

PRACTICE TEST : 2019-20

CLASS - X

GMT-II/80

Time : 3.00 Hrs.

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

MM : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:-

- 1) The question paper has 35 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- 2) From serial number (1-20) carries 01 mark.
- 3) From question number (21-28) carries 03 marks.
- 4) From question number (29-34) carries 05 marks.
- 5) 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).

Q.1	What was 'Young Italy'? (a) Vision of Italy (c) National anthem of Italy यंग इटली क्या था? (अ)इटली का दृश्य (स)इटली का राष्ट्रीय गान	(b) Secret society (d) None of these (ब)गुप्त समाज (द)इनमें से कोई नहीं	1
Q.2	Who destroyed democracy in France? (a) Adolf Hitler (c) Napoleon Bonaparte फ्रांस में लोकतंत्र को किसने नष्ट किया? (अ)अडोल्फ हिटलर (स) नेपोलियन बोनापार्ट	(b) Mussolini (d) Bismarck (ब) मुसोलिनी (द)बिस्मार्क	1
Q.3	When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India? (a) January 1912 (c) January 1913 महात्मा गाँधी भारत कब वापस लौटे? (अ)जनवरी १९१२ (स) जनवरी १९१३	(b) January 1914 (d) January 1915 (ब) जनवरी १९१४ (द) जनवरी १९१५	1
Q.4	Where was Gandhi's ashram located? (a) Dandi (c) Allahabad गाँधी जी का आश्रम कहाँ स्थित था? (अ)डांडी (स)इलाहाबाद	(b) Sabarmati (d) Nagpur (ब)साबरमती (द) नागपुर	1
Q.5	The paid servants of the East India Company was known as: (a) Seth (c) Gomastha ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के वेतन भोगी कर्मचारियों को कहा जाता था (अ)सेठ (ब) मामलातदार (स)गोमास्था (द)लम्बरदार What is G-77. G-77 क्या है?	(b) Mamlatdar (d) Lambardar OR (द)लम्बरदार	1
Q.6	Who was a 'Jobber'? (a) Trusted worker (c) Dancer जॉबर कौन था? (अ)विश्वासपात्र कर्मचारी (ब)पेंटर (स)नर्तक (द)सोल्जर	(b) Painter (d) Soldier	1

T.P. : 5

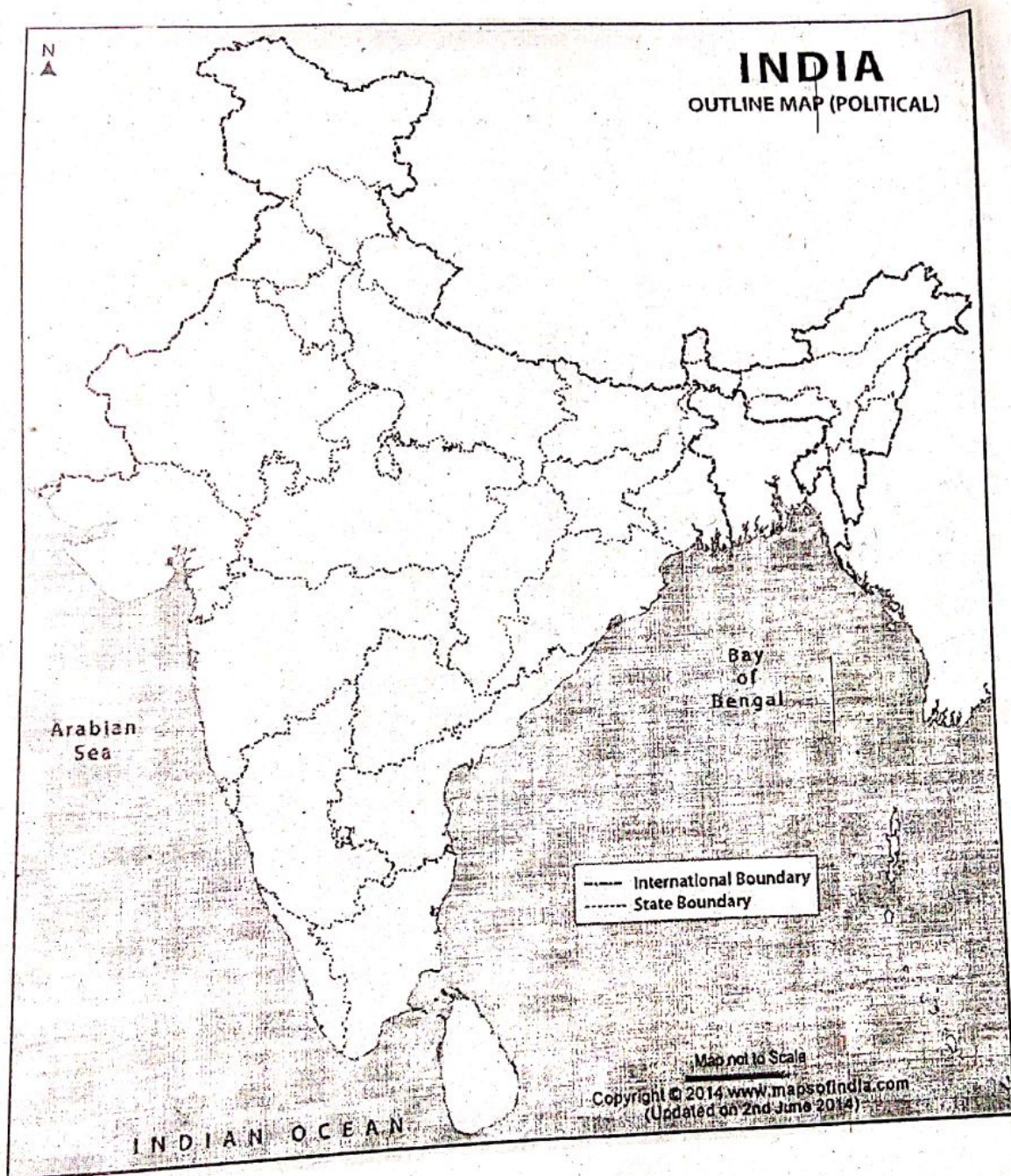
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SOCIAL SCIENCE/X

	OR What does MNC stands for? MNC का पूरा नाम क्या है?	
Q.7	Which image of a God was most commonly used to popularise baby products? (a) Ram (b) Shiva (c) Krishna (d) Hanuman बच्चों के उत्पादों के प्रचार के लिए किस भगवान् के चित्र को प्रयोग किया जाता था? (अ)राम (ब) शिव (स)कृष्णा (द)हनुमान OR What was silk route? रेशम मार्ग क्या था?	1
Q.8	Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore? (a) Renewable (b) Biotic (c) Flow (d) Non-renewable आयरन और किस तरह का संसाधन है? (अ)नवीकरणीय (ब)जैविक (स)प्रवाह (द) अनवीकरणीय	1
Q.9	Rabi crops are sown in: (a) winters (b) monsoon (c) summers (d) none of these रबी की फसलें बोई जाती हैं: (अ)सर्दी में (ब)मानसून (स)गर्मी में (द)इनमें से कोई नहीं	1
Q.10	Which of the following is a mineral? (a) Diamond (b) Talc (c) Mica (d) All of these इनमें से कौन एक खनिज है? (अ)हीरा (ब)पाउडर (स)अभ्रक (द)सभी	1
Q.11	Which of the following country is the largest producer of jute in the world? (a) India (b) Pakistan (c) Bangladesh (d) Nepal संसार में जूट का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक देश कौन सा है? (अ)भारत (ब) पाकिस्तान (स)बांग्लादेश (द)नेपाल	1
Q.12	Which of the following is a mineral based product? (a) Woollen (b) Tea (c) Cotton (d) Cement निम्न में कौन खनिज आधारित उत्पाद है? (अ)ऊन (ब)चाय (स) सूती वस्त्र (द) सीमेंट	1
Q.13	Which language is dominantly spoken in Belgium? (a) Dutch (b) Spanish (c) French (d) Italian बेल्जियम में अधिकतर लोगों द्वारा कौन सी भाषा बोली जाती है? (अ)डच (ब) स्पेनिश (स)फ्रेंच (द) इटालियन	1
Q.14 list includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs etc. देश की सुरक्षा, विदेश जैसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व के विषय..... सूची में शामिल किये जाते हैं।	1
Q.15	Every party in the country has to register within the..... देश में सभी दलों कोमें पंजीकृत करना होता है।	1
Q.16	A political party has components like, and	1

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Q.16	A political party has components like, and एक राजनीतिक दल के तत्व..... और..... होते हैं।	1
Q.17	BMI stands for BMI..... का पूरा नाम	1
Q.18	Transport, communication and banking come under..... sector. परिवहन, संचार, और बैंकिंग..... क्षेत्र में आते हैं।	1
Q.19	A system where goods were exchanged without using money is better known as (a) goods system (b) exchange system (c) barter system (d) no-money system वह व्यवस्था जिसमें वस्तुएं बिना धन का प्रयोग किये बदली जाती हैं। (अ) वस्तु व्यवस्था (ब) विनिमय व्यवस्था (स) बार्टर व्यवस्था (द) बिना पैसे की व्यवस्था	1
Q.20	Deposits in bank accounts withdrawn on demand are called बैंक खाते में जमा को मांग के अनुसार निकला जा सकता है यह व्यवस्था..... कहलाती है	1
Q.21	Discuss the purpose of Rio de Janeiro Earth summit and Agenda-21. रिओ डी जेनेरियो पृथ्वी सम्मलेन और एजेंडा-21 के उद्देश्यों की व्याख्या करो।	3
Q.22	Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India? क्या आपको लगता है की भारत में सौर उर्जा का भविष्य उज्ज्वल है।	3
Q.23	What was the impact of treaty of Vienna (1815) on European people? Write any three points. विना संधि का यूरोप के लोगों पर क्या प्रभाव हुआ? कोई तीन बिंदु लिखो।	3
Q.24	Explain the three causes of great depression. आर्थिक महामंदी के कोई तीन कारण लिखो। Or Why did women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny? इंग्लैंड में महिला कामियों ने स्पनिंग जेनी पर हमला क्यों किया।	3
Q.25	Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well. Explain. पैसे से वह सभी वस्तुएं और सेवाएं नहीं खरीदी जा सकती जो किसी को अच्छी तरह रहने के लिए जरूरत होती हैं। व्याख्या करो।	3
Q.26	Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Explain any three reasons. भारत में ऋण के औपचारिक स्रोतों को बढ़ाने की क्यों जरूरत है। कोई तीन कारण लिखो।	3
Q.27	Explain any three reasons for strained relationship between the Sinhala and the Tamil communities. सिंहली और तमिल सम्प्रदाय के बीच तनावपूर्ण संबंधों के लिए जिम्मेदार कोई तीन कारण लिखो।	3
Q.28	How have the centre-state relations been restructured to strengthen federalism?	3

	केंद्र राज्य संबंधी ने संघवाद को किस तरह मजबूत किया है।	
Q.29	Suggest the initiatives taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production. कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों की व्याख्या करो।	5
Q.30	Why was Non-Cooperation Movement started in 1920? Why did Gandhiji call off the movement in 1922? असहयोग आन्दोलन १९२० में क्यों शुरू किया गया था? गाँधी जी ने १९२२ में आन्दोलन क्यों खत्म कर दिया।	5
Q.31	Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र किस तरह देश के विकास में योगदान देता है? व्याख्या करो।	5
Q.32	How does Reserve Bank of India play an important role in controlling the formal sector loans? Explain. रिजर्व बैंक किस तरह औपचारिक क्षेत्र के ऋणों पर नियंत्रण रखता है? व्याख्या करो।	5
Q.33	Mention the constitutional provisions that make India a secular country उन संवैधानिक उपबंधों की व्याख्या करो जो भारत को एक धर्म निरपेक्ष देश बनाते हैं।	5
Q.34	Explain merits and demerits of multi-party system. बहुदलीय पद्धति के गुणों और अवगुणों की व्याख्या करो।	5
Q.35(a)	On the given map of India mark the following places. (i) A place where the peasant satyagraha took place in Bihar. (ii) A place associated with the cotton mill workers, satyagraha. भारत के दिए गए मानचित्र पर निम्न स्थानों को दिखाओ। (१) बिहार में किसान आन्दोलन का स्थान (२) सूती कपड़ा उद्योग के मजदूरों के सत्याग्रह से सम्बंधित स्थान	2
Q.35(b)	On the given map of India mark the following places. (i) Software technology park in Maharashtra. (ii) Bokaro steel plant (iii) Oil field in Mumbai High (iv) Tuticorin thermal power plant भारत के दिए गए मानचित्र पर निम्न स्थानों को दिखाओ। (१) महाराष्ट्र में सॉफ्टवेयर तकनीक पार्क (२) बोकारो स्टील प्लांट (३) मुंबई हाई तेल क्षेत्र (४) तूतीकोरन थर्मल पावर प्लांट	4



MARKING SCHEME

SUBJECT-SST

CLASS -X

- 1) (b) Secret society
- 2) (c) Napoleon Bonaparte
- 3) (d) January 1915
- 4) (b) Sabarmati
- 5) (c) Gomastha OR
- 6) (a) Trusted worker OR Multi National Corporations
- 7) (c) Krishna
- 8) (d) Non-renewable
- 9) (a) winters
- 10) (d) All of these
- 11) (c) Bangladesh
- 12) (d) Cement
- 13) (a) Dutch
- 14) UNION LIST
- 15) ELECTION COMMISSION
- 16) LEADERS, ACTIVE MEMBERS, FOLLOWERS
- 17) BODY MASS INDEX
- 18) TERTIARY
- 19) (c) barter system
- 20) DEMAND DEPOSITS
- 21) The **Rio De Janeiro summit** was held to address environmental problems and socio economic development at global level . and during this **summit** agenda 21 was also adopted. Agenda 21 is a declaration signed by **world** leaders to prevent environmental damages, poverty ,diseases etc. through global cooperation
- 22) **Solar energy** is an inexhaustible source of **energy** produced from sunlight. ... It has **bright future in India** because (a) Many parts (regions) of the country received sunlight on 300 days annually and so it becomes possible to generate 20 MW **solar energy** per square kilometer in such areas.
- 23) The **Congress of Vienna** was an International **congress** aiming to restore peace and to restructure **Europe**, which was in a mess after almost two centennaries of war and the monomaniac attempts of Napoleon to conquer **Europe**. It was a quest for a balance of powers, so that future wars and revolutions could be prevented
- 24) The **causes of the Great Depression** included the stock market crash of 1929, bank failures, and a drought that lasted throughout the 1930s. During this time, the nation faced high unemployment, people lost their homes and possessions, and nearly half of American banks closed
Or
Women workers in Britain attacked the **Spinning Jenny** because it speeded up the **spinning** process, and consequently, reduced labour demand. This caused a valid fear of unemployment among **women** working in the woollen industry. Till date, they **had** survived on hand **spinning**, but this was placed in peril by the new machine.

- 25) **Money cannot buy all the goods and services** that a person may **need to live well**. ... For example, normally, **money cannot buy** a pollution-free environment or ensure that a person gets unadulterated medicines, unless a person can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things.
- 26) **We need formal sources of credit** in order to reduce the dependence of farmers on informal **sources of credit** like money lenders. To reduce the higher risk associated with informal **sources of credit** because of fluctuating terms and conditions. To avail cheaper **credit** to farmers in rural areas

27) The **Sri Lankan Civil War** was a civil war fought on the island of Sri Lanka. Beginning on 23 July 1983, there was an intermittent insurgency against the government by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (the LTTE, also known as the Tamil Tigers), which fought to create an independent Tamil state called Tamil Eelam in the north and the east of the island. After a 26-year military campaign, the Sri Lankan military defeated the Tamil Tigers in May 2009, bringing the civil war to an end.^[4]

For over 25 years, the war caused significant hardships for the population, environment and the economy of the country, with an initial estimated 80,000–100,000 people killed during its course. In 2013, the UN panel estimated additional deaths during the last phase of the war: "Around 40,000 died while other independent reports estimated the number of civilians dead to exceed 100,000." During the early part of the conflict, the Sri Lankan forces attempted to retake the areas captured by the LTTE. The tactics employed by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam against the actions of Government forces resulted in their listing as a terrorist organisation in 32 countries, including the United States, India, Canada and the member nations of the European Union. The Sri Lankan government forces have also been accused of human rights abuses, systematic impunity for serious human rights violations, lack of respect for habeas corpus in arbitrary detentions, and forced disappearances

28) The **center-state relations** was given special attention. The Constitution has three list - Union List, **State** List and Concurrent list - which clearly define the power sharing between the **center** and the **state** governments. It helps in **federalism**. ... This **has strengthen the federalism** in India

29) Various initiatives taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production are:
→ Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of Zamindari etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.

→ Land Reform was the main focus of our 'First Five Year Plan'.

→ The Green Revolution was based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution were some of the strategies initiated to improve the Indian agriculture.

→ Minimum Support Price policy, provision for crop insurance, subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilizers, Grameen Banks, Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme are also some of the reforms brought by Indian Government

30) Mahatma **Gandhi** declared that the main objectives of the **non cooperation movement** were : To cripple the British administration and make them realize that they cannot function without the actual support of the Indians. To avenge the wrong done by the Government in Punjab (Jallianwala Bagh Massacre) in a **non violent** way

Non Cooperation Movement was called off because of Chauri-Chaura Incident. ... He wished the **movement** to be violent free, and with the violence being stuck at chauri chaura, **Gandhi** had no other

option than to call of **Non Cooperation Movement**. This was supposed to be the driving force of **Non Cooperation Movement**

31) In the following ways, **Public Sector contributes** to the economic development of a nation. (i) It promotes rapid economic development through creation and expression of infrastructure. (ii) It creates employment opportunities. ... (iv) It ensures equality of income, wealth and thus a balanced regional development.

32) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. It does that in the following ways:

- # The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.

- # RBI ensures that the banks give loans not just to profit making business and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers etc.

- # Periodically banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending to whom at what interest rates.

- # RBI can pull up any banks if it is flouting the norms and regulations related to lending of loans.

33) A secular nation is a nation in which religion is practiced freely and which is provided for by the constitution¹. The fundamental Rights and the freedom of religion .

Indian constitution provides for freedom of religion where an individual can choose , practice and worship without dictate of any other citizen

2. Under the Cultural and Education rights the Indian Constitution once again prohibits the discrimination against one religion³. Right to Human live. The constitution provides the section which protects each and every individuals life and can freely express their desire to any religion of their choice

34) Advantages of Multi- party system: It is democracy at its best. In a democratic country, any person or a group have the freedom to form their own political party.

It enhances electoral transparency. Further governments in multi-party systems are responsive and accountable to the needs of the people.

For a vast and socio diverse country, multi-party system is best as it represents the voices and opinions of each section of the society.

This system ensures a healthy competition among different parties and prevents the dictatorship of a single party thereby providing chances for the growth of the nation.

Disadvantages

In multi- party system, the country may face political instability due to the presence of several political parties. The country may experience 'hung Parliament' number of times.

The introduction and implementation of a policy or decision may take much time due to the discussions and deliberations of various political parties.

The regional parties may work for the development of a particular region or for the growth of a linguistic or a religious group only ignoring the larger interest of the other sections of society.

It may lead to corruption