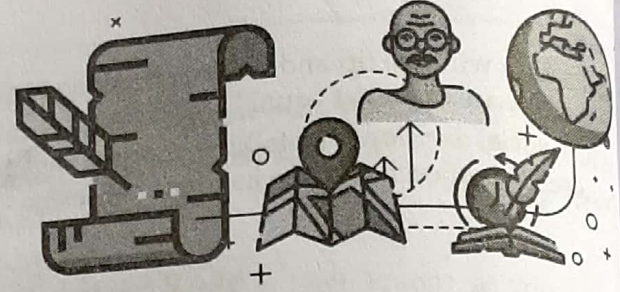


# Sample Paper - 13



CLASS X  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Complex Level  
Maximum Marks: 80

## SECTION - A (VERY SHORT ANS. QUESTIONS)

1. Match the following:

Problems faced by farming sector		Some possible measures	
a.	Unirrigated land	I.	Setting up agro based mills
b.	Low prices for crops	II.	Cooperative marketing societies
c.	Debt burden	III.	Procurement of food grains by government
d.	No job in the off season	IV.	Construction of canals by the government
e.	Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest	V.	Banks to provide credit with low interest

2. Who was Sir Mohammad Iqbal?  
 (a) Congress President  
 (b) President of the Muslim League, 1930  
 (c) Gandhiji's devout disciple  
 (d) None of these

3. Study the picture and answer the following:



**What does the picture signify?**

- (a) Map indicating the bordering countries of Austria.
- (b) Map shows the land area of the Austrian Empire, Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire.
- (c) Map of Europe after the Congress of Vienna, 1815.
- (d) Map shows countries and their borders.

**4. What caused land degradation in Punjab?**

**5. The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted at which session?**

- (a) Karachi Congress
- (b) Haripur Congress
- (c) Lahore Congress
- (d) Lucknow Congress

**6. Complete the following table:**

(a)	State government	State List
(b)	Central government	List?
(c)	?	Concurrent List
(d)	Local governments	Residuary powers

**7. 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 these.

**8. Which one of the following is not a community resource?**

- (a) Public parks
- (b) A library
- (c) A car
- (d) A community hall

**9. Who adopted the concept of an assembly line to produce automobiles?**

OR

**Who were gomasthas?**

**10.**



What does the picture signify?

- (a) Western dressed woman (b) Fashion of a rich female – for society  
(c) Ideal beauty – for the fashion industry (d) Ideal beauty – for society

11. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Renewable sources include: firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity (both hydel and thermal).

OR

Petroleum or mineral oil is the next major energy source in India after coal. It provides wood for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw materials for a number of manufacturing industries.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ helped the weavers in increasing productivity and compete with mill sector.

OR

The rearing of silk worms for silk fibre production is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

13. 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): Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion.

Reason (R): Rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc.

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.

14. The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves \_\_\_\_\_.

15. Explain what is investment? Give a few examples of investment.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ is an age-old economic activity in our country.

OR

\_\_\_\_\_ are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.

17. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of:

- (a) employment conditions (b) the nature of economic activity  
(c) ownership of enterprises (d) number of workers employed in the enterprise

18. What proportion of the country's population do the SC, ST and OBC together account for?

OR

Explain the term feminist movements.

19. Development of a country can generally be determined by:

- (a) per capita income (b) its average literacy level  
(c) health status of its people (d) all of these.

20. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

The Idea of Satyagraha –

- (i) Organised Satyagraha in Kheda district of Gujarat.  
(ii) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India.  
(iii) Travelled to Champaran.  
(iv) Successfully organised Satyagraha movements in various places.

Options:

- (a) i-iv-iii-ii  
(b) ii-iv-iii-i  
(c) iv-i-ii-iii  
(d) iii-iv-ii-i

### SECTION – B (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

21. Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how.

OR

- How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples.
22. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.

OR

- How does communalism create problems in politics?
23. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?
24. What's wrong if the majority community rules? If Sinhals don't rule in Sri Lanka, where else will they rule?
25. What was the impact of the Rowlatt Act Satyagraha on the political situation in India? Describe.
26. Name three human inputs that control location of industries.

OR

Describe briefly the distribution of railway equipment's industries in India.

27. Write a note on:

The British government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws

OR

How a series of inventions in the eighteenth century did increase the efficiency of each step of the production process in cotton textile industry? Explain.

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

Source A – Energy resources

Energy can be generated from fuel minerals like coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and from electricity. Energy resources can be classified as conventional and nonconventional sources. Conventional sources include: firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity (both hydel and thermal). Non-conventional sources include solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy.

Source B – Conservation of energy resources

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy – agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic – needs inputs of energy.

Source C – What is a mineral?

Geologists define mineral as a "homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure." Minerals are found in varied forms in nature, ranging from the hardest diamond to the softest talc.

Source A – Energy resources

- (a) How is energy classified?

Source B – Conservation of energy resources

- (b) What is the basic requirement for economic development?

Source C – What is a mineral?

- (c) How do geologists define minerals as?

### SECTION – C (LONG ANS. QUESTIONS)

29. What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?
30. The subject of 'computer software' comes under which list? "India has a large cultural, regional and religious diversity but there is unity among people". What factors are responsible for this? Elaborate.
31. Explain the classification of resources on the basis of ownership.
32. What is a political party? What are the characteristics of a political party?

OR

What is meant by 'regional political party'? State the conditions required to be recognized as a 'regional political party'. Describe any two main features of two-party system.

33. Describe the process of Unification of:

- (a) Germany.  
(b) Italy.

OR

Critically examine the achievements of Napoleon.

34. The following table shows the proportion of undernourished adults in India. It is based on a survey of various states for the year 2001. Look at the table and answer the following questions.

State	Female (%)	Male (%)
Kerala	22	19
Karnataka	36	38
Madhya Pradesh	43	42
All States	37	46

- (i) Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.  
 (ii) Can you guess why around 40 per cent of people in the country are undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country? Describe in your own words.

### 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) Indian National Congress Session of September 1920  
 (B) The place where the Gudum rebels belonged
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following.  
 (i) Digboi Oil Field  
 (ii) Kalol Oil Field  
 (iii) Ankaleshwar Oil Field  
 (iv) Bassien Oil Field  
 (v) Madras Atomic Power Plant  
 (vi) Kanpur Cotton Textile Industry

