

**Third Periodic Test – December 2019**  
**Social Science ( Set B)**

Class: X  
Date: 05-12-2019

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs  
Maximum Marks: 80

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**General Instructions:**

- a) The question paper is divided into four sections – Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
- b) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- c) All questions are compulsory.
- d) Marks are indicated against each question.
- e) Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark.
- f) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- g) Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- h) Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts -35 A from History (2 marks) and 35 B from Geography (4 marks)

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**SECTION-A VERY SHORT ANS.QUESTIONS**

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below. ( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ )-1m

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
A. He was involved in the China trade and shipping	1.Henry Patullo
B. He believed that India would develop through westernisation and industrialisation	2.Jamsetjeejeeebhoy
	3.Dwarakanath Tagore
	4.James Watt

2. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Khilafat Movement ?

(1)

- (a) It aimed at bringing the Hindus and Muslims together in the NonCooperation Movement
- (b) It aimed at defending the Ottoman Emperor's temporal powers
- (c) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali led the movement in India
- (d) It resulted in the restoration of the power of the Khilafat of Turkey

3. Whose caricature is shown here?

(1)



4. Classify resources based on exhaustibility.

(1)

5. Which plant is now endangered because of over-exploitation of Taxol, an anti-drug medicine extracted from its bark, twig, roots etc.?

(1)

6. Complete the following table with the correct information with regard to Tea cultivation

(1)

Tea	Annual rainfall required	soil	Temperature required for its growth
	?	Well drained soil	?

7. "Solar energy has a bright future in India" Support the statements with any one fact.

(1)

OR

'Energy saved is energy produced'. Justify the statement by giving any one measure to conserve the energy resources.

8. Which one of the following systems of power sharing is called checks and balances? (1)
- (a) Horizontal distribution of powers
  - (b) Federal division of powers
  - (c) Separation of powers
  - (d) Power shared among different levels of government

9. Choose the incorrect statement. (1)
- (a) Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies
  - (b) Both of them dealt with the question of power-sharing similarly
  - (c) In Belgium, leaders realised that unity of the country was possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of all communities.
  - (d) In Sri Lanka, majority community forced its domination over others and refused to share power.

10. Mention any one constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. (1)

OR

What does caste hierarchy mean?

11. Justify the following statement ; (1)
- 'People have conflicting development goals'.
12. Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group \_\_\_\_\_ attending schools as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group. (1)
13. What is economic growth? (1)
14. Mention any one developmental goal of rural women. (1)
15. What is meant by trade barrier? (1)
16. How is a consumer benefitted by the right to be informed? (1)
17. Write any one problem which a consumer may face in the process of Redressal? (1)
18. What is Hallmark sign used for? (1)
19. Which financial agency/organisation pressurized the government to give up its control of municipal water supply? (1)
20. Which legal act is the best to empower people to carry out democratic reforms? (1)



## Section B

21. What was the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement? (3)

OR

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? Explain any three reasons

22. Why did the upper class people prefer to use hand products in the Victorian period? Explain with examples. (3)

OR

Explain the miserable conditions of Indian weavers during the east India company's regime in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow. (3)

### Source A

The Commissioner of Patna wrote: 'It appears that twenty years ago, a brisk trade was carried on in the manufacture of cloth at Jahanabad, and Behar, which has in the former place entirely ceased, while in the latter the amount of manufacture is very limited, in consequence of the cheap and durable goods from Manchester with which the Native manufactures are unable to compete

### Source B

Industrial production in India was dominated by European managing agencies. They produced items of export and not for sale in India—tea, coffee, indigo, jute and mining. To avoid competition with Manchester products, India produced coarse yarn (thread) in the late 19th century. Swadeshi activists, during national movement, mobilised people against use of foreign goods. | The First World War led Britain to produce materials for war. Indian factories started producing and supplying war goods, such as jute bags, uniforms, leather boots, horse and mule saddles. After the war, the British lost their economic predominance. New technologies developed in Germany and Japan which took the lead. Small-scale industries predominated in India between 1900–1940.

### Source –C

The most dynamic industries in Britain were cotton and metals. But these industries did not displace traditional industries. Even at the end of 19th century only 20% of the total workforce was employed in technologically advanced industries. By 1860s insufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality affected the Indian weavers. Due to the American civil war, the supply of raw cotton from USA had stopped. Britain turned to India for new cotton export. This resulted in price rise and the Indian weavers suffered

23.1 Source A-The commissioner of Patna wrote.

Why was there a decline in the export of India's textiles? (1)

23.2 Source B

Mention impact of First World War on Indian industries (1)

### 23.3 Source C

List out any one problem faced by the Indian weavers by the turn of the 19th century. (1)

24. Why is mica considered to be an indispensable mineral for the electronics industry? (3)

OR

Why is aluminium considered to be an important metal?

25. India comes under which type of federation and why? (1+2=3)

26. State different forms of communal politics with one example each. (3)

27. "Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy." Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer. (3)

OR

'Service sector in India employs different kinds of people.' Explain with example.

28. "A wide ranging choice of goods are available in the Indian markets." Support the statement with examples in context of globalisation. (3)

### SECTION –C Long answer questions

29. Why were 1830s called the years of great economic hardship in Europe? Give reasons (5)

OR

How was the Hapsburg Empire a patch work of many different regions and people in Europe?

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows

India produces good quality of long staple cotton (9232 lakhs bales in 2004-05), still she needs cotton from import. India exports cotton yarn. If home weaving sector is developed it could earn much benefits through proper utilization of cotton yarn.

The traditional cotton textile industry of India suffered a setback during the colonial period because of competition from mill-made cloth from England. In England cotton textiles were produced in large quantities with the help of power loom. The surplus was sold in India for profit as India was then a colony of England. Mill-made cloth was cheaper on account of large scale production. On the other hand, our traditional textiles used ancient techniques like hand spinning and handloom weaving. Hence, its production could not compete with mill-made cloth of England.

Power supply is erratic and machineries are back dated. Output of labour is low. Facing stiff competition with the synthetic fiber industry. Cotton textile industry contributes 14 percent of the total industrial production. It provides employment to 35 million persons directly – the second largest after agriculture. It earns foreign exchange of about 24.6 percent.



- 30.1 Why is cotton textile industry the largest industry in India today ? (1)
- 30.2 Mention any one problem faced by cotton textile industries in India. (1)
- 30.3 Why did the traditional cotton textile industry of India receive a setback during the colonial period? (2)
31. Examine the main features of Indian agriculture (5)
32. What is a political party? Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well? (1+4=5)
33. How have democracies fallen short of people's expectations? (1)  
Give arguments to support or oppose the following assertions: (4)
- (i) Industrialised countries can afford democracy but the poor need dictatorship to become rich.  
(ii) Democracy can't reduce inequality of incomes between different sections of the societies.  
(iii) Government in poor countries should spend less on poverty reduction, health, education and spend more on industries.  
(iv) In democracy all citizens have one vote, which means that there is absence of any domination.
34. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures. (5)

OR

What is credit? How does credit play a vital and positive role? Explain with an example.

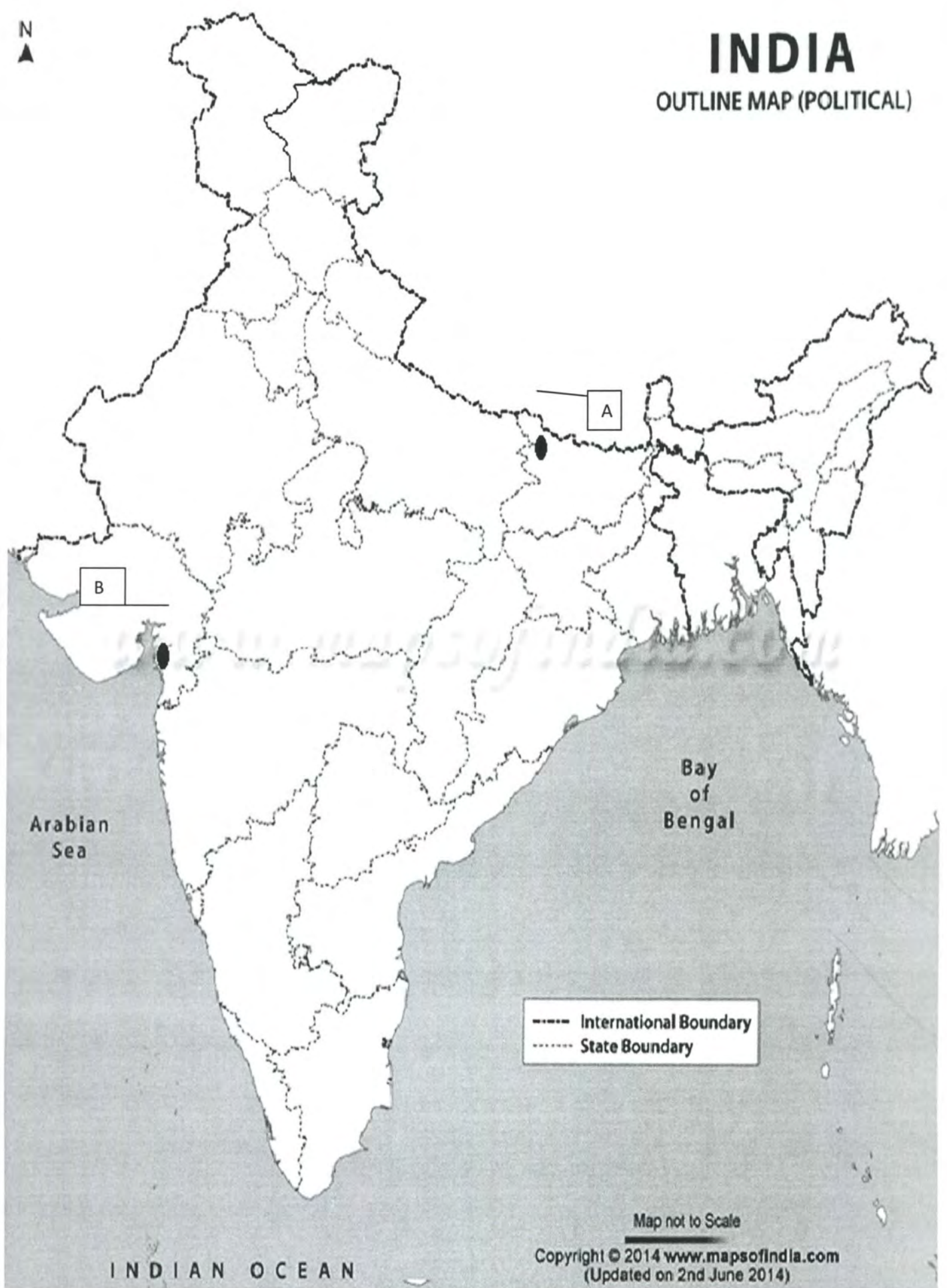
### Map skill Based questions

- 35 (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. (2)  
Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- (A) The place where Gandhiji took up the cause of Indigo planters  
(B) Place where civil disobedience movement started.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols. (4)
- i. Bhilai steel plant
  - ii Raniganj coal field
  - iii Namrup thermal power plant
  - iv The city where the first cement plant was located.
  - V The electronic capital of India
  - Vi Nagarjunasagar

N

# INDIA

OUTLINE MAP (POLITICAL)



B

A

Arabian Sea

Bay of Bengal

----- International Boundary  
..... State Boundary

Map not to Scale

INDIAN OCEAN

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