towns

22 (3) Which movement is being talked about in the paragraph? What did it mean to the people?

23. "Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy."

Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

[3]

24. Distinguish between the unitary and federal systems of government.

[3]

OR

Explain the elements of the Belgian model of power sharing.

25. Explain any three values attached with the use of minerals in a sustainable manner.

[3]

OR

"India has fairly rich and varied mineral resources across different regions". Support the statement with examples.

26. Describe the geographical conditions for the cultivation of jute. Also mention the major jute producing states of India.

[3]

27. The Supreme Court's order to bring down the influence of money and criminals in politics is still fraught with defects. Discuss.

[3]

OR

"Democracy is better than any other form of government". Give arguments in favors of this statement.

28. Explain any three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India?

[3]

SECTION – C- LONG ANS. QUESTIONS. 5

29. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? [5]

OR

How did the printers manage to attract the people, largely illiterate, towards printed books?

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: 1+2+2= [5]

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State. Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English-speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

30.1 How many official languages are recognised as scheduled languages by the Constitution?

30.2 How does Constitution of India safeguard the other languages?

30.3 How does India avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in?

31. India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. On what basis have roadways taken an edge over railways? Explain. [5]

32. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments. [5]

33. How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all? [5]

34. Analyse the role of credit in development. [5]

OR

Dhananjay is a government employee and belongs to a rich household, whereas Raju is a construction worker and comes from a poor rural household. Both are in need and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to arrange money from a formal source. Why?

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION 6 MARKS

Q35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

1x2 = [2]

A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920.

B. The place of Civil Disobedience Movement

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any **four** of the following with suitable symbols

1x4= [4]

(i) Narora-Atomic power plant

(ii) Chennai-Meenam Bakkam international airport

(iii) Mumbai-Cotton textile Industry center

(iv) Durgapur-Iron and steel plant

(v) Noida-Software Technology Park

vi) Kandla-Major sea port

N

INDIA

OUTLINE MAP (POLITICAL)

