

Sample Question Paper - 24
Social Science (087)
Class- X, Session: 2021-22
TERM II

Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum marks : 40

General Instructions :

- (i) This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (iv) Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (v) Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- (vii) Section-E: Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION - A

(Very Short Answer Questions)

- 1. Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals with examples.
- 2. Why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?
- 3. Do political parties educate the people?
- 4. Which minerals are used to obtain nuclear energy? Name all the six nuclear power stations of India.
- 5. Explain the effects of the death of men of working age in Europe because of the First World War.

SECTION - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

- 6. How political parties came into being?

OR

List out the elements of a political party.

- 7. How does money eliminate the need for double coincidence?
- 8. Mention the three types of flows within international economic exchanges during the 19th century.

SECTION - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

9. Analyse the impact of globalisation on multinational corporations (MNCs) in India.

OR

“Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been an advantage to consumers.” Justify the statement with examples.

10. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

OR

What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities?

SECTION - D

(Case Based Questions)

11. Read the given text and answer the following questions :

With a long coastline of 7,516.6 km, India is dotted with 12 major and 200 notified non-majors (minor/intermediate) ports. These major ports handle 95 per cent of India's foreign trade.

Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port developed soon after Independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port, in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the Partition.

Kandla is a tidal port. It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

11.1 How many major ports are there in India?

11.2 Which was the first major port developed after independence?

11.3 What benefits does the Kandla port offer?

12. Read the given text and answer the following questions :

The First World War was fought between two power blocs. On the one side were the Allies - Britain, France and Russia (later joined by the US); and on the opposite side were the Central Powers - Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey. The war began in August 1914 and lasted more than four years.

The First World War was a war like no other before. The fighting involved the world's leading industrial nations which now harnessed the vast powers of modern industry to inflict the greatest possible destruction on their enemies.

This war was thus the first modern industrial war. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. on the massive scale. These were all increasingly products of modern large-scale industry. To fight the war, millions of soldiers had to be recruited from around the world and moved to the front lines on large ships and trains. The scale of death and destruction—9 million dead and 20 million injured - was unthinkable before the industrial age, without the use of industrial arms.

12.1 When was first World War started?

12.2 Which were the two main power blocs?

12.3 Why World War-I known as first modern industrial war?

SECTION - E

(Map Skill Based Question)

13. 13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) Place where Mahatma Gandhi organised satyagraha for the first time in India.

13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following:

(I) Coimbatore Cotton Textile Industry

OR

Durgapur Iron and Steel Plants

(II) Kakrapar Nuclear Power Plant



Solution

Social Science (087)

Class 10 - Social Science

1. Metallic Minerals :

- (i) Metallic minerals are those minerals which can be processed to obtain metals.
- (ii) Magnetite, hematite, bauxite, are some examples.
- (iii) These are generally associated with igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- (iv) They are usually hard and have shine or luster of their own.

Non-Metallic Minerals :

- (i) Non-metallic minerals are those which do not yield new products on melting.
- (ii) Coal, salt, clay, marble are some examples.
- (iii) These are generally associated with sedimentary rocks.
- (iv) They are not so hard and have no shine or luster of their own.

2. A payment in rupees cannot be refused in India, because it is accepted as the medium of exchange in India. It also guaranteed by the Government of India.

3. Yes, political parties educate the people. They educate the people through discussions, debates, etc. in the Parliament. They also educate the people during their election campaigns. With their policies, people come to know about government and its functioning.

4. The minerals which are used to obtain nuclear energy are Uranium and Thorium.

- (i) Naraura nuclear power station.
- (ii) Kakrapar nuclear power station.
- (iii) Tarapur nuclear power station.
- (iv) Kaiga nuclear power station.
- (v) Rawat Bhata nuclear power station.

5. (i) Majority of the people killed in the First World War were the young and men of working age. It reduced able bodied workforce in Europe.

(ii) With fewer members within the family, household, income declined.

(iii) Women stepped in to undertake jobs that earlier only men were expected to do.

6. Actually due to emergence of representative democracies, political parties came into being. When societies became large and complex, some agency was required to collect ideas on different issues and to show these to the government. Some organisation was required to bring different representatives so that a responsible government could run in a proper

way and it could make policies of social welfare. So political parties could fulfil those needs and that is why with the passage of time, political parties came into being.

OR

The following are the three elements of a political party.

- (1) The leaders : The leaders elements of a political party.
- (2) The active members : The active members attend meetings and are close to the party leaders. They can be called the assistants of the leaders.
- (3) The followers : The followers are the dedicated workers of the party. They work under the able guidance of the active members.

7. Double coincidence of wants is an essential feature in a barter system, where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money. However, in an economy using money as a medium of exchange, eliminates this by providing the crucial intermediate step. For example, it is not necessary for a shoemaker to look for a farmer who will buy shoes made by him and at the same time, sell rice to him. All he has to do is to find a buyer for his shoes, who will pay him money for them. With this money he can purchase rice or any other commodity available in the market.

8. (i) Flow of Trade : Trade in goods, e.g. cloth or wheat, giving shape to a global agricultural economy where food no longer came from a nearby village or town, but from thousands of miles away.

(ii) Flow of Labour : The migration of people in search of employment is called Flow of Labour. Nearly 50 million people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia in the 19th century. All over the world some 150 million are estimated to have left their homes, crossed oceans and vast distances over land in search of a better future.

(iii) Flow of Capital Investment : Long-term or short term investment. Capital flowed from financial centres, such as London to build railways and other buildings to different parts of the world.

9. Globalisation has made a very positive effect on the Multi National Corporations. The ways in which they have benefitted are :

(i) MNCs have been able to set up production where it is close to the markets; where there is skilled and unskilled labor available at low costs; and where the availability of other factors of production is assured.

(ii) MNCs also look for government policies that take care of their interests and thus they have been able to select beneficial bases for their business.

(iii) Because of the prevailing rules, MNCs have been able to set up production jointly with local companies. The benefit to the local company can be in terms of capital and technology.

(iv) Because of globalisation the MNC's have been able to bring better, safer, products to the people, that too at competitive prices.

OR

Transformation of our markets because of globalisation has benefitted the consumers.

(i) There is a wide choice of goods and services before us in the market.

The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach.

(ii) Every season new model of automobile can be seen on Indian roads that are produced by the top companies of the world.

(iii) A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods such as clothes or breakfast cereal.

(iv) People enjoy higher standards of living.

(v) Indian companies have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards.

10. Democracy is a government of the people, for the people and by the people. By looking at all the democracies, we can say that it produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government due to following reasons:

(i) Democracy produces an accountable government because all the educated and enlightened citizens of the country are concerned that people should have the right to choose their representatives. If they do not work in a proper way then people have the right to overthrow them. That is why they are accountable to the people. People are also part and parcel of decision-making process of the country. So democracy produces an accountable government.

(ii) Democracy also produces a responsive government because in every type of country, people elect the government and that government is responsible towards

the people and parliament. Democratic government generally take care of the needs and opinion of the people.

That's why democracy produces a responsive government.

(iii) Democracy not only produces an accountable and responsive but also produces a legitimate government. Democratic government is legitimate in the sense that it is elected by the people almost after every five years through the process of universal adult franchise. Any party which gets majority makes the government. If they lose the majority then they will have to resign from the office. In this way it is a legitimate government.

OR

(i) In most of the countries, social diversity generally exists. Every society is diverse in many ways like religion, race, caste, creed, culture, etc. Democracy gives equal rights to all of its citizens and constitution says that there should be no discrimination with any one on the basis of gender, colour, religion, culture, age, etc. In this way when democracy gives equal rights to all of its citizens, it accommodates social diversity in the country.

(ii) In India, different caste groups, OBC's, weaker sections are given enough representation in every aspect of the society. They are given reservations in every sphere of the life. Democracy also ensures that the government should not be made by the majority but it should have the representation of minorities as well. In this way democracy accommodates social diversity as it not only takes care of the interests of majority but it also takes care of the interests of weaker sections as well.

(iii) There is general tendency of gender discrimination in the world. Women are being discriminated in one way or the other. But in democracy women and weaker sections of the society are given equal rights and right to vote so that they can elect their representatives. Even they are given reservation of seats in local bodies. Our country doesn't have its own religion and it never tries to give undue preference to any language. In this way it accommodates social diversity in the country.

11. 11.1 There are 12, major ports dotted on the Indian coast line.

11.2 Kandla port was the first port developed after independence.

11.3 Kandla port is a tidal port. It caters to export and import of highly productive granary and industrial

belt stretching western region to north. This includes Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

12. 12.1 World War I began in August 1914.

12.2 Allies – Britain, France and Russia

Central Power - Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey

12.3 The war began in August 1914, the fighting involved the world's leading industrial nations, which harnessed the vast powers of modern industry to inflict the greatest possible destruction on their enemies. Machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapon etc were used on a massive scale.

13. 13.1 and 13.2 (I) & (II) :

