

# SAMPE QUESTION PAPER 2021-2022

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 is 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, (a) from History (1 mark) and (b) 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 has 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

- 1) Why Non-Cooperation movement did gradually slowed down in cities? (2 marks)
- 2) How do manufacturing industries help the Agriculture sector? (2 marks)
- 3) What is Multi-party system? Explain. (2 marks)
- 4) What do you understand by the term investment? Name a few companies which make foreign investment? (2 marks)
- 5) Read the data in the table given below and answer the question that follow:

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,442</b>	<b>94,735</b>	<b>1,23,236</b>

**Source:** Railway year book 2017-18, Ministry of railways, government of India.

**Website:** [www.indianrailways.gov.in](http://www.indianrailways.gov.in)

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

## SECTION-B

### Short Answer Questions

- 6) Explain the three important term of credit? (3 marks)

Or

How do demand demand deposits have the essential features of money? Explain

- 7) Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. In light of these statement asses the contribution of Gandhiji's towards Satyagraha? (3 marks)
- 8) Some people think that democracy produce a less effective Government analyse this statement. (3 marks)

## SECTION-C

### Long Answer Question

- 9) What do you understand about a political party? Explain four main challenges faced by the Indian political parties in the presence scenario? (5 marks)

Or

Elucidate the efforts made so far as well as to be made to reform political parties in India.

- 10) How is money used as a medium of exchange? Give example how do demand deposits have the essential features of money? (5 marks)

Or

Which government body supervises the functioning all formal source of loan in India? Explain its functioning

## SECTION-D

### Case Based Question

- 11) Read the given text and answer the following questions. As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many North \Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government A buildings. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. While the Rowlatt Satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns.

Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue.

The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor. The spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.

- a) What has been the most appropriate reason for launching a more broad based movement by Gandhiji? (1 mark)
- b) What was the most strong objective for establishing the Khilafat Committee in 1919? (1 mark)
- c) Who launched the Khilafat Movement and what was it? (2 marks)

12) Read the given text and answer the following questions. 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.

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

## SECTION-E

### Map Skill Based Questions

13) (a) On the political outline map of India, identify the place associated with the movement of indigo planters marked as A. (1 mark)

(b) On the same outline map of India, locate the following with suitable symbols.

- a) Singrauli Power Plant (1 mark)

Or

Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant

- b) New Mangalore Port (1 mark)

