

Sample Question Paper - 26
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. How is geo-thermal energy produced? Explain.
2. How do the deposits with banks become their source of income?
3. Trace the development of textile industry in India.
4. How has Constitution stopped the defection of the parties?
5. How can biogas solve the energy problem mainly in rural India? Give your suggestions.

SECTION - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

6. 'The First World War was a war like no other'. Explain any three features about the war to support the statement.

OR

What attracted the Europeans to Africa? Give any three reasons.

7. What do you mean by dynastic succession control of political system of India ?
8. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Find out the reason.

SECTION - C
(Long Answer Type Questions)

9. Why cheap and affordable credit is important for country development? Explain any three reasons.

OR

“Banks are efficient medium of exchange.” Support the statement with arguments.

10. How has Democracy sustained in India ?

OR

Democracy is better than dictatorship. Comment on this.

SECTION - D
(Case Based Questions)

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

The air travel, today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease. Think of the north-eastern part of the country, marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc. in the absence of air transport. Air travel has made access easier.

On the operational side, various airlines provide domestic and international air services. Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd. Provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

11.1 Why is air travel very convenient?

11.2 Give an example of the region where air travel has really helped?

11.3 How are helicopters useful?

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

Over the nineteenth century, British manufactures flooded the Indian market. Food grain and raw material exports from India to Britain and the rest of the world increased. But the value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British imports from India. Thus Britain had a ‘trade surplus’ with India. Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries – that is, with countries from which Britain was importing more than it was selling to. This is how a multilateral settlement system works – it allows one country’s deficit with another country to be settled by its surplus with a third country. By helping Britain balance its deficits, India played a crucial role in the late-nineteenth-century world economy.

12.1 What is ‘trade surplus’?

12.2 How a multilateral settlement system works?

12.3 How India played a crucial role in the late-nineteenth century world economy?

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) Name the place where peasant satyagraha was held in 1917.

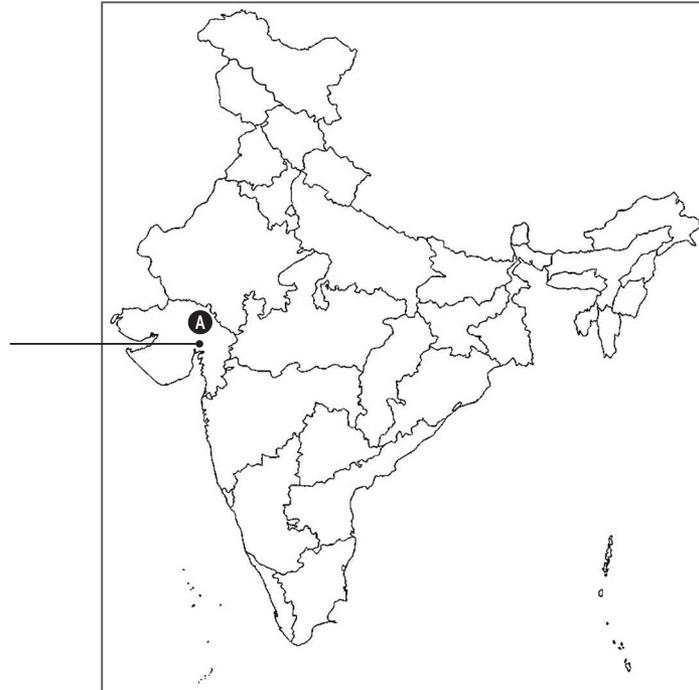
13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following :

(I) Digboi Oil Field

OR

Talcher Coal Mines

(II) Kanpur Cotton Textile Industries



Solution

Social Science (087)

Class 10 - Social Science

1. The Earth grows progressively hotter with increasing depth. Where the geothermal gradient is high, high temperatures are found at shallow depths. Groundwater in such areas absorbs heat from the rocks and becomes hot.

It is so hot that when it rises to the earth's surface it turns into steam. This steam is used to drive turbines and generate electricity.

2. When we deposit our money in the bank we get an interest on it. However the bank uses that money to give loan to people. The bank charges an interest on its loan at a higher rate than what is paid to the depositors. Thus, the banks earn money from the deposits.

3. The development of textile industry in India can be traced in the following stages:

- (i) First cotton mill came up in Bombay in 1854.
- (ii) Around the 1860s, jute mills came up in Bengal.
- (iii) These were followed by mills in Kanpur, Ahmedabad and Madras.

4. Government has made some amendments in Constitution regarding defection of the parties. Meaning of defection is changing parties by MLA or MP to become minister or for cash rewards. Today is the time of Alliances and in alliances these corrupt practices are very common. That is why Constitution was amended to check or to prevent MLAs or MPs from changing party. Now law says that if any MLA or MP changes party then he or she will have to lose his or her seat. So in this way Constitution has checked the defection of the parties.

5. Biogas can solve energy problem :

- (i) Availability of raw material is not a problem.
- (ii) Awareness to be created about biogas.
- (iii) It will reduce the burden on conventional sources of energy.
- (iv) Educate the rural people about the use of biogas.
- (v) It is a renewable source of energy.
- (vi) Eco-friendly.

6. (i) It involved the world's leading industrial nations.

(ii) This was the first modern industrial war. Machine guns, tanks, aircrafts, chemical weapons, were used on a massive scale.

(iii) Most of the killed and were maimed were young and men of working age. The scale of death and

destruction was great. These deaths and injuries reduced the workforce.

(iv) Industries during the war were restructured to produce war-related products.

(v) The war led to the snapping of economic links between the world's largest economic powers which were now fighting with each other. The war transformed the US from being an international debtor to an international creditor.

OR

(i) Europeans were attracted due to the resources of land and minerals of Africa.

(ii) They came to Africa to establish plantations and exploit mines.

(iii) African countries were militarily weak and backward. So, it was easy to conquer them.

7. It is right that Indian political system is strangled in the chains of dynastic succession. The biggest challenge which political parties are facing these days is the issue of dynastic succession. The meaning of dynastic succession is the transfer of power of political party from father to son or from husband to wife. These parties do not have the transparent functioning and that is why the leaders always try to give unfair advantage to their family members especially-wife or son. Political party then is controlled by one family. We can take the examples of Congress, SAD, RJD, INC, DMK, etc.

8. Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own because

(i) Modern currency is authorised by the government of a country.

(ii) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues all currency notes on behalf of Central Government.

(iii) No other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency.

(iv) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium or payment that cannot be refused in setting transactions in India.

(v) No individual in India can legally refuse payment made in rupees.

9. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development due to the following factors:

(a) More lending would lead to higher incomes and encourage people to invest in agriculture, engage in business and set up small scale industries.

- (b) Cheap credit means more income would be left with the borrower to reinvest rather than return as interest. This leads to acceleration of economic activity.
- (c) Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to enter formal sector of lending and rid them of exploitation at the hands of informal moneylenders.
- (d) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of debt trap and lead to sustainable economic activity that would allow borrowers to invest in better technology to make their business more competitive.

OR

People deposit their money with banks by opening a bank account. Banks keep the money safe and provides interest on the deposited amount.

The deposited money can be withdrawn from banks as and when required on demand.

Banks also facilitate easy transfer of money through cheques, demand drafts and internet banking from one account to another in the same or any other bank. Banks keep only 15% of their total cash deposits to meet the everyday withdrawal demands of their customers. Major portion of the remaining deposits are used to give loans to people at specific rate of interest. Thus, we see that money is very efficiently exchanged between various people.

10. Democracy is a universally accepted government in whole of the world and has been adopted at every level of Indian political system. There are certain factors which can sustain democracy in India and these factors are given below

(i) One of the important features of democracy is liberty, equality and fraternity and this principle has been adopted by our constitution. Our constitution has also adopted other aims like socialism, secularism, national unity etc. and that's why democracy has sustained in India.

(ii) In India multi-party system is there in which every section of the society gets equal chance to represent in the government. Government in it is elected by the people and regular elections are held in it. In this way democracy has sustained in India.

(iii) Our country has given the right to vote to every citizen of the country which means universal adult franchise. Secret ballot system is there to hold fair elections. This has sustained democracy in the country.

(iv) All the sectional and pressure groups in India are free to operate in our political system. They generally influence government's decisions and policies as well.

(v) Our democracy is representative of all the sections of society. People from various sections are elected to raise their voice.

In this way we can say that these factors have sustained democracy in our country.

OR

One of the greatest leaders of the world of 19th century Abraham Linclon had said, "Democracy is the government of the people, for the people and by the people." It means that government is of the people, for the welfare of the people and is elected by the people. Democracy gives right of equality to the people. It means every citizen of the country is equal in front of law. Every one is free to do anything under the jurisdiction of law. But on the other hand dictatorship is the government of the few or of one party in which all the citizens are not equal. Public opinion is of no importance and almost all the decisions of the country are either taken by dictator or by party.

After looking at this we can say that democracy is always better than dictatorship because democracy gives freedom, equality and many other rights to its citizens but dictatorship hardly thinks of it. Democracy never discriminates with any one but dictatorship favours only few. In dictatorship people have to obey every type of law passed by the country and they are not free to give their views on any issue.

In democracy, constitutional provisions are of utmost importance and no one, even head of the state, is allowed to go out of the arena of constitution. But, in dictatorship, the will of dictator is of great importance. His views become law and there is no value of constitutional provisions. In democracy state doesn't have any religion and it never favours any caste, creed, colour, race, etc. But in dictatorship religion of dictator becomes the religion of the country and people of other religions have to suffer a lot.

In this way after looking at this discussion we can say that democracy is always better than dictatorship.

11. 11.1 It is fast and covers difficult terrain with ease.

11.2 In the north-eastern part of the country, which has big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests, air transport makes the travelling fast and convenient.

11.3 Helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand for the public and the armed forces is very useful.

12 12.1 When a country's export exceeds its imports, it is known as trade surplus.

12.2 It allows one country's deficit with another country to be settled by its surplus with a third country.

12.3 Britain had a 'trade surplus' with India. Britain used their surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries, from which Britain was importing more than it was selling.

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

