

SET - A

GSEB/G to C
Batch :
10th Std.
Eng. Medium

MAHESH TUTORIALS
SUBJECT : Social Science
Chapter # 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11,
12, 15, 16, 17
Model Answer Paper

Date:
Marks : 100
Time: 3 Hrs.

PART - A

1. (B) Buddhism
2. (B) Samveda
3. (C) The fort of rulers
4. (A) Ashtadhyayi
5. (B) Nalanda
6. (B) Nagarjunkaunda
7. (B) Bharatnatyam
8. (C) Taaldhwajgiri
9. (C) Kural
10. (C) Indus Valley
11. (A) South East Asia
12. (D) Pandit Ahobale
13. (A) Galiyara
14. (B) Gulbadan Begam
15. (A) (a-2), (b-1), (c-4), (d-3)
16. (C) Vikramorvashiyam
17. (C) Shikhar
18. (D) Vallabhi University
19. (D) furniture making
20. (D) Public sectors and private sectors should work as complementary to each other.
21. (A) social welfare
22. (A) 1972
23. (B) Black soil is formed due to changing of dry and moist climate and due to the prevention of silica based material.
24. (D) It covers 70% region on the earth.
25. (B) Red Soil
26. (B) Conserved
27. (C) Snow Leopard Project
28. (B) Protected forest
29. (B) There is no restrictions on cutting of wood or grazing of cattle.
30. (A) National Park
31. (D) 40 thousand
32. (B) Cocoa
33. (A) Jhoom farming
34. (A) Literate farmers.
35. (A) First
36. (C) Assam and West Bengal
37. (D) Daksh : It is a part of rain harvesting.
38. (B) 2nd century
39. (D) All of these
40. (B) Kosi
41. (B) Iron
42. (A) Steel
43. (A) Ankleshwar
44. (D) Minerals
45. (A) Manganese is used in electric apparatuses as it is a non-conductor of electricity.
46. (A) (1-C, 2-A, 3-B)
47. (A) To allow other countries to trade in our country.
48. (C) judiciously
49. (A) Sweden
50. (B) Perriyar, Etunagaram, Chandraprabha

PART - B
SECTION - A

Answer the following questions : [2 marks]

10

1. Merayo dance is a popular dance of Vav region of Banaskantha district. ½
 - People weave Toran using tall grass of reed and Jhunjhadi. ½
 - This dance is performed on drum beats and sword tricks. ½
 - This type of dance is called Merayo dance. ½

 2. The stone inscription at Sarnath is the best specimen of sculpture. ½
 - At the top, there is figure of four lions together facing four directions. ½
 - Sarnath is the place of preaching of Lord Buddha so Dhannachakras are carved below the lion images. ½
 - These Dharmachakras indicate triumph of religion. This sculpture also has the images of elephant, horse and bullock. ½
 - This Dharmachakra has been given place in our national flag. ½
 - The image of four lions has been given honour as our national emblem. ½

 3. Our motherland has bestowed us with rich and varied heritage. ½
 - Knowledge of 'Sat', 'Chit' and 'Anand' are realized from Indian Culture. ½
 - The values of Indian culture like non-violence and peace have been accepted and admired by the world. ½
 - People right from the Indus - Valley civilization till today, have made our country culturally rich and wealthy with their intellectuality, ability, talent and skill. ½
 - Many scholars, thinkers, artists, sages, saints, scientist and historians have contributed to the growth and development of our culture. ½
- OR**
3. India is country with animal lover culture. ½
 - Tiger, lion, elephant, rhino, leopard, foxes, bear, deer, sambar, rabbit, python, snake, mongoose, lizard, porcupine like many such organisms are seen and found in India. ½
 - Asian lions are found only in Gir forest of Gujarat in the entire world. ½
 - Our religious belief has given a status of God-Goddesses's vehicle to some animals like tiger, peacock, alligators, eagles etc. ½
 - Our national currency is highly valued by having the figures of four lions, horse and bull. ½

 4. People are not motivated and encouraged to increase production as all economic decisions are taken by government. ½
 - There is less exploration and research in the economy due to lack of competition. ½
 - There is lack of individual freedom in this system. ½
 - As all economic decision are taken place by state there are chances of bureaucracy. ½

 5. The upper layer of soil is very important for agriculture. So the prevention of soil erosion is necessary. ½
 - For that the following steps should be taken : ½
 - Grazing activity on the land should be controlled. ½
 - Terraced farming should be done on sloppy or hilly regions. ½
 - Trees should be planted on fallow (waste) lands. ½
 - Check dams should be constructed where there are streams. ½
 - Deep cultivation should be done to reduce the speed of the water. ½

SECTION - B

Answer the following questions : [2 marks]

10

6. Advantages of Liberalization are :

- Private sector got lot of liberty which increased production. ½
- There is an increase in global trade. ½
- There is an increase in foreign exchange reserve. ½
- It increased internal infrastructure facilities. ½

OR

6. Advantages of Globalization :

- Increase in Foreign Direct Investment. ½
- Goods produced in developed countries could be easily obtained. ½
- Developing countries could also compete internationally with other countries. ½

Disadvantages :

- Problems like poverty, unemployment etc are not solved due to globalization. ½
- There is not much increase in export in developing countries. It benefited more to developed countries. ½
- Large scale industries got more advantages compare to small scale industries. ½

7. Tea is a plant of tropical as well temperate zone.

- It is grown on sloppy lands where the water does not get stagnant and can easily flow down. ½
- Moreover, the altitudes of the hills provide the plant with suitable cool or warm air. ½
- Hence, tea is grown on hill slopes. ½

8. Henotaro is found in the arid and semi arid regions.

- It is found in Greater and Smaller Rann of Kutch of Gujarat, Banni area and Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary. ½
- It is easily identified by its fleshy round mouth and high ears. ½
- It hunts small birds and animals. ½
- Its existence can be known by its foot prints. ½

9. The Buddhist literature is written in Pali language.

- It is divided into three sections - so it is called 'Tripitaka' - Sukta Pitika, Vinaya Pitika and Abhidhamma Pitika. ½
- Sukta Pitika deals with ideals of Buddhism. ½
- Vinaya Pitika contains conversation between Lord Buddha and his disciples. ½
- Abhidhamma Pitika describes the rules and regulations of Buddhism. ½
- 'Milind Panho' is a book that is in dialogue form, dealing in conversation between Acharya Nagsen and King Milind (Menander). ½
- Jataka Kathas (Tales) is also part of Buddhist literature. ½

10. It is said, 'There is water hence there is a life.'

- We cannot think any type of life on the earth without water. ½
- Water is necessary to sustain entire biotic world. ½
- Water is a limited resource and there is no alternative for it. ½
- Environment exists only because of water. ½
- So, water is an inseparable part of life. ½

SECTION - C

Answer the following questions : [3 marks]

11. Dhamaal dance is performed by the Siddhis living in the village called Jambur located in the centre of Gir. **15**

- Originally, the Siddhis belonged to Africa. ½
- During Dhamaal dance, they use a musical instrument called 'Mashira'. ½
- The Siddhis wear peacock feathers and hold small drums in hands and dance in circle. ½
- They dance with high and low pitch sounds of 'HoHo' which echoes in the whole forest. ½
- They also imitate the voice of animals and birds while dancing. ½

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| 12. | The Sun temple of Modhera is located at Modhcra of Mehsana district. | ½ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This temple was built by King Bhimdev-I of Solanki dynasty. ▪ This temple is dedicated to God Sun. ▪ The entrance gate of eastern side was constructed in such a way that the first ray of Sun fell directly on the gem in the crown of God Sun and the whole sanctum used to lit up. ▪ There are twelve different images of God Sun and erotic images. ▪ There is a pond outside the temple. ▪ There are 108 small temples surrounding the tank which creates pleasant sight at dusk and dawn. ▪ The Sun temple of Modhera is a wonderful example of our rich cultural heritage. | ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ |
| OR | | |
| 12. | Mohan-Jo-Daro means 'Heap of the dead'. | |
| | Roads of Mohan-Jo-Daro (Pathways) : | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The pathways (roads) are the main feature of this town planning. ▪ The roads were 9.75 meters wide and crossed at right angles. ▪ The roads were so wide that a number of vehicles could pass at a time. ▪ The pits on the road-side suggest that there might have been lamp posts. ▪ There were two main roads. ▪ One was going from north to south and the other was going from east to west. They crossed each other at right angle. | ½ ½ ½ ½ |
| | Drainage System : | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drainage system is a unique feature of the town planning of Mohan-Jo-Daro. ▪ Such a drainage system was found only at the island of Crete in the Mediterranean Sea other than Mohan-jo-Daro. ▪ There was a cess-pit in every house. ▪ The dirty water was disposed off from the town. ▪ Thus, there was a planned, systematic and efficient drainage system which clearly proves that they were careful about health and hygiene. | ½ ½ ½ ½ |
| 13. | About half of the population of India uses paddy(rice). | ½ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ India stands second after China in the production of paddy in the world. ▪ Due to favourable conditions, paddy is grown in large quantity in West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Telangana etc. ▪ States like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh grow paddy due to better irrigation facilities. ▪ The crop of paddy needs more human labour and there is no shortage of human labour in India. ▪ In states like West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamilnadu etc. paddy is taken two or three times in a year. ▪ Thus, paddy is the most important crop of India. | ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ |
| 14. | In mixed economy, resources are owned by both sectors i.e. private and government. | ½ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Private sector's motive is to earn profit by using resources. ▪ They reduce the burden of government. ▪ Government participates in those activities where private sector is not able to play active role but those sectors are very important for the development and growth of country. ▪ Government's objective is social welfare and economic development. ▪ Government through various measures guide and control private sector. | ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ |
| 15. | Requirements of primitive man were limited. He worked only to sustain his life. | ½ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Man conquered the heights of evolution and technological development. ▪ Minerals play a very large role in the human progress. | ½ ½ |

- In Stone Age, man used stones for hunting but now he is travelling into space. ½
- The use of minerals has tremendously increased after the industrial revolution. ½
- With time now inventions and developments keep on taking place in all the fields. ½
- Every day there is some or the other product coming up in the world. ½
- All these inventions and discoveries result in producing products to cater the demand. ½
- We use a lot of gadgets, vehicle, services etc. compared to the past. ½
- All these involve use of minerals. ½
- Hence, we can say that modern age is mineral age. ½

OR

15. **Mica :**

- India ranks first in the world mica production. ½
- Mica is fire resistant and a bad conductor of electricity. ½
- So, it is used in making electrical goods such as electric motors, dynamo, radio, telephone, Cars, steamers. etc. ½
- Producing regions :**
- Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are major producers of mica in India. ½
- Mica is also found in Karnataka, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. ½
- India is a large producer of a type of mica called muscovite mica. ½

SECTION - D

Answer the following questions : [5 marks]

16. India attained an unprecedented achievement in the field of medicines and surgery. 15
- Maharshi Charak, Maharshi Shushrut and Vagbhatta are the pioneers of Indian medical science and surgery. ½
 - They attained highest position through their researches. ½
 - Maharshi Charak wrote 'Charak Samhita' in which he has mentioned over 2000 medicinal herbs. ½
 - Maharshi Shushrut wrote 'Shushrut Samhita' in which he has mentioned about surgical instruments. ½
 - These instruments were so sharp that they would split a single hair. ½
 - Vagbhatta wrote 'Vagbhatta Samhita'. ½
 - 'Charak Samhita', 'Shushrut Samhita' and Vagbhatta Samhita' are very useful for every doctor. ½
 - Indian medical science includes herbal medicines, mineral medicines and bio-medicines. ½
 - It has presented a detailed and complicated process of making medicines, their classification and their uses. ½
 - Ancient Indian doctors could recognize symptoms and diagnose the disease and they gave dietary directions. ½
 - In ancient time, they could perform operations of abdomen, kidney, cataract, hernia, stone, bladder by stopping blood circulation with bowl-shaped bandage. ½
 - They could skillfully relocate the broken bones, pull out the sharp object pierced into the body. ½
 - They could also do plastic surgery. ½
 - The students were given practical knowledge with the help of wax-bodies and dead bodies. ½
 - In ancient time they had the knowledge of gynaecology and paediatric. ½
 - Vagbhatta also wrote 'Ashtang Hriday'. ½
 - This book is about diagnostic science. ½
 - Veterinary science also developed in ancient India. ½
 - They wrote book related to the horses and elephant. ½

| | | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Among them 'Hasti Ayurveda' and Shalihotra's 'Ashwashastra' are well known. | ½ |
| 17. | <p>When a large number of people are living without satisfying their basic and essential requirements of life such as food, clothes, shelter, education and health services, such a condition is known as poverty or comprehensive poverty.</p> | 1 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On the basis of expenditure on food, clothes, shelter, education, health, clean drinking water, electricity, sanitation facilities, transportation facilities and income as well as the intake of calories, a particular standard of living is fixed which is known as poverty line. | 1 |
| | <p>Feature of people living below poverty line are as under :</p> | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They do not get two meals a day. | ½ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They do not have proper dwelling (living) places. | ½ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They have to live in dirty or slum areas. | ½ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Their income is less than determined expected income. | ½ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generally, majority of them are illiterate. | ½ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Their life span is less than National Average Life Expectancy. | ½ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Very often they suffer from various diseases due to lack of nutritious food. | ½ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Children have to take up the responsibility to earn at the age of study. | ½ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Child-death rate is high due to mal-nutrition. | ½ |
| | <p>OR</p> | |
| 17. | <p>The programmes for social security and food security are as under :</p> | |
| | <p>Maa Annapurna Yojna :</p> | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under this programme, poor families of rural and urban areas living below poverty line are given 35 kg food grains per family every month free of cost. | 1 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The poor people of middle class are given 5 kg food grains at low rate. Wheat is given at the cost of ₹ 2 per kg and rice is given at the cost of ₹ 3 per kg through fair price shops. | 1 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The government has covered about 3.62 crore people under this programme and provided food security to them. | ½ |
| | <p>Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna</p> | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under this programme, the member of parliament adopts one village of his constituency. | 1 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Here steps are taken to improve education, health, employment facilities in the village and to make it an ideal village. | ½ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The aims of this programme is to stop migration of people from villages to cities, to create permanent public assets, to develop opportunities for good life, rural upliftment, to take care of cultural heritage, to create employment through social harmony and increase in human development etc. | 1 |
| 18. | <p>MAP :</p> | |
| i. | <p>One region with Black Soil</p> | |
| ii. | <p>One region growing Wheat</p> | |
| iii. | <p>Kaziranga National Park</p> | |
| iv. | <p>Nagarjuna Sagar Project</p> | |
| v. | <p>Sunderban Wildlife Sanctuary</p> | |

★★★★ Best of Luck ★★★★★