

SET - A

<p>GSEB Batch : 10<sup>th</sup> Std. Eng. Medium</p>	<p><b>MAHESH TUTORIALS</b> <b>SUBJECT : Social Science(010)</b> <b>Second Preliminary Exam</b> <b>Model Answer Paper</b></p>	<p>Date: Marks : 100 Time: 3 Hrs.</p>
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PART - A

1. (B) Junagadh
2. (C) Naklang
3. (B) Natya shashtra
4. (D) Siddi
5. (C) The fort of rulers
6. (A) Harmika
7. (A) Mosque of queen Sipri
8. (B) Ajatshatru
9. (B) Krittivasa
10. (B) Prajananshastra
11. (D) Bhaskaracharya
12. (C) Lord Vishnu
13. (C) Dravidian
14. (B) Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri
15. (D) 1952
16. (D) Ahmedabad
17. (D) Environment
18. (A) Lime stone
19. (D) Greenland
20. (A) Zarakh
21. (B) Protected forest
22. (C) Jowar
23. (A) Tea-slopy land containing Iron-Assam and West Bengal-leading exporter
24. (D) Latex
25. (B) Himalayan rivers are called seasonal rivers.
26. (C) 40%
27. (B) unlimited
28. (B) Lematite
29. (A) Sugar refining
30. (B) Mumbai
31. (C) 4
32. (C) Manganese
33. (A) Gunny bags
34. (B) Plain
35. (D) All of these
36. (D) Developing
37. (A) less economic development
38. (C) Industrial
39. (C) 1981
40. (D) Sustainable development
41. (C) Norway
42. (B) (a - 2 , (b - 1), (c - 3), (d - 4)
43. (B) 341
44. (A) Chinese Revolution
45. (B) Central Anti-bribery Bureau
46. (C) Arunachal Pradesh
47. (B) Scarcity
48. (B) 15th March, 1983
49. (C) Gramoday to Bharat Uday
50. (D) 21.9%

<b>PART - B</b>		
<b>SECTION - A</b>		
<b>Answer the following questions : [2 marks]</b>		<b>10</b>
1.	Indian culture have flourished on the river bank of Ganga, the Yamuna, the Ravi, and other rivers.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Rivers are the sources of water for drinking, household use, irrigation, electricity, water-ways, etc.</li> <li>▪ Landscapes, scenes at dawn and dusk are very fascinating on the side of the river.</li> <li>▪ These are inspiring for artists and have enriched the lives of people by developing their aesthetic sense.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½
2.	A huge bath was excavated at Mohan-jo-Daro.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There was an arrangement to put fresh water in and dirty water out.</li> <li>▪ There might have been facility of hot water.</li> <li>▪ There were small rooms surrounding the bath for changing clothes.</li> <li>▪ These public baths might have been used on public festivals and religious ceremonies.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½
<b>OR</b>		
2.	We find artistic stepwells at the following places in Gujarat :	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stepwell of Adalaj</li> <li>▪ Stepwell of Dada Hari (Dada Hari ni Vav, Ahmedabad)</li> <li>▪ Stepwell of Ranki at Patan</li> <li>▪ Hira Bhagor of Dabhoi</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½
3.	The programmes like	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Soil and humidity conservation</li> <li>▪ Water storage</li> <li>▪ Tree plantation</li> <li>▪ Forestation</li> <li>▪ Horticulture development</li> <li>▪ Pasture land development</li> <li>▪ Renewal of collective resource</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
4.	Henotaro is found in the arid and semi arid regions.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is found in Greater and Smaller Rann of Kutch of Gujarat, Banni area and Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary.</li> <li>▪ It is easily identified by its fleshy round mouth and high ears.</li> <li>▪ It hunts small birds and animals.</li> <li>▪ Its existence can be known by its foot prints.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½
5.	Production of commodities are done according to demand and requirement of society so unimportant and luxurious items are not produced.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wastage of resources can be prevented.</li> <li>▪ Disparity of income and property is removed.</li> <li>▪ Consumers are not exploited.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½
<b>SECTION - B</b>		
<b>Answer the following questions : [2 marks]</b>		<b>10</b>
6.	India's export includes iron ore and minerals, engineering goods such as cycle, fans, sewing machines, cars, railway coaches, computer software, etc.	1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ We also export chemicals and related items, gem stones, hide and leather goods, cotton textile, fish and fish products, handicrafts, tea-coffee, jute and jute products, readymade clothes, etc.</li> </ul>	1
<b>OR</b>		

6.	<p><b>Important oceanic ports of India :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ On western coast, India has ports such as Kandla, Mumbai, Navasheva, Margao, New Mangalore and Kochi.</li> <li>▪ On the eastern coast there are ports in Kolkata, Haldia, Paradwip, Vishakhapattanam, Chennai, Tuticorin, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Important oceanic ports of Gujarat :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Kandla, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Veraval, Sikka, Pipavav, Navlakhi, Mundra, Poshitra, Okha and Hajira are important ports of Gujarat.</li> <li>▪ A project is undertaken to develop Poshitra port in Poshitra village of Jamnagar.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½
7.	<p>Over a period of time historical monuments become fragile.</p> <p><b>The following care should be taken while undertaking repairs and maintenance work :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure that the original shape, size, colour and other conditions are not disturbed.</li> <li>▪ To make use of scientific knowledge, modern technology and use of the chemicals approved by the Department of Archaeology.</li> <li>▪ No unauthorized repair / maintenance work should be allowed.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½
8.	<p>Till 2009, the Human Development Index was formed on the basis of three indicators namely, (1) Life expectancy (Health) (2) Knowledge and (3) Living Standard (per capital income). The HDR was then prepared based on these parameters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ After 2010, a new technique was used to develop HDI and hence prepare HDR. Under this technique the three indicators were (1) Life Expectancy Index (LEI) (Average Age), (2) Education Index (EI) and (3) Income Index [II] (life style).</li> </ul>	1 1
9.	<p>The challenges against the cotton textile industry of India are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Scarcity of high quality cotton</li> <li>▪ Use of worn out and obsolete machinery</li> <li>▪ Irregular supply of electric power</li> <li>▪ Less skilled labourers</li> <li>▪ Competition from artificial fibre</li> <li>▪ Tough competition in international market.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½
10.	<p>Children are extremely sensitive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any form of exploitation, whether physical or mental may keep their life damaged. for a very long time.</li> <li>▪ We see several instances in newspaper, TV. or other mass media that Children are becoming victims of exploitation by their blood relatives, close friends, neighbours, close acquaintance or even parents.</li> <li>▪ It has been reported in several cases that children who undergo such exploitation are never able to come out the shame and fear and hence ends up their life.</li> <li>▪ Every child has the right to live a healthy life free of fear and exploitation.</li> <li>▪ But he might be getting exploited and hence deprived of these rights because of his small age.</li> <li>▪ Hence, citizens should help children to save them from exploitation.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½
<p><b>SECTION - C</b></p> <p><b>Answer the following questions : [3 marks]</b></p>		15
11.	<p>Red Fort of Delhi was built by the Mughal emperor Shahjahan in 1638.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Red stone was used to build this Mughal style architecture.</li> <li>▪ It has two huge entrances with beautiful arches and two domes.</li> <li>▪ Latest devices for the protection of the fort were installed.</li> <li>▪ Its main structures include Diwan-e-Aam, Diwane-Khas, Rang Mahal, Shish Mahal, Moti Masjid, Meena Bazar, Mughal Gardens and Lahore Gate.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½

▪	Peacock Throne (Mayurasan) installed in Diwane-Khas, was decorated with an amalgamation of gold and silver and embedded with precious stones. This exquisite creation was taken to Iran by Nadirshah.	½
▪	Indian flag is hoisted on Red Fort on 15th August every year.	½
▪	Red Fort is an outstanding building among the Mughal architecture.	½
12.	India has been famous for embroidery work since ancient time.	
▪	The embroidery work on idols and statues found during excavation of Harappa and Mohan-jo-Daro and the embroidery work on the clothes of men, women and children of Sindhu culture are examples of it.	½
▪	The Kasab work of Kashmir is well-known.	½
▪	The cities of Gujarat like Jamnagar, Jetpur, Bhuj and Mandavi are famous for 'Bandhani'.	
▪	We can see the designs of elephants, puppets, dice and pitcher (kalash) on 'Bandhani'.	½
▪	Printing, weaving and embroidery have been a cottage industry of the women of Kutch and Saurashtra.	½
▪	Women of Gujarat are expert in decorating their homes with torans, chakdas, pillow cover, bed sheets, shakh, todaliyas etc.	½
▪	We see beautiful embroidery work on it.	
▪	The embroidery on clothes like 'Kediya' is also famous.	
▪	We can see beautiful embroidery work on quilt (Rajai) and shawls.	
▪	'Jat' community of Banni area of Kutch is famous world over for their embroidery art.	½
<b>OR</b>		
12.	Tribal dances of Gujarat are seen at the time of festivals, marriages, fairs and to please Gods and Goddesses.	½
▪	The tribal dancers perform these dances in a circle along with traditional instruments like drum, manjira, dholak, etc.	½
▪	The dancers sing in their regional languages.	½
▪	'Chaado Dance' are popular among the tribal dances.	
▪	The dancers imitate peacock, squirrel and sparrow.	½
▪	'Mali no Chaalo' and 'Thakarya Chaalo' are the tribal dances of Dang.	
▪	We see "Tippani Dance" of labourers performed by Bhil and Koli communities.	½
▪	In this dance, the dancers stuck sticks on the ground.	
▪	Thus, we can say that there is a lot variety in tribal dances in Gujarat.	½
13.	With time new inventions and developments keep on taking place in all the fields.	½
▪	This demands extraction and use of minerals.	
▪	The world has become a global village.	
▪	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.	
▪	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.	
▪	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
14.	Wheat is the second most important crop of our country after Paddy.	
▪	About 2/3 of the total production of wheat is obtained from Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.	½

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Due to more irrigation facilities, wheat is grown in large quantity in Punjab.</li> <li>▪ So it is also called 'The Granary of India'.</li> <li>▪ Wheat is also grown in states like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal etc.</li> <li>▪ The wheat grown in Bhal region of Gujarat is known as 'Bhaliya Wheat'.</li> <li>▪ Mehsana, Rajkot, Junagadh, Kheda etc. grow wheat in Gujarat.</li> </ul>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
15.	<p>Discriminating people on the basis of their castes is called casteism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Casteism exists in Indian society since the birth of society.</li> <li>▪ So, in this regard, we can say that India's social structure is based on casteism.</li> <li>▪ However, the concept of casteism was quite different in those days.</li> <li>▪ The Indian society divided people belonging to various communities into different castes on the basis of works they use to do.</li> <li>▪ Thus, task-based division of communities was the base of the society.</li> <li>▪ According to the Varna system, people were divided into the four castes namely, (1) Brahmin, (2) Kshatriya, (3) Vaysya and (4) Shudra.</li> <li>▪ The arrangement of residences was also based on the caste of people.</li> <li>▪ People belonging to the higher castes earned higher income and those belonging to the lower castes earned meager incomes.</li> <li>▪ The lower caste people were always neglected and exploited.</li> </ul>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
	<b>OR</b>	
15.	<p>Economic effects of terrorism :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Terrorist activities destroy the healthy atmosphere needed for developing business and industry.</li> <li>▪ As a result, the business and trade relations get adversely affected.</li> <li>▪ When the business and industries do not develop, people's economic condition, become weak and they are not left with any work.</li> <li>▪ So, they migrate to other places.</li> <li>▪ Some terrorist organizations extort money from rich, industrialists, employees and businessmen.</li> <li>▪ Terrorists are engaged in anti-social activities like drug trafficking and black money.</li> <li>▪ As a result of it, socio-economic problems are created in the country.</li> <li>▪ Terrorists destroy infrastructure such as railway, radio stations, roads, bridges, government offices, etc. Crores of rupees have to be spent to re-establish them.</li> <li>▪ The same money could have been invested in the betterment of people and economy.</li> <li>▪ Government has to spend crores of rupees for safety and protection i.e. security of people. Terrorism also affects tourism industry badly.</li> </ul>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
	<b>SECTION - D</b>	
	<b>Answer the following questions : [5 marks]</b>	<b>15</b>
16.	<p>Chemistry is a science of experiment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is useful for various minerals, plants, seeds for agriculture, making or changing of various metals and making medicines from the health point of view.</li> <li>▪ India achieved great progress in the field of chemistry in ancient time.</li> <li>▪ Nagarjuna was a learned Buddhist at Nalanda University.</li> <li>▪ He is known as 'Acharya of Chemistry'.</li> <li>▪ He wrote books like 'Rasaratnakar' and 'Arogyamanjari'.</li> <li>▪ He started to use mercury ash as a medicine.</li> <li>▪ He recommended the use of chemical medicines (allopathy) alongwith herbal medicines.</li> <li>▪ Nalanda University was a famous centre of education of chemistry.</li> <li>▪ Nalanda University had its own furnaces and chemistry laboratories for research and study of chemistry.</li> <li>▪ The ancient Indian books of chemistry explain about main 'Rasas', 'Uparasas', ten types of poisons different salts and ashes of different metals.</li> </ul>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The government started schools at village level and colleges at a close distance, technical and vocational courses and training centres to stop migration towards the cities. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Moreover, the government encouraged and motivated rural students by giving them scholarship, reduction in fees, residential schools, promoting girls education etc. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Many programmes for women empowerment have been started to make women self-reliant economically.</li> <li>▪ Thus, the government is taking various steps to fight against the devil of poverty. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> </ul>	
<b>OR</b>		
17.	<p>Reasons for controlling the price rise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Price rise increases profit, income, purchasing power, demand of goods and services, etc. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Increase in all these things makes lives of poor and middle class people miserable. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Due to price rise people are unable to save money.</li> <li>▪ Moreover, generating capital for business and production also becomes difficult. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ As a result, there comes a halt in production of necessary commodities, new businesses, industries and employment. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Rise in imports reduces our foreign exchange which creates problems for our economy. Moreover, due to price rise, foreign investment decreases.</li> <li>▪ Production of basic goods necessary for day to day life decreases and scarcity occurs. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ When people cannot even buy such basic goods, their living standards decrease. Poor, become poorer. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ The cost of production increases and goods become expensive. As a result, exports have to raise the prices while exporting the goods. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ On the other hand, other countries may be selling same goods at cheaper prices and so our export would decrease. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Increased import and decreased export disturbs the balance of exchange.</li> <li>▪ Living standard of poor and middle class deteriorates because of price rise. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ At times people who are unemployed or earn very less get involved into illegal and immoral activities like theft, robbery, murder, crime, prostitution, betting, hoarding, profiteering, black marketing, corruption, suicide, etc. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ The morale of the society degrades.</li> </ul>	
18.	<p><b>MAP</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Hirakud Project</li> <li>ii. Corbett National Park</li> <li>iii. Major Groundnut producing state in India</li> <li>iv. Raurkella Iron and Steel, Plant</li> <li>v. National Highway - 7 with two cities</li> </ol>	
<p>★★★★ <i>Best of Luck</i> ★★★★★</p>		