

## SAMPLE PAPER TEST 02 FOR TERM-2 EXAM (2021-22)

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

**MAX. MARKS : 40**

**CLASS : X**

**DURATION: 2 HRS**

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### **General Instructions:**

- (i) This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
  - (ii) All questions are compulsory.
  - (iii) **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
  - (iv) **Section-B:** Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
  - (v) **Section-C:** Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
  - (vi) **Section-D:** Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
  - (vii) **Section-E:** Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
  - (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
  - (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
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### **SECTION – A**

**Questions 1 to 5 carry 2 marks each.**

1. Mention three points of difference between formal sector and informal sector loans.
2. Differentiate between one party and two party system.
3. “Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of economic development of a country.” Support the statement with examples.
4. Describe the rural roads in India.
5. Discuss the various stages of the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi.

### **SECTION – B**

**Questions 6 to 8 carry 3 marks each.**

6. Elaborate any three disadvantages of multinational corporations.

**OR**

Explain by giving example that Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are spreading their production in different ways.

7. How could Non-Cooperation become a movement? Give your opinion.
8. “Nearly every one of the state parties wants to get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition.” Support the statement with arguments.

### **SECTION – C**

**Questions 9 to 10 carry 5 marks each.**

9. What is democracy? What are its various characteristics?
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**OR**

Is it possible for democracy to do economic development, secure the people and maintain the dignity of the people?

**10.** How can the benefits of globalisation be shared better? Explain.

**OR**

Describe the contribution of technology in promoting the process of globalisation.

### **SECTION – D**

**Questions 11 to 12 are Case Study Based Questions.**

**11. Read the given text and answer the following questions:**

Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular mainly because–

Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.

11.1 How does the manufacturing industry help other sectors of the economy?

11.2 How does industrial development help in reducing poverty?

11.3 Industrialisation helps to earn foreign exchange; How?

**12. Read the given text and answer the following questions :**

Factories needed workers. With the expansion of factories, this demand increased. In 1901, there was 584,000 workers in Indian factories. By 1946 the number was over 2,436,000. But getting jobs was always difficult, even when mills multiplied and the demand for workers increased. The numbers seeking work were always more than the jobs available. Entry into the mills was also restricted. Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits. Very often the jobber was an old and trusted worker. He got people from his village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in time of crisis. The jobber therefore became a person with some authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts for his favour and controlling the lives of workers.

12.1 Who were jobbers?

12.2 Why the demand for workers increased with the expansion of factories?

12.3 Why getting job was difficult, even when mills multiplied and demand for workers increased?

**SECTION – E**  
***(Map Skill Based Questions)***

13. 13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) The place where the Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha took place in 1918.

13.2 On the same outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable symbols.

(I) Neyveli Coal Mine

**OR**

Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

(II) Haldia Seaport

