



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 087)
PRACTICE PAPER: 2020-21

Class: X

Max: Marks: 80

Date: 15/12/2020

Time: 3 Hours.

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – **A, B, C, D and E**. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. **1 to 16** are Objective Type Questions of **1 mark** each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. **17 to 22** are short answer type questions, carrying **3 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80 words**.
- iv. Section C – Question no. **23 to 26** are source-based questions, carrying **4 marks** each.
- v. Section D – Question no. **27 to 31** are long answer type questions, carrying **5 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed **120 words**.
- vi. Section E – Question no. **32 is map** based, carrying **5 marks** with two parts, **32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks)**.
- vii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary

SECTION A		
		1X16=16
1	Choose the correct definition to define the term 'Plebiscite'. A. Plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal. B. Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal. C. Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a particular region to accept or reject a proposal. D. Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.	1 Mark

2	<p>The French revolutionaries declared that the mission and destiny of the French nation was:</p> <p>A. to conquer the people of Europe. B. to liberate the people of Europe from despotism. C. to strengthen absolute monarchies in all the countries of Europe. D. to propagate the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in every part of the world.</p>	1 Mark
3	<p>Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 in the city of</p> <p>A. Bombay B. Calcutta C. Lucknow D. Amritsar</p>	1 Mark
4	<p>Fill in the blank: _____ crop requires a long warm and frost-free growing season of at least 200 and grows well in black soil.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>_____ is called as “the golden fibre of India”.</p>	1 Mark
5	<p>Which one of the following is an example of Cultivable Wasteland?</p> <p>A. Gross cropped Area B. Uncultivable Land C. Barren Wasteland D. Current fallow Land</p>	1 Mark
6	<p>Geothermal energy in Puga Valley and Parvati Valley are:</p> <p>A. Stock resources B. Developed resources C. Reserve resources D. Potential resources</p>	1 Mark
7	<p>TRUE/FALSE The handspun khadi provides large scale employment to weavers in their home as a cottage industry.</p>	1 Mark
8	<p>What is the major objective of the Super Highways?</p> <p>A. To reduce time and distance between mega cities. B. To break inter-state barriers. C. To compete with the railways in India. D. None of these</p>	1 Mark

9	<p>A Political party has to satisfy the following criteria to be recognized as a national party -</p> <p>A. 6% votes of total votes in Lok sabha or assembly elections of four states B. At least 6 Lok sabha seats C. 12% votes of total votes in Lok sabha D. At least 12 Lok Sabha seats</p>	1 Mark
10	<p>Define the term 'Ethnic'.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Define 'Majoritarianism'.</p>	1 Mark
11	<p>What status has been given to the 'Hindi' language by the Constitution of India?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is Rural local self-government popularly known as?</p>	1 Mark
12	<p>Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?</p> <p>A. Rs 7500 B. Rs 3000 C. Rs 2000 D. Rs 6000</p>	1 Mark
13	<p>Read the information given below and select the correct option -</p> <p>After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns.</p> <p>Which of the following is the correct option for classification on the basis of nature of activity?</p> <p>A. Organised sector and Unorganised sector B. Public sector and Private sector C. Primary sector, Secondary sector and Tertiary sector D. Agriculture-related sector and Industrial sector</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>An economy is best understood when we study its components or sectors. Sectoral classification can be done on the basis of several criteria. Which of the following is/ are correct about the secondary sector?</p> <p>A. It covers the activities in which natural products are changed into other forms. B. Here some process of manufacturing is essential. C. It is also called as service sector. D. Both (A) and (B).</p>	1 Mark
14	<p>A potter making pots, wants to exchange pots for wheat. Luckily, he meets a farmer who has wheat and is willing to exchange it for the pots. What is this situation known as?</p> <p>A. Incidence of wants B. Double coincidence of wants</p>	1 Mark

	C. Barter system of wants D. Economic wants	
15	In India _____ sector is largest employer while _____ sector is largest income generator. A. Secondary, Tertiary B. Tertiary, Primary C. Primary, Tertiary D. Tertiary, Secondary	1 Mark
16	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): Local businesses may set up joint production process with MNCs and earn higher profits. Reason (R): MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Options: A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true but R is false. D. A is false but R is true.	1 Mark
	SECTION B (3X6=18)	
17	Explain any three facts to show how did the First World War help in the growth of the National Movement in India	3 Marks
18	Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans? OR How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?	3 Marks
19	Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. How are they different from one another? Explain with examples.	3 Marks
20	Describe the composition of local self-government in urban. OR How have the center State relations been restructured to strengthen Federalism?	3 Marks
21	What is the main norm used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor countries? What are the limitations of such norm?	3 Marks
22	Underemployment continues to be rampant in the rural areas. Suggest ways through which employment for rural people can be generated.	3 Marks
	SECTION C (4x4=16)	
23	Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: The Congress of Vienna was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor and the delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. Thus the Kingdom of the Netherlands,	4 Marks

which included Belgium was set up in the North and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

23.1 The Treaty of Vienna was signed in _____ (1)

- A. 1915
- B. 1715
- C. 1815
- D. 1716

23.2 Identify the correct statement (1)

- A. The Congress of Vienna was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Napoleon
- B. The Congress of Vienna was hosted by the German Chancellor Duke Metternich
- C. The Congress of Vienna was hosted by the German Chancellor Napoleon
- D. The Congress of Vienna was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich

23.3. The Treaty of Vienna was drawn up (1)

- A. To abolish tariff barriers
- B. To restore monarchies
- C. To divide the German confederation of 39 states
- D. None of these

23.4. Which type of rule was in France during the time of Revolution? (1)

- A. Monarchy
- B. Republic
- C. Democratic
- D. None of the above.

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Read the text given below and answer the following questions.

India is an agriculturally important country. Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume. Besides food grains, it also produces raw material for various industries. Agriculture is an age-old economic activity in our country. Over these years, cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practices. Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

Answer the following:

24.1. Distinguish between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming by stating two points of distinction. (1)

24.2. Wheat and rice farming in India are fairly different from each other. Fill in the space on the basis of difference. (1+1=2)

Basis of difference	Wheat	Rice
a. temperature	?	?
b. major producer	?	?

4 Marks

	<p>24.3. Which of the following was the main focus of our First Five Year plan? (1)</p> <p>A. Cost of food grains B. Land reforms C. Industrialization D. Globalization</p>	
25	<p>Read the given extract and answer the following questions:</p> <p>The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group or persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.</p> <p>Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.</p> <p>25.1. The idea of power sharing emerged- (1)</p> <p>A. Opposition to the idea of undivided political power. B. Due to knowledge of ancient times. C. Comparison with other countries D. All of these</p> <p>25.2. The old belief was that the power of government (1)</p> <p>A. Should reside in one person or one group B. Must be with an organization C. Should circulate among people D. None of the above.</p> <p>25.3. In a democracy the power should be distributed? (1)</p> <p>A. among all people B. among institutions C. among rich people D. among castes and religion</p> <p>25.4. One basic principle of democracy is that : (1)</p> <p>A. divide the government B. rule the country with help of monarch C. encourage dictatorship D. people are the source of all political power</p>	4 Marks
26	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions –</p> <p>Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world’s largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs. 1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2004, Ford Motors was selling 27,000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and Brazil. The company wanted to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe.</p>	4 Marks

	<p>Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option</p> <p>26.1. The passage given above relates to which of the following options? (1)</p> <p>A. Increased employment B. Foreign investment C. Foreign collaboration D. International competition</p> <p>26.2. According to the given passage, Ford Motors can be termed as a Multi-National Company based on which of the following options? (1)</p> <p>A. Production of different types of automobiles B. Largest automobile manufacturer in the world C. Because of large scale exports of cars across globe D. Industrial and commercial ventures across globe</p> <p>26.3. By setting up their production plants in India, Ford Motors wanted to – (1)</p> <p>A. Collaborate with a leading Indian Automobile company B. Satisfy the demands of American, African and Indian markets C. Tap the benefits of low-cost production and a large market D. Take over small automobile manufacturing units in India</p> <p>26.4. 'Ford Motors' wish to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe is an evidence of (1)</p> <p>A. Promoting local industries of India B. Merging trade from different countries C. Supplying jobs to factory workers in India D. Interlinking of production across countries</p>	
	<p>SECTION D</p> <p>(5x5=25)</p>	
27	<p>Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why did the political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?</p>	5 Marks
28	<p>“Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development.” Express your views in favour of this statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain with examples the conditions responsible for uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India.</p>	5 Marks
29	Describe in brief the recent efforts that have been made in India to reform political parties and its leaders.	5 Marks
30	“Democracy accommodates social diversities” Explain.	5 Marks
31	<p>Explain the importance of sustainable development with reference to groundwater by giving example.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Although the level of income is an important indicator of development, it is an inadequate measure of the level of development “. Justify the statement.</p>	5 Marks

SECTION E		5 Marks
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION		(2+3=5)
32.1.	On the outline map of India, locate and label the following with suitable Symbols. (2) A. The place where the Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920 B. The place where the Peasant satyagraha movement was organized	
32.2	On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable Symbols. (3) (a) Tungabhadra dam (b) Indore cotton textile industry (c) Vishakhapatnam port (d) Vijaynagar iron and Steel industry (e) Major producer state of cotton	