

2018 SOCIAL SCIENCE SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER – 5

Class: X

Marks: 80 Time: 3 hr

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.
2. Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are 1 mark questions.
3. Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
4. Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
5. Questions from 26 to 28 are map questions. After completion attach the map inside your answer book.

1. What was the main aim of revolutionaries of Europe? 1

Ans: Revolutionaries aimed at opposing the monarchical order established after the Vienna congress and struggle for freedom.

2. At which session of Congress was the resolution of 'purna swaraj' adopted? 1

Ans: Lahore session in December 1929

3. Which regions of India have well developed terrace farming? 1

Ans: Western and Himalayas

4. What is Horizontal division of powers? 1

Ans: Division of powers between different organs of government

5. Give any two advantages of SHG's? 1

Ans: To provide loans without collateral and provide timely loans for a variety of purposes.

6. What is foreign investment? 1

Ans: Investment made by foreign countries.

7. What type of products are it mandatory to get standard certification? 1

Ans: products of mass consumption like LPG cylinders, drinking water etc

8. Give a brief note on the Greek war of independence. 3

- Greece was a part of the Ottoman empire since the 15th century.
- The nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile for the independent struggle which began in 1821.
- The English poet Lord Byron organized funds and later went to fight in the war.
- Finally the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

9. Explain the teachings given by Srinivas Das in his novel Pariksha guru. 3

- Srinivas Das's novel 'Pariksha Guru' (The Master Examiner) was published in 1882.

- It reflects the inner and outer world of newly emerging middle class. The characters in the novel are caught in the difficulty of adapting to colonized society and at the same time preserving their own cultural identity.
 - It cautioned young men of well- to- do families against the dangerous company and consequent loose morals.
10. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi- purpose river projects and dams. 3
- Advantages: Dams provide water for irrigation, generate electricity, supply water for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, inland navigation, recreation, fish breeding etc.
 - Disadvantages: Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir. It also affects rivers' aquatic life.
11. What is primitive subsistence farming? 3
- It is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools.
 - It depends upon the monsoon and the natural fertility of soil.
 - it is also called slash & burn agriculture.
12. How is Unitary form of government different from federal system of government? 3
- Single government for entire country
 - Eng. Srilanka, china
13. On what basis social differences are created? 3
- Based on Accident of Birth: Normally we don't choose to belong to one community. We belong to it simply because we were born into it.
 - Based on physical abilities / disabilities: there is discrimination based on gender, different kinds of complexion and tall or short. All kind of social difference is not based on accident of birth.
 - Difference based on choices: some people are atheist, they do not believe in god or any religion, while some people choose to follow a religion other than the one in which they were born into
14. What is meant by transparency in a democracy? 3
- Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. So a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. She has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency. This factor is often missing from a nondemocratic government.
15. What is Per Capita Income? What are the limitations of this criterion? 3
- It is obtained by dividing the national income by the population of the country.

Limitations:

- It ignores equitable distribution of income
- It is impossible to come out to a well defined conclusion about the real income of the people or nation.
- It does not reflect the standard of living of the people.

16. Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit

3

Formal source of Credit:

- It includes loans from banks, cooperatives etc.
- RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan.
- It charges a reasonable rate of interest.
- The formal source of credit requires more collateral and documentation.

Informal sources of Credit:

- It includes loans from money lenders, land owners, traders, friends, relatives etc.
- There is no organization to supervise its lending activities.
- Higher interest on loans is charged.
- Collateral and documentation are not necessary.

17. What are the features of MNC's?

3

- A MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than in one nation.
- MNC is not selling finished products globally but also the goods and services are produced globally .
- MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets, where there is a skilled and unskilled labourer available at low costs, where the availability of other factors of production is assured and also looked for govt. policies that looked after their interests.

18. What is Right to seek redressal?

3

Consumer has the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. If any damage is done to a consumer, he has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage.

19. What Why did the British government scrap the "Corn Laws"? What were its effects on Britain?

- Population growth from the late 18th century had increased the demand for food grains in Britain.

- Cheap and easy for construction and maintenance
- Connect fields with markets, factories and farms
- Provide door to door services
- Built even at high altitudes or mountainous region

Problems faced by roadways:

- The road network is inadequate
- Highly congested in cities and their bridges and culverts are narrow.

23. What is a secular state? Mention any three constitutional provisions make India a secular state.

5

There is no official religion for India. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Srilanka, Islam in Pakistan and Christianity in England, our constitution does give a special status to any religion.

The constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propogate any religion or not to follow any.

The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

24. What are the various challenges faced by political parties?

5

Lack of Internal democracy within parties:

- There is a tendency in political parties towards concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.
- Parties do not keep membership registers and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
- Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.

Dynastic succession:

- In many parties the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
- It is difficult for an ordinary worker to rise to the top position in a party.

Growing role of Money & Muscle Power in parties:

- The parties tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
- In some cases parties support criminals who can win elections.

Parties do not seek to offer a meaningful choice to voters:

- Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.
- In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of world.
- Example. The differences between the Labour party and Conservative party in Britain are very little.

25. Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how? 5

- The classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful as it helps in estimating the relative importance in the growth of GDP of economy.
- It helps in calculating how much goods and services are produced and how many people work in each sector.
- In India, tertiary sector is growing very fast which shows that the country is moving towards development.
- It also helps in comparing the level of growth in different countries.

26. Locate and Label the place in the given outline political map of India: 1

The place where the Indian National Congress held its session in 1929.

Ans: Lahore

27. Locate and Label the place in the given outline political map of India: 1

Champan

28. Locate and label the following features on the given outline political map of India:

3

Tarapur Nuclear power plant

Rourkela Iron and steel plant

Neyveli coal field