

Practice Paper 3

Class X

Social Science

Time 3 Hrs.

M.M 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into five sections- Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D and Section E.
2. The question paper has 32 questions in all.
3. All questions are compulsory, however some internal choices are given in some questions. Attempt any one of them.
4. Marks are indicated against each question.
5. Questions from serial number 1 to 16 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark each.
6. Questions from serial number 17 to 22 are of 3 marks. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
7. Questions from serial number 23 to 26 are source based question, carrying of 4 marks.
8. Questions from serial number 27 to 31 carrying of 5 marks. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
9. Question number 32 is a map based question of 5 marks with two parts-32 A from history (2 marks) and 32 B from Geography (3 marks)
10. There are separate questions in lieu of question no. 32 and some pictorial question only for visually impaired student.

Section A

- Q.1** Who, among the following, hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815. 1
- (a) King of the Netherlands
 - (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
 - (c) Duke Metternich
 - (d) Otto von Bismarck

- Q.2** In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option: 1

Assertion:(A) Mahatma Gandhi withdrew non-cooperation movement.
Reason:(R) A peaceful procession turned violent at chauri – Chaura in Gorakhpur.

Option

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true and but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is correct and R is Incorrect.
- D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Q.3 Which among the following is correct about Alluvial Soils? 1

- A. Red and Brown in color
- B. Sandy and Saline
- C. It is a fertile soil as it is rich in minerals.
- D. All the statements are correct.

Q.4 Development of a country can generally be determined by 1

- A. Its per capita income
- B. Its average literacy level
- C. Health status of its people
- D. All of the above

Q.5 What do you understand by Multi-Party System? 1

Q.6 State whether True or False. 1

Paradip is a natural deep water port on western coast of India.

Q.7 Fill in the Blanks. 1

Company that owns or controls production in more than one nation is called.....

Q.8 Which among the following is a subject of State list? 1

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Defence | 2. Law & order |
| 3. Communication | 4. Trade |
- A. Only 1
 - B. Only 2 and 4
 - C. Only 2
 - D. Only 1 and 2

Q.9 Wheat is grown in which crop season? 1

OR

Name any one kharif crop.

Q.10 Suggest any one step to prevent noise pollution. 1

OR

Suggest any one step to prevent air pollution.

Q.11 Suppose a human heart is to be transported to for heart transplantation Mumbai from Delhi Which means of transport do you think is appropriate in such a medical emergency situation. 1

OR

Suppose you have to visit your home town which means of transport will be more helpful for you.

- Q.12** Shafeeq has an ice-cream parlour. He doesn't find any business during the winter and returns back to his hometown. In summer he comes back. Can you name which kind of unemployment Shafeeq is facing? 1
- Q.13** Which party system is considered good for democracy? 1
- Q.14** How many amendments have been made in the constitution of Belgium between 1970 and 1993? 1
- Q.15** According to our constitution, who has the power to legislate on the subjects mentioned in concurrent list? 1
- Q.16** What do you understand by Majoritarianism? 1

Section B

- Q.17** " How would you explain Mahatma Gandhi's ideas of Satyagraha? 3
- Q.18** How does democracy provide mechanisms to resolve conflicts? 3
- Q.19** How the technical and economic development have led to more consumption of resources? 3

OR

"Consequences of environmental degradation trespass national boundaries" Explain.

- Q.20** How does decentralization strengthen our democracy? Explain. 3
- Q.21** How does Power Sharing express the principles of democracy? 3
- Q.22** What do you think is more important-Roadways or Railways? Give arguments in favour of your answer. 3

OR

"Tourism as a trade or industry can help in development of Economy". Explain this statement. 3

Section C

Source Based Questions (4 Marks)

Q.23 Read the extracts and Answer the following questions.

Ernst Renan, 'What is a Nation?'

In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?' ('What is a Nation?'). In this essay Renan criticises the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory: 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity ... Its existence is a daily plebiscite ... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master

- (i). A nation is the culmination of a long past of... 1
- a) Endeavours
 - b) Sacrifice
 - c) Devotion
 - d) All the above
- (ii). What does a nation guarantee to its citizens? 1
- (iii) Ernst Renan was a..... philosopher. 1
- (iv) What is the essential conditions of being a people? 1

Q.24 Read the extracts and Answer the following questions.

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930 'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non- violence their own ...'

- (i). The Independence Day Pledge was taken on 1
- A. 26 January 1930
 - B. 26 January 1947
 - C. 26 January 1950
 - D. 26 January 1952
- (ii). What was believed to be the inalienable right of the Indian people? 1
- (iii). What did the British Government in India deprived the Indian people from? 1
- (iv). What should India must attain as per the Independence Day Pledge? 1

Q.25 Read the extracts and Answer the following questions.

Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

- (i). Irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to 1
A. Social Problems
B. Economic Problems
C. Environmental Problems
D. All the above
- (ii). "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." Who said this? 1
A. Jawahar Lal Nehru
B. Mahatma Gandhi
C. Rajendra Prasad
D. Vinoba Bhave
- (iii). What is the root cause for resource depletion at the global level? 1
- (iv). What had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past? 1

Q.26 Read the extracts and Answer the following questions.

Ravi did not expect that he would have to face a crisis in such a short period of his life as industrialist. Ravi took a loan from the bank to start his own company producing capacitors in 1992 in Hosur, an industrial town in Tamil Nadu. Capacitors are used in many electronic home appliances including tube lights, television etc. Within three years, he was able to expand production and had 20 workers working under him. His struggle to run his company started when the government removed restrictions on imports of capacitors as per its agreement at WTO in 2001. His main clients, the television companies used to buy different components including capacitors in bulk for the manufacture of television sets. However, competition from the MNC brands forced the Indian television companies to move into assembling activities for MNCs. Even when some of them bought capacitors, they would prefer to import as the price of the imported item was half the price charged by people like Ravi. Ravi now produces less than half the capacitors that he produced in the year 2000 and has only seven workers working for him. Many of Ravi's friends in the same business in Hyderabad and Chennai have closed their units.

- i. Why did Ravi face a crisis in such a short period of his life as industrialist? 1
- ii. When did the government remove restrictions on imports of capacitors? 1
- iii. Why did many of Ravi's friends in the same business in Hyderabad and Chennai close their units? 1
- iv. In which appliances the capacitors are used? 1

Section D

Q.27 What is SHG? How does SHG facilitate access to credit facilities for poor and disadvantaged section of our society? Explain with examples. 5

OR

Analyses the work of Reserve Bank of India.

Q.28 "The age of coalition era led to the strengthening of the federal structure in a democracy" Do you agree with this statement? Explain? 5

OR

What is meant by Regional Party? State the condition required to be recognized as a regional political party?

Q.29 Explain any five social and administrative reforms introduced by Napoleon in regions under his control. 5

Q.30 Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, tertiary, and secondary is useful? Explain how? 5

Q.31 Discuss the steps to be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industry? 5

Section E

(MAP WORK)

Q.32. A Two places A and B are marked on the outline political map of the India, identify these places with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

- a. The place where Jalianwala Bagh Incident occurred.
- b. The place where Congress organize its conference in September 1920.

Q.32.B Locate and label of the following with appropriate symbols on the political map of India. (Any Three)

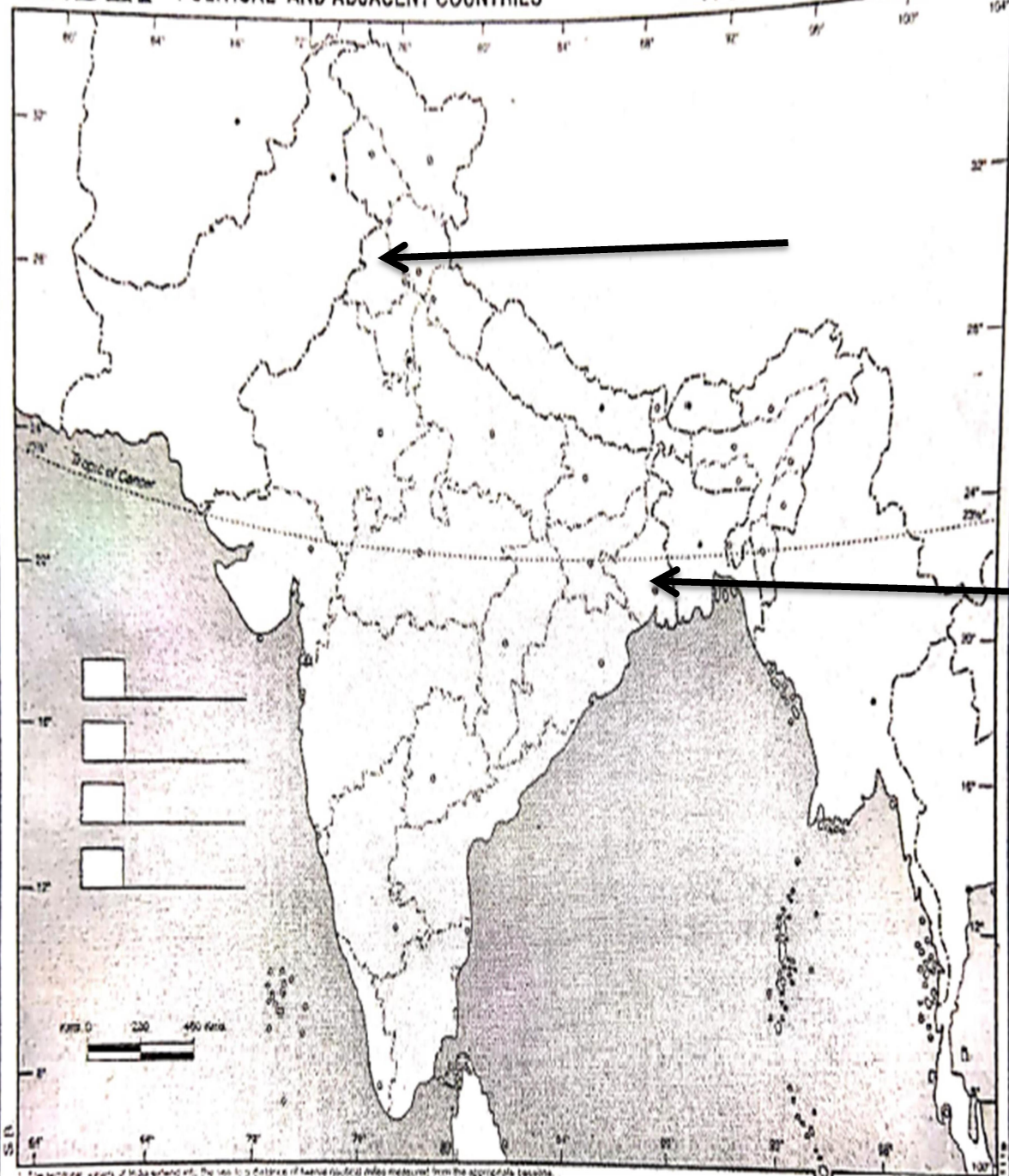
- a) Mumbai Cotton Textile Mill
- b) Bhakra Nangal Dam
- c) Salem Iron and Steel Plant
- d) Gandhi Nagar Software Technology Park
- e) Raja Sansi Airport

Following questions are only for **visually impaired students** in lieu of question no 32. **(Attempt any Five)**

- a) Name the place where Jalianwala Bagh Incident occurred.
- b) Name the place where congress organized its conference in September 1920.
- c) Name the state where Mumbai Cotton Textile Mill is located.
- d) Name the state where Bhakra Nangal Dam is located.
- e) Name the state where Salem Iron and Steel Plant is located.
- f) Name the state where Gandhi Nagar Software Technology Park is located.
- g) Name the state where Raja Sansi Airport is located.

INDIA POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

भारत राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश



1. The terming 'waters of India' extend up to the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
2. The state boundaries between Uttar Pradesh & Jharkhand, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Governments concerned.
3. The international boundaries amongst Pakistan, Kashmir, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as stipulated from the 'North Eastern Areas (Regulation) Act, 1951' but have yet to be verified.
4. The external boundaries and coastline of India shown on this map agree with the Revised Master copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun Uttar Pradesh. (Vide their letter No. T.B. 41042 A-3713 D/1985-1-10-1973.)
5. The administrative boundaries of Chandigarh, Nagaland and Punjab are as of Chandigarh.

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