

TVSSC COMMON REVISION EXAMINATION – (2019-2020)

SOCIAL SCIENCE [087]

Class : X

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 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 o these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- vi) Question number **35** is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts – **35A.** from **History** (2marks) and **35B.** from **Geography** (4 marks).

SECTION - A

1. **Assertion:** Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.

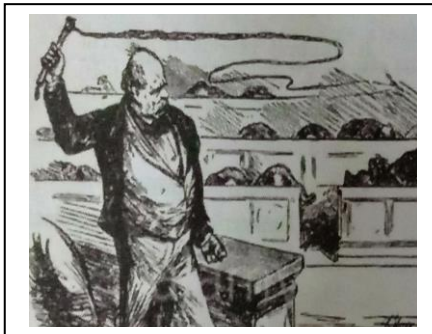
Reason : Zellverein was formed to preserve conservatism.

(1)

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.

(OR)



Describe the caricature. How does it represent the relationship between Bismarck and the elected deputies of Parliament?

(OR)

Read the clues in Column A and identify me. Write my name in Column B.

| S. No. | A (I am) | B (My name) |
|--------|--|-------------|
| (i) | The king of Piedmont and Sardinia. I helped in the unification of Italy. | |
| (ii) | A French emperor. I introduced a Code in 1804. | |
| (iii) | The Austrian Chancellor considers Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy to our social order. | |
| (iv) | The founder of a Secret Society, "Young Italy'. inspired the youth to work towards unification. | |
| (v) | The Chief Minister of Prussia and was the architect for the procedure of unification of Germany. | |

2. Which of the following is not true regarding Rowlett Act, 1919? (1)
 (a) The Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.
 (b) It gave power to the government to repress political activities.
 (c) It empowered the government to detain the political prisoner without trial.
 (d) The Act controlled the movement of plantation workers.

3. **Arrange in correct sequence:** (1)
 i) Gandhi - Irwin Pact
 (ii) Gandhi sent letter to viceroy Lord Irwin.
 iii) Violation of Salt Act by Mahatma Gandhi.

(OR)

Correct the following statement and rewrite.

The Gandhi - Irwin Pact gave reserved seats to depressed classes in Provincial and Central Legislative Council.

4. **Identify the term/word.** (1)
 (a) It is also referred to as "cattle plague" is a serious contagious disease of cattle. It is caused by a virus which is related to that of human measles, canine distemper, etc.
 (b) A bounded laborer under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country of home.

(OR)

Match the column:

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| (i) Bombay | (a) First pinning and weaving mill. |
| (ii) Surat | (b) Colonial Port city |
| (iii) Madras | (c) Pre-colonial port City |

5. **Assertion** : The first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible. (1)
Reason : He was a Protestant Reformer.
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.

(OR)

Gulamgiri was written by.....

(OR)

Who among the following brought hand-printing technology into Japan around 768-770 AD?

- (a) Buddhist missionaries
 (b) Japanese Traders
 (c) European Traders
 (d) None of the above
6. Categories the following resources on the basis of exhaustibility. (½+½)
 (a) Forests (b) Fossil fuels

7. Agriculture is an age-old economic activity in our country. Over these years, cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know how and socio-cultural practices. Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type. (1)

Carefully read the paragraph and answer the question:

How cultivation methods changed over the years? Justify by giving a reason.

8. (i) Identify the source of energy.
(ii) Why we need to promote the shown source?



($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)

9. In what ratio are iron ore, cooking coal and limestone required to make steel ? (1)
(a) 4:2:1 (b) 4:1:2 (c) 4:3:1 (d) 4:3:2
10. Name the state where the following ports are located: (1)
(i) Marmagao
(ii) haldia
(iii) Paradip
(iv) Kandla
11. Match List-I (forms of power sharing) with List-II (forms of government) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: (1)

| List- I | List II |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Power shared among the different organs of the government. | A. Community government. |
| 2. Power shared among the governments at different levels. | B. Separation of powers. |
| 3. Power shared by different social groups. | C. Coalition government. |
| 4. Power shared by two or more political Parties. | D. Federal government. |

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

12. A few subjects in various Lists of the Indian Constitution are given here. Group them under the Union, State and the Concurrent Lists as provided in the table given below: (1)
- (a) Defense (b) Police (c) Agriculture (d) Education (e) Banking
 (f) Forests (g) Communications (h) Trade (i) Marriages

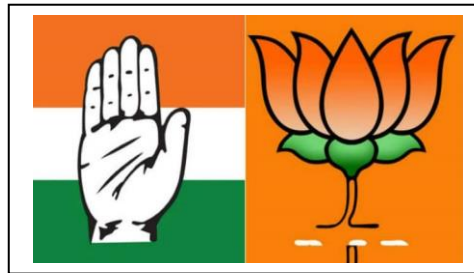
13. **Assertion:** Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics.
Reason : Ideas, Ideals and values drawn from different religious should play role in politics. (1)

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.
14. Name any two countries in which the participation of woman in public life is very high. (1)

(OR)

15. Carefully study the given election symbols and answer the following questions.



(A) (B)

- i) Name the political parties associated with election symbols (A) and (B).

16. **Read the extract and answer the following questions:** (1)

Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems, If some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy. Or, we start doubting if we are living in a democracy. The first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy is to recognize that democracy is just a form of government. It can only create conditions for achieving something. The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals.

- (a) State any one problem on which democracy has failed.
 (b) How democracy create conditions for a better government? Explain by giving one example.

(OR)



Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon?

- a) Demand for separate state from Democratic Government
 b) Democratic Government is facing territorial issues with the bordering states
 c) Democratic Government accepts demands based on separate state
 d) Democratic Government is coping with multiple pressures through accommodation

17. **Mark the following as True or false:** (1)
- (a) Per capita income is the average income of a country.
 (b) World Bank has taken education and health as the base for economic development.
 (c) Literacy rate measure the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group.

18. **Read the statement and answer the following questions:** ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)
- Take, for instance, a farmer who sells wheat to a flour mill for Rs 8 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for Rs 10 per kg. The biscuit company uses the flour and things such as sugar and oil to make four packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market to the consumers for ` 60 (`15 per packet)
- i) Which is the final goods ?
 ii) Which is the intermediate goods?

19. **Match the columns:** (1)

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| (i) Loan from Money lenders | (a) Formal |
| (ii) Loan from a Bank | |
| (iii) Loan from SHG | (b) Informal |
| (iv) Loan from a Commercial Bank | |

20. Removing barriers or restrict setup by the government is known as (1)

SECTION – B

21. How was the ideology of liberalism allied with National Unity in early 19th century in Europe? Explain in three points. (3)

(OR)

Explain any three changes which Napoleon introduced to make the administrative system more efficient in Europe.

22. Describe the development which led to the launching of Non-Cooperation Movement. (3)

(OR)

Describe any three major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non-Cooperation Movement.

23. Explain three far reaching effects of the abolition of the Corn Laws. (3)

(OR)

What problems were faced by the Indian cotton weavers in the 19th century? Describe.

24. **Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: 1+1+1=3**
Source A : Issues of Caste Discrimination

From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays. Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his Gulamgiri (1871). In the twentieth century, B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras, better known as Periyar, wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India.

Source B: Workers in Factories

Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked the education to write much about their experiences. But Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill worker, wrote and published *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal* in 1938 to show the links between caste and class exploitation. The poems of another Kanpur mill worker, who wrote under the name of Sudarshan Chakr between 1935 and 1955, were brought together and published in a collection called *Sacchi Kavita*. By the 1930s, Bangalore cotton mill workers set up libraries to educate themselves, following the example of Bombay workers. These were sponsored by social reformers who tried to restrict excessive drinking among them, to bring literacy and, sometimes, to propagate the message of nationalism.

Source C: The Vernacular Press Act

After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.

Source A: Issues of Caste Discrimination

(1) Who was Jyotiba Phule?

Source B : Workers in Factories

(2) How did the message of nationalism propagate?

Source C : The Vernacular Press Act

(3) What do you mean by the Vernacular Press Act?

25. What geographical conditions are required for the cultivation of sugarcane? Name two largest producing states of sugarcane. **(3)**

(OR)

How is the mining activity injurious to the health of the miners and environment? Explain.

26. Mention the various measures taken by the government to boost the production of jute goods. **(3)**

(OR)

Describe any two merits of railways and any two problems being faced by the railways.

27. Why power sharing is necessary in democracy ? Explain. **(3)**

(OR)

“There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.” Support the statement.

(OR)

Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government.” Analyse the statement with arguments.

28. How are the economic activities classified on the basis of ownership? Explain with suitable examples. (3)

(OR)

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

SECTION - C

29. 'The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person'. How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Explain. (5)

(OR)

"Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers." Support the statement with examples.

30. How are human activities responsible for the degradation of land? (5)

31. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: (2+2+1=5)

Source A: Romanticism and National Feeling

Let us look at Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

Source B : Economic Hardship in Europe

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.

Source C: The Revolution of the Liberals

In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist- such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire- men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles-a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.

Source A Romanticism and National Feeling

(1) What are the other aspect of idea of nationalism?

Source B: Economic Hardship in Europe

(2) What do you meant by economic hardship in Europe?

Source C : The Revolution of the Liberals

(3) What were the demand of Liberals?

32. How did the 'First World War' create a new economic and political situations in India? Explain with examples (5)
33. Describe any five factors that led to the end of the Bretton Woods System and the beginning of globalization. (5)

(OR)

How did the Indian and British merchants and manufacturers advertise their products in India to promote their sale?

34. Explain how communalism is being expressed in politics? (5)

(OR)

Explain any four problem areas in the working of political parties.

SECTION - D

35. **A.** 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 drawn near them. (2)

- a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in Sep -1920
b) No tax campaign

- B.** On the same outline map of India locate and label **ANY FOUR** of the following with suitable symbols. (4)

- i) Paradwip – Major Sea Port
ii) Noida – Software technology Park
iii) Salem – Iron and Steel industry
iv) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant
v) Chhatrapati Shivaji – International Airport

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired candidates only in lie of ANY SIX to be attempted:

- i) Name the state where Indigo planters organized Satyagraha.
ii) Name the state where Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.
iii) Name the state where Jailianwala Bagh incidence took place.
iv) Name the state where Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport is located.
v) Name the state where Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant is located.
vi) Name the Software Technology Park located in Uttar Pradesh.
vii) Name the Software Technology Park located in Uttar Pradesh.
viii) Name the state Haldia Seport is located.

35. A & B

