

SET - B

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. (D) Panch Tantra
2. (A) 21st June
3. (D) Heap of deads
4. (C) Management
5. (A) Takshashila
6. (B) Muslin
7. (C) Kathakali
8. (B) Shetrunji
9. (B) Tolikappiyam
10. (D) Vijay Stumbha at Delhi
11. (B) Nishad
12. (A) Sangeet Ratnakar
13. (B) Kibla
14. (B) Abul Fazl
15. (B) (a-4), (b-3), (c-1), (d-2)
16. (D) Devasur Sangram
17. (B) Gopuram
18. (B) Takshashila University
19. (A) Primary sector
20. (D) We should stop using bi-products.
21. (C) bureaucracy
22. (D) 1995
23. (B) Grazing should not be stopped.
24. (C) Laterite soils are black in colour.
25. (C) Alluvial Soil
26. (D) Wasted
27. (A) Vulture Project
28. (C) Unclassified forest
29. (B) Velavadar
30. (C) Bio-reserve
31. (D) 26
32. (A) Isabgul
33. (B) Watermelon
34. (D) Fertility of the soil and human health has been adversely affected.
35. (B) Bangladesh
36. (C) Coorg
37. (D) Bhakhra-Nangal, Chambal Valley, Narmada Valley, Nagarjunsagar
38. (B) 1882
39. (A) Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
40. (A) Aravalli
41. (D) Both (A) and (B)
42. (C) Zinc
43. (B) 1866, Assam
44. (B) Stone Age
45. (B) (1-c), (2-d), (3-a), (4-b).
46. (B) It decreases the foreign exchange
47. (D) To compel private sector to take licence before starting new industry.
48. (A) Capitalist
49. (C) 1981
50. (B) Nilgiri, Great Nicobar, Sunderban



PART - B
SECTION - A

Answer the following questions : [2 marks]

10

1. Padhar dance is a popular dance style of Surendranagar region. ½
 - The people of Padhar community dance with taal and laya of dandiya and manjira. ½
 - The dancers create scene like sea waves or like a ship moving on the sea waves. ½
 - This type of dance is called Padhar dance. ½

 2. Brihadishwar temple is situated at Thanjavur. ½
 - This temple was built by the Chola king named RajaRaj Chola. ½
 - So it is also known as Rajrajeshwar temple. ½
 - This temple is about 200 feet high. ½
 - This is one of the biggest temples of ancient India. ½

 3. Culture is a sum of habits, values, customs, traditions and conduct of life style of human. ½
 - Culture means a way of life. ½
 - It is made of changes that occur in public life, social rules and regulations of different societies. ½
 - It can be said that culture is a total of habits, values, customs, traditions and ideals leading humans to the highest level. ½
- OR**
3. Indian culture have flourished on the river bank of Ganga, the Yamuna, the Ravi, and other rivers. ½
 - The river like the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Saraswati, the Sindhu, the Kaveri, the Narmada and the Godavari etc. have profoundly influenced people of India. ½
 - Rivers are the sources of water for drinking, household use, irrigation, electricity, water-ways, etc. ½
 - Landscapes, scenes at dawn and dusk are very fascinating on the side of the river. ½
 - These are inspiring for artists and have enriched the lives of people by developing their aesthetic sense. ½

 4. Production of commodities are done according to demand and requirement of society so unimportant and luxurious items are not produced. ½
 - Wastage of resources can be prevented. ½
 - Disparity of income and property is removed. ½
 - Consumers are not exploited. ½

 5. Red soil is spread over about 19% of the total area of India. ½
 - Red soil is found in the regions of peninsular India and Rajasthan. ½
 - The soil's red colour is due to the presence of Ferric Oxide in it. This soil turns into yellow while going down. ½
 - Red soil does not contain lime, gravel and carbonate. Red soil has a deficiency of lime, Magnesium, Phosphate, Nitrogen and Potash. ½
 - Red soil is suitable for crops like millet, cotton, wheat, jowar, linseed, groundnut, potato etc. ½

SECTION - B

Answer the following questions : [2 marks]

10

6. Disadvantages of Liberalization are : ½
 - Monopoly could not be checked in spite of decrease in liberalization. ½
 - Agriculture sector was neglected and only industrial sector got encouragement. ½
 - There has been increase in income inequality. ½
 - Foreign debt has increased due to increase in import and decrease in export. ½

OR

6. It was established on 1st January 1995 by the members of United Nation. ½
▪ Its headquarter is in Geneva at Switzerland. ½
Objectives :
▪ To remove obstacles/ problems influencing global trade. ½
▪ To remove protection policy given to industries of country for foreign trade. ½
▪ To co-ordinate with global trade policy and economic policy. ½
▪ To solve trade related disputes arising in the world.
7. Sloppy land of mountain is suitable for coffee. 1
▪ 15°C to 28°C temperature is suitable for coffee. ½
▪ Coffee needs 150 to 200 cms rainfall. ½
8. Dugang is an aquatic animal. ½
▪ It is found in very small numbers along the western sea coast of India. ½
▪ It is also found along the sea coasts of East Africa, South-East Asian sea coast and northern coast of Australia. ½
▪ Sea-grass, vegetation and other aquatic animals are its food. ½
▪ It is widely hunted for its meat and fat.
▪ Earlier, Dugang was also found along Gujarat coast, but today its rearely seen along Gujarat coast. ½
9. There was an impact of Jainism on Kannada literature. ½
▪ Poet Pampa composed 'Adipurana' and 'Vikramarjuna vijayanta'. ½
▪ Poet Ponna composed 'Shantipurana'. ½
▪ Poet Ranna composed 'Ajitnathapurana' and 'Gada Yuddha'. ½
▪ The poet Pampa, the poet Ponna and the poet Ranna are known as 'The Trio' of Kannada literature. ½
10. Rain is the main source of water in India. But, the monsoon season of India is very short. ½
▪ Also, rain is quite irregular and uncertain. ½
▪ Sometimes monsoon begins early and sometimes it is late. ½
▪ Thus, the irregular monsoon season may harm and damage the crops. ½
▪ Therefore, a proper irrigation system is required in India so that crops can get water on time and thus quality and productivity of crops can be increased. ½

SECTION - C

Answer the following questions : [3 marks]

11. Gof Gunthan dance is performed on drum beats and taal and laya of music. 15
▪ Rope is tied with mandapa or pillar or tree and the dancers hold the other end in the hand. ½
▪ They perform dance in group holding the rope in one hand and dandiya in the other hand. ½
▪ They make creeper like formation, going one inside and the other coming outside. ½
▪ This way they make and Open the Gunthan. ½
▪ This dance is called Gof Gunthan dance. ½
12. Lothal is in Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad. ½
▪ Lothal is situated between the river Bhogavo and the river Sabannati. ½
▪ Lothal is about 18 kms away from the Bay of Khambhat. ½
▪ A huge dockyard was constructed to facilitate ships at the time of high tides at the lower eastern part of Lothal. ½
▪ Storages, shops, proof of exports and imports have also been found at Lothal. ½
▪ The dockyard, storages, shops and proof of exports and imports suggest that Lothal was an important port of Gujarat. ½

OR

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 12. | The chariot temples of South India are well-known. | ½ |
| | ▪ They are chariot shaped. | ½ |
| | ▪ A number of chariot temples were built during the rule of Pallava kings. | ½ |
| | ▪ These chariot temples were carved out from a single rock. | ½ |
| | ▪ Kailashnath and Vaikunthperumal temples of Kanchi are worth seeing. | ½ |
| | ▪ The Mandapas at Mahabalipuram and chariot temples of Mahabalipuram are world famous. | ½ |
| | ▪ The chariot temples of Mahabalipuram are named after Pandavas. | ½ |
| | ▪ The biggest one of them is of Dharmaraj and the smallest one of them is of Draupadi. | ½ |
| | ▪ The Sun temple of Konark is also a chariot temple. | ½ |
| 13. | Wheat is the second most important crop of our country after Paddy. | ½ |
| | ▪ About 2/3 of the total production of wheat is obtained from Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh. | ½ |
| | ▪ Due to more irrigation facilities, wheat is grown in large quantity in Punjab. | ½ |
| | ▪ So it is also called 'The Granary of India'. | ½ |
| | ▪ Wheat is also grown in states like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal etc. | ½ |
| | ▪ The wheat grown in Bhal region of Gujarat is known as 'Bhaliya Wheat'. | ½ |
| | ▪ Mehsana, Rajkot, Junagadh, Kheda etc. grow wheat in Gujarat. | ½ |
| 14. | Production is in large quantity and things needed for basic requirement are neglected. | ½ |
| | ▪ Mostly those commodities are produced where there is large profit. | ½ |
| | ▪ Many time production of things needed by poor is neglected. | ½ |
| | ▪ Many natural resources are wasted due to large production and lack of state policy. | ½ |
| | ▪ Consumers are exploited due to ignorance and lack of knowledge. | ½ |
| | ▪ Due to market system income inequality increases. | ½ |
| | ▪ Monopoly (A market where one producer and large consumers), Economic instability, exploitation of labourers can be the possible outcome of market system. | ½ |
| 15. | With time new inventions and developments keep on taking place in all the fields. | ½ |
| | ▪ This demands extraction and use of minerals. | ½ |
| | ▪ The world has become a global village. | ½ |
| | ▪ Every nation wants to grow its economy. | ½ |
| | ▪ So, the nations keep researching about the new products, manufacture them and export to earn foreign exchange. | ½ |
| | ▪ All these processes also put a very high stress on extraction of minerals. | ½ |
| | ▪ Minerals and energy resources are available in limited quantity whereas we are increasing their use day by day. | ½ |
| | ▪ The future generations will not be able to use the mineral resources and the future of the world may be dark. | ½ |
| | ▪ Moreover, excessive use of those resources has polluted the environment to a very large extent and has deteriorated its quality. | ½ |
| | ▪ Hence, it is highly desirable to make sustainable use of energy to save the future of coming generations. | ½ |
| | OR | |
| 15. | Utility of copper is as follows : | ½ |
| | ▪ As copper is a malleable metal and any shape can be made out of it, it is believed that copper must have been the first mineral to be used by man. | ½ |
| | ▪ 'Copper age' is considered to be the first stage among the metal ages. | ½ |
| | ▪ Copper is used in making utensils, decoration pieces, coins, printing moulds, | ½ |

coloured glass, insecticides, explosives, etc.

- Copper is used to make various alloys. When it is mixed with zinc, it forms brass and it forms bell metal when mixed with tin. It can also be mixed with gold, silver, etc.
- Copper is the best conductor of electricity. so it used in the making of electric wires, electric equipment, radio, telephone, television, refrigerator, air conditioner, etc.

SECTION - D

Answer the following questions : [5 marks]

16. Ancient India gave a noteworthy contribution in the field of mathematics. 15
- Ancient India has gifted the discovery of zero, decimal system, algebra, theorem of Boddhayan, geometry and arithmetic to the world. ½
 - Aryabhatta, Bhaskaracharya, Boddhayan, Apastambha, Katyayan, Brahmgupta etc. are considered as the scholars of mathematics of ancient India. ½
 - Zero was discovered by Aryabhatta. ½
 - Aryabhatta wrote books on mathematics like 'Aryabhattiyam' and 'Dash Gitika'. ½
 - In 'Aryabhattiyam', Aryabhatta has mentioned the value of (pi) π is $\frac{22}{7}$ (3.14). ½
 - He has also mentioned that ratio of circumference and diameter of a circle is constant. ½
 - Aryabhatta has also mentioned the methods of divisions, multiplication, addition, subtraction, square-root, cube-root etc. ½
 - So he is known as 'The Father of Mathematics'. ½
 - He found the solution of fundamentals of mathematics, arithmetic and geometry. ½
 - Bhaskaracharya wrote 'Lilawati Ganit' and 'Bij Ganit (Algebra)' in 1150 A.D. ½
 - He discovered signs of addition and subtraction. ½
 - Brahmgupta introduced the types of equations. ½
 - Boddhayan discovered 'Boddhayan Theorem' (triangle policy). ½
 - In his book 'Shulva Sutras', Apastambha has decided the measurement of sacrificial pits (Yagya Vedis) used for Vedic Yagyas in 800 B.C. (As per Textbook it is 1800 B.C.) ½
 - The sage named 'Grutsmad' discovered writing zero after figures. ½
 - The ancient Indian mathematicians have decided the numbers made up by placing 53 zeros after one (1). ½
 - Decimal system has been Seen on the measuring and weighing instruments which have been found from the remains of Harappa and Mohan-jo-Daro. ½
 - This has been acknowledged by Medhatithi. ½
 - Thus, we can say that ancient India has contributed a lot in the field of Mathematics. ½
17. We find more poverty in rural area compare to urban area. The reasons for poverty are : ½
- Decrease in income of agriculture sector due to less development and insufficient irrigation system. ½
 - Lack of employment opportunities other then farming. ½
 - Lack of knowledge regarding other employment, skill or training in the rural areas. ½
 - Increase in debt due to unproductive expenditure. ½
 - Due to illiteracy, poor get exploited and not able to take advantages of government schemes. ½
 - Due to encouragement of cash crops there is shortage of food crops, which results in poverty. ½
 - At the time of New Economic Policy, agriculture was neglected, small and cottage industries were adversely affected and it resulted in poverty. ½

- Due to malnutrition people get many diseases and so expenditure on medicine increase and at the same time they will not be able to work efficiently. ½
- Traditional business and cottage industries etc deteriorated due to change in technology. ½
- Due to increase in population growth and less employment opportunities, unemployment and poverty increased. ½

OR

17. The slogan of this programme is 'Our Village, Our Work'.
- This is employment oriented scheme for rural area. ½
 - The objective of this scheme is to provide livelihood to families or adult of rural area who can do physical work though unskilled but willing to work. ½
 - According to this scheme every family is guaranteed wage employment for atleast 100 days (7 hours per day)in a financial year. ½
 - The government has fixed the wage rate accordingly it pays daily wages. ½
 - If after asking for work government fails to provide employment then as per rule government has to pay unemployment allowance. ½
 - The work carried out by this scheme are Construction of personal toilets, wells, levelling the land plain, horticulture, labour work in Indra Awas Yojana, cattle shade, making organic manure, shade for cocks and goats, yard for drying fish, cleaning of canal, works related to water storage, tree plantation on roads, etc. 1
 - Government tries to improve the living standard of poor people under this scheme. 1

18. **MAP :**

- i. One region with Desert Soil
- ii. One region growing Cotton
- iii. Corbett National Park
- iv. Hirakud Project
- v. Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary

★★★★ *Best of Luck* ★★★★★

