

TERM-II

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

BLUEPRINT

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 40

S. No.		Chapter	Section-A (2 marks)	Section-B (3 marks)	Section-C (5 marks)	Section-D (4 marks)	Section-E (1 mark)	Total
1.	Unit-I	Nationalism in India	1(2)	1(3)	–	–	1(1)	4(10)
2.		The Making of a Global World	–	–	–	–	–	
3.		The Age of Industrialisation	–	–	–	1(4)	–	
4.	Unit-II	Minerals and Energy Resources	–	–	–	–	–	4(10)
5.		Manufacturing Industries	–	–	–	–	1(2)#	
6.		Lifelines of National Economy	2(2)	–	–	1(4)	–	
7.	Unit-III	Political Parties	–	1(3)	–	–	–	3(10)
8.		Outcomes of Democracy	1(2)	–	1(5)*	–	–	
9.	Unit-IV	Money and Credit	1(2)	1(3)*	–	–	–	3(10)
10.		Globalisation and the Indian Economy	–	–	1(5)*	–	–	
		Total Questions	5(10)	3(9)	2(10)	2(8)	2(3)	14(40)

*It is a choice based question.

#Out of the two questions only one question is choice based.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum marks : 40

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.

SECTION - A

(Very Short Answer Questions)

1. Discuss the role of students in the Swadeshi Movement.
2. Have a realistic peep into the future to visualise what kind of exports India is likely to have in future?
3. Read the following table carefully and answer the questions given below.

Inequality of income in selected countries

Name of the Countries	% share of national income	
	Top 20%	Bottom 20%
South Africa	64.8	2.9
Brazil	63.0	2.6
Russia	53.7	4.4
USA	50.0	4.0
United Kingdom	45.0	6.0
Denmark	34.5	9.6
Hungary	34.4	10.0

- 3.1 Which country has the least income disparity?
- 3.2 Which country has the highest inequality in income?

4. Highlight the inherent problem in double coincidence of wants.
5. Examine the impact of liberalisation on automobile industry of India.

SECTION - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

6. How can money be used to easily exchange it for goods or services? Give examples to explain.

OR

Explain the three important terms of credit.

7. Who had organized the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements.
8. What are the characteristics of a political party?

SECTION - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

9. "Democracy is very important for promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens." Support the statement with arguments.

OR

Describe the role of citizens in a democracy.

10. Analyse any five positive effects of globalisation on the Indian economy.

OR

How has information and communication technology stimulated globalisation process? Explain with examples.

SECTION - D

(Case Based Questions)

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

As cotton industries developed in England, industrial groups began worrying about imports from other countries. They pressurised the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without facing any competition from outside. At the same time industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets as well. Exports of British cotton goods increased dramatically in the early nineteenth century. At the end of the eighteenth century there had been virtually no import of cotton piece-goods into India. But by 1850 cotton piece-goods constituted over 31 per cent of the value of Indian imports; and by the 1870s this figure was over 50 per cent.

Cotton weavers in India thus faced two problems at the same time: their export market collapsed, and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports. Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them. By the 1850s, reports from most weaving regions of India narrated stories of decline and desolation.

- 11.1 In which way exports of British cotton goods were increased?
- 11.2 What was the percentage of cotton in Indian import by 1850?
- 11.3 What problems were faced by cotton weavers in India?

12. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows.

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 54.7 lakh km (2014–15). In India, roadways have preceded railways. They still have an edge over railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons; (a) construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines, (b) roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, (c) roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas, (d) road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, (e) it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower, (f) road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.

12.1 How roadways have an edge over railways?

12.2 List two benefits of road transport.

12.3 What is meant by feeder to other modes of transport?

SECTION - E

(Map Skill Based Question)

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. A place where police fired upon a peaceful procession in 1919.

13.2 On the same outline map of India locate the following.

(I) Bokaro Iron Steel Plant

OR

Thiruvananthapuram Software Technology Park

(II) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport

