

CCE MODEL TEST PAPER 4

SECOND TERM (SA-II)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(For Practice)

CLASS X

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions :

1. The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 to 9 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries one mark.
4. Questions from serial number 10 to 21 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Question number 30 is a map question of 2 marks from History and 3 marks from Geography. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.
7. An additional 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper only.

Q.1. What emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and material world of Europe in the nineteenth century ? (1)

- (a) The emergence of the nation state (b) The multi-national dynastic empire
(c) Territorial state (d) Absolute monarchy

Or

When did the conflict with the U.S. end in Vietnam and how ?

- (a) Peace settlement in Nuremberg in April 1974.
(b) Peace settlement in Paris in January 1974.
(c) Peace settlement in Hanoi in December 1972.
(d) Peace settlement in Vietnam in September 1969.

Q.2. In which movement did Gandhi see an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement ? (1)

- (a) The oppressive plantation system in Champaran Movement.
(b) A satyagraha movement to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.
(c) A nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlett Act of 1919.
(d) A Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj.

Q.3. Which of the following includes non-ferrous metals ? (1)

- (a) Iron and manganese (b) Steel and iron ore
(c) Hematite and magnetite (d) Copper and bauxite

Q.4. Which is correct about Magnetite iron ore ? (1)

- (a) Magnetite is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used.
(b) Magnetite has the inferior magnetic qualities which is not valuable in the electric industry.

(c) It is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70%.

(d) It has a slightly lower iron content than hematite (50-60%).

Q.5. Which of the following includes non-ferrous metals ? (1)

(a) Iron and manganese (b) Steel and iron ore

(c) Hematite and magnetite (d) Copper and bauxite

Q.6. Which of the following is a public interest group ? (1)

(a) Trade unions (b) Professional associations

(c) Business associations (d) A group fighting against bonded labour

Q.7. Which of the following is not a way to influence politics by the pressure groups ? (1)

(a) Carrying out information campaigns. (b) Disrupting government programmes.

(c) Contest elections. (d) Offer advice to the government.

Q.8. Which among the following is not the function of political parties ? (1)

(a) Political parties contest election to win the majority and form the government.

(b) Political parties do not play important role in making laws for the country.

(c) Political parties that lose the elections form the opposition party.

(d) It is an important link between the government and the public.

Q.9. Which of the following institutions is authorised to issue currency in India ? (1)

(a) Reserve Bank of India (b) Bank of India

(c) Parliament of India (d) President of India

Q.10. Explain any three measures or practices which created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. (3 × 1 = 3)

Or

Explain any three steps taken by the French to achieve their aim to exploit the natural resources of Vietnam.

Q.11. Examine the role of women in the nationalist struggles of Europe. (3)

Or

Describe the views of Paul Bernard on the question of development of the colonies. Also mention any three barriers which were a hurdle in improving the economy of Vietnam.

Q.12. How did Mahatma Gandhi successfully organise satyagraha movements in various places just after arriving in India ? Explain by giving three examples. (3 × 1 = 3)

Q.13. Describe the qualities of four different types of coal found in India. How is coal formed ? (2 + 1 = 3)

Q.14. Describe any three main features of chemical industry. (3 × 1 = 3)

Q.15. Why is it important for us to improve our weaving sector instead of exporting yarn in large quantities ? (3)

Q.16. How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants ? (3)

Q.17. Give any three differences between popular movement in Nepal and struggle in Bolivia. (3 × 1 = 3)

Q.18. 'Democracy means delay in decision-making.' Justify the statement with any three arguments. (3 × 1 = 3)

Q.19. How does democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens ? Explain. (3)

Q.20. In what three ways has Liberalisation of trade and investment policies helped the globalisation process ? (3)

Q.21. Explain any three factors that have enabled globalisation. (3 × 1 = 3)

Q.22. What were the reactions of the local populations to the French rule in the conquered territories? (5)

Or

How did the teachers and students resist the French educational system in Vietnam?

Q.23. Describe the extent of people's participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the towns. What were its economic effects? (5)

Q.24. Describe any two merits of railways and any three problems being faced by the railways. (2 + 3 = 5)

Q.25. What is a political party? Give any four characteristics of a political party. (1 + 4 = 5)

VALUE BASED QUESTION

Q.26. Efforts have been made in India to reform political parties and its leaders as mentioned below:

- (i) Anti-Defection Law.
- (ii) Filing of an affidavit by a candidate regarding his property.
- (iii) To hold regular organisational elections.

Which one of the above efforts is the most valuable effort? Explain. (5)

Q.27. Describe the pattern of formal and informal sources of credit in urban areas. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit? Give any three reasons. (1 + 1 + 3 = 5)

Q.28. Describe the effects of globalisation on small producers and workers. (5)

Q.29. Explain rights of consumers. (5)

Q.30. (i) Two features (A) and (B) are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map: (2 × 1 = 2)

(A) The place of peasants' satyagraha in Gujarat.

(B) The place where salt satyagraha ended.

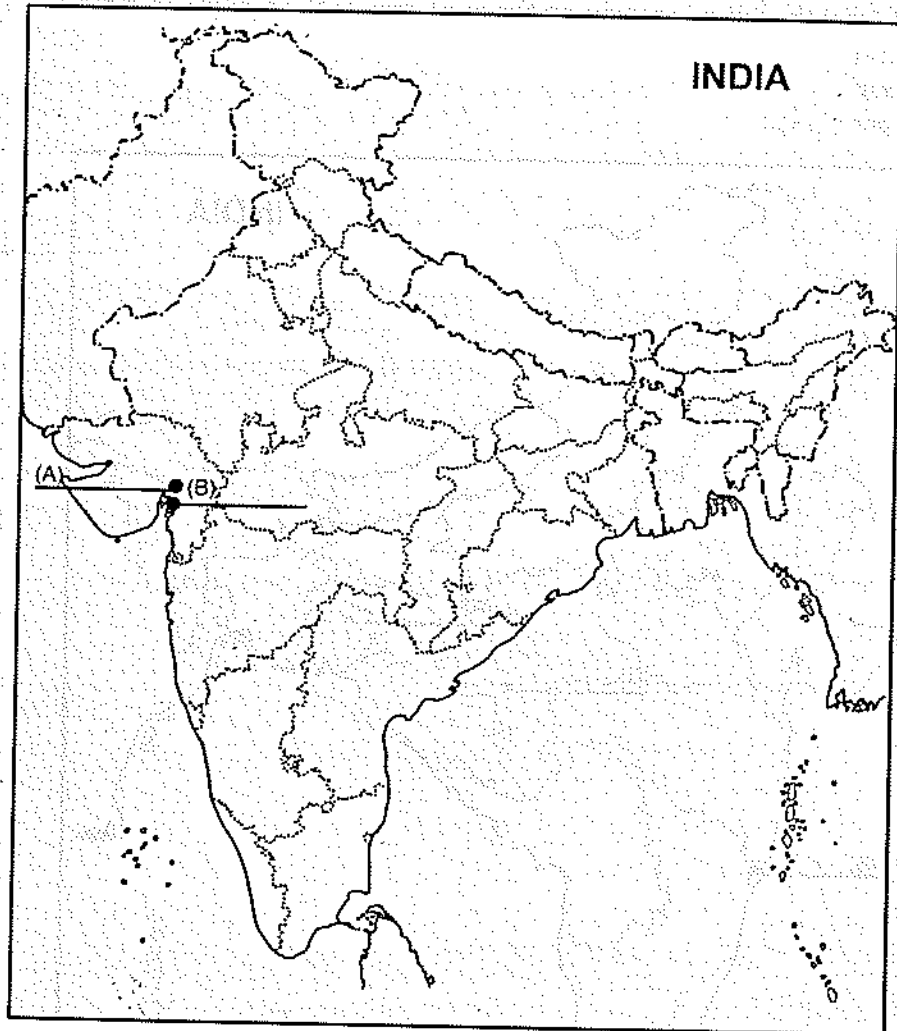
Or

Locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols on the same map:

(i) Bardoli

(ii) Amritsar

Map of Q.30 (i).



Q.30. (ii) Three features (A), (B) and (C) are marked in the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- (A) Coal mines
- (B) Major port
- (C) Iron and steel plant

Or

Locate and label the following items on the same map with appropriate symbols :

- (i) Madurai
- (ii) Tarapur
- (iii) Burnpur

