

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Class :X

Time : 3 Hrs

Max Marks : 80

Instructions :

1. There are 29 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are 1mark questions.
Answers of these questions may be from one word to one sentence each.
4. Questions from serial number 11 to18 are 3 marks questions.
Answers of these questions may be given in 60-80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 19 to 28 are 4 marks questions.
Answer of these questions may be given in 80-100 words each.
6. Question No. 29 is on map work. Attach the map inside your answer book.

- Q1. What is the popular name of the International Bank set up for Reconstruction and Development? 1
- OR
- Give one negative impact of the development of Cotton textile industry in England on Indian weavers. 1
- OR
- What are Chawls? 1
- Q.2 Why did the British Government curtail the freedom of Press after 1857 in India? 1
- OR
- Write the main contribution of Vaikom Muhammad Basheer as a novelist in Malayalam literature. 1
- Q.3 Give the meaning of the term 'resource'. 1
- Q.4 State the main effect of Chipko movement in India. 1
- Q.5 Why did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim the river dams as the temples of modern India? Give the main reason. 1
- Q.6 Write one point of similarity and one point of difference between magnetite and hematite. 1
- $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

- Q.7 Mention any two ways in which caste has influenced politics in India. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Q.8 Name any two Asian countries in which there was conflict between two linguistic and ethnic groups. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Q.9 Among Punjab, Kerala and Bihar, which one has the lowest Infant Mortality rate? 1
- Q.10 What is RTI? How does it help the citizens? 1
- Q.11 Analyse the circumstances which led Gandhiji to choose abolition of the salt tax as the most important demand of the Civil Disobedience Movement. $3 \times 1 = 3$
- Q.12 Critically examine the different ways suggested by different leaders for uplifting the status of dalits in Indian society. $3 \times 1 = 3$
- Q.13 Analyse the three measures adopted by the producers in India to expand the market for their goods in the 19th century. $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

Explain three types of movements or 'flows' within the international economic exchange in the 19th century in the context of world economy. $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

Describe the position of women in Britain in the 19th century in three points. $3 \times 1 = 3$

- Q.14 Read the following extract taken from the textbook and answer the questions that follow:

In 1926, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossien, a noted educationist and literary figure, strongly condemned men for withholding education from women in the name of religion as she addressed the Bengal Women's Education Conference:

The opponents of female education say that women will become unruly....Fie! they call themselves Muslims and yet go against the basic tenets of Islam which gives women an equal right to education. If men are not led astray once educated, why should women?

- (a) Explain how Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein asserts women's right to education?
(b) What was the impact of printed books on women in India in the 19th century.? $1+2=3$

OR

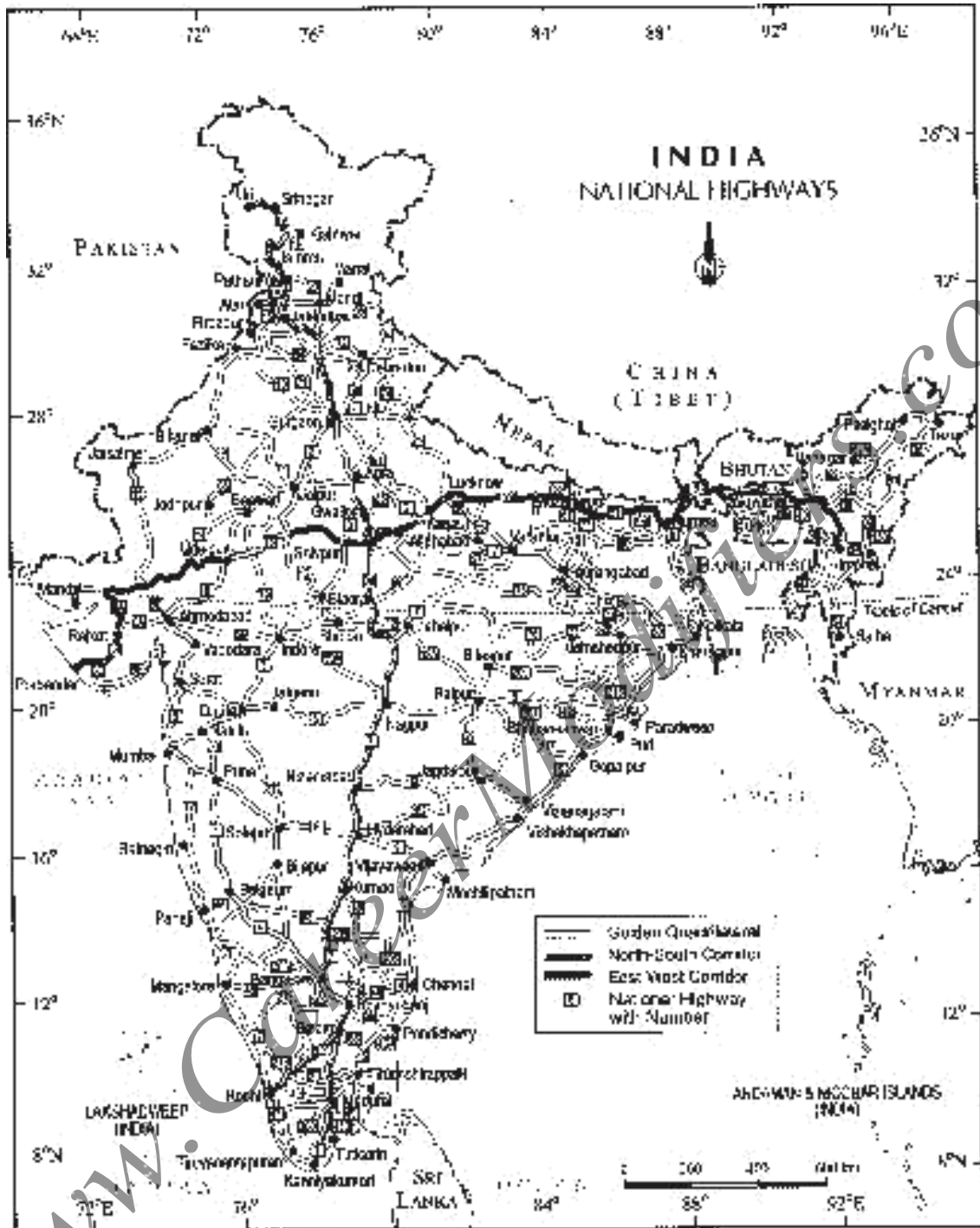
Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it : $2+1=3$

'Dear children, don't read these novels, don't even touch them. Your life will be ruined. You will suffer disease and ailments. Why did the good Lord make you - to wither away at a tender age?'

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To suffer in disease? To be despised by your brothers, relatives and those around you? No. No. You must become mothers; you must lead happy lives; this is the divine purpose. You, who were born to fulfill this sublime goal, should you ruin your life by going crazy after despicable novels?’

- (a) Analyse the message given by the writer to children.
- (b) Name the woman novelist of early nineteenth century who wrote against traditional role of women as wives and mothers.
- Q.15 How do political parties, pressure groups & movements help in power sharing in democracy? Explain in any three points. 3x1=3
- Q.16 Explain any two measures taken to decentralize power in India. 1½ + 1½ = 3
- Q.17 Give the meaning of economic development. What are the two indicators to measure the development of a country? 1+2=3
- Q.18 Analyse with a suitable example the meaning of right to choose provided under Consumer Protection Act. 3
- Q.19 Give any four features of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in the Vietnamese war against the U.S. 4x1=4
- OR
- Describe four stages of unification of Germany. 4x1=4
- Q.20 Describe four important characteristics of rice cultivation in India. 4x1=4
- Q.21 Which factor plays the most dominant role in the ideal location of an industry? Explain any three reasons in support of this factor. 1+3=4



Q.22 Study the above map and answer the following questions:

(22.1) Name the three Super Highways shown in the map.

(22.2) Name the four metropolitan cities linked by one of these Superhighways.

(22.3) Name the southern most terminal city of North-South corridor $1\frac{1}{2} + 2 + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

For Blind students only in lieu of question number 22

Name any two states, each of which has two major sea ports and also name the ports of these states. $2+2=4$

Q.23 With the help of two examples explain how social divisions have affected politics. $2+2=4$

Q.24 "Political parties play a major role in democracy." Give four points to justify this statement. $4 \times 1 = 4$

Q.25 Examine with the help of four examples, how dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy. 4

Q.26 Give the meaning of tertiary sector. State any three factors that have contributed to the growth of this sector. $1+3=4$

Q.27 The following table shows the sources of credit for rural households in India in 2003

Sources	Share
1. Money lenders	30%
2. Cooperative societies	27%
3. Commercial banks	25%
4. Others (traders, relatives, etc)	18%

On the basis of the above table answer the following questions:

(27.1) What is the share of formal sector in the total credit?

(27.2) Suggest two measures for improving the share of formal sector in total credit.

(27.3) Why is moneylender still the largest single source of credit? $1+2+1=4$

Q.28 Why did the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence?

Q.29 Six features with serial nos. 1 to 6 are marked on the given outline political map of India (page 351) Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :

1. Place where Gandhiji Violated the Salt Law.

2. Place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927
3. A type of soil;
4. Major producer of coffee;
5. A coal mine,
6. Eastern terminal city of East-West Corridor.

6x1=6

OR

Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India (page 352).

1. A place where session of Indian National Congress was held in September 1920;
2. A place in Gujarat where Gandhi ji organised satyagraha movement of cotton-mill workers;

An iron and steel plant located in the Chhattisgarh;

3. Nuclear Power Plant in Tamil Nadu;
4. Software Technology Park in Kerala, and
6. A sea port in Andhra Pradesh.

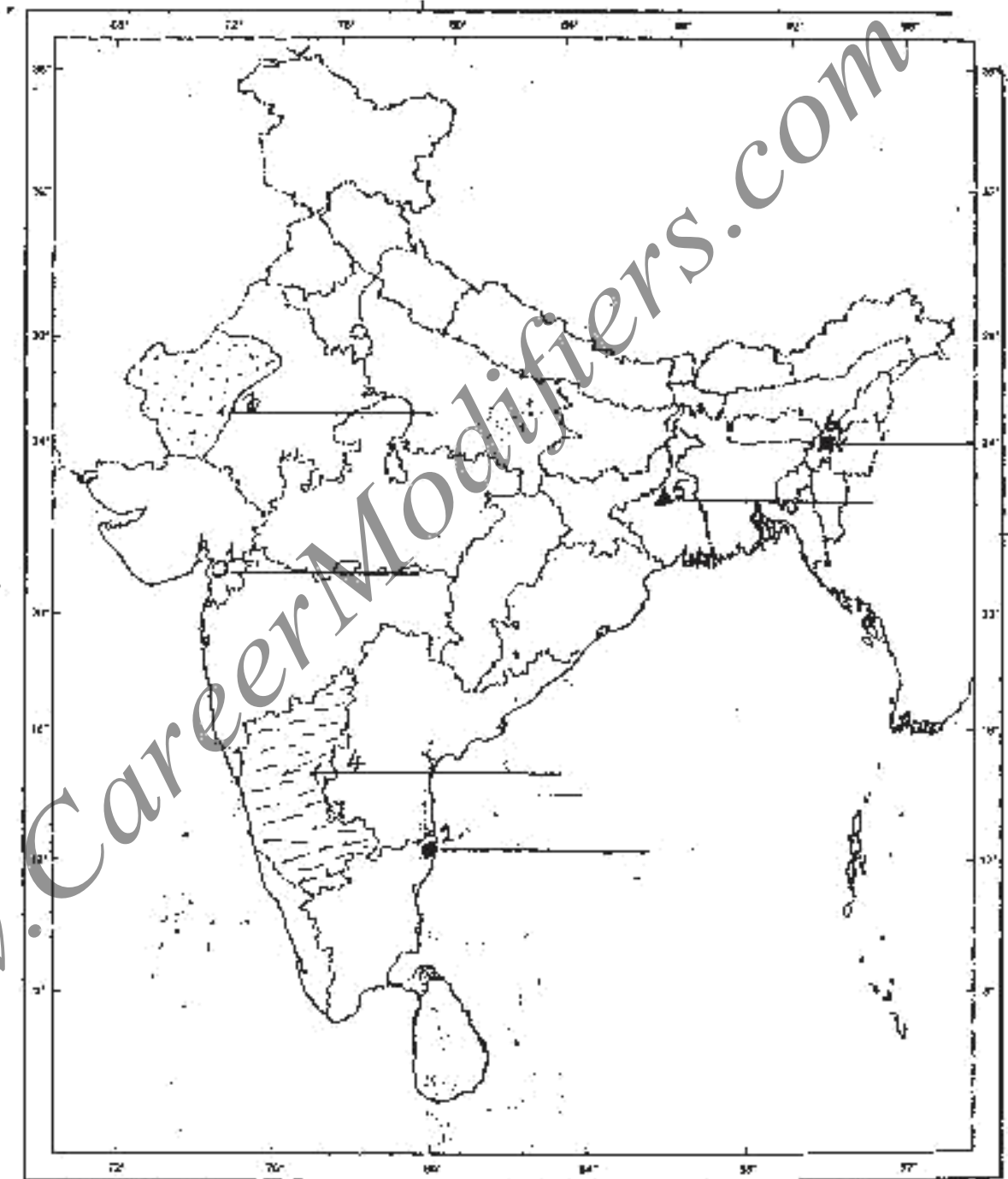
6x1=6

The following question is only for blind candidates in lieu of Q No 29 map work

- i) Name the place where Gandhi ji organised satyagraha against indigo planters.
- ii) Name the place where a massacre took place on 13th April, 1919.
- iii) Name an iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh.
- iv) Name a nuclear power plant in Tamil Nadu.
- v) Name a software technology park in Kerala.
- vi) Name a sea port in Andhra Pradesh.

6x1=6

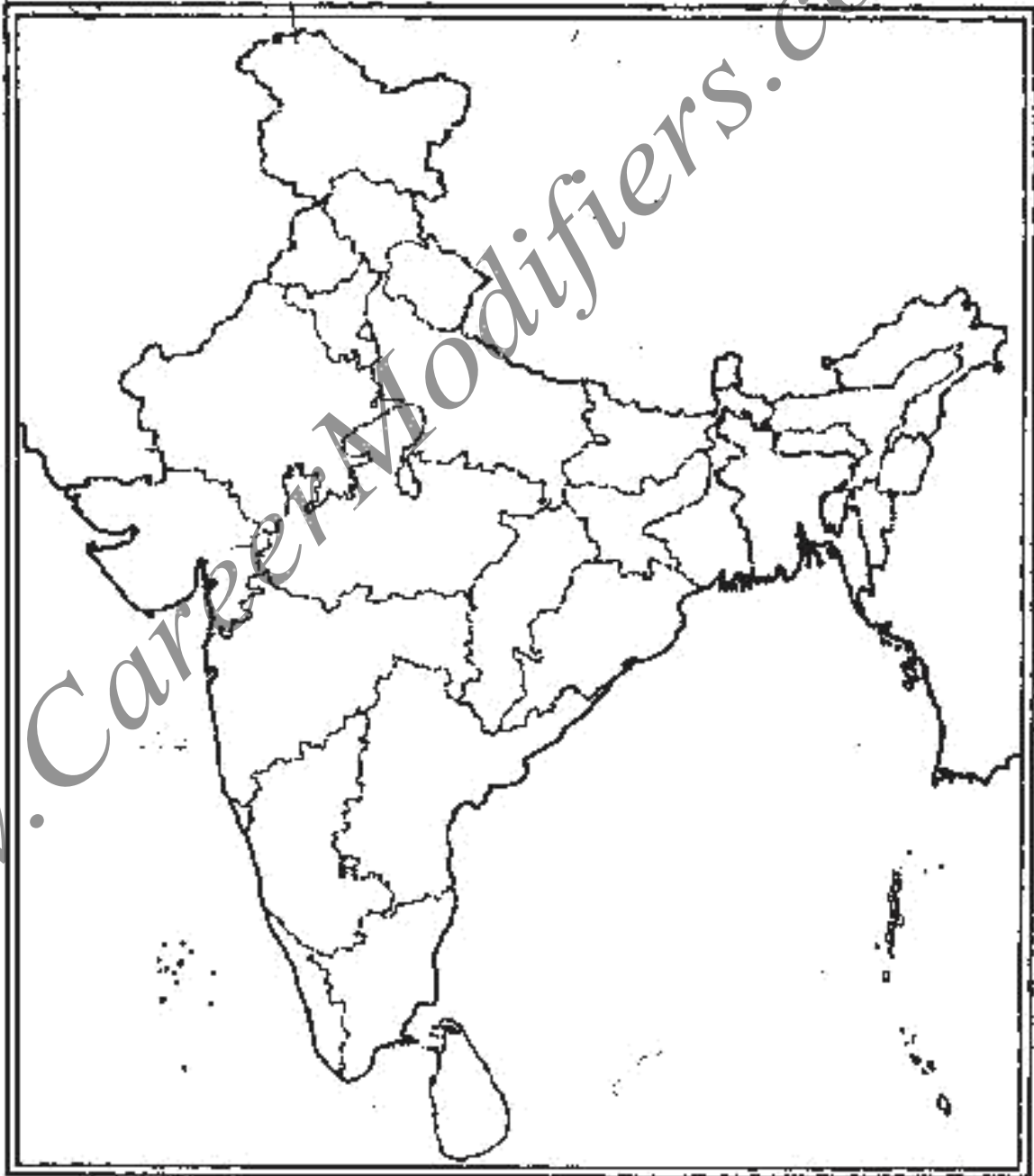
Outline Political Map of India for Q.29 on Map Work (identification)



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OR

Outline Map of India for Q.29 on Map Work (locating and labelling)



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