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.  

OR

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

2. Which is the leading coffee producer state in India?

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

4. What does the concept of patriarchy refer to?

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

6. Which is the other name of primary sector?

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

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

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

OR
Who were ‘gomasthas’? How did they become good partners of the British management system?

OR

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

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

OR

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

OR

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

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

OR

Who wrote the novel ‘Saraswatiyajam’? Highlight any two messages given to the people through the novel.

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

OR

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

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

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

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

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

17 Highlight the need for local government.

18 Explain cross-cutting of social differences with an example.
19 All the three sectors of the economy are interdependent. Explain their interdependence taking iron ore as an example.

20 Why does disguised unemployment not help to enhance the productivity of the country? Explain with the help of an example.

21 Compare the working conditions in the organized and unorganized sectors.

22 Describe any five effects of the abolition of ‘Corn Laws’ in Britain.

OR

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

OR

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

23 Evaluate the impact of print culture on Indian women.

OR

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

24 Explain the main provisions of the Act passed in 1956, which established Sinhala supremacy in Sri Lanka.

25 ‘Sharing of power makes a country more powerful and united’. Support this statement with examples.

26 Explain the origins of social differences.

27 Mention the two types of federation. Mention two countries each for both the types of federations.

28 What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP Report of 1990.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Infant Mortality Rate per 1000(2003)</th>
<th>Literacy Rate 2000-2003</th>
<th>Net Attendance Ratio</th>
<th>Per capita Income (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>26,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>22,800/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5,700/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(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.

(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