

Practice Paper 1
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 Find the correct Match.

1

- A. Bismarck – Italy
- B. Mazzini – Germany
- C. Cavour – Britain
- D. Meternich – Austria

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 Participated in Second Round table conference.

Reason:(R) A Pact was signed between Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi in 1931.

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 Arid Soils?

1

- A. Red and Brown in colour
- B. Sandy and Saline
- C. Due to high dry climate and high temperature, evaporation is faster
- D. All the statement are correct.

Q.4 Rewrite the statement after correcting the underlined phrase.

1

A country having high standard of living and a better environment in terms of health and safety is known as Developing country.

Q.5 Explain the cartoon in your own words.

1



In lieu of Q.no 5 for visually impaired students only.

What do you understand by One Party System.

Q.6 State whether True or False.

1

Kandla is the largest port of India.

Q.7 Fill in the Blanks.

1

Removing trade barriers or restrictions set by the Government is called.....

Q.8 Which among the following is not a subject of Union list?

1

1. Defence
 2. Agriculture
 3. Communication
 4. Trade
- A. Only 1
B. Only 2 and 4
C. Only 3
D. Only 1 and 2

Q.9 Which crop is known as 'Golden Fibre'?

1

OR

Name any one Zaid crop.

Q.10 Suggest any one step to prevent air pollution.

1

OR

Suggest any one step to prevent water pollution.

Q.11 Suppose you have to travel Chennai from Delhi to avail medical services in an emergency situation. Which means of transport do you think is appropriate to travel in such a medical emergency situation.

1

OR

Suppose you have to visit your friend's house from your house in Delhi in the same city. Which means of transport will be more helpful for you.

Q.12 Iqbal along with five other members of his family worked as a farmer and produced 50 tons of wheat. Due to some dispute in the family, two members opted out of family business, but still remaining member of family are able to produce 50 tons of Wheat. Can you name in which kind of unemployment the members of family were facing?

1

Q.13 Which party system is not considered good for democracy?

1

Q.14 Where is the head quarter of European Union located?

1

Q.15 According to our constitution, who has the power to legislate on 'residuary' subjects?

1

Q.16 What do you understand by Civil War?

1

Section B

Q.17 “Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi’s ideas and the notion of ‘Swaraj’. Support the statement. 3

Q.18 How does Democracy a better form of government when compared with other alternative? 3

Q.19 Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. Is it true? Elucidate. 3

OR

“Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.” Justify.

Q.20 ‘The creation of linguistic states was the first and the major test of democratic politics in our country.’ Justify the statement. 3

Q.21 “Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.” Justify this statement. 3

Q.22 Why is Roadways more important than Railways. 3

OR

How does Tourism as a trade or industry help in development of Economy? 3

Section C

Source Based Questions (4 Marks)

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

Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term ‘liberalism’ derives from the Latin root *liber*, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal **suffrage**. You will recall that in evolutionary France, which marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy suffrage. However, the Napoleonic Code went back to limited suffrage and reduced women to the status of a minor, subject to the authority of fathers and husbands. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries women and non-propertied men organized opposition movements demanding equal political rights.

(i). Which type of government was emphasized by Liberals? 1

a) Autocracy

b) Government of Consent

c) Both are correct

d) None of the above

(ii).What do you understand by Liberalism? 1

(iii) Code brought back the limited suffrage. 1

(iv) Which country was the first experiment of Liberal Democracy? 1

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

Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. ‘Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Nonviolence is the supreme dharma ... ‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms.

The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...'

- (i). Who worship the war-god? 1
A. Britian
B. India
C. Russia
D. America
- (ii). Satyagraha is pure 1
(iii). What is the very substance of the soul? 1
(iv). Write a brief gist of the above paragraph in your own words. 1

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

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

- (i). In which among the following State of India, there is not abundant deposits of Coal? 1
A. Madhya Pradesh
B. Chhattisgarh
C. Jharkhand
D. Rajasthan
- (ii). In which among the following State you may find suitable amount of Water Deposits. 1
A. Rajasthan
B. Laddakh
C. Arunachal Pradesh
D. None of the above
- (iii). Why is resource planning necessary? 1
(iv). Describe the characteristics of Laddakh? 1

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

Globalisation is the process of rapid integration of countries. This is happening through greater foreign trade and foreign investment. MNCs are playing a major role in the globalisation process. More and more MNCs are looking for locations around the world that are cheap for their production. As a result, production is being organised in complex ways. Technology, particularly IT, has played a big role in organising production across countries. In addition, liberalization of trade and investment has facilitated globalisation by removing barriers to trade and investment. At the international level, WTO has put pressure on developing countries to liberalize trade and investment. While globalisation has benefited well-off consumers and also producers with skill, education and wealth, many small producers and workers have suffered as a result of the rising competition. Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all, and also ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better.

- i. Describe the Globalisation in your own words. 1
ii. Describe the role of MNC's in Globalisation. 1
iii. How technology helps in Globalisation. 1
iv. Suggest some measures to ensure fair Globalisation. 1

Section D

Q.27 What do you understand by credit? How can credit be both an asset as well as a debt trap? Explain with examples. 5

OR

Explain the importance of Self Help Groups?

Q.28 The rise of regional Parties has led to strengthening of federation and democracy in our country." Do you agree with this statement? Explain? 5

OR

Mention the important features of Federalism.

Q.29 How did the female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe? Explain with examples. 5

Q.30 Using examples from your area, compare and contrast activities and functions of Private and Public sectors. 5

Q.31 Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with examples. 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. 2

- a. The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Indigo movement.
- b. The place where Congress organized its conference in December 1920.

Q.32 B Locate and label ANY Three of the following with appropriate symbols on the political map of India. 3

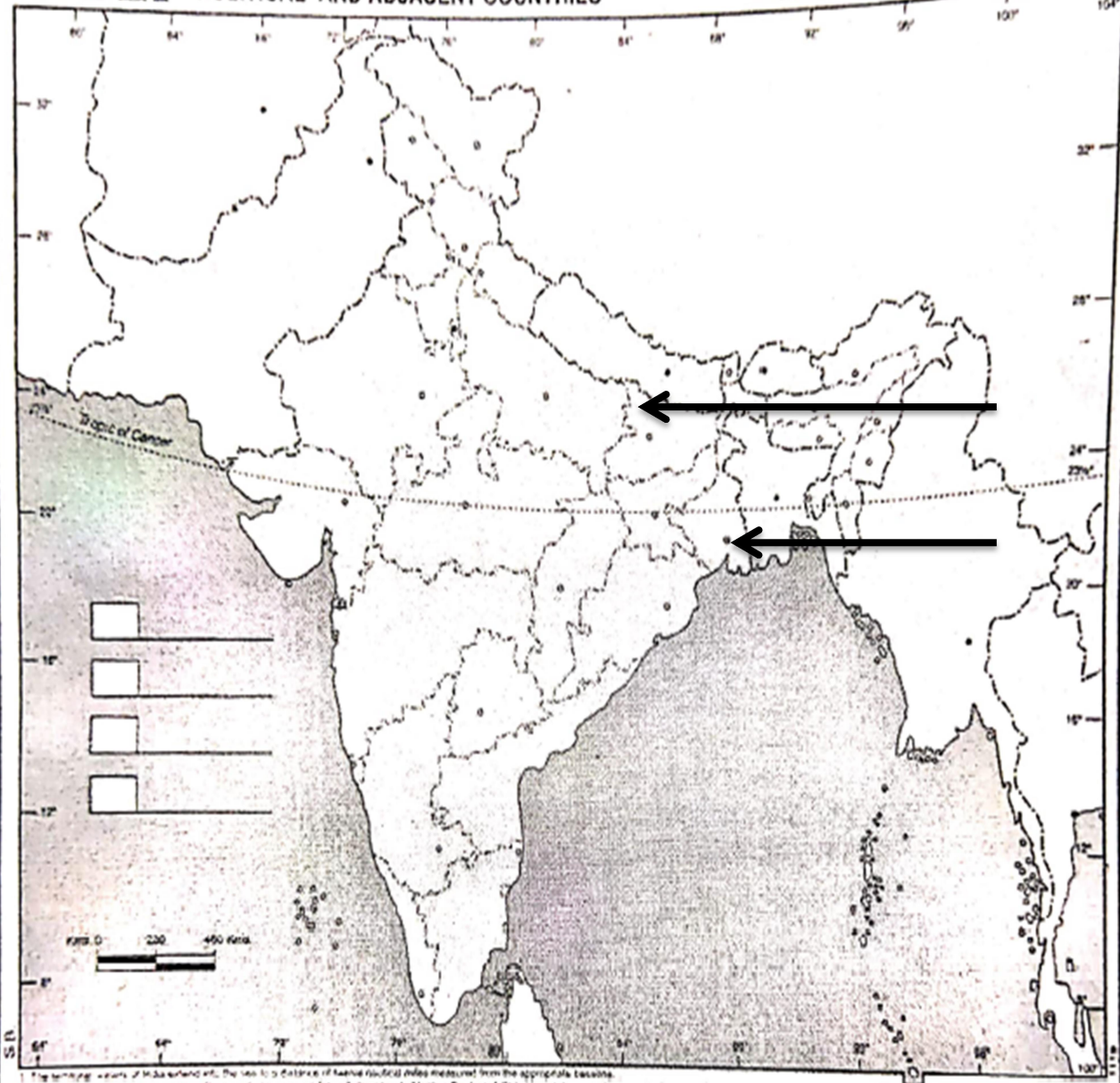
- a) Narora Nuclear Plant
- b) Sardar Sarovar Dam
- c) Kakrapara Nuclear Plant
- d) Singrauli Thermal Plant
- e) Kandla Port

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

- a) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi started Indigo movement.
- b) Name the place where congress organised its session in December 1920.
- c) Name the place where an incident occurred and owing to that Mahatma Gandhi abruptly called off Non- Cooperation Movement.
- d) Name the state where Narora Nuclear plant is located.
- e) Name the state where Sardar Sarovar Dam is located.
- f) Name the state where Kakrapara Nuclear Plant is located.
- g) Name the state where Kandla port is located.

INDIA POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

भारत राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश



1. The term 'paddy' is used in this context only. The term is to denote a kind of land (cultivated) and is measured from the appropriate location.
 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, Nepal, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the North Eastern Area (Regulation) Act, 1951. They have yet to be verified.
 4. The former boundaries and locations of some states on this map agree with the Revised Master copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh.
 (Vide Govt Letter No. TB 41042 A-3713 Dated 1-10-2018.)
 5. The addresses and telephone numbers of Government, Hyderabad and Punjab are at Chandigarh.

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