



FACULTY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2019-20
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS: X

Multiple Choice Questions

(1x12=12)

1. The term liberation means
 - (i) freedom and equality for the conservatives.
 - (ii).freedom for the individuals to organize revolts.
 - (iii).freedom for the individual and equality for all.
 - (iv).freedom to support absolute monarchy.

2. Greece became independent in
 - (i).1830
 - (ii).1831
 - (iii).1832
 - (iv).1833

3. During the middle of the nineteenth century Italy was divided into-----states
 - (i)4
 - (ii)5
 - (iii)1
 - (iv)7

4. The reason that made the Balkan issue very explosive after 1871 was---
 - (i) The overthrow of absolute monarchy.
 - (ii)The independence of Greece
 - (iii)The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism
 - (iv) The idea to create a sense of collective identity.

5. NSA is one where
 - i. more than one crop is grown
 - ii. area remains fallow for more than 5years.
 - iii. grows single foodcrop.

6. Duars, Chos, Terai represents:
 - i. Hill ranges,
 - ii. Piedmont plains
 - iii. tributaries of Ganga

7. The Himalayan yew is
 - i. an endangered species
 - ii. an extinct plant
 - iii. rare species

8. Fresh water occupies about
 - i. 3%. ii.2.5%. iii. 30% of the total volume of the world's water.

9. Barber, doctor ,teachers belong to the category of
 - i. Non farming activities
 - ii. essential services
 - iii. service sector

10. The goal for development of a village educated girl would be
 i. To get married early
 ii. get a secured job in the village
 iii. get a high salaried job in a far off metropolis.
11. Name the Country which is an example of “ Coming Together Federation.” 1
 a. UK b. Spain c. India d. Srilanka
12. Name the community which was in minority in the capital city of Brussels in Belgium. 1
 a. French b. Dutch c. German d. Russian

Short Type Question:**(3x3=9)**

13. Analyse any three reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe.

OR

Explain any three features of the Nation-State that emerged in Europe in the 20th century.

14. Account for the reasons responsible for land degradation in different parts of India. 3

OR

- Why is the issue of sustainability a much discussed topic in today's world ? 3

OR

Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources

OR

- Discuss the ecological significance of forests in India. 3

OR

- How is the GDP of a country estimated? 3

15. What are the determinants of the outcome of politics of social divisions. 3

OR

“Linguistic division of states has led to the strengthening of the unity of the country rather than disintegrating the nation.” Justify the statement.

Long Type Question:**(5x6=30)**

16. Ideas of national unity in the early in the 19th century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. Explain 5

OR

Elaborate how Romanticism sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment during 18th century.

17. Why is conservation of resources necessary in today's context? 5

18. Give a historical perspective of the different economic sectors through the ages. 5

19. Discuss the different factors inducing soil erosion in an area. 5

20. Mapwork. 5

21. Explain the Belgium model of power sharing. 5

OR

Why 1990 termed as the era of coalition government? How did it influenced the structure of centre-state relations?

HISTORY**Sample Answer (Long Type Answer)**

6. Ideas of national unity in the early 19th century Europe was closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The French Revolution was responsible for ushering in the political and constitutional changes. It spread the ideas of liberalism across Europe. The Revolution ended autocracy and clerical privileges. It emphasized the concept of government by consent and a constitution. Liberalism that means free stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. But equality before law did not necessarily stand for universal adult suffrage. France limited the right to vote and to get elected exclusively to property owning men. So there was organized protest movements demanding equal political rights throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries by both non-propertied men and women. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. The prevalence of many currencies, weights and measures and tariffs proved to be a hurdle for economic growth and exchange. So the new commercial classes argued for the creation of a unified economic territory allowing unhindered movement of goods, people and capital. In 1837 a custom union or zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia. This wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments in the early 19th century.

POLITICAL SCIENCE**SAMPLE ANSWER:**

ANS: 4

- i. Restructuring the centre- state relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice
- ii. For a long time, the same party ruled both at the Centre and in most of the states due to which the state governments did not exercise their rights as autonomous federal units.
- iii. When the ruling party at the Centre tried to undermine the power of the states. Many a times the central Government misused the constitution to dismiss the state governments that were controlled by the rival parties.
- iv. All this changed significantly after 1990 as this period saw the rise of regional political parties which was the beginning of the era of coalition governments. Since no single party now could unilaterally form the government a new culture of power sharing started giving more autonomy to the state government.
- v. This trend was further supported by a major Judgment of the Supreme Court that made it difficult for the Central Government to dismiss the state government in an arbitrary manner.

GEOGRAPHY**SAMPLE ANSWERS CLASS X****ANSWER TO Q NO. 7 (3 MARKS):**

The forests are of great significance as they help maintain the ecological balance in the environment. They clean the air and provide fresh air to breathe. The loss of extra moisture through transpiration adds to the atmospheric vapour content and regulates the water cycle. The roots of the trees hold the soil and check soil erosion. The forests provide a habitat for a variety of wildlife too. The forests enable seepage of surface runoff and recharge the groundwater table..

Sample ans no. 9 (5 marks)[ECONOMICS]

The different economic sectors developed through time and gained importance. The primary sector especially agriculture was the first economic activity undertaken by man. This enabled the early humans to settle down at a place and produce much more food than before. Farming had another advantage in that it enabled the people to take up other activities. As a result, there were increasing number of craft persons and traders and also people who were engaged in transportation activities.

Over the years, scientific innovations led to the emergence of new methods of manufacturing and factories emerged. A new sector thus was born that found more utilities for the primary products i.e. the secondary sector. This sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment, thus resulting in a gradual shift from primary to secondary sector.

In the past 100 years, there has been an emergence of a new sector i.e. the tertiary sector or the service sector. This sector has no direct involvement into production but it helps in production. This sector has recently gained importance in the developed countries and in India too.