

**APEEJAY SCHOOL, SHEIKH SARAI**  
**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION, 2019-20**

**SS-18**

**CLASS-X**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

*Time allowed : 3 Hrs.*

**M.M. : 80**

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**General Instructions :**

- I. This paper consists of 26 questions*
- II. All questions are compulsory*
- III. Questions from Sl. Nos. 1 to 7 are of 1 mark each.*
- IV. From Sl. Nos. 8 to 18 are 3 marks each.*
- V. From Sl. Nos. 19 to 25 are 5 marks each.*
- VI. Q. Nos. 26 is a map question. 2 marks for History and 3 marks for Geography. After completion attach the map inside your answer book.*

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1. Name two countries with unitary form of govt. (1)
  2. Why was Simon Commission sent to India? (1)
  3. Which European country is considered as the "cradle of civilization"? (1)
  4. Define gross cropped area. (1)
  5. State any one reason for low infant mortality rate in Kerala. (1)
  6. Which sector was the most important sector of economic activities at the earliest stages of development? (1)
  7. What is a cheque? (1)
  8. "Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit". Support the statement with reasons. (3)
  9. "Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems." Justify the statement. (3)
  10. Why is mica considered the most important mineral in electric and electronic industries. Give four reasons. Also mention two important mica producing states of India. (2+1=3)
  11. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion? (3)
  12. Explain the role of MGNREGA 2005 in creating employment for the people in India. (3)
  13. Why is there an urgent need to protect the workers in the unorganized sector? (3)

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14. Outline any three features of Indian federalism. (3)
15. Name and discuss the contributions of three important personalities who participated in the unification of Italy. (3)
16. Examine two set of reasons which enable power sharing desirable. (3)
17. Elaborate three different ways adopted to develop a sense of collective belonging during the national movement. (3)
18. Discuss the major provisions of the Treaty of Vienna. (5)
19. Discuss any five administrative changes introduced by Napoleon in his territories. (5)
20. What is decentralization? State the major provisions of the constitutional amendment of 1992 to establish effective local governments in the country. (5)
21. Explain the term power sharing. Discuss the four forms of power sharing in modern democracies. (5)
22. Discuss the interpretation of swaraj for various social groups who participated in the Non Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements. (5)
23. Why is conservation of energy resources essential? Suggest any two measures to conserve energy. (3+2=5)
24. Self help groups help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral. Examine the statement. (5)
25. Describe any five steps taken by Government of India to increase the productivity of agriculture in India. (5)
26. On a political map of India locate and label the following : (2)
  - A. (a) The place where the Congress session of 1920 December was held.
  - (b) The place where Gandhiji led Stayagraha supporting indigo farmers.
  - B. On the given political map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols. (3)
    - (a) An area of forest and mountainous soil in Eastern India
    - (b) Nuclear power plant in Uttar Pradesh
    - (c) A major rubber producing state of India.

CLASS-X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

*Time allowed : 3 hrs.*

*Maximum Marks : 80*

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**General Instructions :**

- I. This paper consists of 35 questions.*
  - II. All questions are compulsory.*
  - III. Question nos. 1 to 20 are of 1 marks each.*
  - IV. Question nos 21 to 28 are of 3 marks each and answer should not exceed 80 words each.*
  - V. Question nos. 29 to 34 are 5 marks each and answer should not exceed 120 words each.*
  - VI. Question no 35 is a map question. 2 marks for History and 4 marks for Geography. After completion attach the map inside your answer book.*
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**SECTION-A**

1. Which of the following country is an example of a coming together federation?
  - (i) India
  - (ii) Spain
  - (iii) Switzerland
  - (iv) Belgium
2. Identify any two arguments in favour of power sharing.
  - (a) reduces conflicts among different communities
  - (b) increases instability and tension
  - (c) accommodate diversity
  - (d) undermines the unity of a country
3. What kind of a society is the one which values men more than women?
4. Consider the following statements on parties.
  - (a) Political parties do not enjoy much trust among people.
  - (b) Political parties are not necessary in a democracy.
  - (c) Political parties are often rocked by corruption and scams.

(d) Political parties do not play the role of opposition.

Which of the above statements given are correct?

(i) (a), (b) and (c)

(ii) (b) and (d)

(iii) (b), (c) and (d)

(iv) (a) and (c)

5. State whether Sri Lanka is an example of majoritarianism or accommodation.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ was an allegory representing the Republic of France.

7. Why did women workers in Britain attack the spinning jenny?

8. Name the oldest printed book in Japan.

9. On the basis of origin, resources can be classified into

(a) Renewable and non-renewable

(b) Continuous and biological

(c) Biotic and abiotic

(d) Recyclable and non-recyclable

10. Complete the following table with regard to bauxite

Ore	Metal	Largest bauxite producing state
Bauxite		

11. Which are the main wheat growing zones of India?

OR

What was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan?

12. Why is the total income not such a useful measure for comparing countries?

13. The goods produced by exploiting natural resources comes under the category of----

OR

In India the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a ----- .

14. Regulated employment providing sector is

(A) Primary sector

(B) Organised sector

(C) Unorganised sector

(D) Tertiary sector

15. Arrange the following in correct sequence :
- (A) Transport the raw material to the blast furnace in the integrated steel plant
  - (B) Mining of iron ore
  - (C) Sale of steel to consumers
  - (D) Pig iron purified to make steel
- (1) A-C-B-D
  - (2) B-A-D-C
  - (3) D-C-A-B
  - (4) C-B-A-D
16. A substitute of cash and cheque is
- (A) Credit Card
  - (B) Coin
  - (C) Currency
  - (D) Demand deposits
17. Report published by UNDP which compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income is
- (A) Human Education reports
  - (B) Human Development Report
  - (C) Human Quality Reports
  - (D) Human Population Report
18. Which among the following statements is false regarding the Self Help Groups.
- (A) The idea of SHGs is to organize rural poor, in particular women into small self-help groups and pool their savings.
  - (B) Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.
  - (C) The group charges interest on these loans which is higher than what the money lender charges.
  - (D) SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
19. The other name for underemployment is
- (A) Disguised Unemployment
  - (B) Seasonal Unemployment
  - (C) Educated Unemployment
  - (D) Contractual Unemployment

20. What is 'Double Coincidence of Wants'?

**SECTION-B**

21. Compare the location, size and cultural aspects of Belgium and Sri Lanka.

**OR**

How did Belgium accommodate regional differences and cultural diversities?

22. Democracy is able to produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government. Support the statement with three arguments.

**OR**

Discuss any three arguments to justify that democracy stands superior in promoting dignity and freedom of individuals.

23. During proto industrialization, a close relationship was developed between the town and the countryside in Europe. Describe how and why it happened.

**OR**

Describe the life of the workers in the beginning of industrialization in Europe.

24. What was the Poona Pact of September 1932? What was its main provision?

25. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :

In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety-Five Theses criticizing many practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the church to debate his ideas. His writings were reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This led to a division within the church and to the protestant Reformation. Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5000 copies within a few weeks and the second edition appeared within three months. Several scholars, in fact, think that print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped spread new ideas that led to the Reformation.

(i) What was the theme of Martin Luthers writing? (1)

(ii) What was Protestant Reformation? (1)

(iii) How did print benefit the human society according to the scholars? (1)

26. How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion.

**OR**

Discuss the hazards of mining on the life of the miners and environment.

27. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for country's development. Justify the statement.

OR

How does Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks?

28. "There has been a change in the share of the three sectors of the economic activities in GDP but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment". Explain the statement on the basis of facts.

### SECTION-C

29. Discuss the ideas of the liberal nationalists of Europe. State how the Napoleonic Code adversely impacted the ideas of liberals in Europe.
30. Describe the key role of political parties in India.
31. What is communalism? Elaborate the ways in which communalism poses a threat to Indian democracy.
32. What is manufacturing? Analyze the role of manufacturing sector in the economic development of India.
33. Analyze any five positive effects of globalization on Indian economy with examples.
34. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow :

Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. Cards and envelopes are considered first class mail. The second class mail includes books, packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. To facilitate quick delivery of mail in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, The Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk mail Channel and Periodical Channel.

India has one of the largest telecom networks of Asia. In order to strengthen the flow of information from the grassroot to the higher level, the government has made special provision to extend twenty-four hours STD (Subscriber Trunk Dailling) facility to every village in the country. There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India. It has been made possible by integrating the development in space technology with communication technology.

Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programs and policies. India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects. The largest number of newspapers published in the country are in Hindi, followed by English and Urdu. It

produces short films, video feature films, and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

- 34.1. Which agency in India certifies both Indian and foreign films? (1)
- 34.2. How has it been possible for the government to provide 24 hours STD facility to every village in the country and a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India? (1)
- 34.3. What is the difference between personal and mass communication? State any two points of importance of mass communication. (3)

#### SECTION-D

35. (a) On a political map of India, locate and label the following :
- (i) The place where the Indian National Congress session of 1927 was held.
  - (ii) The place where Gandhiji led the peasant Satyagraha.
- (b) On the same political map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols.
- (i) Singrauli Thermal power plant
  - (ii) Kalpakkam-Nuclear Power Plant
  - (iii) Gandhinagar-Software Technology Park
  - (iv) Kochi-Major Sea Port
  - (v) Raja Sansi International airport
  - (vi) Jamshedpur-Iron and Steel Plant.





ROLL NO.	
NAME	
CLASS & SECTION	

APEEJAY COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION, 2019-20

05

CLASS-X

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

*Time allowed : 3 hrs.*

*Maximum Marks : 80*

**General Instructions :**

- 1. The question paper has 35 questions in all.*
- 2. Marks are indicated against each question.*
- 3. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.*
- 4. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.*
- 5. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.*
- 6. 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)*

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

- Who was the Viceroy of colonial India in 1930? (1)  
A. Lord Irwin.  
B. Lord Mountbatten  
C. Motilal Nehru  
D. Mahatma Gandhi
- Which of the following statement is/are incorrect : (1)  
(i) In Britain formation of a nation state was a long parliamentary process.  
(ii) Napoleonic code upholds reforms and equality  
(iii) Mazzini was a great revolutionary leader of Romania.  
(iv) Treaty of Constantinople recognized Italy as an Independent nation.

P.T.O.

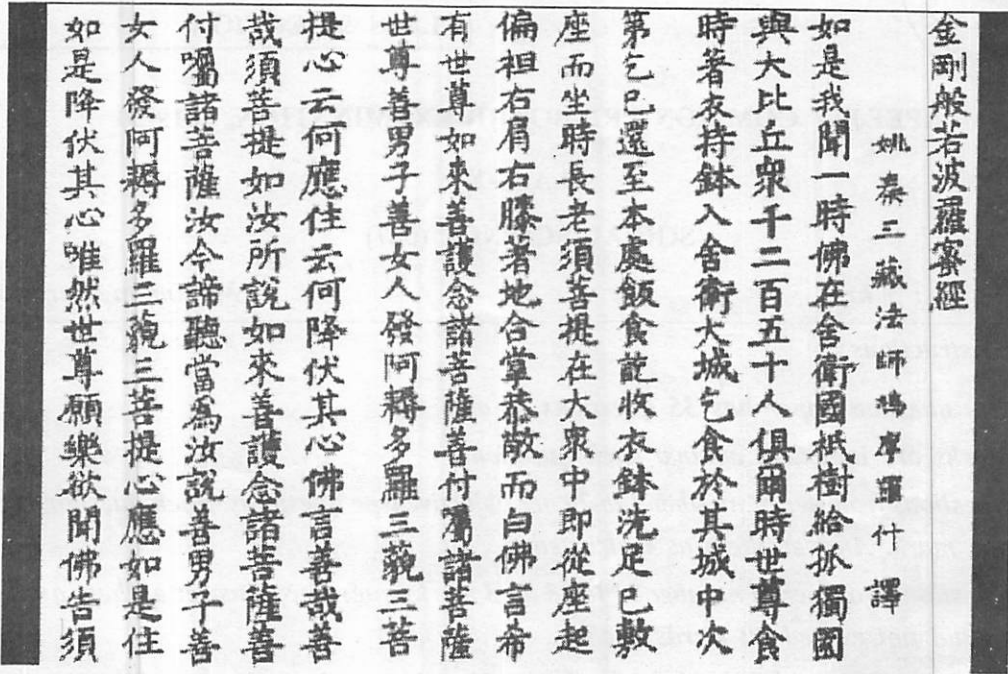
A. 1, 2, 3, 4

B. 3, 4

C. 1, 4

D. 1, 2, 4

3. Identify the image and write its name.



4. By late 19<sup>th</sup> century, British manufacturers were printing \_\_\_\_\_ to popularize their products. (1)

5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option : (1)

I. Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.

II. Plantation is a type of commercial farming; a single crop is grown on a large area.

Options :

A. Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

6. Which state among the North-East states has been fully surveyed for its land use? (6)

A. Arunachal Pradesh

B. Assam

C. Manipur

D. Mizoram

7. The Historic Sher Shah Suri Marg is called? (1)
- A. NH 7  
B. NH 4  
C. NH 1  
D. NH 3

OR

Which of the following statement is/are correct?

1. Mineral oil is the next major energy resource in India after coal.
  2. Bangalore has emerged as the electronic capital of India.
  3. Kochchi located in Karnataka is a natural harbor.
  4. The Kudremukh mines are situated in Karnataka.
- A. 1, 3, 4  
B. 4 ONLY  
C. 1, 2, 4  
D. 3, 4
8. Identify the appropriate reason as to why power sharing is desirable from the options given below : (1)
- A. Ensures stability of political order.  
B. Helps the people of different communities to celebrate their festivals.  
C. Impose the will of majority over the minority.  
D. Reduces conflicts between different social groups.

OR

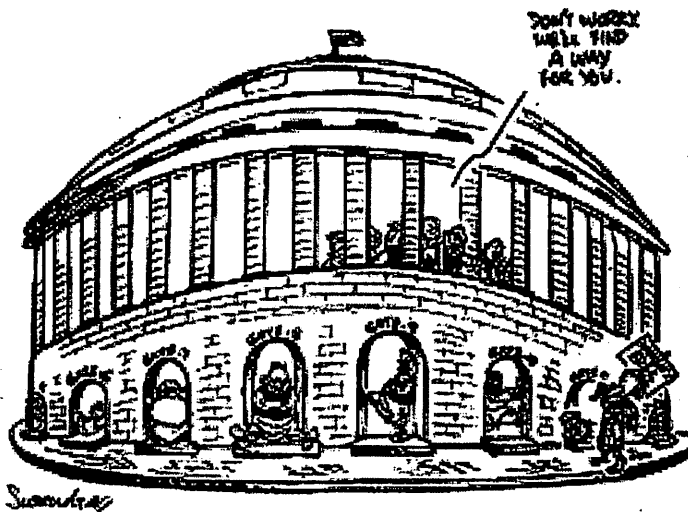
Rule of Law is the feature of which form of Government?

- A. Dictatorship  
B. Oligarchy  
C. Absolutism  
D. Democracy
9. Which one of the following statements is not true regarding political parties in India? (1)
- A. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.  
B. Parties form and run governments.  
C. Parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition.  
D. Parties once elected, remain in power for every succeeding term.
10. In federalism, power is divided between various Constituent Units and \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. Central Authority  
B. States  
C. Both Central Authority and States  
D. Army

OR

The first Major test of Democratic politics in our country was the creation of \_\_\_\_\_

11. This cartoon offers an understanding of which of the following statement : (1)



- A. One third of seats in local governing bodies- in Panchayats and municipalities – are now reserved for women.
  - B. Now there are more than ten lakhs elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.
  - C. A bill with the proposal of reservation of one third of seats in the Lok Sabha is still pending.
  - D. Gender division needs to be expressed in politics.
12. Call Centre Employee will be classified working under which economic activity? (1)
- A. Primary
  - B. Tertiary
  - C. Secondary
  - D. Industrial
13. In India, who issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government? (1)
- A. State Bank of India
  - B. President of India
  - C. Reserve Bank of India
  - D. Supreme Court of India
14. Choose the correct option : (1)
- Globalization, by connecting countries, shall result in :
- A. Lesser competition among producers.
  - B. Greater competition among producers.
  - C. No change in competition among producers
  - D. Conflicts and Wars

15. Riya has taken a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14.5 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly installments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Rita only when she repays the entire loan with interest. Analyze the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct option.
- |                       |                     |     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----|
| A. Mode of re-payment | B. Terms of credit  |     |
| C. Interest on loan   | D. Deposit criteria | (1) |
16. What is a Cheque? (1)
17. Write the full form of NABARD. (1)
18. Raghav has surplus money so he opens a bank account and deposits in it. Whenever he needs money, he can go to his bank and withdraw from there. This kind of deposit with the banks is known as : (1)
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. demand deposit | B. term deposit    |
| C. fixed deposit  | D. surplus deposit |
19. A trader provides farm inputs on credit on the condition that farmers will sell their crop produce to him at ..... prices so that he could sell them at ..... prices in the market. (1)
- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. high, medium | B. low, high |
| C. medium, high | D. high, low |
20. Development of an Individual refers to : (1)
- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Over all Development | B. Physical Development  |
| C. Mental Development   | D. Spiritual Development |

**OR**

Per Capita Income of different Countries is counted in which Currency?

- |                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| A. US Dollar       | B. INR  |
| C. Canadian Dollar | D. Yuan |

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

21. In what ways Non Cooperation Movement different from Civil Disobedience Movement? (3)

**OR**

How was Nationalism in India linked to Anti Colonial Movement?

22. Why Manchester could never regain its lost position in Colonial India? (3)

**OR**

“Printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts.” Elaborate the statement

(3)

23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows :

By the mid-eighteenth century, there was a common conviction that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment. Many believed that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism and tyranny, and herald a time when reason and intellect would rule. Louise-Sebastian Mercier, a novelist in eighteenth-century France, declared: ‘The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away.’ In many of Mercier’s novels, the heroes are transformed by acts of reading. They devour books, are lost in the world books create, and become enlightened in the process. Convinced of the power of print in bringing enlightenment and destroying the basis of despotism, Mercier proclaimed : ‘Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!’

**QUESTIONS :**

- A. Who was Mercier? (1)
- B. Whom he warned and why? (2)
24. Why is electricity considered as index of development? Also give one difference between Hydroelectricity and Thermal electricity. (3)

**OR**

Bring out the stages of resource planning in India

25. Compare and contrast the ethnic composition of Belgium with that of Sri Lanka. (3)
26. Does delay and deliberation considered as a flaw to democracy? Justify. (3)
27. Do you agree that agriculture in India is an unorganized sector activity? Why? Why not? (3)
28. What is a Credit? How can it be positive or negative with its role? Explain with example. (3)

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

29. In what ways Habsburg Empire was a patchwork of many different regions and people? (5)

**OR**

Explain with the help of examples how culture played an important role in the creation of nation states in Europe.

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

While spinning continues to be centralized in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu,

weaving is highly decentralized to provide scope for incorporating traditional skills and designs of weaving in cotton, silk, zari, embroidery, etc. India has world class production in spinning, but weaving supplies low quality of fabric as it cannot use much of the high quality yarn produced in the country. Weaving is done by handloom, power loom and in mills. The handspun khadi provides large scale employment to weavers in their homes as a cottage industry. Although, we have made significant increase in the production of good quality long staple cotton, the need to import is still felt. Power supply is erratic and machine needs to be upgraded in the weaving and processing sectors in particular. Other problems are the low output of labour and stiff competition with the synthetic fibre industry.

### QUESTIONS

1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi emphasize on spinning yarn and weaving khadi? (1)
2. Why is it important for our country to keep the mill sector loom age lower than power loom and handloom? (1)
3. Bring out the three challenges faced in this Industry. (3)
31. Throw light on the classification of Roadways in India on the basis of Capacity. (5)
32. Why religion and Politics go hand in hand? Also explain any three forms of communalism in politics? (5)
33. Bring out three challenges faced by Political Parties in India. Also suggest any two measures to reform political parties. (5)
34. What are trade barriers? Why were they imposed by the Government of India after Independence and then why removed after 1991? (5)

### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS

**35.A. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline political map of India.**

**Identify them and write their names on the lines drawn near them.**

- (i) The place where pledge for Purna Swaraj was taken. (1)
- (ii) The place where first local experiment was launched by Gandhi in 1916. (1)

**B. On the same outline political map of India locate and label the following : (4)**

- (i) Extreme South–Eastern port in Tamil Nadu
- (ii) Software Technology Park in Kerala
- (iii) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Air port
- (iv) Oil field in Gujarat

**35. Outline Political Map of India**

**BEST OF LUCK!**