

Practice Paper 2
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 are source based question, 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 Mr. Jay is the resident of an imaginary country called Palampur. It is a developed country. Which among the following characteristics his country might have? 1

1. Effective rate of Industrialization and individual income.
 2. High infant mortality Rate.
 3. High Human Development Index.
 4. High Gross Domestic Product
- A. Only 1 is correct.
B. Only 2 is correct.
C. Only 1,3 and 4 is correct.
D. All of the statements are correct.

Q.2 What did this picture symbolize for?

1



In lieu of Q.no 2 for visually impaired students only

What did Broken chains symbolize for?

Q.3 Fill in the Blanks.

1

Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity of Sector. (Primary/Secondary/ Teritary)

Q.4 State Whether True or False.

1

Q.5 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: There is decentralization of power in India.

Reason: Decentralization was empowered by constitutional amendment in 1992.

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.6 Find the correct Match:

1

Indian National Congress	Lotus
Bhartiya Janata Party	Hand
Bahujan Samaj Party	Elephant
Nationalist Congress Party	Cycle

Q.7 Guess the name of the soil on the basis of the hints given below.

1

Colour – Black	Ideal for growing Cotton	Rich in Iron, Calcium Carbonate, Alluminium and Magnesium
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Q.8 What do you understand by the term 'Liberlisation'?

1

OR

Mention the role of World Trade Organization in Globalization?

Q.9 Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loan necessary? 1

OR

Why is it difficult for poor to get loans from the Banks?

Q.10 Define the Green Revolution. 1

OR

Define the White Revolution.

Q.11 Read the situation given below and answer in which sector Naresh is working? 1

Characterstics	Facilities
Job Security	No
Medical Facility	No
Fixed working Hours	No

Q.12 There are following characteristics in Rajesh's country. State whether his country is Democratic or Non – Democratic. 1

Promote Equality among citizens	Enhances the dignity of the individual	Allows room to correct mistakes.
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Q.13 State which government has the power to legislate on the following subjects? 1

Marriage, Education, Forest

Q.14 What do you understand by the term Defection? 1

Q.15 Do you think that if Sri Lanka had adopted Tamil as national language instead of Sinhala there would not have ethnic conflict? Support your answer with reason. 1

Q.16 Suppose you want to do business of raw jute in India. In which of the state in India you would like to choose for this business? Why? 1

SECTION B

Q.17 "Mahatma Gandhi used 'Salt' as a powerful symbol to unite the nation." Justify the statement. 3

OR

Why did the Non-Corporation gradually slowdown in the cities? Explain.

Q.18'Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian Economy but still farmers are not prosperous.' Explain the statement. 3

OR

Write a short note on the Crop pattern in India.

Q.19 “Planning is widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India.” Justify this statement with relevant examples. 3

Q.20 ‘Agriculture and Industry are not separate but complimentary to each other.’ Explain. 3

Q.21 “There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities in India but similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment.” Explain the above statement. 3

Q.22 Why do different persons have different notions of development? Explain with examples. 3

SECTION C

Source Based Question

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

If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system. Thus in India, we have a multiparty system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections– the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front. The multiparty system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

- a) Which of the following Coalition government is in power at center India in presently? 1
 - i. National Democratic Front (NDA)
 - ii. United Progressive Alliance (UPA)
 - iii. Left Front
 - iv. None of the above
- b) What do you understand by Coalition Government? 1
- c) Does China have a Multi – party system? 1
- d) Write a brief gist of the above given paragraph? 1

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

Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world’s largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs. 1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2004, Ford Motors was selling 27,000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and Brazil. The company wants to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe.

- a) Do you think that Ford Motors is an MNC? Why? 1
- b) What is foreign investment? How much did Ford Motors invest in India? 1
- c) When did Ford Motors came to India? 1
 - i. 1990
 - ii. 1991
 - iii. 1993
 - iv. 1995

- d) In what ways will the production of cars by Ford Motors in India lead to interlinking of production? 1

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

Economists began to think in terms of the national economy. They talked of how the nation could develop and what economic measures could help forge this nation together. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany, wrote in 1834: 'The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realized that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.'

- a) What was the aim of Zollverein? 1
b) Who was Friedrich List? 1
 i. Professor of Economics
 ii. Professor of Political Science
 iii. Sociologist
 iv. Scientist
c) Mention the importance of free economic system? 1
d) What was the role of Economy in forging the nation together? 1

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

The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.

- a) In how many tiers power is shared in India? 1
 i. One layer
 ii. Two layer
 iii. Three layer
 iv. Four layer
b) Why did idea of power sharing emerge? 1
c) 'It would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them in Democracy.' Do you agree with the statement? 1
d) Write a brief gist of the above given paragraph in your own words. 1

SECTION D

Q.27 In Britain the formation of the nation state was a result of long drawn out process. Discuss. 5

OR

What was the main aim of the Vienna Congress of 1815? Discuss its main features?

Q.28 "Cheap and affordable Loan is essential for country's development." Support the statement with appropriate reasons. 5

OR

“Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation.”

Examine this statement.

Q.29 How was the sense of collective belonging developed through history and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols during the freedom movement? 5

Q.30 ‘Decentralization has helped to deepen the democracy in India.’ Evaluate this statement with examples. 5

Q.31 Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development. Analyse this statement. 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 movement for cotton textiles workers.
- b. The place where Congress organized its conference in 1927.

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

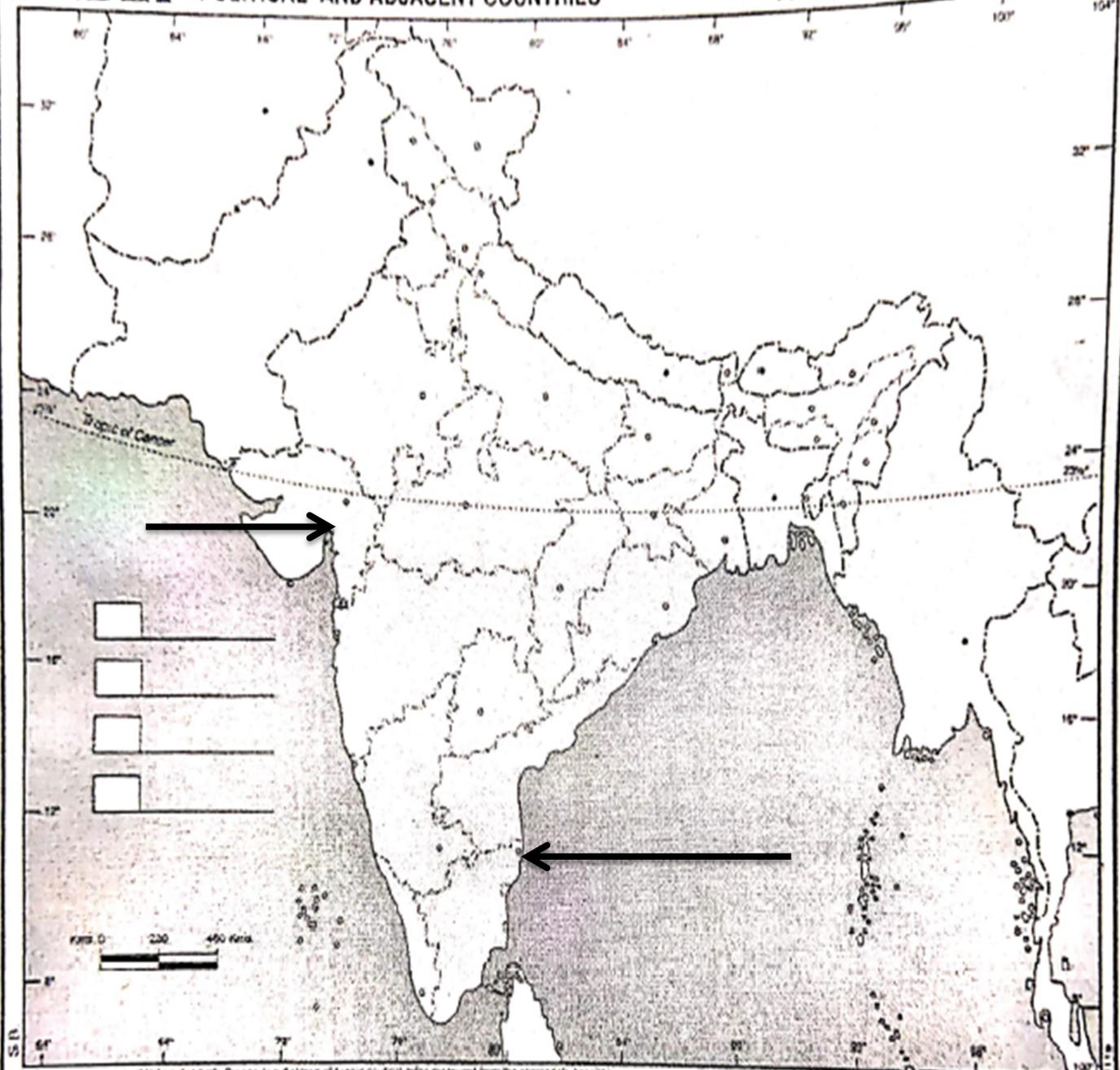
- a) Tarapur Nuclear Plant
- b) Tihri Dam
- c) Hyderabad Software Technology Park
- d) Salem Iron and Steel Plant
- e) Indira Gandhi International Airport

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 movement for cotton textiles workers.
- b) Name the place where congress organised its session in 1927.
- 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 Tarapur Nuclear plant is located.
- e) Name the state where Tihri Dam is located.
- f) Name the state where Hyderabad Software Technology Park is located.
- g) Name the state where Indira Gandhi International Airport is located.

INDIA POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

भारत राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश



1 The boundary waters of India extend up to the sea to a distance of three nautical miles measured from the appropriate baselines.
 2 The State boundaries between Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Government concerned.
 3 The international boundaries between Myanmar & India, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North Eastern Areas (Special Provisions) Act, 1951" and have yet to be verified.
 4 The Federal boundaries and locations of Union territories on this map agree with the Revised Master copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun Uttaranchal (vide Para 10044 No. T.B. 41042 A-2713 Dated 1-10-2013).
 5 The witnesses (representatives) of Government of Jammu and Kashmir are at Chandigarh.

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