CBSE Board Class X Social Science Board Paper - 2018 (Set 3)

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has **26** questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number **1 to 7** are Very Short Answer Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial numbers **8 to 18** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (v) Questions from serial numbers **19 to 25** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- (vi) Question number **26** is a map question. It has two parts **26(A)** and **26(B)**. **26(A)** of 2 marks from History and **26(B)** of 3 marks from Geography. After completion attach the map inside your anther book.
- (vii) There is no overall choice. However internal choice has been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such-questions.
 - **1.** State any two goals of development other than income. $[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1]$
 - **2.** 'A challenge is not just any problem but an opportunity for progress 'Analyse the statement.
 - 3. Give any two examples of informal sector of credit. $[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1]$
 - **4.** When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, in which category of economic sector such activities come? [1]
 - **5.** Why did the Roman Catholic Church impose control over publishers and booksellers?

OR

Why do novels use vernacular? [1]

- **6.** Classify resources on the basis of origin. [1]
- 7. Why were big European powers met in Berlin in 1885? [1]

OR

Why were merchants from towns in Europe began to move countryside in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

OR

Why did Charles Booth, a Liverpool ship owner conduct the first social survey of low skilled workers in the East End of London in 1887?

8. Describe any three provisions of amendment made in 'Indian Constitution' in 1992 for making 'Three-Tier' government more effective and powerful. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$ 9. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$ 10. Describe the impact of 'Rinderpest' on people's livelihoods and local economy in Africa in the 1890s. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$ OR Describe any three major problems faced by Indian cotton weavers in nineteenth century. OR Describe any three steps taken to clean up London during nineteenth century. **11.** Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$ 12. 'The 'Print Revolution' had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge." Analyse the statement. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$ Distinguish between the themes of 'Pride and Prejudice and 'Jane Eyre' novels written by Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte respectively. How has ever increasing number of industries in India made worse position by **13**. exerting pressure on existing fresh water resources? Explain. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$ 14. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development" Analyse the statement. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$ 15. Explain the three factors that are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$ **16.** Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain any three reasons. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$ 17. How can consumer awareness be spread among consumer to avoid exploitation in the market place? Explain any three ways. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$ "Secularism it not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but It is one of the **18**. foundations of our country." Examine the statement. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$ 19. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with

examples.

 $[5 \times 1 = 5]$

How do we feel the impact of globalization on our daily life? Explain with examples.

20. "The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s" Support this statement with examples. [5 \times 1 = 5]

OR

Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.

21. Describe any five major functions of political panics performed in a democracy.

 $[5 \times 1 = 5]$

22. "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify this statement. $[5 \times 1 = 5]$

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"Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.' Justify this statement.

23. How did Non-Cooperation movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front. [2 + 3 = 5]

OR

Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organization? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

- **24.** Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with examples. $[5 \times 1 = 5]$
- **25.** Describe the explosive conditions that prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe.

 $[5 \times 1 = 5]$

OR

Describe the role of different religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam.

- **26.** (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: $[2 \times 1 = 2]$
 - A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
 - B. The place where Gandhiji organized 'Satyagraha' in favour of cotton mill workers.

- (B) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$
 - (i) Raja Sansi International Airport
 - (ii) Bhadravati Iron and Steel Plant
 - (iii) Software Technology Park of West Bengal

