

CHENNAI SAHODAYA SCHOOL COMPLEX
CLASS X PRE- BOARD EXAMINATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE [087]
MARKING SCHEME AND ANSWER KEY

Set - A

1. Which of the following options contains the rightly paired items from List A with those from List B? [1]

List A

- [1.1] Baba Ramchandra
 [1.2] Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 [1.3] Rabindranath Tagore
 [1.4] Shaukat Ali

List B

- p) Peshawar
 q) Bombay
 r) Awadh
 s) Folk revival

OPTIONS:

- [a] 1.1 – r, 1.2 – p, 1.3 – s, 1.4 – q [b] 1.1 – s, 1.2 – p, 1.3 – q, 1.4 – r
 [c] 1.1 – r, 1.2 – p, 1.3 – q, 1.4 – s [d] 1.1 – q, 1.2 – r, 1.3 – s, 1.4 – p

ANS: [a] 1.1 – r, 1.2 – p, 1.3 – s, 1.4 – q

2. In the given picture of the flag which of the following do the eight lotuses signify? [1]

- [a] Eight heroes of the nationalist movement
 [b] Eight demands of the Indian freedom fighters
 [c] Eight principles of life
 [d] None of the above



ANS: [d] None of the above

NOTE: This question is in lieu of Q 2 for the Visually Impaired Candidates only

2. What were the colours used in the flag designed during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal? [1]

ANS: Red, Green and Yellow

3. Which of the following was not a society founded by Giuseppe Mazzini? [1]

- [a] Young Italy [b] Young Europe
 [c] Young Germany [d] None of the above

ANS: [c] Young Germany

4. Which of the following did not enter Europe through the Silk Route? [1]

- [a] Silk from China [b] Spices from China
 [c] Cotton from China [d] Paper from China

ANS: [c] Cotton from China

5. Which of the following best explains the Rinderpest? [1]

- [a] Rinderpest affected thousands of trees in the plantations
 [b] Rinderpest moved westward like forest fire

[c] Rinderpest killed the Italian soldiers

[d] Rinderpest was treated by Indian doctors

ANS: [b] Rinderpest moved westward like forest fire

OR

Which of the following best explains the reason for merchants not being able to expand their production within towns?

[a] Urban crafts and trade guilds were not powerful

[b] Guilds were granted monopoly to produce and trade

[c] There was no control over production and trade

[d] New people were free to trade and compete

ANS: [b] Guilds were granted monopoly to produce and trade

6. Which of the following is not a problem created as a result of indiscriminate use of resources by humans? [1]

[a] Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals

[b] The need for resource planning has come up

[c] Accumulation of resources in few hands

[d] Global ecological crises

ANS: [b] The need for resource planning has come up

7. Plantation is also a type of _____ farming. [1]

ANS: Commercial

8. Name the iron ore mines that are a 100% export unit. [1]

ANS: Kudremukh mines of Karnataka

9. Which of the following statements is incorrect? [1]

[a] National Highways are laid and maintained by the National Highways Authority of India.

[b] The Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways are six-lane highways.

[c] State Highways link state capital with different district head quarters

[d] Border roads are the roads in the bordering areas of the country

ANS: [a] National Highways are laid and maintained by the National Highways Authority of India.

10. Match the items of List A with those in List B [1]

List A

[10.1] Jute industries

[10.2] Iron and steel industries

[10.3] Sugar industries

[10.4] Information Technology and

Electronics industries

List B

p) South and Western states

q) Hugli basin

r) Bangalore

s) Chota Nagpur region

ANS: 10.1 – q, 10.2 – s, 10.3 – p, 10.4 - r

11. Complete the table:

[1]

S.No	Name of the political party	Symbol	Year of formation
11.1	Bharatiya Janata Party	[a] _____	1980
11.2	[b] _____	Elephant	1984

ANS: [a] Lotus [b] Bahujan Samaj Party

12. Who are the “Indian Tamils” of Sri Lanka?

[1]

ANS: People of Sri Lanka whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period

OR

What do you mean by “Ethnic”?

Ans: A social division based on shared culture

13. Which of the following is true about linguistic states?

[1]

- [a] 22 languages have been recognised as Scheduled Languages
- [b] Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40% of Indians
- [c] All states were created on the basis of language spoken there
- [d] Formation of linguistic states has kept India more united

ANS: [d] Formation of linguistic states has kept India more united

14. Women organisations and activists have been demanding a reservation of at least _____ of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women.

[1]

ANS: ONE-THIRD

15. Which of the following is not a reason for a country to choose its party system?

[1]

- [a] Nature of its society
- [b] Choice of the leaders
- [c] Social and regional divisions
- [d] System of elections

ANS: [b] Choice of the leaders

16. Which of the following is the most appropriate inference of the situation explained below? [1]

SITUATION: Industrialists want more dams to generate electricity. The tribals might resent this as it would disrupt their lives.

INFERENCES:

- [a] Different people have different developmental goals
- [b] Different people have conflicting ideas about the country’s development
- [c] What may be development for one may not be development for other
- [d] None of the above

ANS: [c] What may be development for one may not be development for other

17. Which of the following options contains the rightly paired items from List A with those from List B? [1]

List A	List B	[1]
[17.1] Public sector	p) Artisans	
[17.2] Unorganised sector	q) Factories Act	
[17.3] Tertiary sector	r) Post Office	
[17.4] Organised sector	s) Insurance Companies	

OPTIONS:

- | | |
|--|--|
| [a] 17.1 – r, 17.2 – p, 17.3 – s, 17.4 – q | [b] 17.1 – r, 17.2 – p, 17.3 – q, 17.4 – s |
| [c] 17.1 – q, 17.2 – s, 17.3 – p, 17.4 – r | [d] 17.1 – q, 17.2 – p, 17.3 – s, 17.4 – r |

ANS: [a] 17.1 – r, 17.2 – p, 17.3 – s, 17.4 – q

18. Which of the following is not true about demand deposits? [1]

- [a] For demand deposits we need to have an account in the bank
- [b] Demand deposits are not accepted widely as a means of payment
- [c] Demand deposits is a facility used as a medium of exchange
- [d] None of the above

ANS: [b] Demand deposits are not accepted widely as a means of payment

19. Which of the following is the aim of WTO? [1]

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| [a] To liberalise international trade | [b] To establish rules for fair trade |
| [c] To encourage globalisation | [d] To attract foreign investment |

ANS: [a] To liberalise international trade

20. Which of the following best represents the condition of under employment? [1]

- [a] More number of employees than necessary
- [b] People are clearly visible as unemployed
- [c] Moving people out would affect production
- [d] None of the above

ANS: [a] More number of employees than necessary

21. Discuss the process of unification of Germany. [3]

ANS: Otto von Bismarck, the architect of this process carried out the unification of Germany with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

On the bitterly cold morning of 18 January 1871, an assembly comprising the princes of the German states, representatives of the army, important Prussian ministers including the chief minister Otto von

Bismarck gathered in the unheated Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles to proclaim the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia.

The nation-building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power. The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernising the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems in Germany.

22. Explain any three methods to control soil erosion. [3]

ANS: Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing. Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming. Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping. Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India. [ANY 3]

OR

Why should Indian farmers diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops?

ANS: Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously. Because fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba need much less irrigation than rice or sugarcane. India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high-value crops.

23. Agriculture and Industry are not exclusive of each other. Explain [3]

ANS: Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers. Thus, development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient.

24. Why is power sharing necessary? [3]

ANS: Prudential reason: Firstly, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation. Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well.

Moral reason: There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.

OR

Bring out the conditions democracy must fulfill in order to accommodate social diversity.

ANS: Democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve this outcome:

It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent.

It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority. Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.

25. Throw light on the suggestions made to reform political parties. [3]

ANS: A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.

It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.

There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.

26. How has development in information and communication technology enabled globalisation? [3]

ANS: In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices. A news magazine published for London readers is to be designed and printed in Delhi. The text of the magazine is sent through Internet to the Delhi office. The designers in the Delhi office get orders on how to design the magazine from the office in London using telecommunication facilities. The designing is done on a computer. After printing, the magazines are sent by air to London. Even the payment of money for designing and printing from a bank in London to a bank in Delhi is done instantly through the Internet (e-banking)!

27. Trace the importance of RBI in the formal sector credit. [3]

ANS: The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. For instance, we have seen that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance. Similarly, the RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

OR

Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services you need to live well. Explain

ANS: Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

28. Analyse the conditions of work in the unorganised sector. [3]

ANS: 1. The unorganised sector includes small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.

2. There is no formal process and procedures and there is no job security.

3. Jobs are low-paid and often not regular.

4. Workers can be removed at any time without assigning a reason.

5. There is no fixed working hours.

6. People get daily wages.

7. There is no provision of other benefits apart from daily wages. There is no leave, paid holidays or leave due to sickness, etc. [ANY 3]

29. The Habsburg Empire was a patch work of many different regions and peoples – Justify. [5]

ANS: The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary, for example, was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples. It included the Alpine regions – the Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland – as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking. It also included the Italian-speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia. In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dialects. In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish. Besides these three dominant groups, there also lived within the boundaries of the empire, a mass of subject peasant peoples – Bohemians and Slovaks to the north, Slovenes in Carniola, Croats to the south, and Roumans to the east in Transylvania.

OR

How did print culture contribute towards religious reforms? Explain with suitable examples.

ANS: New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions. This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments. To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday, spoken language of ordinary people. Rammohun Roy published the Sambat Kaumudi from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the Samachar Chandrika to oppose his opinions. From 1822, two Persian newspapers were published, Jam-i-Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar. In the same year, a Gujarati newspaper, the Bombay Samachar, made its appearance.

In north India, the ulama were deeply anxious about the collapse of Muslim dynasties. They feared that colonial rulers would encourage conversion, change the Muslim personal laws. To counter this, they used cheap lithographic presses, published Persian and Urdu translations of holy scriptures, and printed religious newspapers and tracts. The Deoband Seminary, founded in 1867, published thousands upon thousands of fatwas telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives, and explaining the meanings of Islamic doctrines. All through the nineteenth century, a number of Muslim sects and seminaries appeared, each with a different interpretation of faith, each keen on enlarging its following and countering the influence of its opponents. Urdu print helped them conduct these battles in public. Among Hindus, too, print encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages.

30. Explain the Rowlatt Act and the instances that led to the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident. [5]

ANS: Emboldened with success, Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April. Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down. Alarmed by the popular upsurge, and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. On 10 April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoking widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations. Martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command. On 13 April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.

[2 + 3 = 5]

31. Discuss the various forms in which minerals occur. [5]

ANS: Minerals generally occur in these forms: (i) In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/ molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface. They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes. (ii) In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods under great heat and pressure. Another group of sedimentary minerals include gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt. These are formed as a result of evaporation especially in arid regions. (iii) Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material

containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way (iv) Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called 'placer deposits' and generally contain minerals, which are not corroded by water. Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals. (v) The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals, but most of these are too widely diffused to be of economic significance. However, common salt, magnesium and bromine are largely derived from ocean waters. The ocean beds, too, are rich in manganese nodules.

OR

Energy saved is energy produced. Explain

ANS: Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy – agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic – needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since Independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country. In this background, there is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles; switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. After all, "energy saved is energy produced".

32. Explain the major challenges faced by political parties. [5]

ANS: The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties.

The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one.

The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.

The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

[Each point to be explained]

33. How did Belgium successfully accommodate diversity? Explain [5]

ANS: Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.

Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.

Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The Frenchspeaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.

Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

34. Explain the impact of globalisation in India.

[5]

ANS: Globalisation and greater competition among producers - both local and foreign producers - has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

Among producers and workers, the impact of globalisation has not been uniform.

Firstly, MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 20 years, which means investing in India has been beneficial for them. MNCs have been interested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas. These products have a large number of well-off buyers. In these industries and services, new jobs have been created. Also, local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered. Secondly, several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.

Moreover, globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves! Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints), Sundaram Fasteners (nuts and bolts) are some Indian companies which are spreading their operations worldwide.

Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT. Batteries, capacitors, plastics, toys, tyres, dairy products, and vegetable oil are some examples of industries where the small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition. Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless.

OR

Throw light on the interesting mechanism in which banks work.

ANS: Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. For example, banks in India these days hold about 15 per cent of their deposits as cash. This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day. Since, on any particular day, only some of its many depositors come to withdraw cash, the bank is able to manage with this cash.

Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people. In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers). Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than

what they offer on deposits. The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.

35. [a] Two features A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. [2]

[A] The place where the peasant satyagraha took place

[B] A soil type

[b] On the same outline map of India locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols. [3]

[i] Kochi sea port

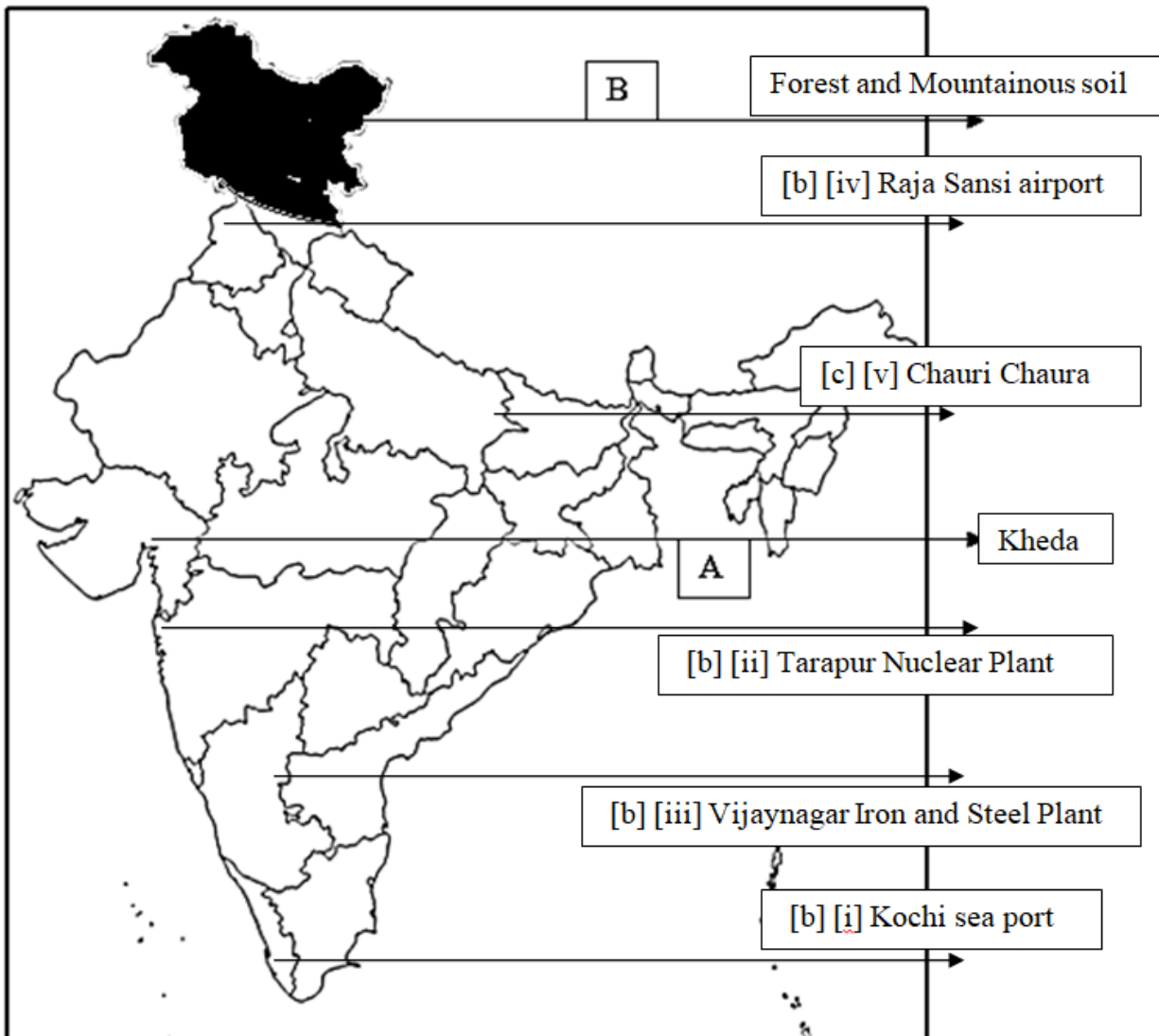
[ii] Tarapur nuclear power plant

[iii] Vijaynagar iron and steel plant

[iv] Raja Sansi International airport

[c] On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbol. [1]

[v] Chauri Chaura



NOTE: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. 35. Any six may be attempted:

6 x 1 = 6

- [a] Name the place where the cotton mill workers' satyagraha was organised - AHMEDABAD
- [b] Name the place where the Congress session of December 1920 was held - NAGPUR
- [c] Name the state which is the leading producer of rubber - KERALA
- [d] Name the state where Naraura nuclear power plant is located – UTTAR PRADESH
- [e] Name the place where Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International airport is located - KOLKATA
- [f] Name the state where Durgapur iron and steel plant is situated – WEST BENGAL
- [g] Name the state where Paradwip sea port is located - ODISHA