

**MODEL EXAMINATION - I – NOVEMBER – 2019****SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**

STD: X

DATE:

MARKS: 80

TIME: 3 Hrs.

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- ii) Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.
- iii) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- iv) Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- v) 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).

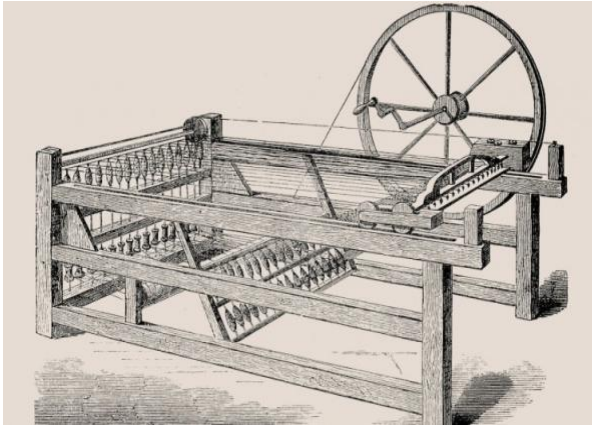
**SECTION -A****1. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:**

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
Sepoy	Association of craftsmen or artisans
Orient	An Indian soldier in the British army.
Gomastha	The countries to the east of the Mediterranean
Guild	An Official appointed by the Company to work as its agent for supervising weavers and procuring supplies.

**2. Which of the following was known as “finishing centre”?**

- (a) London    (b) Manchester    © Liverpool    (d) Amsterdam

3.



Identify this picture and give it a suitable title?

4. The newspaper started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak was -----.  
a. The Kesari    b. The Hindu    c. The Statesman    d. The Tribune
5. In India, the printing press first came to -----.
6. The economic strength of a country is measured by which criterion?
7. Most of the sugar industries are ideally suited to which sector?
8. When and where was the first cement plant set up in India?  
a. Chennai in 1904    b. Porbandar in 1924    c. Dalmianagar in 1937    d. Kottayam in 1967
9. The National Highway No.1 is also known by -----.
10. Write two examples of personal communications.
11. What is the guiding philosophy of the BJP?
12. Define Anti-Defection Law?

13. Read the following statements and place them under the appropriate column in the table given underneath:
- (i) Freedom of citizens
  - (ii) Claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunities.
  - (iii) Promotes equality among citizens
  - (iv) Leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY	POLITICAL DEMOCRACY

14. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that—
- a. Democracy and development go together
  - b. Inequalities exist in democracies.
  - c. Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship
  - d. Dictatorship is better than democracy.

15. State arguments to support or oppose the following assertion:  
In democracy all citizens have one vote, which means that there is absence of any domination and conflict.

16. Terms of credit include -----
- a. Duration of loan and repayment    b. Collateral security
  - c. Interest rate    d. All of these

**17. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct option from the brackets.**

While taking a loan, borrowers look for easy terms of credit. This means---  
----- (low/high) interest rate, ----- (easy/tough) conditions for repayment,  
----- (less/more) collateral and documentation requirements.

**18. Fill in the following table:**

	SALIM	SWAPNA
Why did they need credit?		
What was the outcome?		

19. Name two basic outcomes of MNCs.

20. State a positive aspect of India's development strategy prior to 1991.

**SECTION – B**

21. Imagine that you are a merchant writing back to a salesman who has been trying to persuade you to buy a new machine. Explain in your letter what you have heard and why you do not wish to invest in the new technology?

OR

How did the advertisements shape a new consumer culture?

22. **Explain any three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India?**

23. **Why did British Government impose censorship on printing**

24. A factory produces aluminum saucepans with plastic handles. It obtains aluminum from a smelter and a plastic component from another factory. All the manufactured saucepans are sent to a warehouse:

1. (a) Which raw materials is likely to be most expensive to transport and why? (1)

(b) Which raw material is likely to be the cheapest to transport and why? (1)

2. Do you think the cost of transporting the finished products after packaging is likely to be cheaper or more expensive than the cost of transporting aluminum and plastic? Why? (1)

OR

Describe any three major problems faced by cotton textile industry in India.

25. In what way lack of internal democracy is seen in the political parties?

26. Give any three limitations of Democracy.

27. Megha has taken a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate to the loan is 12 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly installments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan. The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house, which will be returned to Megha only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

Fill the following details for Megha's housing loan.

Loan amount (in Rupees)	
Duration of loan	
Documents required	
Interest rate	
Mode of payment	
Collateral	

OR

Look at a 10 rupee note. What is written on top? Can you explain this statement?

28. What are the various ways in which MNCs set up, or control, production in other countries?

## SECTION – C

29. “The First World War created the favorable conditions for the development of industries in India”. Support the statement with suitable examples.

OR

Why were there frequent clashes between Gomasthas and weavers in the villages? Explain five reasons.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspaper, radio, television, cinema and internet. Etc., have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.

The traders from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life. It is thus, evident that a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is prerequisite for local, national and global trade of today.

- a. – Why is there a need to interlink with the world? (1)
- b. - Infer the importance of means of transportation and communication for socio-economic progress? (2)
- c. – How does trade strengthen the economy of a country? (2)

31. What is the meaning of manufacturing industry? Why is it considered the backbone of economic development? Give any four reasons.

32. Define Multi-party system? Is Multi party system in India a Boon or Bane?

33. Describe to role of citizens in a democracy.

OR

“Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people”. Support your answer.

34. Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? Analyze the reasons.

**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. (2)

A) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.

B) The place where Salt Law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi

b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols. (4)

i. Paradwip – Major Sea Port

ii. Noida – Software Technology Park’

iii. Salem – Iron and Steel Industry

iv. Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant

v. Eastern Terminal of the East - West corridor

vi. Chatrapathi Shivaji – International Airport.

