

**B**

**SECOND TERMINAL EVALUATION 2016 - 2017**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Standard : X

Time : 2½ Hours

Score : 80

**Instructions**

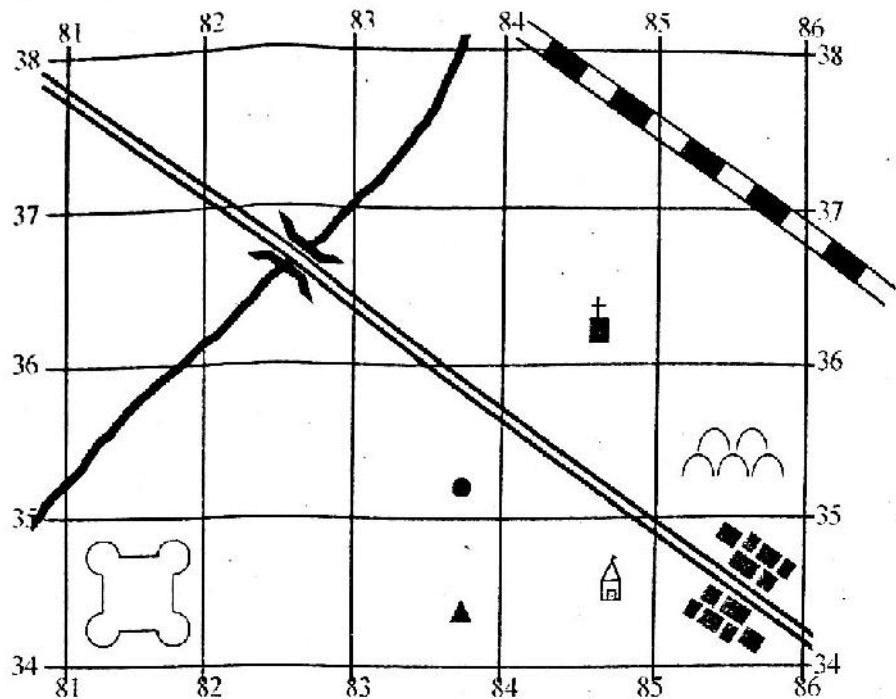
1. 15 minutes is given as cool-off time. This time is to be used for reading and understanding the questions.
2. Read the questions carefully and answer.
3. While answering the questions score and time should be considered.

1. Explain the achievements made by independent India in the economic sector. (4)
2. Analyse the following statements and write the reasons for them. (3)
  - a. While Mangalore receives rainfall from June to September, Chennai usually receives rainfall in November - December.
  - b. Rajasthan receives very little rainfall
3. Public expenditure is classified into developmental and non-developmental expenditure. Differentiate the two. (2)
4. Elucidate the difference between obligatory and discretionary functions of the state with examples. (3)
5. The statements given below are related to the rivers in India.  
Statement A : Catchment area is comparatively smaller.  
Statement B : Creates gorges  
Based on these statements identify the correct one from among the following
  - a. Both statements indicate Himalayan rivers
  - b. Both statements indicate peninsular rivers
  - c. Statement A is related to Himalayan rivers and statement B is related to peninsular rivers.
  - d. Statement A is related to peninsular rivers and statement B is related to Himalayan rivers. (2)
6. How did the refugee problem become an important challenge to independent India? (2)

7. Analyse the model grids given and write notes based on the hints. (3)

Hints:

- Cultural features
- Physical features



8. Match the items in column 'A' with appropriate items in column 'B' (4)

A	B
Arya Samaj	Atmaram Pandurang
Ramakrishna Mission	Jyotiba Phule
Prarthana Samaj	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
Satya Shodak Samaj	Swami Vivekanda

9. Explain the role of associations in fostering civic consciousness. (4)

10. Suppose you are analysing the satellite imageries of two strategically important locations A and B. The spacial resolutions of the imageries are 1 km x 1 km and 1m x 1m respectively.

- Which of these imageries are of high spatial resolution?
- Which of these imageries cannot be utilized for microlevel studies?
- What do you mean by the term spatial resolution? (3)

11. Pairs formed by matching the items in columns A and B are given below. Identify the correct one. (3)

A	B
1. Sensor	a. Artificial source of light
2. Passive Remote Sensing	b. Electromagnetic radiation
3. Active Remote Sensing	c. Solar energy

I. 1. a, 2. b, 3. c

II. 1. b, 2. c, 3. a

III. 1. a, 2. c, 3. b

IV. 1. b, 2. a, 3. c

12. What was the objective of Gandhiji in travelling across India with the Khilafat leaders to propagate ideas? (2)
13. Write the interrelation between the state and the citizen. (2)
14. Vinod presented a seminar on natural resources and Aswathy presented a seminar on climatic changes; both by making use of the possibilities of remote sensing. If Vinod made use of the data obtained from Sun synchronous satellites, from what kind of satellites might Aswathy have collected the data? Differentiate these two types of satellites? (5)

OR

Arrange the mountain ranges Himachal, Siwalik and Himadri on the basis of their altitude and write down the features of each.

15. How far did the activities of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Pandita Ramabai lead the social progress of women? Explain. (4)
16. What is fiscal policy? How does it influence the progress of the nation? (4)
17. The given information are concerned with two methods of remote sensing. Name these two methods.
- Captures continuous photographs of the places over which the air craft passes.
  - Gathers information using sensors fitted in artificial satellites. (2)
18. Identify the two members of the State Reorganization Commission headed by Fazal Ali. (2)
19. Environment pollution is one of the major problems faced by the society today. Write any two suggestions to solve this problem. (2)

20.

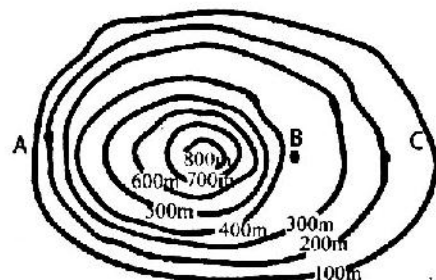
Bengal famine,  
thousands killed

The struggle of Chinese people against  
foreign domination strengthens

The British military opens fire in Punjab.  
Hundreds killed

Some examples of news during the national struggle are given above. Explain how the newspapers influenced nationalism through such news. (3)

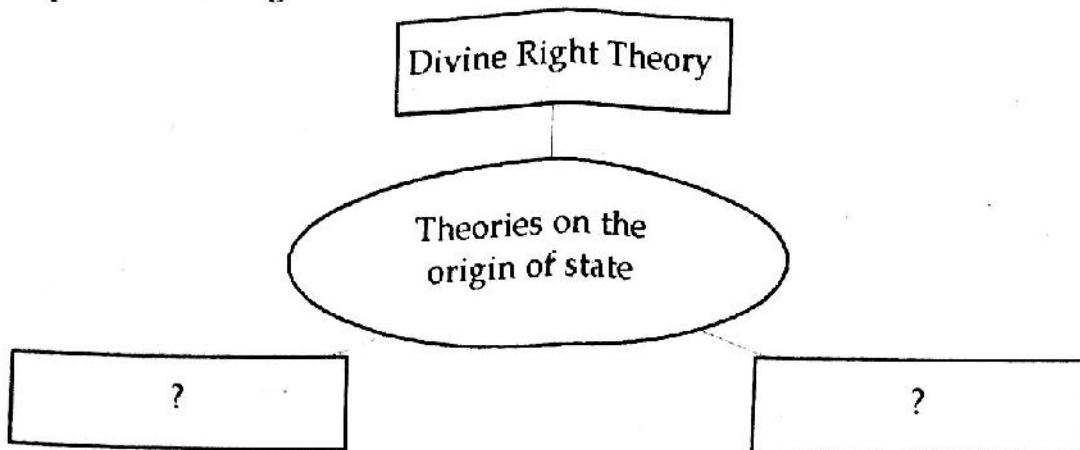
21. The contour lines of an area identified for erecting electric posts are given. Intervisibility of places has to be determined for this. What is intervisibility? Determine the Intervisibility between the places A, B and C by analysing the contours.



(3)

22. Complete the table given below.

(2)



23. The names of three struggles led by Gandhiji are given below. Explain the differences and similarities among them.

- Non-cooperation movement
- Civil disobedience
- Quit India movement

OR (6)

Many movements and persons who had difference of opinion with the Gandhian approach to the struggle for independence played a crucial role in the freedom struggle of India. Explain their activities.

24. Mark and name the below mentioned geo-information in the outline map of India provided. (4)

- a. The coast receiving maximum rainfall from Northeast monsoon
- b. The mountain range parallel to the vindhya range
- c. The longest Himalayan river in India
- d. The southern most point of peninsular India

25. Write a note on any four sources of non tax revenue of the government with examples. (4)

26. Column A represents the contour lines and column B represents the respective landforms. Observe the columns and identify the correct option from among the following (2)

- A. 1 & 2 are correct
- B. 1 & 3 are correct
- C. 2 & 3 are correct
- D. All are correct

	A	B
1		
2		
3		

Question No. 24

