

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 Rowlatt Act? 2
2. Write a brief note on the jute industry in India. 2
3. Why did India adopt multi-party system? Give reasons. 2
4. What do you understand by the term investment? Name a few companies which make foreign investments. 2
5. Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follow: 2

India: Railway Track the Indian Railway network runs on multiple gauge operations extending over 68,442 km.

Gauge in metres	Route (Km)Running	Track (Km)	Total Track (Km)
Broad Gauge (1.676)	63,491	89,521	1,17,560
Metre Gauge (1.000)	3,200	3,462	3,775
Narrow Gauge (0.762 and 0.610)	1,751	1,752	1,901
Total	68,442	94,735	1,23,236

Source: Railway Yearbook 2017-18, Ministry of Railways, Government of India.

- 5.1 As per the given data, how can one differentiate between Broad Gauge and Narrow Gauge? (1)
- 5.2 Which factors influence the railway distribution pattern in India? (1)

Section-B

Short Answer Type Questions

3X3 =9

6. Explain the effects of worldwide economic depression on India, towards late 1920's.
OR
Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the Civil Disobedience Movement? How did this movement unite the country? Explain. 3
7. How can we say that globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as the producers? Give reasons. 3
8. "Democracies accommodate various social divisions." Justify the statement. 3

Section-C

Long Answer Type Questions

5x2=10

9. Differentiate between the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement in terms of issues raised and progress of the movements with suitable examples.
OR
Compare and contrast the contributions made by Gandhiji and Dr BR Ambedkar in uplifting the status of the depressed classes. 5
10. How is money used as a medium of exchange? Give examples. How do demand deposits have the essential features of money?
OR
Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India? Explain its functioning. 5

Section-D

Case Based Questions

4x2=8

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

What did Kishenji mean by an alternative political formation? The question came up in a conversation between Sudha, Karuna, Shaheen and Gracy. All four women had led very powerful people's movements in different parts of the country. They were meeting in a village in Odisha, away from their day-to-day struggles, to think afresh the future of people's movements. The discussion naturally turned to Kishenji, who was regarded as a friend, political philosopher and moral guide by all the movement groups in the country. He had argued that people's movement should embrace politics openly. His argument was simple yet powerful. Movements focused on a single issue are suitable as long as we wish to achieve limited changes in a particular aspect of life.

But if we wish to bring about a fundamental social transformation, or basic change even in one aspect of life, we would need a political organisation. People's movement must establish a new political formation to act as a moral force in politics. This was an urgent task, he said, because all the existing political parties had become irrelevant for social transformation. "But Kishenji never clarified what that organisation will be.

He talked of an alternative political formation or a third force in politics. But did he mean a political party?" said Gracy. She felt that an old style political party was not the right instrument for social change.

- 11.1. In what ways do movements exert influence on politics? 1
- 11.2 State the inference drawn from the given case/source. 1
- 11.3 How a political party becomes a moral force in politics? What kind of party should be there? 2

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

Automobiles provide vehicle for quick transport of good services and passengers. Trucks, buses, cars, motor cycles, scooters, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles are manufactured in India at various centres. After the liberalization, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three-wheelers. The industry is located around Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru.

- 12.1 What is the contribution of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Automobile Industries? 1
- 12.2 Name the four centres where this industry is located? 1
- 12.3 How Liberalisation has provided a boost to automobile industry? 2

Section-E

Map Skill Based Question 1x3=3

13. 13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. 3

(A) The place where Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha took place. 1

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

(I) Nuclear Power Plant located in Gujrat. 1

OR

Bokaro Iron and Steel Plant.

(II) Kolkata International Airport 1

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.13.1

13.1 Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. (1)

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in

lieu of Q. No.13.2. Attempt ANY TWO questions.

13.2 Name the State where Namrup Thermal Plant is located. (1)

13.3 Name the State where Noida Software Technology Park is located. (1)

13.4 Name the city where Raja Sansi (Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee) International

Airport is located. (1)