

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2021-22

TERM II

CLASS X

SOCIAL SCIENCE - CODE 087

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

- i. This Question paper is divided into five sections - Section A, B, C, D and E.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- v. Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- vii. Section-E: Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- viii. 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 have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

Very Short Answer Questions

2X5 =10

1. What was the effect of Boycott movement on 'foreign textile trade'? 2
2. Why Maharashtra and Gujarat states have the maximum extent of cotton textile growth? Give reasons. 2
3. Write the different party system? Give examples. 2
4. What do you understand by the term MNC's? 2
5. Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follow: 2

Type of Regimes and	Growth Rate
All democratic regimes	3.95
All dictatorial regimes	4.42
Poor countries under dictatorship	4.34
Poor countries under	4.28

- 5.1 How does democracy influence economic growth of a country? 1
- 5.2 Why economic growth is better in dictatorship regimes than democratic regime? 1

Section-B

Short Answer Type Questions

3X3 =9

6. State merits and demerits of formal sector of credit in India.
OR
Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Explain. 3
7. What was the main objective of the Simon Commission? Why was the commission rejected by the Indians? Discuss. 3
8. Write a precise note on pipelines mode of transportation mentioning the important pipeline networks of India. 3

Section-C

Long Answer Type Questions 5x2=10

9. Define the term democracy. What outcomes are expected from a democracy?
OR
Evidence shows that in practice, many democracies did not fulfil the expectations of producing economic development in the country. Validate the statement with the help of relevant examples. 5
10. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples.
OR
How can consumers and producers benefit from 'foreign trade'? Explain with examples. 5

Section-D

Case Based Questions 4x2=8

11. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 4

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14th July 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8th August 1942 in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

- 11.1 Which factors contributed towards launching of Quit India Movement? 1
- 11.2 Where was the famous speech of Gandhiji that made out the call of 'do or die' delivered? 1
- 11.3 Why did the Cripps Mission fail? 2

12. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 4

Moving along the East coast, you would see the extreme South-Eastern port of Tuticorin, in Tamil Nadu. This port has a natural harbor and rich hinterland. Thus, it has a flourishing trade handling of a large variety of cargoes to even our neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc. and the coastal regions of India. Chennai is one of the oldest artificial ports of the country. It is ranked next to Mumbai in terms of the volume of trade and cargo. Vishakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port. This port was, originally, conceived as an outlet for iron ore exports. Paradwip port located in Odisha specializes in the export of iron ore. Kolkata is an inland riverine port. This port serves a very large and rich hinterland of Ganga Brahmaputra basin. Being a tidal port, it requires constant dredging of Hoogly. Haldia port was developed as a subsidiary port, in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

- 12.1** State the examples of major ports of India. 1
- 12.2** Which sea port is an inland riverine port and why is it famous? 1
- 12.3** State the merits of waterways as a mode of transport. 2

Section-E

Map Skill Based Question

1x3=3

13. 13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place mark it.

(A) Where INC Session was held in September 1920. 1

13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following:

(I) Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station 1

OR

Software Park in Gujarat

(II) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport 1