

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I (2014-15)
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class - X

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **one mark**.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 9 to 21 are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **100 words** each.
- (vi) Question number 30 is map question of **3 marks** from Geography. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer book.

- 1 Mention the technique of preserving the manuscript in India. 1

OR

Which problem of the society was focused in the novel 'Hard Times' written by Charles Dickens ? 1

- 2 Which is the leading coffee producer state in India ? 1

- 3 After independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of which community ? 1

- 4 What does the concept of patriarchy refer to ? 1

- 5 Which group of countries did face the problem of social division ? 1

- 6 Which is the other name of primary sector ? 1

- 7 Why is total income not a useful measure of development ? Give one reason. 1

- 8 What is the advantage of per capita Income ? Mention any one. 1

- 9 Describe the impact of Rinderpest on people's livelihoods and the local economy in Africa in the 1890s. 3

OR

Who were 'gomasthas' ? How did they become good partners of the British management system ? 3

OR

Explain any three features of Chawls of (Mumbai) Bombay. 3

10 Explain the impact of the First World War on the British economy. 3

OR

Explain the relationship developed between the town and the countryside of Europe before industrialization. 3

OR

"During the 19th century, the city of London was a powerful magnet for migrant population". Support the statement with examples. 3

11 What was an "accordion book" ? How was hand printing in China done ? Who did the duplicating of books in China and how ? 3

OR

Who wrote the novel 'Saraswativijayam' ? Highlight any two messages given to the people through the novel. 3

12 How did the hearing public and the reading public become intermingled ? Examine. 3

OR

When and in which languages were the modern form of novels developed in India ? Give examples of any two earliest modern Indian novels. 3

13 Explain any three ill-effects of industrialization and urbanization on water resources in India. 3

14 How did Gandhiji voice his concern about resource conservation ? Explain. 3

15 Explain any three factors responsible for declining tiger population in India. 3

16 How do you think the ethnic problems should be resolved in Sri Lanka? Suggest any two measures. 3

17 Highlight the need for local government. 3

18 Explain cross-cutting of social differences with an example. 3

- 19 All the three sectors of the economy are interdependent. Explain their interdependence taking iron ore as an example. 3
- 20 Why does disguised unemployment not help to enhance the productivity of the country? Explain with the help of an example. 3
- 21 Compare the working conditions in the organized and unorganized sectors. 3
- 22 Describe any five effects of the abolition of 'Corn Laws' in Britain. 5

OR

Explain the ways by which the British manufacturers persuaded the Indian people to buy their products. 5

OR

"City development occurred everywhere at the expense of ecology and environment". Substantiate your answer with suitable examples. 5

- 23 Evaluate the impact of print culture on Indian women. 5

OR

How did novels produce a sense of Pan - Indian belonging? Explain with examples. 5

- 24 Explain the main provisions of the Act passed in 1956, which established Sinhala supremacy in Sri Lanka. 5
- 25 'Sharing of power makes a country more powerful and united'. Support this statement with examples. 5
- 26 Explain the origins of social differences. 5
- 27 Mention the two types of federation. Mention two countries each for both the types of federations. 5
- 28 What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP Report of 1990. 5

29

| State | Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 (2003) | Literacy Rate 2000-2003 | Net Attendance Ratio | Per capita Income (in Rs.) |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Punjab | 49 | 70 | 81 | 26,000 /- |
| Kerala | 11 | 91 | 91 | 22,800 /- |
| Bihar | 60 | 47 | 41 | 5,700 /- |

5

- (i) Which state has highest literacy rate ?
(ii) Which state has the highest per capita income ?
(iii) Which state has highest infant mortality ?

30

(a) One item A is shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify this item with the help of following information and write its Correct name on the line marked on the map. 3

(A) Type of soil

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols

(B) Manas Tiger Reserve

(C) Hirakud Dam

