

BLUEPRINT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE WEEKLY TEST

CLASS -X

S.No.	Types of question	No. of questions	marks	total
1	Very Short	2	1	2
2	SA-1	6	2	12
3	SA-2	5	3	15
4	VALUE BASED	1	3	3
5	LONG ANSWERED	2	5	10
6	MCQ	8	1	8
	TOTAL			50

Delhi Public School, Bahadurgarh

Summative Assessment 1 – Sample Paper

Class X

Time 3hrs

Social Science

M. M. 90

Instructions:-

PS-2

- Questions 1 to 8 carry 1 mark each and are to be answered in 20-30 words.
- Questions 9 to 21 carry 3 marks each and are to be answered in 60-80 words.
- Questions 22 to 29 carry 5 marks each and are to be answered in 100-125 words.
- Question 30 is a map question.

1. Who wrote 'Chote aur bade ka sawal'? When was it published?
2. How can you classify resources on the basis of origin?
3. State any two measures adopted by Sri Lanka in 1956 as part of their majoritarian policy.
4. What is homogenous society?
5. What do you understand by coming together federations?
6. Why does Kerala have a low infant mortality rate?
7. Explain the term Net attendance ratio.
8. Why is the tertiary sector called service sector?
9. How does print help in empowering womenfolk?
10. How does print help to spread new ideas that led to reformation in Europe.
11. What steps were taken to clean up London?
12. Throw light on Land Reclamation project of Bombay.
13. What are extinct species? Describe any two factors that led for the fearful depletion biodiversity of India.

14. How have industrialization and urbanization posed a great threat to the existing fresh water resources in India. Illustrate with examples.
15. How many cropping seasons are found in India? Name them and write a short note on each.
16. What is decentralization? State the idea behind it.
17. What are the three factors crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social division?
18. India is a secular country. Justify the statement.
19. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Explain giving examples.
20. State the objectives of NREGA 2005.
21. Distinguish between the private sector and the public sector.
22. How did the development of cities influence the ecology and environment in the late 19th century? Explain giving examples of Calcutta.
23. Explain the importance of newspapers and journals in India from the early 18th century.
24. Discuss the factors responsible for land degradation in India.
25. Describe the steps taken to conserve the flora and fauna of the country.
26. Describe the power sharing arrangement made in Belgium.
27. Explain the forms of casteism in Indian politics.
28. What does sustainability of development mean? How can it be achieved?
29. Suggest some ways which can be helpful in creating employment in rural areas.
30. (i) Two features with serial number 1 and 2 are marked on the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and their correct name.

On the lines marked in the map (1/2 +1 1/2)

1. A coffee producing state
2. A dam built on river Narmada

(ii) Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols on the

same map . (1+1)

- 1 Thar desert
- 2 Corbett National park.

.....X.....X.....X.....

Marking Scheme

Class X Social Science (SA 1)

1. Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill worker wrote and published in 1938.
2. Resources can be classified as biotic and abiotic.
3. Sinhala was declared as the only official language. Preference given to Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
4. A series of majoritarian measures adopted by the Srilankan government to establish Sinhala supremacy in the country.
5. It involves independent states coming together on their own to form a big unit.

6. It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
7. The total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same category.
8. Since the activities that fall under the tertiary sector generate services rather than goods.
9. – strong will power.
 - Proper etiquettes and housekeeping
 - Determination and power to think and reason
 - Strength of personality
10. – production of handwritten manuscripts was organized in new ways to meet the expanded demand for books
 - Scribes or skilled handwriters were no longer solely employed by wealthy or influential patrons but increasingly by booksellers as well.
 - More than 50 scribes often worked for one bookseller.
11. Attempts were made to decongest localities
 - Reduce pollution and landscape the city.
 - Large blocks of apartment built
12. – Governor William Hornby approved the building of great sea wall which prevented the flooding of low lying areas of Bombay.
 - Need for additional commercial space led to the formation of several plans both by government and private companies.
 - Massive reclamation projects taken up- Backbay reclamation comp-from western foreshore from Malabar hill to end of Colaba.
13. Species which are no longer existing on earth are called extinct species. Ex- Asiatic cheetah, pink head duck.

Causes for depletion

 - Deforestation
 - Loss of habitat
 - Over-exploitation
 - Any other factor
14. Dumping effluents in river water, washing , throwing of animal carcass
 - Population pressure
 - Increase in requirement of food and water
 - Multiplying urban centres with large and dense population and urban lifestyles.Ex- housing colonies having own groundwater pumping devices.
 - Increasing no of industries being heavy users of water also require power to run which is hydro electric power.
 - Increase in migrant population.
15. Three cropping seasons are found in India
 - Rabi- crops sown in winter, harvested in summer
 - Important crops- wheat, barley, peas
 - Growing states are Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh
 - Kharif- crops grown on onset of monsoon and harvested sept/ oct.
 - Important crops- rice, jowar maize
 - Growing states- Assam .West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh.

Zaid- Falls between rabi and kharif season

Short season during summer

Crops grown-watermelon cucumber

16. It refers to the distribution of powers at different levels of government.

Discharging liberty to state government for working at their levels.

Smooth functioning of the country.

17. People's perception of identities.

- Representation of a community by political leaders
- Govt. Reaction to such demands .

18. There is no official religion

Constitution provides to all citizens freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.

Constitution allows to intervene in matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

19. Useful for comparing different quantities of same category

-Limitations- useful for comparison but hide disparities.

No difference in infant mortality rate between male and female infants born.

20. People to get 100 days of guaranteed work .

Type of work is to help increase production from land.

In case of govt. failure , unemployment allowances to be provided.

21. Private sector- job under control of govt.

- Assets in hands of individuals.
- Main concern is profit motive Ex- TISCO
- Public sector- assets owned by govt.
- Industries aim for social welfare.
- Facilities to workers-ex- Indian railway.

22. Opera, theatre and classical music performances for elite groups.

Working class met in pubs to have drinks, exchange news etc.

- Libraries, art galleries and museums were established for common people.
- Music halls, cinema for mixed audiences.
- British industrial workers to spend holiday by the sea

23. Awakening the minds of people

- New thoughts giving rise to broader thinking among masses.
- Established policies, programs easily understood
- Main weapon of freedom fighters
- Important role in creating awareness by means of poems, writings etc.

24. Deforestation

- Mining and quarrying
- Pollution of land- industrial effluents as waste
- Garbage dumps
- Overgrazing
- Over irrigation- water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity

25. Large no of wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves

- Hunting, poaching prohibited.
- Legal ways to protect wildlife
- Joint forest management program for restoration of degraded forest
- Movements by people- Chipko movement.

26. Power sharing in Belgium is unique

- Leaders recognized , existence of regional differences.
- Constitution amended four times to enable everyone to live together.
- Innovative arrangement- equal number of ministers in central govt from Dutch and French speaking group.
- Formation of community govt.

27. Casteism in Politics can take various forms.

- parties choose candidates in election keeping record of composition of electorate
- nominating candidates from different castes in an election.
- appeals by political parties and candidates to caste sentiment to muster support.
- universal adult franchise and one person one vote compel political leaders to secure support
- in govt formation political parties include representatives of different castes,tribes.

28. Sustainability involves using resources judiciously at present, keeping it for future use without harming the environment.

It can be achieved by:

- proper utilization of resources.
- recycling resources wherever possible.
- using alternative/ nonconventional means
- generating awareness among masses.

29. - Identify, promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas

- Setting up dal mills to procure and process pulses.
- Opening up cold storage
- honey collection centres
- industries that process vegetables & agricultural produce.

30. Mapwork

Delhi Public School, Bahadurgarh
SA II Sample Paper

Class – X
Subject – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 90

General Instructions:

- (i) *The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Questions from serial number 1 to 9 are multiple choice questions. Each question carries 1 mark.*
- (iii) *Questions from serial number 10 to 21 are 3 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words.*
- (iv) *Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are 5 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words.*
- (v) *Questions number 30 is a map question of 5 marks (2 marks from history and 3 marks from geography). After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.*

1. Democracies are different from one another in terms of which one of the following ?
(1)

- (a) Culture
- (b) Social situations
- (c) Economic activities
- (d) All the above

2. Which one of the following is the main source of credit for rich urban households ?

- (a) Money-lenders. (1)
- (b) Businessmen.
- (c) Banks.
- (d) Self-Help Groups

3. Which one of the following was the main aim to form 'World Trade Organisation'?
(1)

- (a) To liberalise international trade

(b) To promote trade of rich countries

(c) To promote trade of poor countries

(d) To promote bilateral trade

4. Hallmark is the certification maintained for standardization for which one of the following ? (1)

(a) Jewellery

(b) Electrical goods

(c) Edible Oil

(d) Refrigeration

5. The artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolted against which one of the following in 1848, Europe ? (1)

(a) Economic Hardship

(b) Political Unstability

(c) Monarchy

(d) Revolutionary War

OR

Who, among the following, led the Scholars Revolt of 1868, in Vietnam ?

(a) Teachers and Students

(b) Professionals

(c) Officials of Imperial Court

(d) The Elites

6. Which one of the following was the main reason to withdraw Non-Cooperation Movement ? (1)

(a) Movement turning violent

(b) Leaders were tried

(c) Satyagrahis needed to be trained

(d) All the above

7. India is referred to as a 'Super Power' in the world in which one of the following non-conventional sources of energy ? (1)

(a) Solar energy

(b) Wind Power

(c) Bio Gas

(d) Tidal Energy

8. Which one of the following is a public interest group? (1)

(a) BAMCEF

(b) Railway Employees Union of India

(c) Sarafa Bazar Union

(d) Merchant's Union

9. Which of the following countries has a two-party system ? (1)

(a) United Kingdom

(b) China

(c) Indo-China

(d) Japan

10. How do you feel that democracy is better than any other form of government ? Explain. (3)

11. Explain any three reasons for the slow-down of Non-Cooperation Movement in cities. (3)

12. Explain with examples how do some countries face foundational challenge of democracy. (3)

13. How are local companies benefited by collaborating with multinational companies ? Explain with examples. (3)

14. Why is India not able to perform to her full potential in iron and steel production ? Explain any three reasons. (3)

15. “The distribution pattern of Indian railway network is influenced by the physiographic factors.” Examine the statement. (3)

16. Explain with examples, how movements are different from interest groups(3)

17. Why was the decade of 1830s known as great economic hardship in Europe ? Explain and three reasons. (3)

OR

Why was the “Tonkin School” started in Vietnam ? Explain any three reasons.

18. Which were the two types of demands mentioned by Gandhi ji in his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930 ? Why was abolition of ‘salt tax’ most stirring demand ? Explain. (3)

19. Explain any three objectives of the National Jute Policy 2005’. (3)

20. “Cheap and affordable credit is essential for poor households both in rural areas .” In the light of the above statement explain the social and economic values attached to it. (3)

21. Explain the ‘Right to be Informed’ with example. (3)

22. What are the two categories of sources of credit ? Mention four features of each. (5)

23. “No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations,” Justify the statement with five arguments. (5)

24. Why is there a pressing need to use renewable energy resources in India ? Explain any five reasons. (5)

25. Describe the role of culture in shaping the feelings of nationalism in Europe from 1830 to the end of 19th Century (5)

OR

Describe any five features of the ‘Go East Movement.’

26. Why did Gandhiji start the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’ ? Explain any four features of Civil Disobedience Movement. (5)

27. “Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.” Support the statement with suitable examples. (5)

28. “Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity,” Justify the statement with five arguments. (5)

29. How has globalization benefited India ? Explain with five examples. (5)

30. (30.1) Two features A and B, are marked in the political outline map of India . Identity these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map. (2x1=2)

A. The place , where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927..

B. The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement was called off .

(30.2) On the same political map of **India** (on page 15), locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols : (3×1=3)

- (i) Kaiga—Nuclear Power plant.
- (ii) Bhilai—Iron and Steel Centre
- (iii) Kandla—Major sea Port