

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU
Sample questions for Term Exam (2019 – 2020)
(as per the pattern of CBSE sample paper)

Sub:- Social Science
Class:- X

Section A : Very short Questions

1. Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material?
 - a) Aluminium
 - b) Cement
 - c) Sugar
 - d) Jute

2. Oil India Limited is a

 - a) Public Sector Industry
 - b) Private Sector Industry
 - c) Co-operative Sector Industry
 - d) Joint Sector Industry

3. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?
 - a) Aluminium
 - b) Cement
 - c) Jute
 - d) Steel

4. The Northern terminal station of the North – South corridor is:
 - a) Jammu
 - b) Srinagar
 - c) Baramullah
 - d) Leh

5. In Which year was the air transport nationalised in India?
 - a) 1951
 - b) 1952
 - c) 1953
 - d) 1963

6. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels

as _____ .

7. Veins and loads are found in which kind of rocks? Also, name some minerals found in them.

8. Arrange in correct chronological sequence of iron ore producing states according to percentage share in total production.

i) Chhattisgarh

ii) Jharkhand

iii) Odisha

iv) Karnataka

a) iii ,ii, i, iv

b) ii, i, iv, iii

c) iv, ii, iii, i

d) I ,ii, iii, iv

9. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the cultivation of wheat:

2. Wheat	3. Annual rain fall required	4. Cropping season	5. Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	6. 50-75 cm	7. (A)- ?	8. (B)- ?

10. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as

a) Fallow lands

b) Gross cropped area

c) Cropped area

d) Grazing land

11. Match the following items given in Column A with those in column B.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	(i) Depressed Classes Association
(b) B.R Ambedkar	(ii) Famous image of Bharat Mata
(c) Sir MohmmadIqbal	(iii) The Folklore of Southern India

(d) Abanindranath Tagore	(iv) President of Muslim League
(e) NatesaSastri	(v) VandeMatram

12. The Swaraj Party was set up by _____ and _____

13. Name the writer of novel 'Anandamath'.

14. Romanticism refers to a:

- (a) Cultural movement
- (b) Religious movement
- (c) Political movement
- (d) Literary movement

15. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
(a) French Revolution	(i) brought the conservative regimes back to power
(b) Liberalism	(ii) ensured right to property for privileged class
(c) Napoleonic Code	(iii) recognized Greece as an independent nation
(d) The Treaty of Vienna	(iv) transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the citizens
(e) Treaty of Constantinople	(v) individual freedom and liberty

16. Who was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871?

17. _____ was a mechanical device used for weaving.

18. To which ports did Surat on the Gujarat coast connect India?

19. From which of the following trade did the early entrepreneurs make a fortune?

- (a) Textile trade (b) China trade
- (c) Trade in tea (d) Industries

20. Study the picture and answer the question that follows



Which movement of Gandhi ji is shown in the image

- A. Noncooperation movement
- B. Dandi march and civil disobedience movement
- C. Quit India movement
- D. Anti Rowlatt satyagraha

21. Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using codes given below.

- A. Power sharing is good for democracy.
- B. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Which of the following statement are true and false?

- (a) A is true but B is false
- (b) Both A and B are true.
- (c) Both A and B are false.
- (d) A is false but B is true

22. Sinhala was recognized as the only official language by the _____

23. Name the third level of Government of Belgium.

24. In case of clash between the laws made by the centre and state on a subject in the concurrent list:

- (a) The state law prevails.
- (b) The central law prevails
- (c) Both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions.
- (d) The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

25. Match List 1 with II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists

List I	List II
1. Union of India	Prime Minister
2.State	Sarpanch
3.Municipal Corporation	Governor
(d)Gram Panchayat	Mayor

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	A	B	C
(b)	B	C	D	A
(c)	A	C	D	B
(d)	C	D	A	B

26. Banking and Defence are the subjects of _____

26. In India seats are reserved for women in:

- (a) Loksabha
- (b) State Legislative Assemblies
- (c) Cabinets
- (d) PanchayatiRaj Bodies

27.



Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon?

- A. Demand for separate state
- B. Coalition government
- C. The states plead for more power
- D. Democratic government accepts demands based on separate state.

28. _____ is the proportion of the population of an area at a particular time aged 7 years or above, who can read and write with understanding.

29. The _____ helps in maintaining the nutritional levels of poor people by providing food at lower cost.

- a) BMI (Body Mass Index)
- b) PDS (Public Distribution System)
- c) GNI (Gross National Income)
- d) HDI (Human Development Index)

30. Which among the following is a feature of unorganised sector?

- a) Fixed number of working hours
- b) Paid holidays
- c) Employment is insecure
- d) Registered with the government.

31. Which act is also known as Right to work?

32. _____ type of unemployment is found when more persons are engaged in a task than required.

33. 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): Rich household receive more formal lending, whereas poor household receive more informal lending.

Reason (R): Cheap and affordable credit for all is important for the development of a country.

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 correct but R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong but R is correct.

34. All the banks act as a mediator between _____ and _____.

- a) Rural people, urban people
- b) Literates, illiterates
- c) People, government
- d) Depositors, borrowers.

35. Find the incorrect option.

- a) RBI issues currency notes on the behalf of govt. of India.
- b) RBI controls monetary policy of the country.
- c) RBI supervises Informal sources of credit.
- d) RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.

36. Foreign trade gives more number of choices for

- a) Producers
- b) Sellers
- c) Buyers
- d) Government.

37. 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): The cost of production for an MNC is low, it can earn greater profits.

Reason (R): MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.

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 correct but R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong but R is correct.

SECTION- B SHORT QUESTIONS (3 Marks questions)

38. Why is manufacturing sector considered the backbone of economic development of the country? Explain any three reasons with examples.

39. "Airways is the most preferred mode of transport in North- Eastern states of India." Give three reasons to prove this preference.

40. Mention any two challenges faced by the jute industry in India. State any one step taken by the government to stimulate its demand.

41. State any three physical factors as well as three human factors which determine the use of land in India.

42. How is it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall? Explain with examples.

43. "Aluminium is an important metal". Support the statement with examples.

44. Explain liberalism in political and economic fields prevailing in Europe in the 19th century.

45. How did Civil Disobedience Movement differ from the Non-Cooperation Movement?

46. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:-

Source A- ' Tremble, therefore , tyrants of the world!'

By the mid eighteenth century, there was a common conviction that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment. Many believed that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism and tyranny, and herald a time when reason and intellect would rule. Louise Sebastien Mercier, a novelist in eighteenth century France declared: ' The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away'.

46.1 Why people believed that books could change the world? 1

Source B- Print comes to India

The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara Languages. Catholic press printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them.

46.2 When does print come to India? 1

Source C- Print and the poor people

Very cheap small books were brought to markets in nineteenth century Madras towns and sold at crossroads, allowing poor people travelling to markets to buy them. Public libraries were setup from the early twentieth century, expanding the access to books. These libraries were located mostly in cities and towns, and at times in prosperous villages. For rich local patrons, setting up a library was a way of acquiring prestige.

47.3 What was the effect of print on the poor people? 1

48. Describe any three major problems faced by Indian cotton Weavers in nineteenth century.

49. How did the industries develop in India in the second half of the 19th century?

50. Why is it very difficult to make changes to the power sharing arrangements between the Union Government and state Government?

51. With the help of examples, show how power can be shared between social and linguistic groups.

52. 'Judiciary plays an important role in Indian federalism. 'Justify the statement.
53. Examine the significance of decentralization.
54. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.
55. Mention any three characteristics of development.
56. Suggest any three ways to create more employment opportunities in urban areas.
57. 'Credit has its unique role for development.' Justify the statements with argument.
58. 'Technology has stimulated the globalisation process.' Support the statement with example.
59. In what way an MNC different from the national companies?

SECTION- C LONG ANS.QUESTIONS (5 Marks question)

60. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:

Everything in our environment that can be used to satisfy our needs, which is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as resource.

Human beings themselves are essential components of resources. With the help of technology and institution, they transform materials available in the nature into economically viable resources. Resources are free gifts of nature, but their over utilization has led to many problems like

- Resource depletion for satisfying the greed of few individuals.
- Unequal resource distribution which created accumulation of resources in few hands. Due to which society is divided into rich and poor.
- Global ecological crisis e.g. global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental

A fair distribution of resources therefore is essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace this can be achieved through proper planning.

- a. What are resources?
- b. How human being are responsible for resource depletion?
- c. Suggest any two ways in which resources can be used judiciously. (1+2+2=5)

61. Suggest the initiatives taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

62 . "Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving".

63. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:

Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port developed soon after independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port, in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the Partition . Kandla is a tidal port. It caters to the conventional handling of export and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well –sheltered harbour. The Jawaharlal Nehru port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port for this region. Marmagao port (Goa) is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country. This port accounts for about fifty percent of India’s iron ore export. New Mangalore port, located in Karnataka caters to the export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh mines. Kochchi is the extreme south – western port, located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour.

- 63.1 Name the port and state which caters to the export of Iron –ore from Kudremukh mines?
- 63.2 What is the role of Goa port to Economy of India?
- 63.3 Handling of exports and imports on a large scale is done conveniently from the Kandla port. Why?
64. Analyse the steps that have been taken by National Thermal Power Corporation to protect environment.
65. How do the Physiographic and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of the Indian railway network? Explain with suitable examples.
66. What are different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these.
67. What led to the ethnic tension in Belgium? Why was it more acute in Brussels?
68. What is the basic nature of Indian federal system?
69. State different forms of communal politics with one example each.
70. State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.
71. What led to the rise of revolutionaries after the establishment of the conservative regimes Europe after 1815?
72. Examine the significance of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
73. Assess the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the nationalist movement with special reference to the methods adopted by him.
74. Explain any five ways by which new markets and consumers were created in India by British manufactures.
75. Describe the life of workers during the nineteenth century in England.
76. What are the implications of having high HDI for a country?
77. The workers in unorganised sector need protection on the issues of wages, safety and health. Explain.
78. How does a Self Help Group function?

79. Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India?

Explain its functioning.

80. Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian economy with examples.