

# PRACTICE TEST - 2019-2020

Class – X

Subject – Social Science (Code 087)

Time : 3.00 Hrs.

M.M. : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- (vi) 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).

## SECTION - A

Q.1 Match the following.

[1]

Problem faced by farming sector	Some possible measures
1. Unirrigated land	(a) Setting up agro-based mills
2. Low prices for crops	(b) Procurement of food grains by government
3. Debt burden	(c) Construction of canals by the government
4. No job in the off season	(d) Banks to provide credit at low interest

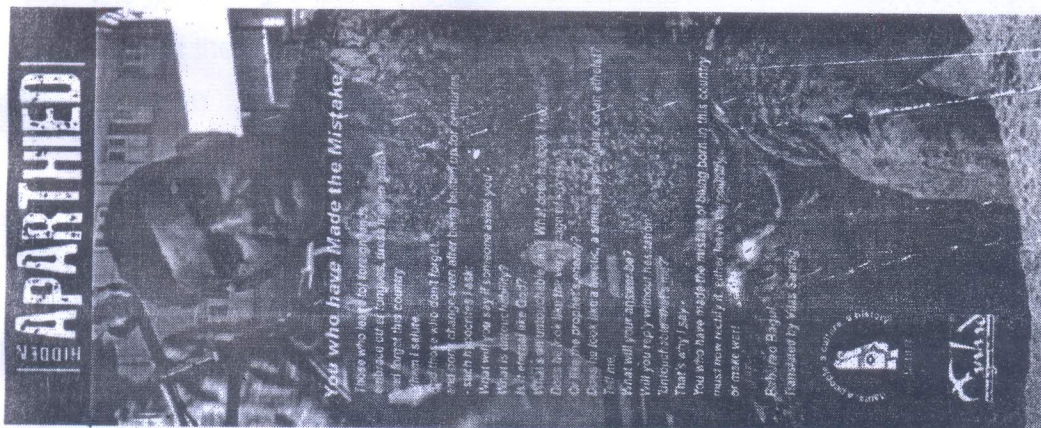
Q.2 A system of governance in which absolute power is exercised by an individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional checks is associated with

[1]

- (a) Despotism                      (b) Nepotism                      (c) Marxism                      (d) Socialism

Q.3 In the given figure what was apartheid ?

[1]



(P.T.O.)

(2)

- (a) Former policy of racial segregation in South America
- (b) Former policy of racial segregation is South Africa
- (c) Poverty of South Africa
- (d) State authority of the South Africa

Q.4 In which year Sri Lanka became an independent country? [1]

Q.5 Who was responsible for killing many innocent people at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar? [1]

- (a) General Campbell
- (b) General Hugh Ross
- (c) General Neil
- (d) General Dyer

Q.6 Complete the following table with the correct information regarding the distance between the two inner edges of the railway track. [1]

Railway Gauge	Brode Gauge	Metre Gauge	Narrow Gauge
Distance between inner edges	A - ?	1.00 metre	B - ?

Q.7 "India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy required". Support the statement with one argument. [1]

or

"Natural gas is an important source of energy". Support this statement with one argument.

Q.8 Correct the following statement and rewrite :

The first clear cut expression of nationalism in America came with the French Revolution in 1789. [1]

or

Correct the following statement and rewrite :

Viceroy Irvin announced a vague offer of Dominion status for India in 1967.

Q.9 In the following cartoon which challenge to democracy is shown. [1]



(3)

- (a) The challenge of organise independent and justified election
- (b) The challenge of forming the government from military and keeping it free from bias.
- (c) Challenge to giving women equal rights in decision making rules.
- (d) The challenge of bringing undue control and influence on the democracy of the rich to a minimum level.

Q.10 When conservative regimes were restored to power, many liberal minded people went underground because of the fear of ..... [1]

or

..... were the most serious nationalist tension in Europe after 1871.

Q.11 What are MNCs? [1]

or

What is the monopoly of trade?

Q.12 What do you understand by the term 'Affidavit' ? [1]

Q.13 Which one of the following is not true regarding Romanticism and National feeling in Europe? [1]

- (a) It was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
- (b) The romantic artists and poets generally did not criticized the glorification of science and reasons.
- (c) It focused on emotions and mystical feelings
- (d) Its effort was to create a sense of collective heritage

Q.14 India, is the largest exporter of Jute after ..... [1]

Q.15 Which one of the following is true regarding how the new artists depicted liberty during the French Revolution? [1]

- (a) As a female figure with a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other hand
- (b) Blindfold woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.
- (c) The gold red and black tricolour
- (d) Rays of the rising sun

Q.16 BMI stands for ..... [1]

or

Literacy rate in Bihar in the year 2001 was .....

Q.17 When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government, it is called [1]

- (a) Distribution
- (b) Centralisation
- (c) Reorganisation
- (d) Decentralisation

(P.T.O.)

Q.18 Arrange the following in the correct sequence.

[1]

- (i) Champaran Satyagraha
- (ii) Kheda Satyagraha
- (iii) Ahmedabad Satyagraha
- (iv) Rowlatt Act

- (a) i, ii, iii, iv
- (b) iv, iii, ii, i
- (c) i, iii, ii, iv
- (d) iv, i, ii, iii

Q.19 In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option ;

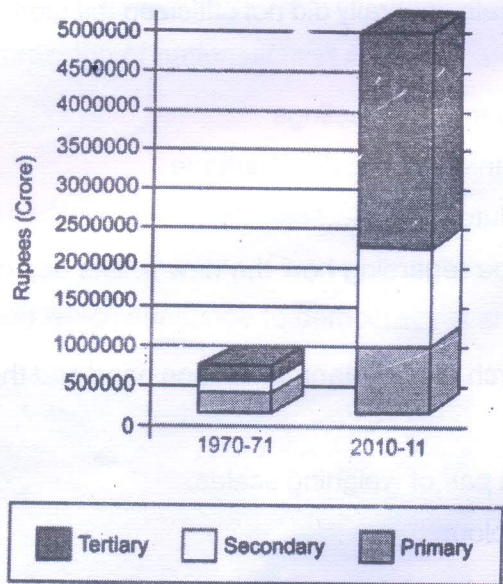
[1]

Assertion (A) : Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%.

Reason (R) : More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Q.20:



[1]

The largest producing sector in 1970-71 is

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) Secondary sector
- (d) Primary and Secondary both

(5)

**SECTION - B**

Q.21 What are the steps taken by our Constitution to safeguard the different languages? [3]

or

What is the first thing the Election Commission does after recognising a party? Does it treat every party as equal?

Q.22 What was the objective of Simon Commission? Why was it opposed in India? [3]

or

When and where Khilafat Committee was formed? What was its objective?

Q.23 Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows :- [3]

**SOURCE-A : Idea of Satyagraha**

'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction..... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.

'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha.

The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love ..... Non-violence is the supreme dharma .....

'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own .....

**SOURCE-B : Great leader-Jawaharlal Nehru**

On 6 January 1921, the police in United Provinces fired at peasants near Rae Bareilly, Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to go to the place of firing, but was stopped by the police. Agitated and angry, Nehru addressed the peasants who gathered around him. This is how he later described the meeting:

'They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. I do not know how they felt but I know what my feelings were. For a moment my blood was up, non-violence was almost forgotten-but for a moment only. The thought of the great leader, who by the God's goodness has been sent to lead us to victory, came to me, and I saw the kisans seated and standing near me, less excited, more peaceful than I was - and the moment of weakness passed, I spoke to them in all humility on non-violence - I needed the lesson more than they - and they heeded me and peacefully dispersed'.

(P.T.O.)

(6)

**SOURCE-C : The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930**

'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.'

**SOURCE-A : Idea of Satyagraha.**

Q.23.1 What do the British worship? [1]

**SOURCE-B : Great leader-Jawaharlal Nehru**

Q.23.2 What is the source of the above passage? [1]

**SOURCE-C : The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930**

Q.23.3 What do you mean by Purna Swaraj? [1]

Q.24. "Great depression was caused by a combination of several factors." Examine the statement. [3]

or

The indentured labour gave rise to new culture in the Caribbean'. Justify this statement with three examples.

Q.25 How was Italy unified? Explain. [3]

Q.26 Why does the pattern of net sown area vary from one state to another? [3]

Q.27 Which type of soil is ideal for growth of cotton? What are the main characteristics of this type of soil? [3]

or

Explain why the use of non-conventional sources of energy is becoming necessary in our country? Give three reasons.

Q.28 Describe the power-sharing mechanism in Lebanon. [3]

(7)

**SECTION - C**

29. Explain the challenges faced by Indian democracy while holding free and fair elections. [5]

or

Why does the exact balance of power between the central and the state governments vary from one federation to another? Explain with two examples.

Q.30 Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [5]

'The enormous expanse of Bombay city; its great and palatial private and governmental mansions; broad streets which accommodate up to six carriages abreast ..... the struggle to enter the merchants lanes; the frequent troublesome noise of passenger and goods trains whistles and wheels; the wearisome bargaining in every market, by customers who wander from place to place making enquiries with silver and notes in their pockets to buy a variety of commodities; the throngs of thousands of boats visible in the harbour ..... the more or less rushed pace of official and private employees going to work, checking their watches ..... The clouds of black smoke emitted by factory chimneys and the nose of large machines in the innards of buildings ..... Men and women with and without families belonging to every caste and rank travelling in carriages or horseback or on foot, to take the air and enjoy a drive along the sea shore in the slanting rays of the sun as it descends on the horizon .....

30 (1) Give the source of this passage.

30 (2) Give some features of the city of Bombay.

30 (3) Give any three activities of the people in Bombay city.

Q.31 Explain any four ways in which multinational corporations have spread their production. [5]

Q.32 Discuss the merits and demerits of two-party system and multi-party system. [5]

Q.33 How do formal and informal sources of credit differ from each other. [5]

or

How does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary ?

Q.34 Name the ore from which aluminium is obtained. Why is aluminium considered to be an important metal? Name the areas which have rich deposits of the ore of aluminium. [5]

(P.T.O.)

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

- Q.35 (a) Locate and label the following in the given outline political map of India. [6]
- (i) The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.
  - (ii) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols.
- (i) Forest and mountainous soil
  - (ii) Alluvial soil
  - (iii) Red and yellow soil
  - (iv) Black soil
  - (v) Laterite soil
  - (vi) Arid soil
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