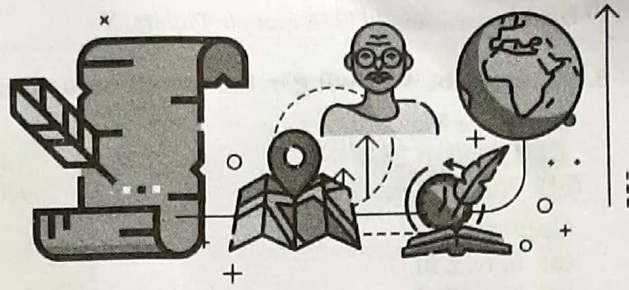


Sample Paper - 3



CLASS X

Easy Level

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks: 80

SECTION - A (VERY SHORT ANS. QUESTIONS)

1. Which soil is also known as cotton soil?

OR

Give two examples of renewable resources.

2. The following is(are) not a factor(s) of soil formation:

- (a) Organic matter
- (b) Time
- (c) Soil texture
- (d) All of these

3. Study the picture and answer the following question.



What does the picture signify?

- (a) Feminism
- (b) Women strength
- (c) The ideal housewife
- (d) The ideal housewife - to society

4. Study the paragraph and fill up the table:

Megha has taken a loan of Rs 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly instalments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan. The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house, which will be returned to Megha only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

Loan amount (in Rupees)	?
Documents required	?
Interest rate	?
Collateral	?

5. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

Giuseppe Mazzini

- (i) Exiled in 1831
 (ii) Became a member of Carbonari
 (iii) Born in Genoa 1807
 (iv) Founded 'Young Italy'

Options:

- (a) ii, iv, i, iii
 (b) iv, i, iii, ii
 (c) i, iii, iv, ii
 (d) iii, ii, i, iv
6. In which of the following states is overgrazing responsible for land degradation?
 (a) Jharkhand and Orissa. (b) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
 (c) Punjab and Haryana. (d) Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
7. Which one of the following statements is not true about Giuseppe Mazzini?
 (a) He wanted a united Italian Republic.
 (b) He founded an underground society called 'Young Italy'
 (c) He wanted Italy to be a monarchy.
 (d) He was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
8. _____ issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.

OR

Majority of the credit needs of the _____ households are met from informal source.

9. From which trade did the early entrepreneurs make a fortune?

OR

In which century, the exports of British goods increased dramatically?

10. Correct the following statement and rewrite: In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques. After the 20th century, power-looms came into use.

OR

India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at fourth place as an exporter after Bangladesh.

11. A large number of people were hostile to the Napoleonic code because

- (a) it was not suitable for all.
 (b) it destroyed the special privileges of the rulers.
 (c) administrative changes did not go hand-in-hand with political freedom.
 (d) none of the above.

12. Match List I (forms of power-sharing) with List II (forms of government) and select the correct answer using codes given below the lists:

	List I	List II
I.	Power sharing among different organs of government	A. Communist government
II.	Power shared among government at different levels	B. Separation of powers
III.	Power shared by different social groups	C. Coalition of government
IV.	Power shared by two or more political parties	D. Federal government

- (a) I - D, II - A, III - B, IV - C
 (b) II - B, II - C, III - D, IV - A
 (c) III - B, II - D, III - A, IV - C
 (d) IV - C, II - D, III - A, IV - B

13. Who wrote the 'Vande Mataram'?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 (b) Rabindranath Tagore
 (c) Abanindranath Tagore
 (d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

14. What are economic activities?

15.



What does this picture signify?

- (a) General Dyer's 'crawling orders' (b) Poor oppressed citizen
 (c) Criminal paraded on the streets (d) A beggar being chased away
16. What is meant by two-party system?
 (a) Two parties run the government (b) Two members run a party
 (c) Two parties contest elections (d) None of these
17. The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all but _____.

OR

Within the cotton mills in 18th century, all the processes were brought together under one roof and management because _____.

18. Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek some things. Write any two of such things.
19. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called _____.
20. 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): India is the largest democratic country.
 Reason (R): Income inequality is one of the biggest outcomes of democracy in India.
 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

SECTION – B (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

21. What was the role of trade guilds? Explain.

OR

Explain the three types of movements or flows within international economic exchange. Find out an example each type of flow which involved India and Indians and write an account of it.

22. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies?
 23. How do democratic governments ensure transparency? Explain any three points.

OR

"An ideal government would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority". Justify the statement.

24. What is disguised unemployment? Name the sector in which the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. Name the sector which continued to be the largest employer even in the year 2000.

OR

Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.

25. What is the meaning of development? Explain the two aspects of development?
26. Write a note on the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
27. Describe the type of resources classified on the basis of exhaustibility.

OR

Describe any three steps that can be taken to solve the problem of land degradation.

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

Source A – Primitive Subsistence Farming

This type of farming is still practised in few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

Source B – Commercial Farming

The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g., high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides, in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Orissa, it is a subsistence crop.

Source C – Food security

India's food security policy has a primary objective to ensure availability of food grains to the common people at an affordable price. It has enabled the poor to have access to food. The focus of the policy is on growth in agriculture production and on fixing the support price for procurement of wheat and rice, to maintain their stocks. Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for procuring and stocking food grains, whereas distribution is ensured by public distribution system (PDS).

Source A – Primitive Subsistence Farming

- (a) Which type of agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools?

Source B – Commercial Farming

- (b) What does commercial farming use in order to obtain higher productivity?

Source C – Food Security

- (c) What is the primary objective of India's food security policy?

SECTION – C (LONG ANS. QUESTIONS)

29. Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

OR

What does 'indentured labour' mean? What conditions led people to become indentured labours?

30. How do industries pollute the environment?
31. How has liberalisation of trade and investment policies helped the globalisation process? How does foreign trade lead to integration of markets across countries? Explain with an example.

OR

Suppose you find two people arguing: One is saying globalisation has hurt our country's development. The other is telling, globalisation is helping India develop. How would you respond to these opinions?

32. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good. Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than others. They seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections.

Thus, parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society. Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve PARTISANSHIP. Thus, a party is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interests it upholds. A political party has three components: the leaders, the active members and the followers.

The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large scale societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

- (a) What do you mean by a political party?
 - (b) Draw the relationship between parties and the society.
 - (c) Write any two functions of the political parties.
 - (d) What are the three components of any political party?
33. In situations of high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Explain.
34. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India. What does Equal Wages Act signify?

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 place where Indian National Congress and the Muslim League signed a pact in December 1916.
 - (B) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four dams:
- (i) Tehri Dam
 - (ii) Bhakra Nangal Dam
 - (iii) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
 - (iv) Sardar Sarovar Dam
 - (v) Hirakud Dam
 - (vi) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

