

Sample Paper - 8



CLASS X
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Moderate Level
Maximum Marks: 80

SECTION - A (VERY SHORT ANS. QUESTIONS)

1. In 1911, 67 percent of the large industries were located in which one of the following places in India?
- Bengal and Bombay
 - Surat and Ahmedabad
 - Delhi and Bombay
 - Patna and Lucknow

OR

Which two institutions are well-known as Bretton Wood Institution?

- UNICEF and IMF
 - WHO and World Bank
 - IMF and World Bank
 - UNESCO and UNICEF
2. The 'coming together' federations include:
- USA
 - Switzerland
 - Australia
 - All of these
3. Define the term National Income.
- National income is defined as the total value of all final goods and services produced with a country plus net income from transactions like (export and import) with other countries.
 - National income is defined as the total value of all goods and services produced with a country plus net income from transactions like (export and import) with other countries.
 - National income is defined as the total value of all final goods and services produced with a country minus net income from transactions like (export and import) with other countries.
 - National income is defined as the total value of all intermediate goods and services produced with a country plus net income from transactions like (export and import) with other countries.
4. Which of the following profession does not belong to the tertiary sector of economy?
- Doctor
 - Barber
 - Factory worker
 - Washerman
5. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



What does the picture signify?

- Occupation of the town of Zweibrücken by the French armies.
- French soldiers celebrating.
- People fighting the French soldiers.
- Ill-treatment against the oppressed people.

6. Arrange the following statements in a logical sequence and select the right answers by using the code given below.

- The creation of Linguistic States.
- The rise of regional political parties in many States of the country.
- Many old States have vanished, and many new States have been created
- A major step towards decentralisation

Options –

- D, B, C, A
- D, B, A, C
- D, A, C, B
- A, C, B, D

7. The process in which different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain wash, is known as:

- Crop rotation
- Intercropping
- Terrace farming
- Contour cropping

8. Which country has no known mineral deposits?

9. _____ was an important destination for indentured migrants.

OR

With the expansion of railways, in _____ from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for iron and steel increased rapidly.

10. Which type of resources is composed of non-living things?

11. Correct and rewrite the following statement:

Production of goods in small quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable product is called manufacturing.

OR

India exports jute to Japan. Other importers of cotton goods from India are U.S.A., U.K., Russia, France, East European countries, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and African countries.

12. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside because _____.

OR

In the late 18th century in Britain, industrialists and urban dwellers forced the abolition of the Corn Laws because _____.

13. Which act gave enormous powers to the government to repress political activities?

14. Which Austrian Chancellor hosted the Vienna Congress?

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

Assertion (A): The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.

Reason (R): The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

Options:

- 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 correct but R is wrong.
- A is wrong but R is correct.

16. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to fabric in India by various sectors:

Sector	Share of Production	Loomage
Mills	6.00 per cent	(B) - ?
Power Loom	(A) - ?	14 lakh
Hand Loom	23.000 per cent	NA

17. According to our constitution, the Union Government has the power to legislate on the 'residuary' subjects because:

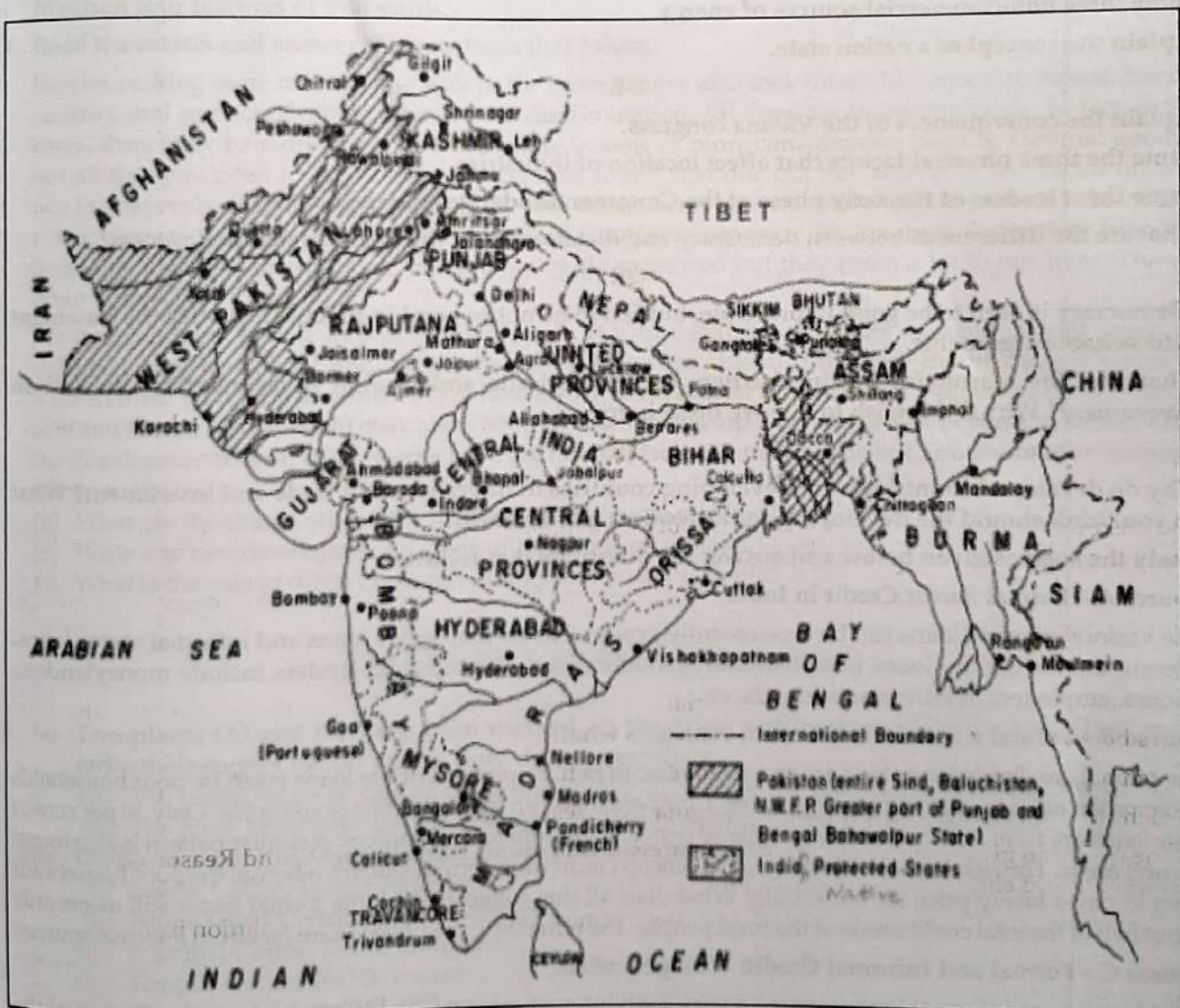
- (a) State governments allow this
- (b) Indian people allow this
- (c) Practically, Union Government is given more power than to State governments
- (d) All of these

18. Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in _____ sector.

OR

GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.

19. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which time is this map representing?

- (a) Pre-independence
- (b) Independence
- (c) Post-independence
- (d) Present

20. Match the following:

List I	List II
(i) MNCs buy at cheap rates from small producers	(a) Trade barriers
(ii) Indian companies who have invested abroad	(b) Garments, footwear, sports regulate trade items
(iii) Quotas and taxes on imports are used to	(c) Call centres
(iv) IT has helped in spreading of production of services	(d) Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy

SECTION – B

21. What is sexual division of labour? What is the present status of women in India?

22. Name three commercial sources of energy.

OR

Name three non-commercial sources of energy.

23. Explain the concept of a nation state.

OR

Explain the consequences of the Vienna congress.

24. Name the three physical factors that affect location of industries.

25. Name three leaders of the early phase of the Congress (Moderate leaders).

26. What are the differences between democracy and dictatorship in the decision making process?

OR

“Democracy is seen to be good in principle, but felt to be not so good in practice.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

27. What was the reason for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?

OR

Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalize their trade and investment? What do you think should the developing countries demand in return?

28. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A – Formal Sector Credit in India

The various types of loans can be conveniently grouped as formal sector loans and informal sector loans. Among the former are loans from banks and cooperatives. The informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc.

Source B – Formal and Informal Credit: Who gets what?

The people are divided into four groups, from poor to rich. 85 per cent of the loans taken by poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources. Compare this with the rich urban households. Only 10 per cent of their loans are from informal sources, while 90 per cent are from formal sources. A similar pattern is also found in rural areas. The rich households are availing cheap credit from formal lenders whereas the poor households have to pay a heavy price for borrowing! What does all this suggest? First, the formal sector still meets only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people. The remaining credit needs are met from informal sources.

Source C – Formal and Informal Credit: Who gets what?

Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.

Source A – Formal Sector Credit in India

(a) Give any one example of formal sector source and of informal sector source of credit in India.

Source B – Formal and Informal Credit: Who gets what?

(b) Which sector is dominant source of rural credit in India?

Source C – Formal and Informal Credit: Who gets what?

(c) Why is it necessary to reduce dependence on informal sources of credit?

SECTION – C

29. Describe the incident and impact of the Jallianwala Bagh.
30. What is the importance of agriculture in Indian economy?

OR

What is plantation agriculture?

31. "Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes." Support the statement.
32. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

OR

What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in your own words.

33. Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party.
34. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things mentioned above. If it is not obvious to you, then just think of the role of your friends in your life. You may desire their friendship. Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored.

For development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

- (a) What are the things other than income which people seek for living?
(b) Write any two developmental goals of middle-class woman.
(c) What is the role of other important things than income, in life?

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
(A) The centre/place of calling off/withdrawing of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
(B) The place known for the movement of Indigo peasants during the British Period.
(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four.
(i) Indore Cotton Textile Industry
(ii) Ahmedabad Cotton Textile Industry
(iii) Mumbai Cotton Textile Industry
(iv) Kanpur Cotton Textile Industry
(v) Durgapur Iron and Steel Plant
(vi) Salem Software Technology Park

