Zyllabo

Class 10 Social Science – SET 5

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

1. There are 38 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has four Sections – A: History, B: Geography, C: Political Science and D: Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LA and CBQ type questions.
4. Very Short Answer type questions (VSA) carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer type questions (SA) carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long Answer type questions (LA) carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub-questions of 4 marks each. Answers to each CBQ should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions carry 5 marks in all, with two parts – Q.9 in Section A: History (2 marks) and Q.19 in Section B: Geography (3 marks).
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.
10. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of the questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

Section A – History (20 marks)

1 Giuseppe Mazzini founded two secret societies. Which of the following were they? **[1]**

(a) Young Germany in Berlin and Young Prussia in Vienna
(b) Red Shirts in Rome and Young France in Paris
(c) Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne
(d) Carbonari in Naples and Young Austria in Vienna

2 In Frederic Sorrieu's utopian print of 1848, the people of Europe and America are shown marching in a long train and offering homage to **[1]**

(a) the Pope
(b) the Statue of Liberty
(c) the Holy Roman Emperor
(d) the Tsar of Russia

3 The Rowlatt Act of 1919 allowed the government to **[1]**

(a) detain political prisoners without trial for two years
(b) impose a salt tax on Indians
(c) ban the import of foreign cloth
(d) make Hindi the national language

4 The first printing press in India was brought by **[1]**

(a) the British East India Company to Calcutta

(b) Dutch traders to Pondicherry

(c) Mughal emperors to Delhi

(d) Portuguese missionaries to Goa

5 (A) Why could the handwritten manuscripts not meet the growing demand for books in Europe? Give any two reasons. **[2]**

OR

(B) What was 'El Dorado'? Why did the Europeans search for it?

6 (A) How was the Civil Disobedience Movement different from the Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain any three points. **[3]**

OR

(B) Explain the participation of the rich and the poor peasants in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

7 (A) Describe the Salt March and explain its significance. **[5]**

OR

(B) What did liberal nationalism stand for in the political and economic spheres? Explain.

8 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** **[4]**

> Gandhiji found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. In his letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930, he stated eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food.

8.1 Why did Gandhiji choose salt as a symbol of protest? **[1]**

8.2 Why did Gandhiji make his eleven demands wide-ranging? **[1]**

8.3 Explain two ways in which the Salt March was important for the national movement. **[2]**

9 Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. **[2]**

(A) The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law and ended the Salt March.

(B) The city where the Congress session of 1927 was held.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 9.

(A) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law and ended the Salt March.

(B) Name the city where the Congress session of 1927 was held.

Section B – Geography (20 marks)

10 Which one of the following is an example of a community-owned resource? **[1]**

(a) A privately owned farm

(b) A mineral deposit beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone

(c) A factory owned by the government

(d) Village common grazing grounds

11 Which one of the following soils gets its red colour due to the diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks? **[1]**

(a) Red soil (b) Black soil

(c) Alluvial soil (d) Arid soil

12 The Bishnoi community of Rajasthan is well known for the protection of **[1]**

(a) Asiatic lions (b) one-horned rhinoceros

(c) blackbuck, chinkara and peacocks (d) tigers in the Sundarbans

13 The Hirakud Dam is built across which one of the following rivers? **[1]**

(a) Krishna (b) Mahanadi

(c) Godavari (d) Narmada

14 Which one of the following coarse grains is rich in iron, calcium, other micronutrients and roughage? **[1]**

(a) Jowar (b) Bajra

(c) Maize (d) Ragi

15 Which one of the following types of iron ore has the highest iron content? **[1]**

(a) Haematite (b) Limonite

(c) Magnetite (d) Siderite

16 Suggest any two ways to control soil erosion. **[2]**

17 (A) Distinguish between primitive subsistence farming, intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming. Give any five points. **[5]**

OR

(B) Describe the role of the information technology and electronics industry in India's economy. Give any five points.

18 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** **[4]**

> At the turn of the twentieth century, one estimate of the tiger population in India was 55,000. By 1973, the tiger population was reduced to 1,827. The major threats to tiger population are poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population and so on. Since the tiger is at the top of the food chain, its conservation affects the whole ecosystem. Project Tiger, one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal and Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh are some of the tiger reserves of India.

18.1 Why is the conservation of tigers important for the ecosystem? **[1]**

18.2 Explain any two threats to the tiger population. **[2]**

18.3 Name any one tiger reserve of India mentioned in the text. **[1]**

19 On the same outline map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols: **[3]**

I. (p) The dam on the river Bhagirathi in Uttarakhand.

OR

(q) The dam on the river Krishna in Telangana/Andhra Pradesh.

II. Any two of the following:

(i) A major sea port in Kerala

(ii) A thermal power plant in Telangana

(iii) An iron and steel plant in Tamil Nadu

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 19.

Answer any three of the following:

(i) Name the dam on the river Bhagirathi.

(ii) Name a major sea port in Kerala.

(iii) Name a thermal power plant in Telangana.

(iv) Name an iron and steel plant in Tamil Nadu.

Section C – Political Science (20 marks)

20 Which one of the following best describes 'majoritarianism'? **[1]**

(a) A system in which power is shared equally among all communities

(b) A belief that the majority community should rule a country in whichever way it wants, disregarding the wishes of the minority

(c) A belief that every language should be given equal status

(d) A system in which the army rules the country

21 Which one of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List? **[1]**

(a) Forests

(b) Defence

(c) Currency

(d) Foreign affairs

22 In which one of the following groups of countries is the participation of women in public life high? **[1]**

(a) Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq
(b) Afghanistan and Pakistan
(c) Bangladesh and Sri Lanka only
(d) Sweden, Norway and Finland

23 ASSERTION (A): Democratic governments are known as legitimate governments. **[1]**
REASON (R): A democratic government is people's own government.
Choose the correct option:
(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.

24 What is a coalition government? When is it formed? **[2]**

25 State any two demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils. **[2]**

26 'Competition among political parties is good for democracy.' Explain with any three points. **[3]**

27 (A) How does federalism strengthen democracy? Explain with any five points. **[5]**

OR

(B) 'Women in India still face discrimination and disadvantages.' Explain with any five facts.

28 **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** **[4]**

> In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one-party systems. In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats. But only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning the majority of seats to form the government. Such a party system is called a two-party system. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples. If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi-party system. In India, we have a multi-party system, and the parties form alliances to contest elections and form governments.

28.1 Which type of party system is found in the USA and the UK? **[1]**
28.2 What is a multi-party system? **[1]**
28.3 Explain any two features of the multi-party system in India. **[2]**

Section D – Economics (20 marks)

29 The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) shows the number of children who **[1]**

(a) die before the age of five years per 100 births
(b) are born in a year per 1000 population
(c) die before the age of one year, per 1000 live births in that particular year
(d) survive after the age of five years

30 In India, which one of the following sectors employs the largest number of workers? **[1]**

(a) Primary sector

(b) Secondary sector

(c) Tertiary sector

(d) Both secondary and tertiary sectors equally

31 Which one of the following is an example of seasonal unemployment? **[1]**

(a) A teacher in a government school

(b) Agricultural labourers who find work only during sowing and harvesting

(c) A worker in a registered factory

(d) A bank manager on leave

32 Which one of the following institutions supervises the functioning of banks in India? **[1]**

(a) Ministry of Education (b) Securities Board of India only

(c) Planning Commission (d) Reserve Bank of India

33 Which one of the following is a formal source of credit? **[1]**

(a) A cooperative society (b) A moneylender

(c) A trader (d) A relative or friend

34 Liberalisation of foreign trade means **[1]**

(a) increasing taxes on imports

(b) stopping all imports

(c) removing barriers or restrictions set by the government on foreign trade

(d) allowing only the government to trade

35 Why should the formal sources of credit be increased in India? Explain any three reasons. **[3]**

36 'Different people have different developmental goals.' Explain with any three examples. **[3]**

37 Explain with the help of the example of Ford Motors how an MNC's investment helps in the growth of the local economy. Give any three points. **[3]**

38 (A) Explain the role of the Reserve Bank of India in the functioning of banks and the supply of money. Give any five points. **[5]**

OR

(B) Explain why non-income factors are also important in measuring development. Give any five points.

Map for Q. No. 9 (Section A) & Q. No. 19 (Section B)



(Detach this page, write your Roll Number on it and attach it to your answer book.)

— End of Paper — Questions? support@zyllabo.com