

**10th
STD** **Common Quarterly Examination-September - 2019**
(with Answers)
Social Science

Time allowed : 2.30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions: (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall supervisor immediately.
(2) Use **Blue** (or) **Black** ink to write and underline and use pencil to draw diagrams.

Note: This question paper contains four Parts.

PART - I [MARKS : 14]

Note: (i) Answer **all** the 14 questions. $14 \times 1 = 14$
(ii) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code with the corresponding answer.

1. **The country which won the Battle of Jutland**
a) Germany b) England
c) Russia d) France
2. **Assertion:** President Roosevelt realized that the United States had to change its policy of isolation.
Reason : He started a programme of Lend Lease in 1941.
a) Both A and R are correct.
b) A is right but R is not the correct reason.
c) Both A and R are wrong.
d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.
3. **Choose the correct statement:**
i) Raja Rammohan Roy preached monotheism.
ii) He encouraged-idolatry.
iii) He published tracts condemning social evils.
iv) Raja Rammohan Roy was supported by Governor General William Bentinck.
a) i) is correct b) i), ii) are correct
c) i), ii) and iii) are correct
d) i), iii) and iv) are correct
4. **With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?**
a) Germany b) Russia
c) Pope d) Spain

5. **Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?**
a) Woodrow Wilson
b) Truman
c) Theodore Roosevelt
d) Franklin Roosevelt
6. **The oldest fold mountain range in India**
a) Himalayan Mountain b) Western Ghats
c) Aravalli Range d) Vindhya Range
7. **Assertion:** Monsoons are a complex meteorological phenomenon.
Reason : Meteorologists have developed a number of concepts about the origin of Monsoon.
a) Both A and R are true R explains A.
b) Both A and R are true and R does not explain A.
c) A is true R is false. d) A is false R is true.
8. **The leading producer of rice in India is**
a) Punjab b) Maharashtra
c) Uttar pradesh d) West Bengal
9. **The nucleus for the development of the Chotanagpur plateau region is**
a) Transport b) Mineral deposits
c) Large demand d) Power availability
10. **The length of Golden Quadrilateral Super highway in India is**
a) 5846 Km b) 5847 Km
c) 5849 Km d) 5800 Km
11. **The concept of Constitution was first originated in**
a) India
b) England
c) United States of America
d) Japan
12. **The Governor of the State is appointed by the**
a) Prime Minister b) Chief Minister
c) President d) Chief Justice

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- 13. Per Capita Income is**
 a) National Income / Population
 b) Gross Domestic Product / Population
 c) Net National Product / Population
 d) Net Domestic Product / Population
- 14. In 1991 Indian Government introduced**
 a) Globalization
 b) World Trade Organisation
 c) New Economic Policy
 d) None of these

PART - II [MARKS : 20]

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 28 is compulsory: $10 \times 2 = 20$

- 15.** Name the countries in the Triple Entente.
16. Explain the Monroe Doctrine.
17. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.
18. What were the positive principles enunciated by Dayanand Saraswathi?
19. Write short note on Deccan Plateau.
20. Define 'Meteorology'.
21. Name the agricultural seasons in India.
22. Name the important oil producing regions of India.
23. List the languages that are granted as the 'Classical Languages'.
24. What are the qualification required for the appointment of Governor?
25. List out any two special powers of the Attorney General of India.
26. Define National Income.
27. Write any two advantages of Multi National Corporation.
28. What are the most important means of transport in the world?

PART - III [MARKS : 50]

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- 29. Fill in the blanks:**
 i) The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as _____.
 ii) Climate of India is labelled as _____.
 iii) ___ is called as the Electronic Capital of India.
 iv) _____ is the guardian of the Constitution.
 v) WTO agreement came into force from_____.

- 30. Match the following**
 i) Hindenburg - State Emergency
 ii) Blitzkrieg - Germany
 iii) Dr. Sun Yat Sen - 1955
 iv) Citizenship Act - Lightning strike
 v) Article 356 - Kuomintang

31. Match the following

- i) Tsangpo - October - December
 ii) North East Monsoon - 1947
 iii) Sugar bowl of India - Brahmaputra
 iv) GATT - Tax on goods and services
 v) GST - Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

32. a) Distinguish between:

- (i) Weather and Climate
 (ii) Renewable resources and Non-Renewable resources

b) Give reason: Rain water harvesting is necessary.

- 33.** Assess the structure and the activities of the UNO.
34. Write an essay on Theosophical movement and the contribution of Annie Besant.
35. Write about any two multi-purpose projects of India.
36. What is Urbanisation? Explain its impacts.
37. Mention the difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
38. Describe the Legislative Powers of the Governor.
39. Write the differences between the growth and development.
40. Point out the principles of Fair Trade Organisation.
41. Draw a time line for the following:
 Write any five important events between 1910 - 1930.
42. Mark the following places on the World Map:
 i) France ii) Italy
 iii) England iv) Japan
 v) China

PART - IV (Marks 16)

Answer both questions.

$2 \times 8 = 16$

43. a) Balkan Wars

- i) Why was Balkan League formed?
 ii) What was the outcome of the first Balkan War?
 iii) Who were defeated in this war?
 iv) What was the name of the Treaty signed at the end of this Second Balkan War?

- b) **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)**
- When and where was the first conference on Non-Aligned Movement held?
 - Who were the prominent Personalities present in the first conference?
 - What were the objectives of NAM?
 - List out any two basic principles of Non-Aligned Movement. Enunciated in the Belgrade conference. **(OR)**
- c) **Ho Chi Minh**
- Where was Ho Chi Minh born?
 - How did Ho Chi Minh become a popular Vietnam Nationalist?
 - What do you know of Ho Chi Minh's Revolutionary Youth Movement?
 - How was the League for Independence called in Indo-China?
- d) **Raja Rammohan Roy**
- What social customs were opposed by him?
 - Which ideas influenced him?
 - Which practice was condemned by him?
 - When was sati abolishing Act passed?

44. Mark the following places on the given outline map of India:

- River Narmadha
- Western Ghats
- Panna Biosphere Reserve
- An area of heavy rainfall
- Jute growing area
- Any one International Airport
- Chota Nagpur Plateau
- State of highest literacy rate **(OR)**

Mark the following places on the given outline map of TamilNadu:

- Nuclear power station in Tamil Nadu
- Coromandel Coast
- Bhakra-Nangal Project
- Gir National Park
- River Ganga
- Mountain forest
- The region of alluvial soil
- Kanyakumari

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Answers :

PART - I

- (b) England
- (a) Both A and R are correct.
- (d) i, iii) and iv) are correct

- (c) Pope
- (b) Truman
- (c) Aravalli Range
- (a) Both A and R are true R explains A
- (d) West Bengal
- (b) Mineral deposits
- (a) 5846 Km
- (b) United States of America
- (c) President
- (a) National Income / Population
- (c) New Economic Policy

PART - II

- Britain, France and Russia
- Monroe, the President of the USA, came up with his famous Monroe doctrine, which declared that if Europeans interfered anywhere in America, north or south, it would amount to waging a war against the United States. This threat frightened the European powers.
- The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, referred to as the "Bretton Woods Twins", were both established in 1945 after the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.
- The positive principles enunciated by Dayanand were: strict monotheism, condemnation of idolatry, and rejection of Brahman domination of ritual and social practices.
- This physiographic division is the largest part of the plateau region of India. The shape of this plateau is roughly triangular.
 - One of the sides of this triangle is marked by the line joining Kanyakumari with Rajmahal Hills and this line passes through the Eastern Ghats.
 - The second arm is marked by the Satpura Range, Mahadeo Hills, Maikal Range and the Rajmahal Hills.
 - The third arm is marked by the Western Ghats. The area of this Plateau is about 7 lakh square km and the height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.
- Meteorology is the science of weather. It is essentially an inter-disciplinary science because the atmosphere, land and ocean constitute an integrated system.
- India has three major crop seasons. They are Kharif, Rabi and Zaid.

22.

	Western coast offshore oil fields	Eastern coast offshore Fields
1.	Mumbai high oil fields (largest 65%)	Brahmaputra valley (Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts of upper Assam.)
2.	Gujarat coast (2nd largest)	Digboi oil fields (oldest fields in country)
3.	Basseim oil field, south of Mumbai high	Nahoratiya oil fields (south west of digboi)
4.	Aliabet oil field, south of Bhavanagar	Moran-Hugrijan oil field (Southwest of Nahoratiya)
5.	Ankleshwar	Rudrasagar-Lawa oil fields (sibsagar districts of Assam)
6.	Cambay-Luni Region	Surrma valley (Badarpur, Masimpur, Patharia)
7.	Ahemedabad-Kalol Region	offshore of Andaman and Nicobar, Gulf of mannar, Baleshwar coast, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

23. Six languages are granted the classical language status namely Tamil (2004), Sanskrit (2005), Telugu (2008), Kannada (2008), Malayalam (2013) and Odia (2014).

24. i) He should be a citizen of India.
ii) He must have completed 35 years of age.
iii) He should not be a member of Parliament or of any State Legislature. If he is a member of any of Legislature, he automatically vacates his seat on assuming the office.
iv) He should not hold any other profitable occupation.

25. i) He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
ii) He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.

26. i) National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year.
ii) Commonly National Income is called as Gross National Product (GNP) or National Dividend.

27. 1) Producing the same quality of goods at lower cost and without transaction cost.
2) MNC reduce prices and increase the purchasing power of consumers world wide.

28. There are 3 major means of transport in the world.
i) **Land** : Road ways, Railways, Pipelines
ii) **Water** : Inland waterways, Ocean routes
iii) **Air** : Domestic airways, International Airways

PART - III

29. i) Gestapo
ii) Tropical Monsoon Climate
iii) Bengaluru
iv) Supreme Court v) January 1, 1995
30. i) Hindenburg - Germany
ii) Blitzkrieg - Lightning strike
iii) Dr. Sun Vat Sen - Kuomintang
iv) Citizenship Act - 1955
v) Article 356 - State Emergency
31. i) Tsangpo - Brahmaputra
ii) North East Monsoon - October - December
iii) Sugar bowl of India - Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
iv) GATT - 1947
v) GST - Tax on goods and services

32. a) (i)

	Weather	Climate
1.	The day to day conditions of the atmosphere is called weather.	The average state of weather elements for a longer period of time at any place is called climate
2.	It deals with temperature, pressure, wind, humidity, rainfall etc of a place.	It is determined by latitude, altitude, distance from sea, monsoon wind, relief features and jet streams
3.	Weather conditions help in forecasting day to day weather of a place	Records of 35 years is necessary to obtain the climatic conditions of a place

ii)

	Renewable	Non-renewable
1.	Renewable resources are those which have natural regeneration after their utilisation.	Non renewable resources are those that cannot be replaced again after utilisation.
2.	Ex : Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, wave energy etc.	Ex : Coal, petroleum, natural gas etc.

- b) i) India experiences tropical monsoon type of climate.
ii) It gives a seasonal rainfall. It is not uniform and is highly erratic.
iii) Most of the time, the rainfall is scanty hence it is necessary to save available rain water.
iv) We must allow the water to penetrate into deep water table and tap this water when it is necessary.
v) In order to prevent surface run-off we must harvest the rain water for future domestic related and other activities.

33. Administrative Structure

- i) The executive wing of the United Nations is the UN Secretariat. It is headed by the Secretary General, who is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.
- ii) The Secretary General, along with his cabinet and other officials, runs the United Nations. The International Court of Justice, headquartered at The Hague in Holland, is the judicial wing of the United Nations.
- iii) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the fifth organ of the United Nations, is responsible for coordinating all the economic and social work of the United Nations.
- iv) The regional Economic Commissions functioning for regional development across the various regions of the world (Asia Pacific, West Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America) are organs of ECOSOC.
- v) They have been very successful, and have been headed by eminent economists like Gunnar Myrdal.

Activities of the UN

- i) Over the decades, the United Nations has expanded its activities in response to the changing problems facing the world.
- ii) Human rights, the problems of refugees, climate change, gender equality are all now within the ambit of the activities of the United Nations.
- iii) A special mention must be made of the UN Peacekeeping force, which has acted in many areas of conflict all over the world.
- iv) The Indian army has been an important part of the peacekeeping force and has been deployed in many parts of the world.

- 34.**
- i) During the nineteenth century, Hindu religion and culture were being discredited in the West, especially due to missionary propaganda.
 - ii) However, some Western intellectuals looked to the East for spiritual salvation as a remedy to the materialistic orientation of the West.
 - iii) The Theosophical Society, founded by Madame H.P. Blavatsky (1831–1891) and Colonel H.S. Olcott (1832–1907) played a key role in this.
 - iv) Founded in the USA in 1875, it later shifted to India at Adyar, Chennai in 1886.
 - v) Theosophical Society stimulated a study of the Hindu classics, especially the Upanishads and the Bhagavad Gita.
 - vi) The Theosophical Society also played an important role in the revival of Buddhism in India.
 - vii) Western interest in Hindu scriptures gave educated Hindus great pride in their tradition and culture.

Contribution of Annie Besant

- i) In India the Theosophical movement became further popular with the election of Annie Besant (1847–1933) as its president after the death of Olcott.
- ii) She played a role in Indian nationalist politics, and formed the Home Rule League demanding home rule to India on the lines of Ireland.
- iii) Annie Besant spread Theosophical ideas through her newspapers called New India and Commonweal.

- 35.** It is a scientific management of water resources in our country. Construction of dam across rivers is aimed at many purposes. Hence it is termed as multi purpose river valley projects.

Damodar Valley Project

- i) The major objectives of this pioneer and ambitious project include irrigation, power generation, flood control, fishing, and recreation (Prototype of USA's Tennessee Valley Authority).
- ii) The aggressive Damodar, during the rainy season, with all its surplus water used to engulf the surrounding areas.
- iii) Due to periodic and successive flood, Damodar river was aptly known as 'Curse of Bengal'. The main dams constructed across their Damodar river are 1) Tilaiya dam, 2) Konar dam, 3) Maithon dam, and Panchet dam.

Bhakra-Nangal Project

- i) Bhakra-Nangal project is one of the largest area drained under Indian multipurpose river valley, constructed across the river Sutlej. The States which benefited from this dam are Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
- ii) This project consists of two divisions : (i) The Bhakra Dam, and (ii) The Nangal Barrage. The distance between these two dams is 12.2 km. This project comprises of many hydro power stations and many irrigation channels. Gobind Sagar is a man-made reservoir constructed on the river Sutlej in Bilaspur District, Himachal Pradesh. It is formed by the Bhakra Dam.
- iii) The Bhakra-Nangal project is the only one in Asia capable of achieving the hydropower generation capacity of 1,500 megawatts of electricity.

- 36.** The process of society's transformation from rural to urban is known as urbanization.

Impact of Urbanization :

- i) Urbanization and population concentration go hand – in – hand and are closely related to each other.
- ii) A rapid rate of urbanization in a society is taken as an indicator of its economic development.

- iii) Urbanization is increasing rapidly in the developing countries including India.
iv) Rural to urban migration leads to population explosion in urban areas.

The following are the major problems of urbanization in India.

- It creates urban sprawl.
- It makes overcrowding in urban centres.
- It leads to shortage of houses in urban areas.
- It leads to the formation of slums.
- It increases traffic congestion in cities.
- It creates water scarcity in cities.

37.

	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
1.	It was derived from the Constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
2.	Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the Government.
3.	These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court.
4.	These have legal sanctions.	These have moral and political sanctions.
5.	These rights strengthen political democracy in the country.	The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy.
6.	These are natural rights.	These lead to protect human rights.

38. **Legislative Powers**

The Governor is an integral part of the state legislature. But, he is not a member in the either

house of the legislature. In this capacity, he enjoys the following legislative powers and functions:

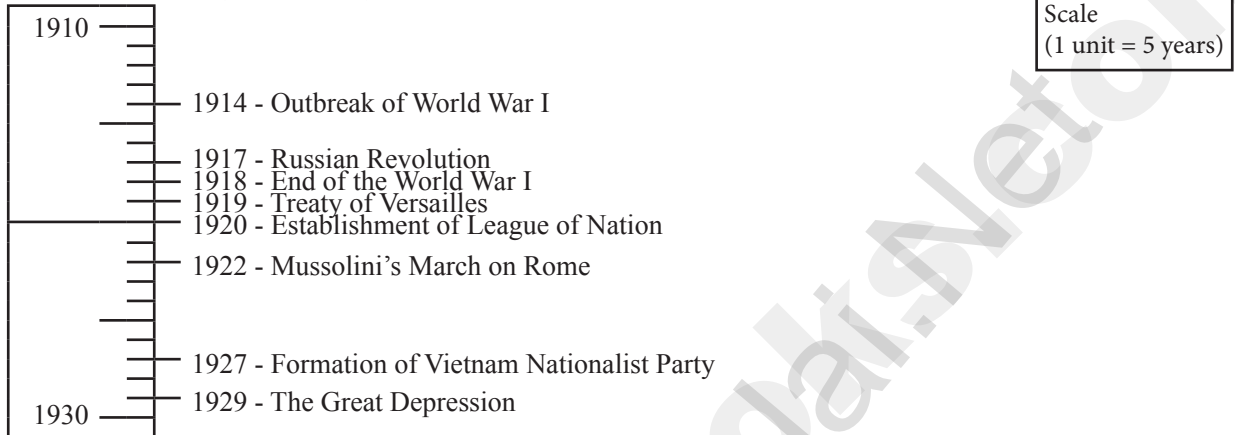
- i) He can address the state legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
- ii) He can send messages to the houses of the state legislature relating to a bill pending in the legislature.
- iii) He can appoint any member of the Legislative Assembly to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker fall vacant.
- iv) He can nominate one member to the state legislature assembly from the Anglo-Indian Community.
- v) He nominates 1/6 of the members of the State Legislative Council from amongst the persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.
- vi) He decides on the question of disqualification of members of the state legislature in consultation with the Election Commission.
- vii) Every bill passed by the state legislature will become law only after his signature.
- viii) He has to reserve any bill passed by the state legislature which endangers the position of the state High Court, for the consideration of the President.
- ix) He can promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in session under Article 213.

39. **Difference between Economic Growth and Economic Development.**

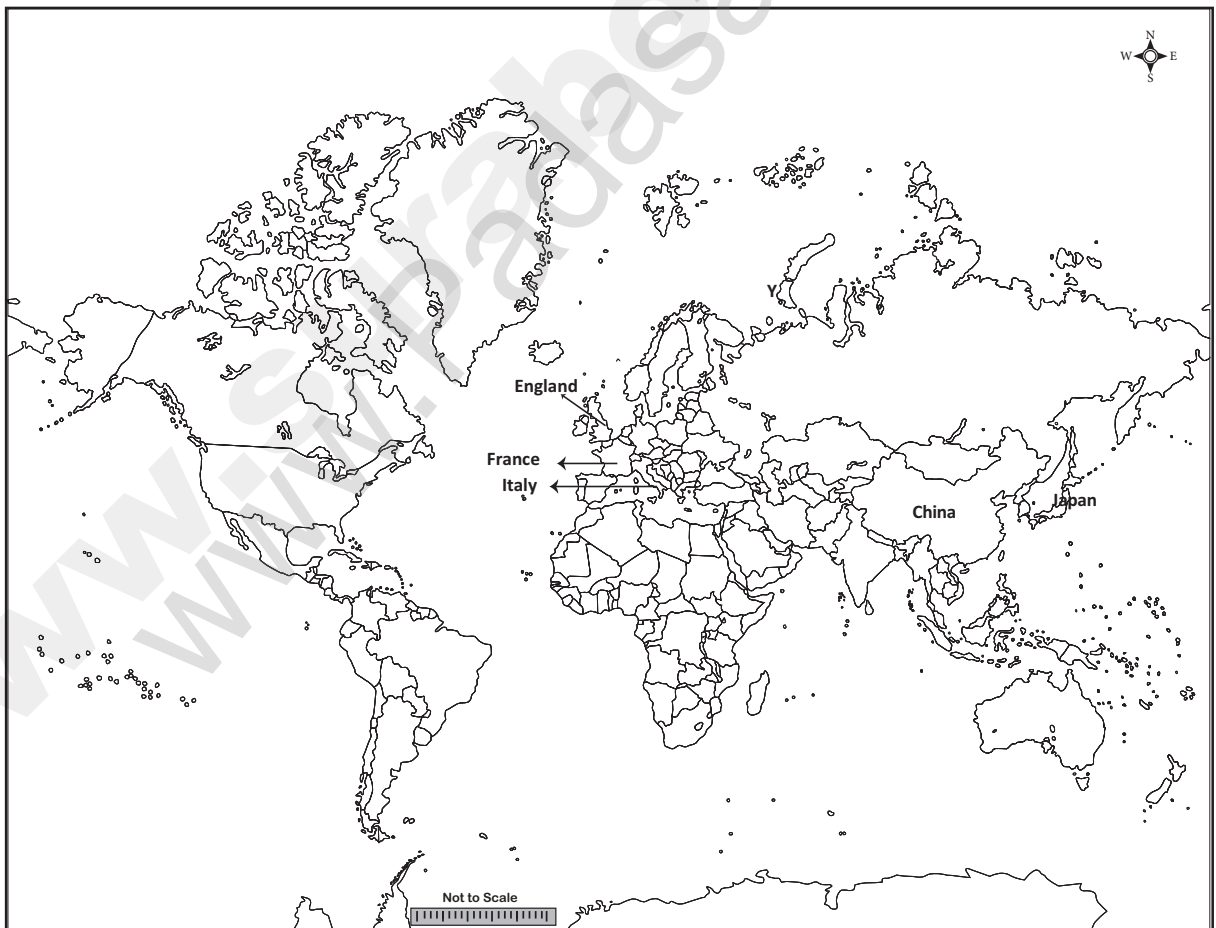
S. No.	Comparison between Economic Growth and Economic Development	Economic Growth	Economic Development
1.	Definition / Meaning	It is the positive quantitative change in the output of an economy in a particular time period.	It considers the rise in the output in an economy along with the advancement of HDI index which considers a rise in living standards advancement in technology and overall happiness index of a nation.
2.	Concept	'Narrower' concept	'Broader' concept
3.	Nature of Approach	Quantitative in nature	Qualitative in nature
4.	Scope	Rise in parameters like GDP, GNP, FDI, FII etc.	Rise in life expectancy rate, infant, improvement in literacy rate, infant mortality rate and poverty rate etc.
5.	Term / Tenure	Short term in nature	Long term in nature
6.	Applicability	Developed nation	Developing economics
7.	Measurement Techniques	Increase in National Income	Increase in real National Income (i.e.) Per capita Income
8.	Frequency of occurrence	In a certain period of time	Continuous process.

40. i) Creating Opportunities for Economically Disadvantaged producers.
 ii) Transparency and Accountability.
 iii) Fair Trading Practices and Payment of a Fair Price.
 iv) Ensuring no child Labour and Forced Labour.
 v) Commitment to Non Discrimination, Gender Equity and freedom of association.
 vi) Providing Capacity Building and Promoting Fair Building.
 vii) Respect for the Environment.

41. Time Line Chart (1920 – 1930)



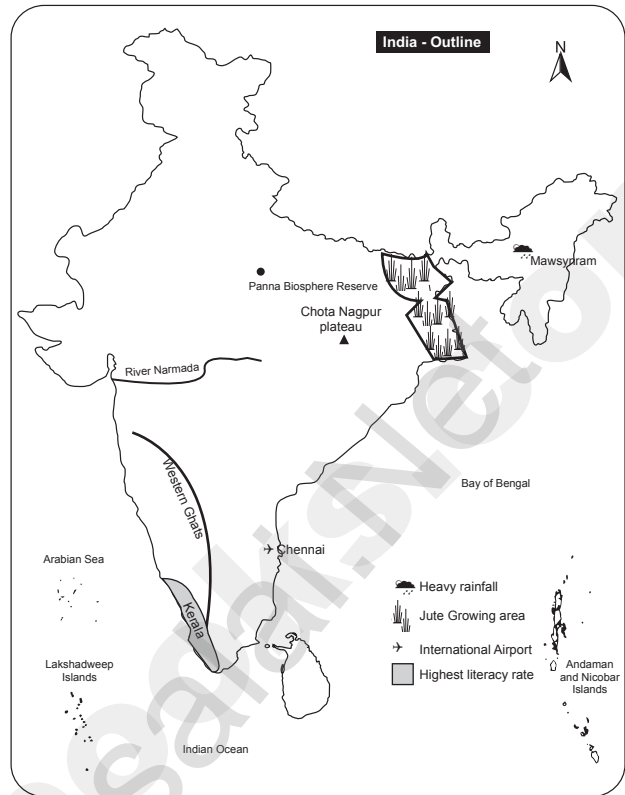
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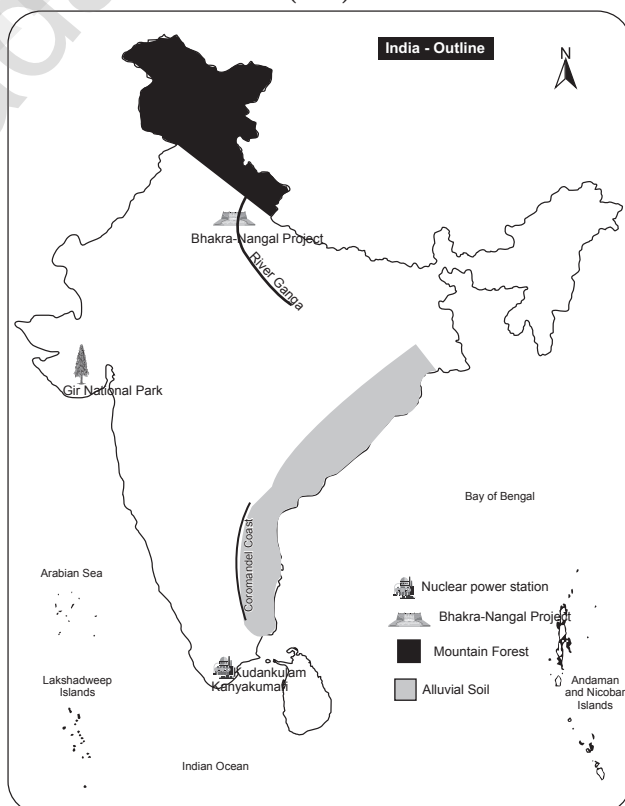
PART - IV

43. a) i) 1. Macedonia had a mixed population. There were rivalries among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and later Montenegro for the control of it.
2. In March 1912 they formed the Balkan League.
- ii) 1. The league attacked and defeated Turkish forces in the first Balkan War (1912 - 13).
2. According to the Treaty of London signed in May 1913 the new state of Albania was created and the other Balkan states divided up Macedonia between them. Turkey was reduced to the area around Constantinople.
- iii) Turkish forces.
- iv) The Second Balkan War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.
- b) i) The NAM held its first conference at Belgrade in 1961.
ii) Tito (Yugoslavia), Nasser (Egypt), Nehru (India), Nkrumah (Ghana) and Sukarno (Indonesia).
iii) The newly independent countries of Asia and Africa gave a call for abstaining from allying with any of the two Super Powers. It also pledged to fight all forms of colonialism and imperialism.
iv) Peaceful co-existence, commitment to peace and security, no military alliance with any super power, no permission for any super power to build its military base in its territories. (OR)
- c) i) Ho Chi Minh was born in Tongking in 1890.
ii) 1. In the Paris peace conference, he lobbied for the independence for Vietnam.
2. His articles in newspapers and especially the pamphlet, French Colonialism on Trial, made him well known as a Vietnam nationalist.
iii) 1. In 1923 Ho Chi Minh's went to Moscow and learnt Russian and revolutionary techniques.
2. In 1925, he founded the Revolutionary Youth Movement.
- iv) Viet Minh.
- d) i) Rammohan Roy was opposed to meaningless religious ceremonies and all forms of pernicious social customs.
ii) His religio-philosophical social outlook, he was deeply influenced by monotheism and anti-idolatry
iii) Rammohan Roy condemned the subjugation of women and opposed the prevailing ideas that women were inferior to men.
iv) Sati abolishing Act was passed on 1829.

44.



(OR)



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