

SOCIAL SCIENCE

MOCK TEST PAPER

CBSE, Class X Examination

1

Time : 3 hrs.

M. Marks: 80

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper is divided into four sections – Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
- (ii) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (iii) All questions are **compulsory**.
- (iv) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (v) Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are Objective Type Questions. Each question carries 1 mark. Answer them as instructed.
- (vi) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (vii) Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- (viii) Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts 35(A) and 35(B) – 35(A) from History (2 marks) and 35(B) from Geography (4 marks). After completion attach the map inside your answer-book.

SECTION – A

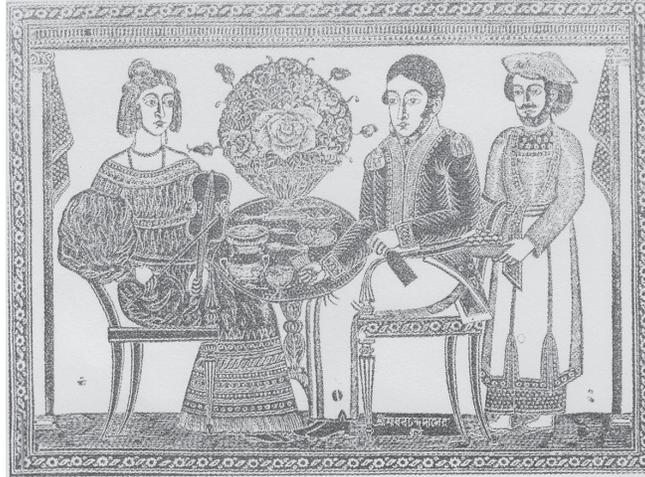
1. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy' ?
(a) Otto von Bismarck (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Metternich (d) Johann Gottfried Herder [1]
2. Which of the following refers to El Dorado ?
(a) A mythical animal (b) A legendary god
(c) A fabled city of gold (d) A sacred place of worship [1]

OR

- Why were workers in England hostile to machines and new technology ?
- (a) They did not know how to use them.
 - (b) They feared that they would lose their jobs and livelihood.
 - (c) The workers were too poor to buy new machines.
 - (d) They were scared of machines.
3. Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri' ?
(a) Raja Rammohan Roy (b) Jyotiba Phule
(c) Balgangadhar Tilak (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay [1]

4. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

[1]



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of nineteenth-century woodcut?

- (a) Destruction of proper family relations
- (b) Cultural impact of the west
- (c) Traditional family roles
- (d) None of the above

5. Match the following items given in Column - A with those in Column-B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [1]

Column – A	Column – A
1. Congress of Vienna	(A) Louis (XVI)
2. French Revolution	(B) Giuseppe Mazzini
3. Frankfurt Parliament	(C) Duke Metternich
4. Young Italy	(D) Carl Welcker

6. Who developed first printing press ? [1]

7. Metternich described ----- as ‘the most dangerous enemy of our social order. [1]

8. Which one of the following soil is ideal for growing cotton ?

- (a) Regur soil
- (b) Laterite soil
- (c) Desert soil
- (d) Mountainous soil

9. Which mean of transport is used for carrying solids in a slurry form? [1]

10. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Bajra : [1]

Bajra	Annual rainfall required	Cropping season	Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	40 cm – 50 cm	(A) – ?	(B) – ?

11. Correct the following statement and rewrite: [1]

Bharatiya Janata Party seeks to represent and secure power for Dalits? OBCs and Adivasis.

OR

Correct the following statements and rewrite:

Communist Party of India believes in cultural nationalism or Hindutva.

12. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that ----- [1]

OR

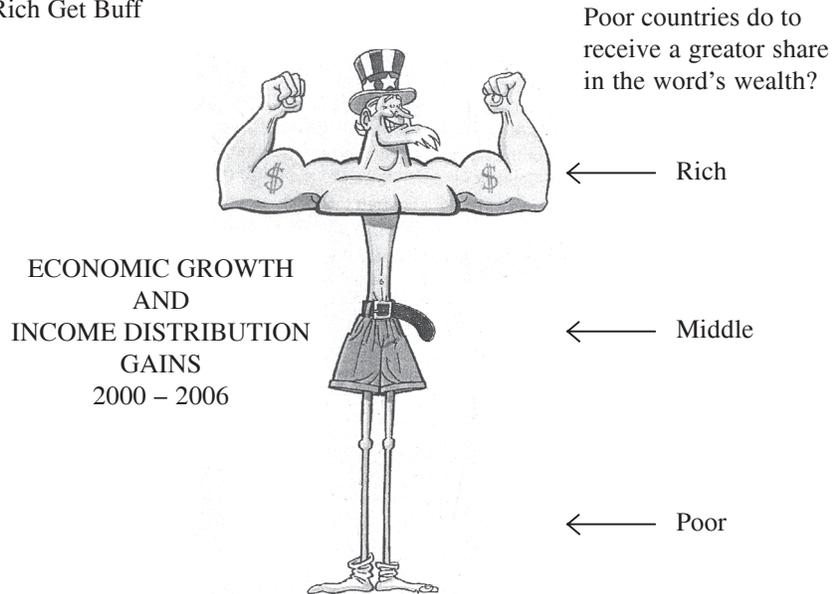
A ----- is an accountable government.

13. In what way changes can be made in the Federal Constitution ?

OR

What is the basic idea behind the power sharing of India federalism?

14. The Rich Get Buff



Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) Disparities between the rich and poor
- (b) Economic growth of a country
- (c) Income disparities among people
- (d) Equalities between the rich and poor

15. Find the incorrect option: [1]

- (a) Underemployment is found only in agricultural sector.
- (b) Underemployment means more people engaged in a job than needed.
- (c) Underemployment is also found in other sectors.
- (d) Underemployment is also called disguised unemployment.

16. Shivendra is a shoe manufacturer and he wants to directly exchange shoes for wheat without the use of money. Now he will have to look for a wheat growing farmer who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoes in exchange. [1]

- (a) Goods exchange with money
- (b) Goods exchange with goods
- (c) Double coincidence of wants
- (d) None of these

17. We can obtain ----- of a country by dividing the national income by the total population of a country. [1]

OR

Kerala has low ----- because it has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.

18. Which among the following authorities issues currency notes ?
 (a) Government of India (b) State Bank of India
 (c) Central Bank of India (d) Reserve Bank of India [1]
19. Which one of the following is the main source of credit for rich urban households in India ?
 (a) Formal sector (b) Informal sector (c) Moneylenders (d) Traders [1]
20. Investment made by MNCs is termed as –
 (a) Indigenous investment (b) Foreign investment
 (c) Entrepreneur’s investment (d) None of the above [1]

SECTION – B

21. “Ideals of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of Liberalism.” Analyse the statement. [3]

OR

“The ‘Print Revolution’ had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge.” Analyse the statement. [3]

22. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: [1 + 1 + 1 = 3]

Source – A

Towards Civil Disobedience

In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement. He felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrah is needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919.

Source – B

Formation of Swaraj Party

They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics. But younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose pressed for more radical mass agitation and for full independence.

Source – C

The Great Depression

In such a situation of internal debate and dissension two factors again shaped Indian politics towards the late 1920s. The first was the effect of the worldwide economic depression. Agricultural prices began to fall from 1926 and collapsed after 1930. As the demand for agricultural goods fell and exports declined, peasants found it difficult to sell their harvests and pay their revenue. By 1930, the countryside was in turmoil.

Source – A

- 22.1. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Source – B

- 22.2. Who formed the Swaraj Party?

Source – C

- 22.3. Why did peasants find it difficult to their harvests?

23. Describe any three distinct characteristics of 'Arid soils'. [3]

OR

Mohan owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh; he wishes to cultivate either Jute or Sugarcane. He shall cultivate which crop out of these two keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain. [3]

24. Explain any three consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan Government. [3]

25. Highlights three major distinctions between the federations of 'coming together' type and 'holding together' type. [3]

26. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. [3]

27. Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector. [3]

OR

How are the three sectors of the economy different from each other? Explain. [3]

28. How does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary? [3]

SECTION – C

29. Describe the impact of Great Depression on Indian economy. [5]

OR

Describe the impact of the First World War on Indian industries.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: [2 + 2 + 1 = 5]

Petroleum or mineral oil is the next major energy source in India after coal. It provides fuel for heat and lighting lubricants for machinery and raw materials for a number of manufacturing industries. Petroleum refineries act as a "nodal industry" for synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries.

Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the tertiary age. In regions of folding, anticlines or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold. The oil bearing layer is a porous limestone or sandstone through which oil may flow. The oil is prevented from rising or sinking by intervening non-porous layers.

Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks. Gas being lighter usually occurs above the oil. About 63 per cent of India's petroleum production is from Mumbai High, 18 per cent from Gujarat and 16 per cent from Assam. From the map locate the 3 major off shore fields of western India. Ankeleshwar is the most important field of Gujarat. Assam is the oldest oil producing state of India. Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran-Hugrijan are the important oil fields in the state.

- 30.1. Highlight the importance of petroleum.

- 30.2. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India.

- 30.3. Which is the oldest oil producing state of India?

31. "Roadways have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with examples. [5]

32. Exhibit the role of money and muscle power among political parties during elections. [5]

33. Examine the standard of women's representation in India's legislative bodies. [5]

OR

Describe any five constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

34. Describe the problems created by globalisation for small producers and workers. [5]

SECTION – D

35. (A) Two features (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them : [1 × 2 = 2]

(a) The place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.

(b) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

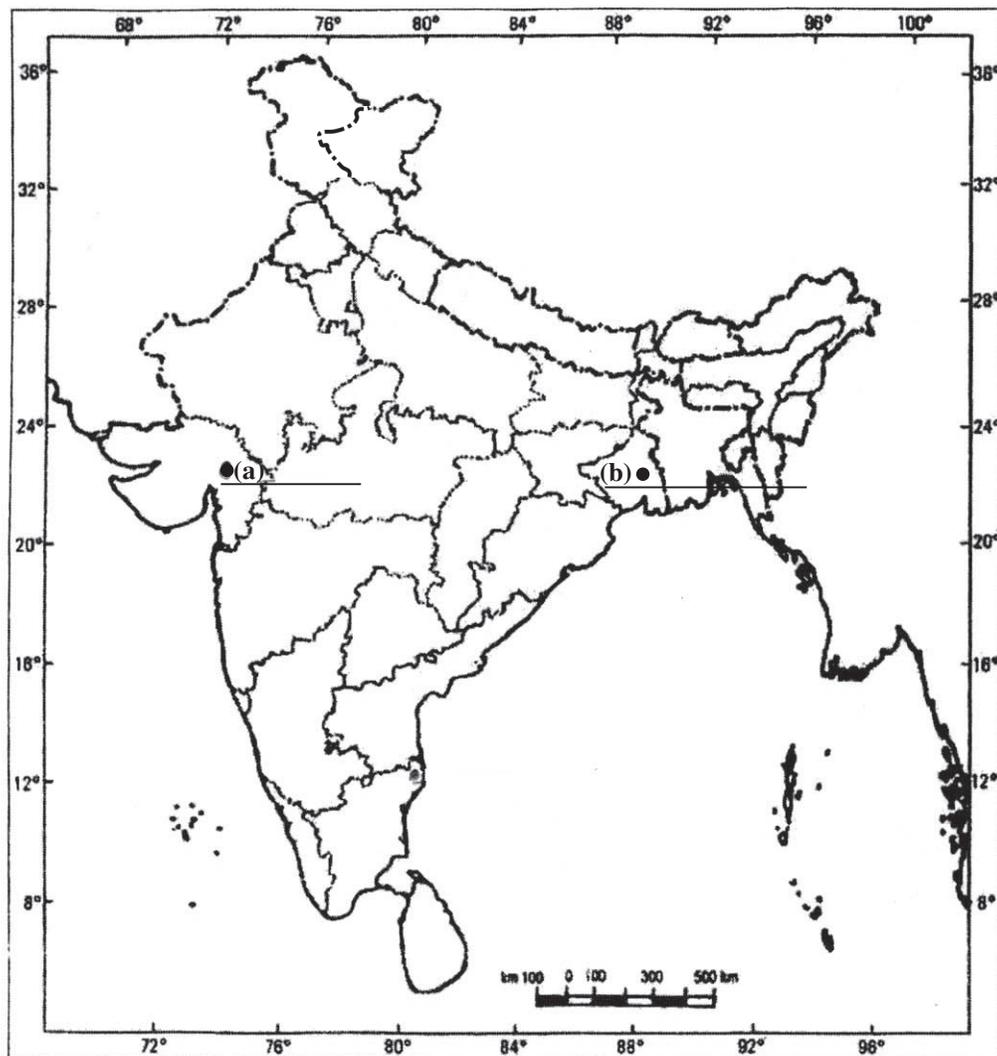
(B) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. [1 × 4 = 4]

(i) Paradip – Major Sea Port

(ii) Coimbatore – Cotton Textile Industry

(iii) Singarauli – Thermal Power Plant

(iv) Vijayanagar – Iron and Steel Plant



SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOLUTION MOCK TEST PAPER

1

SECTION – A

1. (b) Giuseppe Mazzini [1]
2. (c) A fabled city of gold [1]

OR

- (b) They feared that they would lose their jobs and livelihood
3. (b) Jyotiba Phule [1]
 4. 1. – (c), 2 – (A), 3. – (D), 4. – (B) [1]
 5. (c) Traditional family roles [1]
 6. Johann Gutenberg [1]
 7. Giuseppe Mazzini [1]
 8. (a) Regur soil [1]
 9. Pipelines [1]
 10. (A) – Kharif season (B) – 25°C – 30°C [1]
 11. Bahujan Samaj Party seeks to represent and secure power for Dalits, OBCs and Adivasis. [1]

OR

- Communist Party of India believes in Marxism – Leninism.
12. Inequalities exist in democracies. [1]

OR

- Democratic government
13. Changes require the consent of both the levels of government. [1]

OR

- Decentralisation of power
14. (a) Disparities between the rich and poor [1]
 15. (a) Under employment is found only in agricultural sector [1]
 16. (c) Double coincidence of wants [1]
 17. Per capita income [1]

OR

- Infant Mortality Rate
18. (d) Reserve Bank of India [1]
 19. (a) Formal sector [1]
 20. (b) Foreign investment [1]

SECTION – B

21. **Ideas of National unity in early 19th century Europe allied to the ideology of Liberalism:**
Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically it

emphasized the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, Liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. [3]

OR

Transformation due to Print Revolution –

- (i) It influenced people's perception and opened up new ways of looking at things.
- (ii) A new reading public emerged.
- (iii) Increase in the reading public.
- (iv) Intermingling of hearing and reading public.
- (v) Created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas.
- (vi) Introduced a new world of debate and discussion.
- (vii) Stimulated many distinctive individual interpretation of faith. [1 × 3 = 3]

22.1. Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement because he felt the movement was turning violent in many places. [1]

22.2. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru. [1]

22.3. Peasants found it difficult to sell their harvest because the demand for agricultural goods fell and exports declined. [1]

23. (i) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.
- (ii) Sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- (iii) Evaporation is faster, soil lacks humus and moisture.
- (iv) Soil occupied by Kankar.
- (v) Kankar restricts the infiltration of water. (Any three) [1 × 3 = 3]

OR

- (i) He should cultivate Sugarcane as the geographical conditions it requires are available in Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) Sugarcane grows well in hot and humid climate.
- (iii) Requires a temperature of 21°C to 27°C.
- (iv) Needs annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm.
- (v) Irrigation is required in the regions of low rainfall.
- (vi) It can be grown on a variety of soils and needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting. All these conditions are available in Uttar Pradesh. [½ × 6 = 3]

24. Consequences of majoritarian policies adopted by Sri Lankan Government:

- (i) Tamils felt the government was not sensitive about Tamil language and culture.
- (ii) They felt discriminated against in jobs and education.
- (iii) They felt the government was practicing religious discrimination.
- (iv) Relations between Tamils and Sinhalese became strained. (Any three) [1 × 3 = 3]

25. Holding Together Federation:

- (i) Large country decides to divide its power between states and the centre.
- (ii) Central government tends to be more powerful.
- (iii) Federating units have unequal power.
- (iv) India, Spain, Belgium

Coming Together Federation:

- (i) Independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
- (ii) All the states have equal power and are strong.
- (iii) By pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they increase their security.
- (iv) U.S.A., Switzerland, Australia

(Any three differences) [1 × 3 = 3]**26. Importance of Sustainable Development –**

- (i) Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generation.
- (ii) Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance.
- (iii) It lays emphasis on environmental protection and check environmental degradation.
- (iv) To stop over exploitation and over use of resources.

(Any three) [1 × 3 = 3]**27. Service conditions of Organized and Unorganized Sectors –**

- (i) Organized sector is registered by the government, whereas the unorganized sector is largely outside the control of the government.
- (ii) In organized sector the workers enjoy security of employment, whereas in unorganised sector jobs are insecure, low paid and irregular.
- (iii) In organized sector the numbers of working hours are fixed, whereas in unorganized sector the numbers of working hours are not fixed.
- (iv) In organized sector workers get several benefits such as paid leaves, payment during holidays, provident fund, etc, whereas in unorganized sector such facilities are not available.

(Any three points) [1 × 3 = 3]**OR****Classification of economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities are as follows:**

- (i) **Primary sector:** When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector, such as agriculture, dairy farming, fishing, forestry.
- (ii) **Secondary sector:** In this, natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore, some process of manufacturing is essential. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant we spin, yarn and weave cloth.
- (iii) **Tertiary sector:** It helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. They provide aid or a support for the production process. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities.

[1 × 3 = 3]**28. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervised the banks in the following ways:**

- (i) It monitors the balance kept by banks for day-to-day transactions.
- (ii) It checks that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small borrowers.
- (iii) Periodically, banks have to give details about lenders, borrowers and interest rate to RBI.
It is necessary for securing public welfare. It avoids the bank to run the business with profit motive only. It also keeps a check on interest rate of credit facilities provided by banks. RBI makes sure that the loans from the banks are affordable and cheap.

[1 × 3 = 3]

SECTION – C**29. The impact of Great Depression on Indian Economy:**

- (i) India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934.
- (ii) As agricultural prices fell sharply internationally as a result of this prices plunged in India.
- (iii) Despite of this, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands.
- (iv) Peasants' indebtedness increased. They used up their savings, mortgaged lands and sold their jewellery and precious metals.
- (v) India became exporter of metal.
- (vi) Town dwellers found themselves better off
- (vii) Industrial investment grew

[5]

OR**The First world War created a dramatically new situation for the Indian industries.**

- (i) With the British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined.
- (ii) Indian mills had a vast home market to supply.
- (iii) As the war prolonged Indian industries were called upon to supply war needs like, jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, etc
- (iv) New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts.
- (v) Many new workers were employed and everyone worked for longer hours.
- (vi) Over the war years industrial production boomed.
- (vii) Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market.
- (viii) Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically. Local industries consolidated their position capturing the home market.

[5]

30.1. Importance of Petroleum:

- (i) Petroleum is the major energy source in India
- (ii) Provides fuel for heat and lighting.
- (iii) Provides lubricant for machinery.
- (iv) Provides raw material for number of manufacturing industries.

(Any two) [1 × 2 = 2]**30.2. Occurrence of petroleum in India:**

- (i) Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps.
- (ii) In regions of folding, anticline or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold.
- (iii) Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks. **(Any two) [1 × 2 = 2]**

30.3. Assam is the oldest oil producing state of India

[1]

31. Roadways have an edge over railways:

1. The construction cost of roadway is much lower than that of the railways. Its maintenance is also cheap and easy.
2. Roads can be built in mountainous areas. The roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
3. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.

4. It provides door to door services, which results in lower cost of loading and unloading.
5. It is used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.
6. Road transport connects fields with markets and factories.
7. Road transport is useful for transport of perishable commodities.
8. Any other relevant point. (Any five points) [1 × 5 = 5]

32. Role of money and muscle power among political parties during elections -

- (i) Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use shortcuts to win elections.
- (ii) They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
- (iii) Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
- (iv) In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.
- (v) Democrats all over the world are worried about the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics. [5]

33. The status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies is as follows:

- (i) **Central Legislature:** Less than 10% of its total strength are women.
- (ii) **State Legislature:** Less than 5% of its total strength are women.
- (iii) **Panchayati Raj:** One-third of the seats are reserved for women.
- (iv) India is among the bottom group of nations in the world, in this aspect.
- (v) Women's organizations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. But the bill to this effect has not been passed. [1 × 5 = 5]

OR

Secularism means no special status is given to any religion. It is just not an ideology of some parties or persons.

- (i) There is no official religion for the Indian states, unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, or that of Islam in Pakistan.
- (ii) The Constitution provides freedom to all to protest, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- (iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (iv) The Constitution allows state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. *For example*, it bans untouchability. [5]

34. Problems created by globalization for small producers and workers :

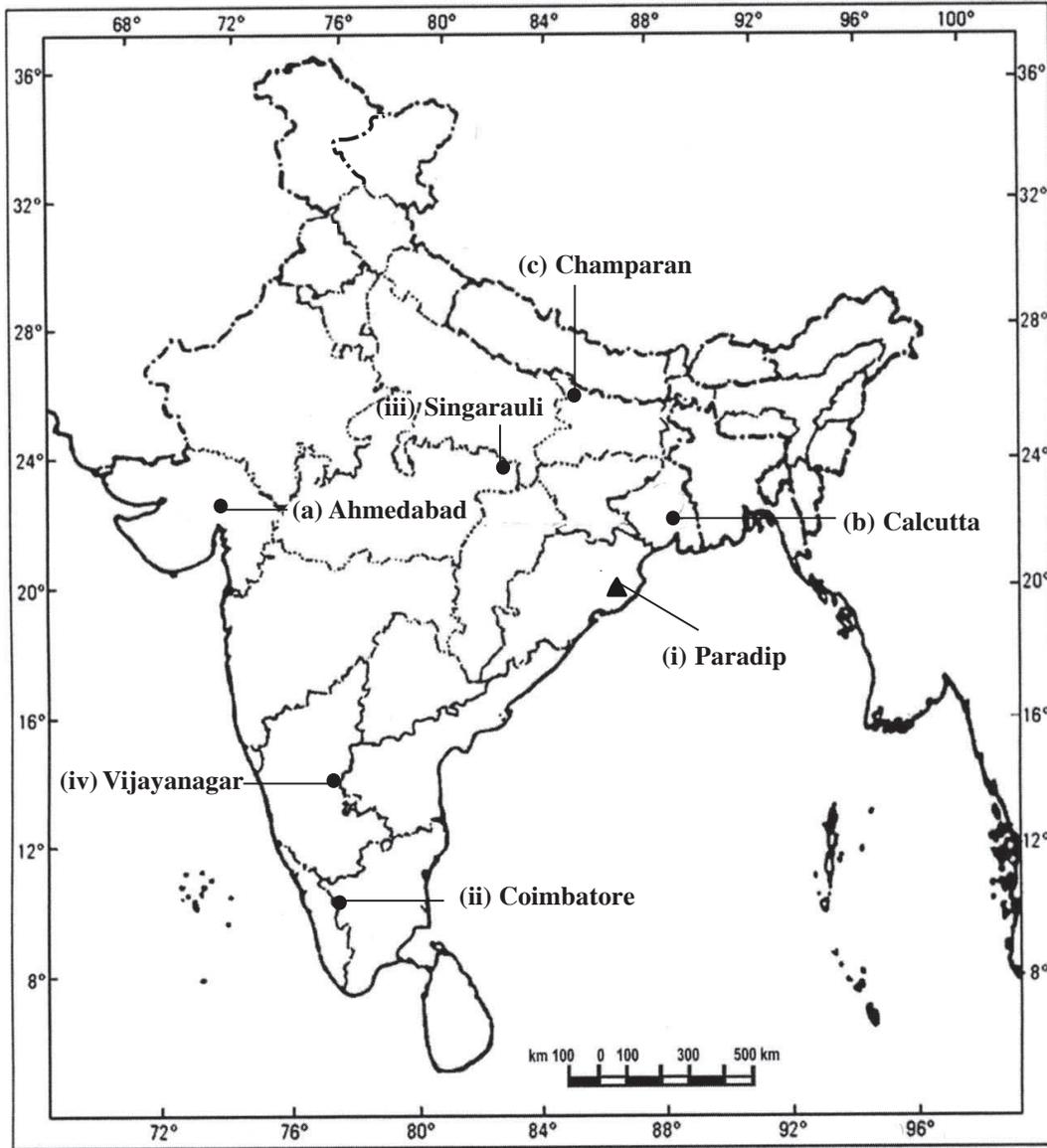
- (i) Tough competition with the big companies
- (ii) Several small units are being shut down
- (iii) Unemployment of workers
- (iv) Insecurity of job
- (v) Small producers and exporters try hard to cut their cost due to competition.
- (vi) Workers are hired on temporary basis.
- (vii) Workers have to put in long working hours and work night shifts.
- (viii) Wages are low and forced to work overtime.
- (ix) Workers are denied their fair share of benefits brought about by globalization.

(Any five) [1 × 5 = 5]

SECTION – D

35.

Outline Map of India (Political)



[2 + 4 = 6]

SOCIAL SCIENCE

MOCK TEST PAPER

CBSE, Class X Examination

2

Time : 3 hrs.

M. Marks: 80

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SECTION – A

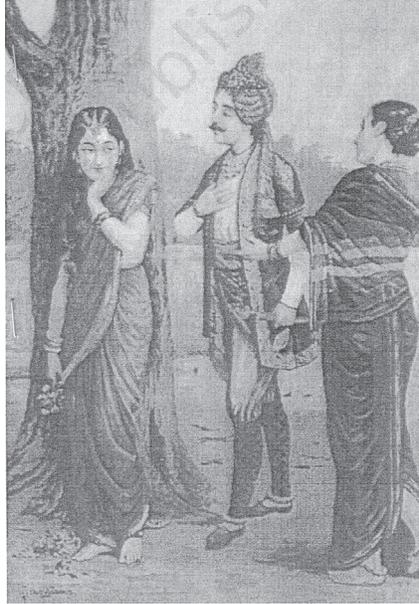
1. Who said, “When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold” ?
(a) Garibaldi (b) Mazzini (c) Metternich (d) Bismarck [1]
2. In Trinidad what was referred as Hosay ?
(a) Annual Muharram procession marking a carnival
(b) Christmas celebration
(c) Easter festival
(d) New Year celebration [1]

OR

- Why did the weavers suffer from a problem of new cotton ?
- (a) The cotton crop perished (b) Raw cotton exports increased
(c) Local markets shrank (d) Export market collapsed
3. Which one of the following is the oldest Japanese book ?
(a) Sutta Pitaka (b) Diamond Sutra (c) Maha Vamsa (d) Dipa Vamsa [1]

4. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

[1]



Which of the following painters printed this famous image of 'Raja Ritudhwaja and Princes Madalasa'?

- (a) Raja Ravi Varma (b) K.T. Ranade
(b) Abanindranath Tagore (b) None of the above

5. Match the following items given in Column - A with those in Column-B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [1]

Column – A	Column – A
1. Mahatma Gandhi	(A) Bardoli Satyagraha
2. N.M. Joshi	(B) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
3. Vallabhbhai Patel	(C) Second Round Table Conferene
4. Chandrashekhar Azad	(D) All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)

6. Which muslim leader was willing to give up the demand for separate electorate ? [1]
(a) Cotton Industry (b) Jute Industry (c) Silk Industry (d) Textile Industry

7. _____ published 'The Folklore of Southern India' [1]

8. In which of the following states is overgrazing responsible for land degradation ? [1]
(a) Jharkhand and Odisha (b) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
(c) Punjab and Haryana (d) Textile Industry

9. Where is the largest solar power plant located in India? [1]

10. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Maize:

Maize	Annual rainfall required	Cropping season	Its major producing state
	(A) – ?	Kharif sason	(B) – ?

Options:

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true (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.

[1]

17. India's per capita income in US\$ is _____ Sri Lanka (in 2015)

[1]

OR

A situation in which more persons are employed on a job than are optimally required, is called _____.

18. Professor Muhammad Yunus is the founder of which one of the following banks ?

(a) Cooperative Bank

(b) Commercial Bank

(c) Grameen Bank

(d) Land Development Bank

[1]

19. Which one of the following is a modern form of money ?

(a) Gold coins

(b) Silver coins

(c) Copper coins

(d) Paper notes

[1]

20. Liberalisation involves which one of the following ?

(a) Removal of trade barriers

(b) Increasing subsidy on fertilisers

(c) Increasing import duties on goods

(d) Increasing export duties on goods

[1]

SECTION – B

21. Describe the process by which Italy was unified.

[3]

OR

How had the earliest printing technology developed in the world? Explain with examples.

[3]

22. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

[1 + 1 + 1 = 3]

Source – A**Fear of the Book**

Erasmus, a Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer, who criticised the excesses of Catholicism but kept his distance from Luther, expressed a deep anxiety about printing. He wrote in *Adages* (1508)

‘To what corner of the world do they not fly, these swarms of new books? It may be that one here and there contributes something worth knowing, but the very multitude of them is hurtful to scholarship, because it creates a glut, and even in good things **satiety** is most harmful ... [printers] fill the world with books, not just trifling things (such as I write, perhaps), but stupid, ignorant, slanderous, scandalous, raving, irreligious and **seditious** books, and the number of them is such that even the valuable publications lose their value.’

Source – B**Print and Dissent**

Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people. In the sixteenth century, Menocchio, a miller in Italy, began to read books that were available in his locality. He reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church. When the Roman Church began its **inquisition** to repress **heretical** ideas, Menocchio was hauled up twice and ultimately executed.

Source – C**The Reading Mania**

Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe. Churches of different **denominations** set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to peasants and artisans. By the end of the eighteenth century, in some parts of Europe literacy rates were as high as 60 to 80 per cent. As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania. People wanted books to read and printers produced books in ever-increasing numbers.

Source – A

- 22.1. Who criticised the excess of catholicism?

Source – B

- 22.2. Who was Mennocchio?

Source – C

- 22.3. How can you say that there was a virtual reading mania in Europe during the end of the 18th century?

23. Describe any three main features of 'Alluvial soil' in India. [3]

OR

"Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract it at the present rate, the reserves would last only 35 – 40 years more." Explain any three ways to solve this problem.

[1 × 3 = 3]

24. State any three important features of federalism. [3]
 25. State any three major steps taken by the Indian Government towards decentralization in 1992. [3]
 26. Mohit is 28 years of age, has 65 kg of body weight and is 1.4 meters tall. Calculate his BMI. Find out whether he is under nourished or over weight. Why? [3]
 27. Why are formal sources of credit preferred over the informal source of credit? Give three reasons. [3]

OR

Why is credit a crucial element in the economic development?

28. How can the government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefits are shared in a better way by all? [3]

SECTION – C

29. How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread to countryside? Explain. [5]

OR

Which incident marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement? Why did the peasants join the Civil Disobedience Movement?

30. **Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:** [2 + 2 + 1 = 5]

Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir. He also participated in Satyagraha as one of the foremost satyagrahis. He was one of the votaries of Gandhi's concept of *gram swarajya*. After Gandhiji's martyrdom, Vinoba Bhave undertook *padyatra* to spread Gandhiji's message covered almost the entire country. Once, when he was delivering a lecture at Pochampalli in Andhra Pradesh, some poor landless villagers demanded some land for their economic well-being. Vinoba Bhave could not promise it to them immediately but assured them to talk to the Government of India regarding provision of land for them if they undertook cooperative forming.

Suddenly, Shri Ram Chandra Reddy stood up and offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 land-less villagers. This act was known as 'Bhoodan'. Later he travelled and introduced his ideas widely all over India. Some zamindars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless. It was known as *Gramdan*. However, many land-owners chose to provide some part of their land to the poor farmers due to the fear of land ceiling act. This Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the **Blood-less Revolution**.

- 30.1. Briefly describe about Vinoba Bhave's padyatra.
 30.2. What is meant by Blood-less Revolution? Explain.
 30.3. Name the spiritual heir of Gandhiji.
 31. "The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s." Support this statement with examples. [5]

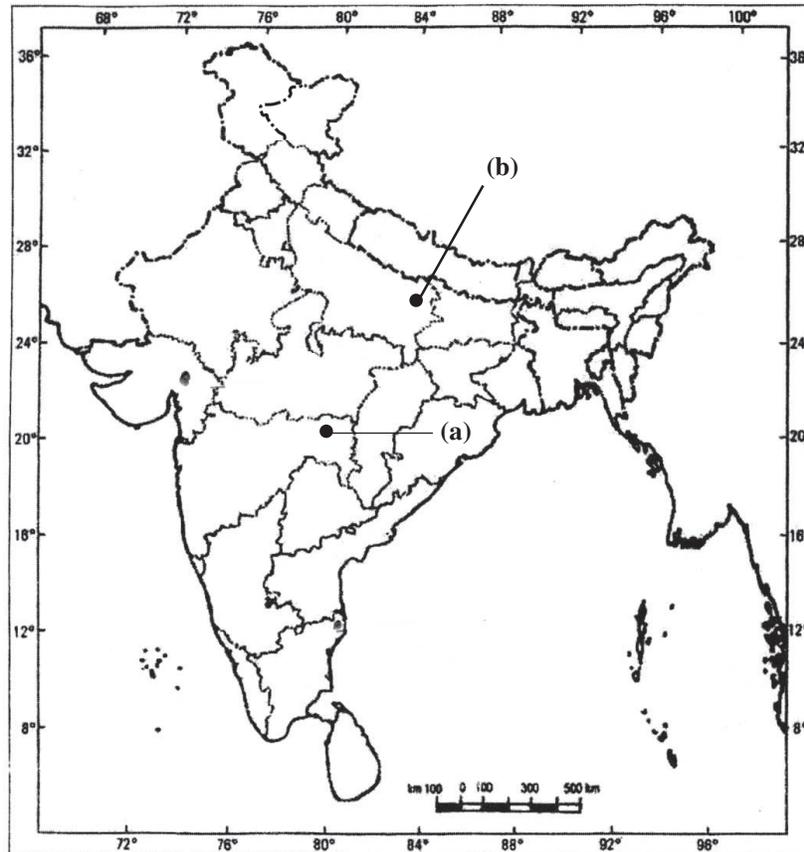
32. Mention any three forms in which communalism is expressed in politics. Describe the solution provided by the Constitution framers of India to meet this challenge? [5]
33. “Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.” Justify the statement. [5]

OR

- “Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government.” Justify the statement.
34. Show how tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India. [5]

SECTION – D

35. (A) Three features (a), (b) and (c) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them : [1 × 2 = 2]
- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920.
- (b) The place related to the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (B) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. [1 × 4 = 4]
- (i) Kochi – Major Sea Port
- (ii) Bhilai – Iron and Steel Plant
- (iii) Digboi – Oil Field
- (iv) Mumbai – Cotton Textile Industry



SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOLUTION MOCK TEST PAPER

2

SECTION – A

1. (c) Metternich [1]
 2. (a) Annual Muharram procession marking a carnival [1]
- OR**
- (b) Raw Cotton exports increased
 3. (b) Diamond Sutra [1]
 4. (d) Raja Ravi Verma [1]
 5. 1. – (C), 2. – (D), 3. – (A), 4. – (B) [1]
 6. Mohammad Ali Jinnah [1]
 7. Natesa Sastri [1]
 8. (b) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan [1]
 9. Madhopur [1]
 10. (A) – 50 cm – 75 cm (B) – Karnataka [1]
 11. The countries which follow federalism are USA, Spain and Netherlands [1]
- OR**
- Jammu & Kashmir have been given special status by the Indian government.
12. Nationalist congress party [1]
- OR**
- Tamil Nadu
13. Because it promotes equality and enhances dignity of the individuals. [1]
- OR**
- In 1950
14. (b) Democratic government does not share information with citizens. [1]
 15. (c) iv – ii – iii – i [1]
 16. (c) A is correct but (R) is wrong [1]
 17. Less than [1]
- OR**
- Disguised unemployment
18. (c) Grameen Bank [1]
 19. (d) Paper notes [1]
 20. (a) Removal of trade barriers [1]

SECTION – B**21. The Unification of Italy:**

During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states. During 1830, Mazzini decided to unite Italy. He had formed a secret society 'Young Italy' to achieve his goal. After earlier failures in 1831 and 1848, King Victor Emmanuel-II took to unify the Italian states through wars. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. Under the leadership of Garibaldi armed volunteers marched into South Italy in 1860 and kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel-II was proclaimed king of united Italy. [3]

OR

- (i) The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. In China woodblocks were used for hand printing.
 - (ii) Upto the 6th century print was used only by the scholar officials but later it became common.
 - (iii) The Buddhist missionaries introduced hand printing technology from China to Japan.
 - (iv) It was Marco Polo, a great explorer, who brought printing knowledge of woodblock from China to Italy. [1 × 3 = 3]
- 22.1. Erasmus who was a Latin scholar and a catholic reformer, criticised the excesses of catholicism. [1]
- 22.2. He was a miller in Italy who reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation. [1]
- 22.3. As literacy spread to peasants and artisans, the literacy rate rose as high as 60 to 80 per cent in some parts of Europe, there was a virtual reading mania in Europe. [1]
23. (i) Alluvial soil is widely spread over the northern plains by the three Himalayan rivers systems - the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- (ii) Most fertile soil among all soil types.
- (iii) Alluvial soil classified as Bhanger and Khader.
- (iv) It contains potash, Phosphoric acid and lime. (Any three) [3]

OR**Reserves of crude oil:**

- (i) Judicious use of oil.
- (ii) Use of renewable resources.
- (iii) Sustainable development of energy resources.
- (iv) Promotion of energy conservation. (Any three) [1 × 3 = 3]

24. Key features of federalism:

- (i) There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
- (ii) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- (iii) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.
- (iv) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
- (v) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. (Any three) [1 × 3 = 3]

25. Major steps taken by Indian Government towards decentralization in 1992.

- (i) Constitution mandate to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- (ii) Reservation of seats in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.
- (iii) Reservation of at least one third of all positions for women.
- (iv) Creation of an independent institution called the State Election Commission in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- (v) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from state to state. **(Any three) [1 × 3 = 3]**

$$26. \text{Body Mass Index (BMI)} = \frac{\text{Weight (in kg)}}{(\text{Height})^2 \text{ (in metre)}} = \frac{64}{(1.4)^2} = \frac{64}{1.96} = 33.16$$

His BMI is 33.16

He is overweight

Because his BMI is more than 25

[3]

27. Formal sources of credit preferred over Informal sources of credit because:

- (i) Formal sources have low cost of borrowing
- (ii) Higher Income through cheap borrowing
- (iii) No exploitation and debt trap.

[1 × 3 = 3]

OR

Credit is a crucial element in economic development of a country because:

- (i) It helps to meet the ongoing expenses of production.
- (ii) It helps in increasing earnings.
- (iii) It helps in completing production in time.

[3]

28. (i) Government's policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country. It should ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- (ii) It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.
- (iii) It can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO. **[3]**

SECTION – C

29. The spread of Non-Cooperation Movement in countryside:

- (i) In Awadh peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra.
- (ii) The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue.
- (iii) Abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
- (iv) By 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others set up Oudh Kisan Sabha within a month over 300 branches had been set up in the villages.
- (v) The Congress integrated the Awadh Kisan struggle into wider struggle. **[5]**

OR

Civil Disobedience Movement: Violation of Salt Law by manufacturing salt from sea water by Gandhiji marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The peasants joined the Civil Disobedience Movement due to the following reasons:

- (i) Rich peasants (Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh) were active in the movement. They were hard hit by the trade depressions and falling prices. The refusal of the government to reduce the revenue led to widespread resentment.
- (ii) For the rich peasants, fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.
- (iii) Poor peasants wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord be remitted so they joined the Civil Disobedience Movement. [2 + 3 = 5]

30.1. Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir. He was also a foremost satyagrahi and one of the supporters of Gandhiji's concept of Gram Swarajya. After Gandhiji's martyrdom, he undertook *padyatra* to spread Gandhiji's message covered almost the entire country. [2]

30.2. For "Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement", there was no use of physical or political or legal pressure. There was no scope for violence in any form or at any level. Rich people and zamindars donated their land or villages willfully. Therefore, this movement is known as the Blood-less Revolution. [2]

30.3. Vinoba Bhave. [1]

31. Institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980's and 1990's by the Government of India :

Institutional Reforms :

- (i) A Comprehensive Land Development Programme was initiated.
- (ii) Provision of crop insurance against drought, floods, cyclone, fire and disease.
- (iii) Establishment of Gramin Banks, Cooperative Societies and Banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
- (iv) Kissan Credit Card (KCC) was introduced.
- (v) Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) was introduced.
- (vi) The government announced Minimum Support Price, remunerative and procurement prices to reduce exploitation.

Technological Reforms :

- (i) HYV seeds / Chemical Fertilizer/ Pesticides were provided.
- (ii) Methods of Irrigation modernized.
- (iii) Latest agricultural equipments introduced.
- (iv) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on Radio and Television.

(Any five points in which at least any two from Institutional and two from Technological reforms to be explained) [1 × 5 = 5]

32. Communalism can take various forms in politics:

- (i) The routinely beliefs involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.
- (ii) A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
- (iii) For those belonging to majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.

- (iv) Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.
- (v) Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.

(Any three)

The makers of our Constitution were aware of this challenge. That is why they chose the model of a secular state. This choice was reflected in several constitutional provisions like-

- (i) There is no official religion for the Indian state.
- (ii) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- (iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (iv) At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. (Any two to be explained.) [1 × 5 = 5]

33. Success of Democracies in reducing economic inequalities:

- (i) We find growing economic inequalities in Democratic countries.
- (ii) A small number of ultra rich enjoys a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.
- (iii) Their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.
- (iv) The income of poor have been decline sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life.
- (v) Though democracies gradually reducing the number of poor from poverty & hunger. [1 × 5 = 5]

OR

Democracy as better form of government:

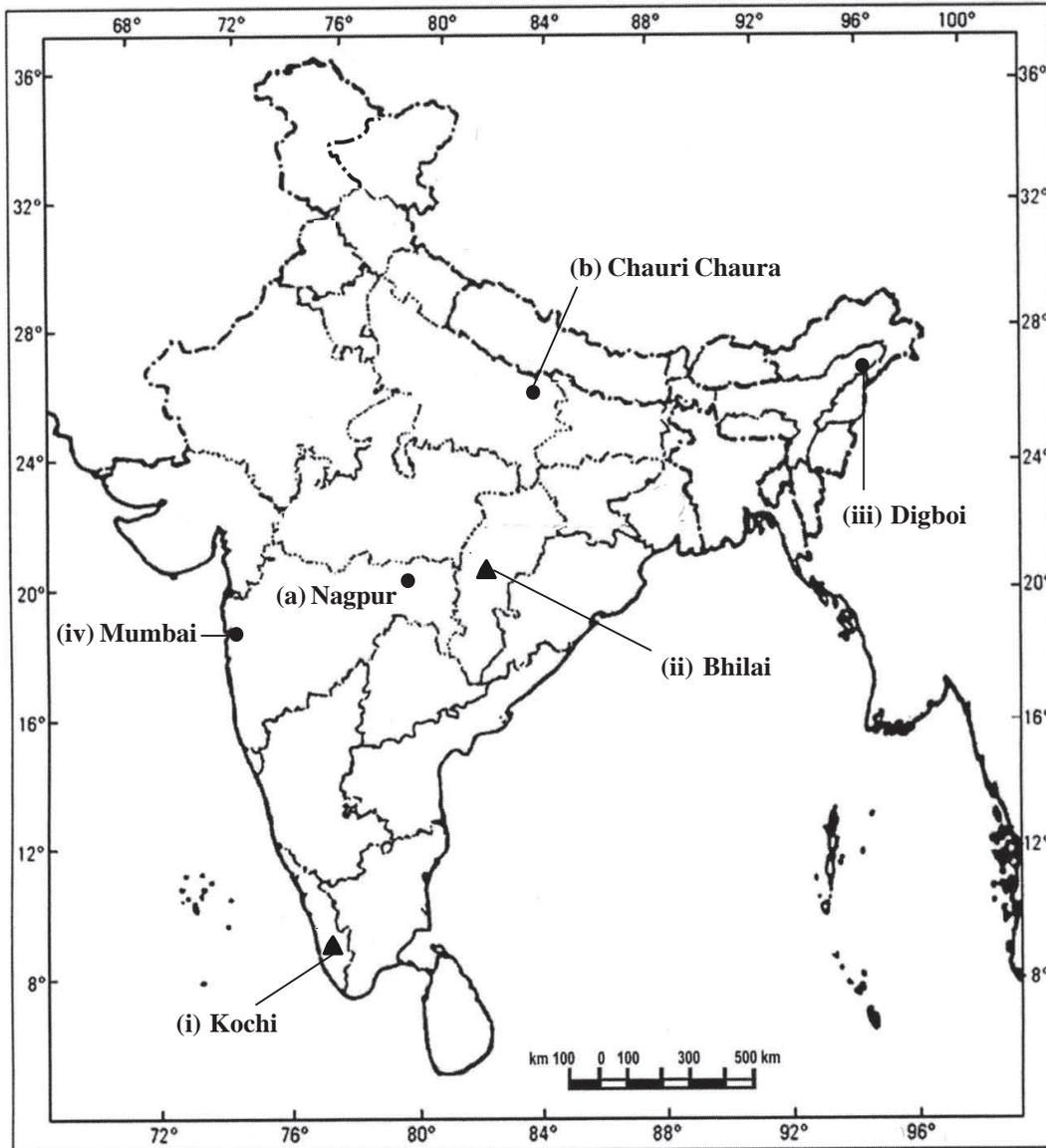
- (i) Promotes equality among citizens.
- (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual.
- (iii) Improves the quality of decision making.
- (iv) Provides a method to resolve conflict.
- (v) Allows room to correct mistake.
- (vi) Democracy is more accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
- (vii) Democracy accommodates social diversities in a better manner. (Any five) [1 × 5 = 5]

34. Importance of Tertiary Sector:

- (i) Basic services like hospitals, educational institutions, defence, and transport are the part of tertiary sector.
- (ii) Development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services.
- (iii) As the income level rises, tourism, shopping, private schools and professional training also expands. People start demanding more services this leads to the expansion of the tertiary sector.
- (iv) Information and communication technology also play an important role in this expansion.
- (v) Large number of Workers are engaged in this sector, as the demand for services grow. [5]

SECTION – D

35.



[2 + 4 = 6]