



SEVEN SQUARE ACADEMY

Academic Year - 2019-20
Secondary Section (Pre Boards - I)

NAME: _____ SUBJECT: Social Science (087) DATE: 06/01/2020
STD: X TOTAL MARKS: 80 TIME: 3:00 Hrs SET - A

General Instructions:

1. The questions paper has 35 questions in all.
2. Marks are indicated against each questions.
3. Questions from 1 to 20 are objective types questions. Each question carries 1 mark. Answer them as instructed.
4. Questions from 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Question no. 35 is map question of 6 marks with two parts, 35(a) – From History i.e 2 marks, 35(b) – From Geography i.e 4 marks.

SECTION A

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Match the following items in column (A) with those in column (B). Choose the correct answer from the options given below:- (1)

Column A	Column B
A. Romanticism	1 .The Prussian king who was proclaimed German Emperor in January 1871 in a ceremony held at Versallies.
B. Allegory	2. A symbol representing an abstract idea.
C. Treaty of Constantinopole	3. A cultural movement which aimed at developing a particular form of national sentiment.
D. Kasier William I	4. In 1832, Greece was recognized as an independent nation.

2. Write True or False against each statement: (1)

- a. The international market for fine textiles was dominated by India till the eighteenth century.
b. The introduction of the fly shuttle enabled handloom workers to improve their productivity.

OR *Handloom*

2. What were Corn Laws that were regulated during the 19th century? (1)

3. Who had designed the 'Swaraj Flag' by 1921? Explain the main features of the flag.

- 4 Which of the following is not true regarding the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931? (1)
- Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - Gandhi consented to participate in a Round table conference.
 - The British agreed to release the political prisoners.
 - The British government agreed to grant Independence.
5. Correct the following statements and rewrite. (1)
- Waterways are the mode of transport that reduces the trans – shipment losses and delay.
 - The Tuticorin port is the deepest land – locked and well protected port along the east coast.
6. Choose the correct alternative from the options given below: (1)
- a.is rich in water resource but lacks in infrastructural development
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Punjab | 2. Rajasthan |
| 3. Arunachal Pradesh | 4. Gujrat |
7. Fill in the blanks. (1)
- The smaller occurrence in rocks are called _____ and the larger are called lodes.
 - In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in Beas or layers

OR

Give a very short account on any one of the following:

- Odisha-Jharkhand belt
- Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt
- Maharashtra-Goa belt



8. Observe the picture given above. In the context of the chapter 'political parties' what does the above cartoon describe. (1)

9. Carefully study the equation below and support your argument with one reason whether you agree or disagree with the same. (1)

Sharing power = Dividing power = ~~weakening~~ the country

10. Give any one value promoted by Power sharing mechanism in a democracy. (1)

11. In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct: (1)

"Democracies have successfully eliminated":

- a. Conflicts among people
- b. Economic inequalities among people
- c. Differences of opinion about how marginalized sections are to be treated
- d. The idea of political inequality

OR

"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.

12 What can be done by each of the following so that the workers can get a fair share of benefits brought by globalization? (1)

- a. Government
- b. MNC's

13 Choose the correct meaning of organized sector: (1)

- a. It covers those enterprise where the terms of employment are regular
- b. It is outside the control of the government
- c. Jobs are not regular
- d. It provides low salaries.

14 State whether the following statement is TRUE/FALSE and rewrite the statement if False. (1)

- a. Credit card is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name it has been made.

15 What is the trend of the three sectors in India over the last forty years? (1)

16 If there are 4 families and their total income is rupees 20,000. What would be the per capita income of each family? (1)

- a. Rupees 6000
- b. Rupees 5000
- c. Rupees 2000
- d. Rupees 8000

$$\begin{array}{r} 20,000 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

17 In Tamil Nadu, 75% of the people living in rural areas use a ration shop, whereas in Jharkand only 8% of rural people do so. Where would people be better off and why? (1)

18



Look at the picture given above. What should be the developmental goal for such an area? (1)

19. Which of the following neighbouring countries have better performance in terms of Human development in India. (1)

- a. Bangladesh
- b. Sri – Lanka
- c. Nepal
- d. Pakistan

20 . I had applied for an electricity connection. However, I was not provided power supply. In this situation: (1)

- a. I can approach the police to seek redressal.
- b. I cannot approach the consumer court to seek redressal

- c. I can file a civil suit in the court of law against Electricity board.
- d. (b) and (c) only
- e. All of the above.

SECTION B
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

21. Explain giving examples, the role played by technological inventions in transforming 19th century Global world. (3)

Or

Why did Industrial production in India increase during the First World War?

22. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows. (1+1+1=3) (3)

Source A

How participants saw the Movement

THE RICH PEASANT COMMUNITIES

In the countryside, rich peasant communities – like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh – were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organizing their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate.

Source A –

(22.1) Which communities of rich peasants supported the Civil Disobedience Movement? (1)

(22.2) Why did the rich peasants withdraw their support from the Civil Disobedience Movement? (1)

Source B –

THE BUSINESS CLASS GROUPS

To organize business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see Swaraj at a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry

would flourish without constraints. But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.

(22.2) How did the business community provide a big boost to the Civil Disobedience movement? (1)

23.



23. Interpret the picture given above and explain any three impacts of printed books on women in India in the 19th century. Support with examples. (3)

24. Explain rubber cultivation in India under the following heads:

- Importance
- Geographical conditions
- any two rubber producing states.

OR

Explain with examples the interdependence of agriculture and industries.

25. "Democracy is accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens". Evaluate the statement (3)

26. Distinguish between 'coming together' and 'holding together' type of federations. (3)

27. "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development" Assess the statement. (3)

Or

How do Self Help Groups help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral? Explain with an example. ✓

28. How did NREGA 2005 bring upliftment of the rural people? Explain. ✓

SECTION C
LONG QUESTIONS

29. Describe the explosive conditions that prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe (5)

Or

"Napoleon had no doubt destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient" Support the statement.

30. Read the extract and answer the question that follows: (5)

Television advertisements for children's toys both model and reinforce gender typed play for girls and boys. The gender of the child actors in TV commercials underscores the message that certain toys are either "for boys" or "for girls". Boys in the ads are shown enjoying action-oriented and aggressive behavior. In contrast, girls in the ads are depicted acting nurturant towards dolls as well as showing interest in fashion and beauty.

(30.1) What are the stereotype thinking attached with the upbringing of boys and girls in India? (2)

(30.2) How has media contributed to the gendered socialization of boys and girls? (1)

(30.3) Drawing on the ideas of Gender stereotyping from the above passage comment on the following: (2)

"Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes" Support the statement with examples.

31. Name five Regional Parties along with their election symbols and the states where they are active. (5)

32. The jute textile industry is mainly concentrated in the Hugli basin. Mention four factors for the same. (5)

33. Why is air transport an important means of transport in the North - Eastern parts of India? (5)

34. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples. (5)

