

CLASS 10 - SOCIAL SCIENCE

Practice Examination-I

Roll No: ____

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

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

Section A

1. Match the following: [1]

(a) It is parchment made from the skin of animals.	(i) Kayo
(b) It is a board which is pressed onto the back of the paper to get the impression from the type.	(ii) Galley
(c) It is a metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed.	(iii) Vellum
(d) It means pictures of the floating world or depiction of ordinary human experience, especially urban ones.	(iv) Platen

2. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa? [1]

- a) 1915 b) 1921
c) 1919 d) 1913

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: **[1]**



Which of the following option best describes the above picture?

- a) Frontispiece of Chap books b) Frontispiece of Bibliotheque Bleue
- c) Frontispiece of Accordion Book d) Frontispiece of Penny Magazine

4. Why did the weavers suffer from a shortage of raw cotton in the mid-19th century? [1]

5. What per cent of desired area is required for forest in our country? [1]

- a) 20% b) 80%
- c) 24 d) 30%

6. Which type of farming is intensive subsistence farming? **[1]**

7. What is a mineral? [1]

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

The Dutch language is spoken by the people residing in the Wallonia region of Belgium.



9.  

Which of the following options best signifies the given cartoon?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Perils of Running a Coalition Government | b) Merits of Running a Coalition Government |
| c) One Leader, One Party | d) The Coalition Government Pleads for More Powers |

10. Fill in the blanks: [1]

Most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from _____.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

Urban areas have become particularly _____ for women.

11. Which state in India has the lowest Infant Mortality Rate? [1]

OR

What do you mean by 'coming together federation'?

12. Give a special feature of the coins of Tughlaq era. [1]

13. Development goal for a prosperous farmer is [1]

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) To get loan from bank | b) To get irrigation facility |
| c) To get his children educated | d) To get farming implements |

14. Fill in the blanks: [1]

As on July 2016, nearly _____ countries of the world are currently members of the WTO.

15. How can we generate employment in urban areas? [1]

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Setting up a flour mill | b) Opening a cold storage |
| c) Setting up an agricultural bank | d) Promoting tourism |

16. Fill in the blanks: [1]

_____ are those which will get exhausted after years of use.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

There are countries like _____ which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power.

17. Which of these is not an informal sector of credit? [1]

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a) Money lenders | b) Employer |
| c) Banks | d) Cash traders |

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

Gross Domestic Product is the value of all intermediate goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

19. Assertion (A): The public sector plays an important role in the economy of India. [1]

Reason (R): The public sector helps in creating and expanding infrastructure such as the construction of roads, bridges, railways, schools, hospitals etc.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion. | b) Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT. |
| c) Both assertion and reason are CORRECT but, reason is NOT THE CORRECT explanation of the assertion. | d) Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT. |

20. Identify the incorrect option from the following statement: [1]

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) In the formal sector, RBI supervises their function of giving loans. | b) The rate of interest in the formal sector is lower than that of the informal sector loans. |
|---|---|

- c) Collateral is required to obtain credit in the formal sector. d) The main motive of the formal sector is making only profit.

Section B

21. Compare the images of Bharat Mata in chapter "Nationalism in India" with the image of Germania in "Nationalism in Europe" [3]

OR

Simon Commission was greeted with a slogan 'Go back Simon' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments.

22. How did the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world help in the colonization of the Americans? [3]

OR

Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour to machines?

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]

Source A: Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

Not everyone welcomed the printed book and those who did also had fears about it. Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people's minds. It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread. If that happened the authority of 'valuable' literature would be destroyed.

Source B: Print and Dissent

In the sixteenth century, Menocchio, a miller in Italy, began to read books that were available in his locality. He reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Church, troubled by such effects of popular readings and questionings of faith, imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.

Source C: Manuscripts before the Age of Print

Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper. Manuscripts continued to be produced till well after the introduction of print, down to the late nineteenth century.

Manuscripts, however, were highly expensive and fragile. They had to be handled carefully, and they could not be read easily as the script was written in different styles.

Questions:

Source A: Why were many people fearful of the newly printed books entering the market?

Explain any one reason.

Source B: Why did the Roman Church begin to maintain an Index of Prohibited books from 1558?

Source C: Why manuscripts were not widely used in everyday life?

24. "Natural gas is an important source of energy." Support the statement. [3]

OR

How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion.

25. Differentiate between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat. [3]
26. Explain merits and demerits of multi-party system. [3]
27. "Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process". Explain. [3]

OR

"The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments.

28. Explain the objective of implementing the NREGA 2005. [3]

Section C

29. Describe the process of Unification of Italy. [5]

OR

How did culture play an important role in Europe in creating the idea of the nation?

30. Read the extract and answer the question that follows: [5]

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. In India, roadways have preceded railways. They still have an edge over railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons; (a) construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines, (b) roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, (c) roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas, (d) road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, (e) it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower, (f) road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and seaports. In India, roads are classified in the following six classes according to their capacity.

Questions:

1. Give the importance of road with regards to topographical factors.
 2. "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with two arguments.
 3. Give the classifications of roads.
31. What is the contribution of industry to national economy in India? Compare it with the East Asian Countries. What is the desired growth and present position of industry in GDP? [5]
32. Differentiate between Horizontal division of power sharing and Vertical division of power sharing? [5]
33. On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life? Explain. [5]

OR

Which factors sustain democracy in India?

34. In your opinion, is globalisation fair? Give reasons in support of your answer. Can you suggest some measures to make globalisation just and fair? State measures. [5]

Section D

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 [6]

A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December, 1920 - Nagpur

B. The place associated with Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha - Ahmedabad

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

- i. Tuticorin - Major Sea Port
- ii. Bengaluru - Software Technology Park
- iii. Mayurbhanj – Iron Ore Mines
- iv. Namrup - Thermal Power Plant
- v. Nagarjuna Sagar– Dam
- vi. Indira Gandhi International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL

