

1080721-A1

Class - X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Total No. of Pages : 7

Instructions :

1. The question paper has **36** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. This question paper consists of **two** parts i.e. **Part-I** and **Part-II**. Part-I of this question paper contains Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) from serial number **1** to **16** of **1** mark each. These sixteen questions of Part-I are to be answered on a separate sheet provided. This part has to be completed in first **30 minutes only** and the answer sheet must be handed over to the invigilator before starting Part-II.
4. In Part-II of the question paper, there are **20** questions from serial no. **17** to **36**. These questions are to be attempted in **2 hours and 30 minutes**. This part should be attempted only after the stipulated time given for Part-I.
5. Questions from serial number **17** to **31** are **3** marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
6. Questions from serial number **32** to **35** are **4** marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **100 words** each.
7. Question number **36** is a map question of **3** marks from Geography only. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.
8. An additional 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper only.

PART - I

1. Who adopted the concept of an assembly line to produce automobiles ? 1
(A) Henry Ford (B) T. Cuppola
(C) U. S. Naipaul (D) Samuel Morse

OR

Which of the following helped the production of handloom cloth production ?

- (A) Import duties (B) Government regulations
(C) Technological changes (D) Imposition of export duties

OR

Bombay was first under whose control ?

- (A) Portuguese (B) English (C) French (D) Dutch

2. What were the "Corn Laws"? 1
(A) laws to restrict the export of corn
(B) Laws to restrict the import of corn
(C) Laws to restrict the import and export of corn
(D) None of the above

OR

Surat and Hoogly were replaced with :

- (A) Bombay and Orissa (B) Bombay and Calcutta
(C) Masulipatam and Calcutta (D) None of the above

OR

Durgacharan ray wrote a novel Debganer Martye Aagaman which meant :

- (A) The God and the man (B) The Gods visit earth
(C) The God and the earth (D) The God's creation the earth

3. Chap books are : 1
(A) annual books giving astronomical information
(B) Pocket dictionaries
(C) Pocket size books
(D) Comic books

OR

Who is the Pioneer of modern Hindi literature?

- (A) Bharatendu Harishchandra (B) Srinivas Das
(C) Devaki Nandan Khatri (D) Munshi Premchand

4. The book Gulamgiri wrote about : 1
(A) The link between caste and class exploitation
(B) The injustice of the caste system
(C) Restriction on the Vernacular press
(D) ill treatment of widows

OR

The author Mayor of Caster bridge is :

- (A) Thomas Hardy
(B) Charles Dickens
(C) George Eliot
(D) Jane Austen

5. Soil formed by intense leaching is : 1
(A) alluvial soil (B) red soil (C) Laterite soil (D) Desert soil
6. India has nearly percent of total number of species in the world : 1
(A) 5 (B) 10 (C) 8 (D) 2
7. Which river is associated with Hirakud dam? 1
(A) The Narmada (B) The Tapi (C) The Mahandi (D) The Ganga
8. Cultivation of fruits and Vegetables is called : 1
(A) Floriculture (B) Sericulture (C) Horticulture (D) Agriculture
9. Tamil Natives of Sri Lanka are called : 1
(A) Sri Lankan Tamils (B) Indian Tamils
(C) Muslim Tamils (D) None of the above
10. A Government formed by two or more political parties is known as : 1
(A) Community Government (B) Separation of powers
(C) Coalition Government (D) Federal government

11. How many other languages are recognised as Scheduled Languages by the constitution, besides Hindi? 1
(A) 20 (B) 21 (C) 18 (D) 19
12. In India seats are reserved for women in : 1
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Cabinats
(C) State Legislative assemblies
(D) Panchayati Raj bodies
13. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India ? 1
(A) Bangladesh (B) Sri Lanka (C) Nepal (D) Pakistan
14. According to world development report 2006, low income countries are those which have per capita income in 2004 was : 1
(A) Rs. 4,53,000 or less per annum
(B) Rs. 37,000 or less per annum
(C) Rs. 28,000 or less per annum
(D) Rs. 30,000 or less per annum
15. Where are most of the people employed? 1
(A) Primary sector
(B) Secondary sector
(C) Tertiary sector
(D) none of the above
16. The task of measuring GDP is undertaken by : 1
(A) The district government
(B) The state government
(C) the central government
(D) The provincial govt.

PART - II

17. What role did technology play in shaping the nineteenth century world ? 3x1=3
OR
Why did some industrialists in 19th century Europe prefer hand labour over machines? 3x1=3
OR
Why were people in the beginning afraid to travel in the London underground railway? 3x1=3
18. What was the impact of Print Revolution ? 3x1=3
OR
By whom was "Pride and Prejudice" written? How does this novel depict the accepted ideas of 19th century Britain? 1+2=3
19. Write about Erasmus's idea of the printed book. 3x1=3
OR
Examine the contribution of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya in the field of literature. 3x1=3
20. What were the features of new books which were produced in Europe after the invention of Guttenberg's press ? 3x1=3
OR
Discuss some of the social changes in the 19th Century Britain which Thomas Hardy and Charles Dickens wrote about ? 1/2x6=3
21. Why is conservation of resources essential ? List out three methods of soil conservation. 1 1/2+1 1/2=3
22. Write briefly about different categories of forests in India classified by the government department. 3x1=3
23. Why is the construction of multipurpose projects and large dams opposed by many people ? 3x1=3
24. What were the consequences of the majoritarian measures adopted to establish Sinhala dominance over the Srilankan Tamils? 3x1=3
25. Explain any three elements that show the diversity in India. 3x1=3
26. What were the consequences of Tommie smith and John's reaction to the social discrimination? 3x1=3
27. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India. 3x1=3

28. Compare India and Sri Lanka on the basis of any three indicators of Human Development Index for 2004. 3x1=3
29. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World bank? 3x1=3
30. Why do you think NREGA 2005, referred to as "Right to Work"? 3x1=3
31. State the problems faced by the workers in the unorganised sector. 3x1=3
32. Explain what is referred to as the G-77 Countries. In what ways can G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods Twins. 1+3=4

OR

Why could the British manufacturers not recapture their old position in the Indian markets after the first world war ? 4x1=4

OR

What forms of entertainment came up in the 19th century England to provide leisure activities for the people ? 4x1=4

33. Explain briefly about any two types of farming practised in India. 2+2=4
34. What is Federalism? Give any 3 features of the amendment of constitution in 1992 towards decentralisation. 1+3=4
35. Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation ? 4x1=4
36. Three features with serial number 1 to 3 are marked on the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their names on the lines marked on the map. 3x1=3
- (1) Soil type
 - (2) Major food crop
 - (3) Tiger Reserve

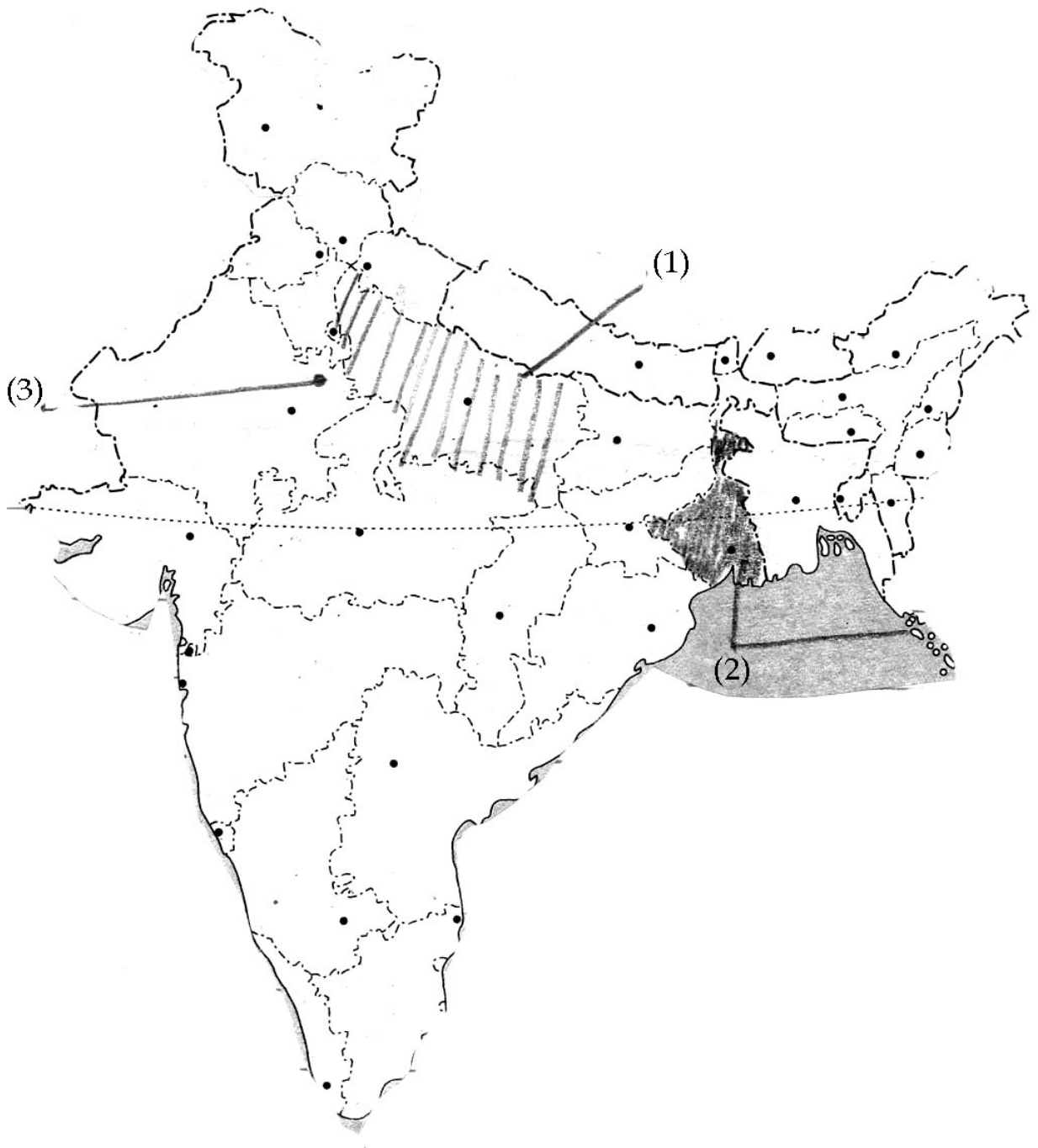
OR

Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols on the same map.

- (a) Corbett National Park
- (b) Salal Dam
- (c) Major Producing state of tea

Note : The following question is for visual impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No.36

- 36.1 Why is the colour of red soil red ? 3x1=3
- 36.2 Name the Tiger reserve of Rajasthan.
- 36.3 Name any two major rice producing states.



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