

## MODEL PAPER March -2010

Class: X  
Sub: Social science

**PART – A**

Max. Marks: 35  
Time: 2 hrs

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### SECTION – I

**Note:** Answer any **FIVE** of the following questions, choosing at least **TWO** from each group. Each question carries **TWO** marks. **5 × 2 = 10**

### GROUP – A

#### 1. What were the guiding principles of the Congress of Vienna?

Ans: The guiding principles of the Congress of Vienna were restoration and legitimacy, balance of power, rewards and punishments and compensation.

- a) Restoration and Legitimacy: the congress decided to restore the right of the defeated rulers and states. They invited the rulers and emperors who were defeated and driven away by Napoleon and their kingdoms were restored to them.
- b) Rewards and Punishments: Under this it was decided to reward the countries which helped the allies and Punish the countries which helped Napoleon.
- c) Compensation: it was decided to pay compensation to the countries which were destroyed or subjected to suffering by Napoleon.
- d) Balance of power: the conference decided to balance power in Europe so that none could threaten the other.

#### 2. Write a short note on Opium War.

##### Opium war:

- Extremely harmful drug opium was grown in India, was smuggled to China by the east India Company. It offered them huge profits.
- The Chinese were addicted to this dangerous drug.
- The Chinese govt. alarmed at the effects of this drug on the health of its people and prohibited its import into the country.
- This resulted in the famous opium wars of 1839-42 and 1857-58, between China and England.
- In these wars, China was defeated. Later, China was forced to sign a treaty called a treaty of “Tienstin” by which, opium trade was to be recognized by China
- The Chinese commerce fell into the hands of Europeans.
- Thus, China govt. was made to accept the settlement of foreigners in Peking.

#### 3. What was the immediate cause of World War I?

The immediate cause of the First World War was the Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife Sophia by a Bosnian Serb at Sarajevo the capital of Bosnia.

#### 4. Write about Marshall Plan.

##### Marshall Plan

- George Marshall, the Secretary of State for America, gave Marshall plan on 5<sup>th</sup> June 1947.
- He said that unless the world recovered economically and political, stability and world peace could not be achieved.
- He announced American cooperation and help to the European countries.
- It was also to prevent the spread of Communism in Europe.
- Following this, various European nations met at Paris in July 1947 and planned various economic programs for the reconstruction of Europe.
- The organisations formed were:- European Economic Cooperation, European Economic Community and European free trade Association.

- America offered financial assistance of 11 million dollars and saved the economic fall of Europe.

## **GROUP – B**

### **5. What is Federalism?**

Federalism: it is a system of dual polity formed due to the union of some independent and autonomous states.

#### **The features of federalism are:**

1. Division of powers between the central and the state governments.
2. Written and rigid Constitution.
3. Independent judiciary.
4. Supremacy of the Constitution
5. Special representation to states in Union Legislation.

### **6. What is the difference between direct and indirect elections?**

An election held at regular intervals in which representatives are elected in all or most constituencies of a Nation or a state is called a General election.

If the countries are small and the if there is no difference between the ruler and the ruled it is known as the direct election or if the voters directly elect their representatives then it is known as direct elections.

If the countries are big and there is a difference between the rulers and the ruled then it is known as indirect election or if the voters do not elect their representatives directly then it is known as indirect election.

### **7. What is Communalism?**

Communalism is defined as a narrow, divisive and aggressive attitude on the part of a religious group to the detriment of those of other religion. They look upon each other with a sense of suspicion and hatred. Communalism of one variety feeds on communalism of other varieties.

### **8. Mention the objectives of SAARC.**

SAARC means South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

Its objectives are:

1. To promote the welfare of the people of south Asia and to improve their standards of living.
2. To achieve economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region.
3. To promote and strengthen collective self reliance among the countries of South Asia, and to contribute to the human resource development of the people.
4. To contribute to the mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems.
5. To strengthen cooperation with other developing nations.
6. To cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

**Note:** Answer any **FOUR** of the following questions. Each question carries **ONE** mark.

**4 × 1 = 4**

**9. Which countries did Balkan Peninsula contain?**

The Balkan Peninsula contained the countries of Bosnia, Serbia, Rumania, Albania and Montenegro. These states were under the rule of the sultan of Turkey.

**10. Who were the promoters of Bhakti Movement?**

The promoters of the bhakti movement were: Ramanunja, Nimbark, Madhavan, Chaitanya, Vasudeva, Guru Nanak etc.

**11. What is Carbonary?**

Carbonary means charcoal burners. It was a secret organization formed in Italy for the unification of Italy.

**12. How did Abraham Lincoln define “Democracy”?**

Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as “the government of the people, by the people and for the people”.

**13. Explain “The Third World”.**

The term ‘Third World’ represents a large number of newly independent and developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Most of the Third world countries are also Non-aligned countries. They refused to align themselves with either of the existing power blocs.

Most of the Third world countries were subjected to the imperialism of the western world for a long time.

They also face the problems like slow growth rate, low per capita income, poverty and unemployment.

**14. Write the full form of UNICEF.**

The full form of UNICEF is United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund.

**SECTION – III**

**Note:** Answer any **FOUR** of the following questions, choosing **TWO** from each group. Each question carries **FOUR** marks.

**4 × 4 = 16**

**GROUP – A**

**15. What were the achievements and failures of the League of Nations?**

**Achievements of the League of Nations:**

1. **Sweden and Finland dispute:** When Sweden and Finland both claimed Aland Island in the Baltic Sea, the league intervened and settled the dispute in favour of Finland.
2. **North Silesia dispute:** Germany and Poland had differences in 1921 regarding demarcation of their boundaries, the league settled the issue.
3. **Anglo-Turkish dispute:** It settled the Anglo-Turkish dispute over Iraq.

4. **Boundary dispute:** The boundary demarcation between Greece and Bulgaria was settled satisfactorily by the league.

**Humanitarian and social achievements:**

5. It worked to control the inhuman act of sending women and children abroad by force.(suppressed the traffic in women and children)
6. It prevented the opium trade.
7. It fought against the slavery and forced labour.
8. It promoted education in backward countries.
9. It improved the conditions of the working class through its agency-ILO
10. It checked the spread of the epidemics
11. It improved the living conditions of the people in different countries.

**Failures of the League of Nations:**

1. It could not bring out the disarmament.
2. It failed to get vacated the port of Mammal which was occupied by Lithuania in 1923.
3. When Poland occupied Vilna of Lithuania, the League could not do anything.
4. Greece captured Corfu, in 1923, which was an Italian island. The league could not do anything.
5. Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931. In spite of repeated warnings, Japan did not vacate Manchuria.
6. When Abyssinian was invaded by Mussolini in 1935, the League could only imposed economic sanctions, which was of no use
7. The league failed in controlling the evil plans of Hitler.

**16: Give an account of Nazism in Germany and the rise of Hitler.**

**An account of Nazism in Germany**

Hitler was the dictator of Germany from 1933-45. the rise and fall of Hitler to power was facilitated by the following causes.

1. He took advantage of the discontentment of Germans caused by the treaty of Versailles.
2. His opposition to Jews and parliamentary system attracted people towards him.
3. His oration and his policies galvanized the people.
4. The failure of Weimer Republic attracted Germans towards him.
5. The world depression caused economic hardships to Germany. Hitler put the blame on the existing government and turned the people to his side. Thus it was the economic crisis that immediately helped Hitler to rise to power.

**17. Write about the factors that contributed to cultural unity in India.**

Though India is described as a land of diversity it possesses a cultural unity. It can be proved with the help of following factors:

1. From times immemorial Indian unity has found its expression in the thoughts of ancient sages and poets. According to them, the entire country was referred to as ' Bharatavarsha' and 'Aryabhartha'.
2. All Indians regard the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata as very sacred and read them with much devotion.
3. In the ancient period, Sanskrit is regarded as very ancient native Indian language and has fostered the unity of the country.
4. At other times the languages like Persian and Hindi helped in fostering unity among the Indians.
5. Certain rites and functions performed at various stages of life by every Indian are based on common tradition and culture.

6. Indians consider the places such as Kashi, Haridwar, Tirupati, Rameshwaram, Dwarka, Ayodhya and Jagannath Puri as very holy and sacred.
7. People of different religions and regions celebrate festivals collectively and they help in promoting cultural harmony.
8. Indians consider rivers such as Ganga, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada, Godavari and Yamuna as very holy and they look at them with great devotion and respect.
9. Indians also worship common gods and goddesses. It promotes cultural unity.
10. On account of all these common practices and beliefs, India has been maintaining its cultural unity which stands as a unique feature in the world.

### **18. Describe the role played by Gandhiji in the freedom struggle.**

Role played by Gandhiji in the freedom struggle was:

1. The period from 1919 to 1947 in India's freedom struggle is called Gandhian Era.
2. Gandhiji conducted a satyagraha against the Rowlett Act in 1919. Later he organised a nation wide movement against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
3. During 1920-22, he organised the Non-cooperation movement. But he suspended it following the outbreak of violence at Chauri-Chaura.
4. In 1930 he launched the salt satyagraha or Civil Disobedience movement. During this movement people violated the salt laws. In the interior parts of the country other laws were violated.
5. In 1942, Gandhiji led the Quit India Movement. During this movement Gandhiji gave a slogan 'Do or Die'.
6. He was imprisoned many times during the freedom struggle.
7. He led the Indian freedom movement struggle with his principles of truth and non-violence in a non-violent manner. He played a key role in India's struggle for freedom and came to be called by the people reverentially as Father of the Nation, Mahatma and Bapu.

### **GROUP – B**

### **19. How is India committed to Democracy?**

Democracy- it is derived from two Greek words- demos- meaning people and cratia- meaning rule. Thus democracy is a form of government by the people, of the people and for the people.

#### **India's commitment of democracy**

1. In India the supreme power rests with the people.
2. There is no place for Kings and Queens in the present system.
3. Every adult citizen of 18 years has the right to vote. Any citizen is eligible for any political office.
4. The people elect their representatives and form the government. The elected representatives are responsible to the people.
5. Fundamental Rights are granted to the people by the Constitution.
6. People are granted freedom of belief, speech, expression and association by the Constitution of India.
7. India is committed to conduct its government on the basis of Rule of Law.
8. Thus, India is committed to Democracy.

### **20. State the laws related to the protection, welfare and rights of children in India.**

The state in India has passed some significant laws for protecting and promoting the welfare of the children.

#### **1. Constitutional Provisions:**

- a) Article 24 of the Indian Constitution prohibits the employment of children in dangerous mines and factories.
- b) The Directive Principles of State Policy prescribe that the tender age of children should not be abused. They should not be forced to enter avocations unsuited to their age. They should be protected against exploitations etc.
- c) The government formulated “The National Policy for Children” in 1974 which directs the state to provide adequate services to children for their physical, mental and social development.

**2. Children’s Rights** The Indian government is a signatory to the “Convention on the Rights of the child”. As such it has to protect the rights of children which include;

- a) Right to survival
- b) Right to protection
- c) Right to development
- d) Right to participation.

**3. Laws: the laws made by the government are:**

- a) The children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
- b) The Employment of Children Act, 1938
- c) The Factories Act, 1948.

While the first Act aims at eradicating the evil of pledging the labour of children by their parents to employers, the second and the third Acts prohibits the employment of Children in dangerous works such as mines and factories.

## **21. Explain the principal organs of the UNO.**

There are six principal organs of the UN. They are as follows.

1. **General Assembly:** its main function is to discuss any matter affecting international peace and security. It also discusses and approves the budget of the UN. It amends the Charter of the UN. It receives reports from the other organs and examines them. It conducts studies for affecting the codification of International Law
2. **Security Council:** it is the most powerful organ of the UN. It discusses any issue to international importance and takes appropriate action for establishing world peace and order. It makes recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the admission of new member states into the UN or expulsion of the disobedient member states. It frames plans for the regulation of armaments. It reviews the administration of Trust territories. It elects judges of the International Court along with the General Assembly.
3. Economic and Social Council
4. Trusteeship Council
5. International Court of Justice
6. **Secretariat:** it consists of a Secretary General and staff to carry on the diverse day to day work and administration of the UN. It is regarded as the Administrative Branch of the UN. Its headquarters are located in New York city, it is headed by Secretary General  
There are over ten thousand officials in the Secretariat. They are drawn from more than 150 countries. They carry on the diverse day to day work and administration of the UN. They constitute an International Civil Services.

## **22. What are the safety measures to be observed by a cyclist?**

The safety measures for riding bicycles are as follows:

1. Avoid rash, reckless and fast driving.

2. Do not ride on the wrong side of the road or on the footpath or cross the road abruptly.
3. Do not stop the vehicle suddenly without signaling. In such a case, move towards the left margin and signal your intention to the traffic behind.
4. Have a light in the front and red reflector in the back to your vehicle especially during nights.
5. While crossing road junctions, give the signal of your approach by repeated peals from the bell, ride slowly and be close to your left side.
6. Slow down at Zebra crossing. Stop the vehicle if people, particularly old and children are crossing the road. Give them ample time for overtake.
7. Never ride by the side of a fast moving vehicle.
8. Avoid overtaking the other vehicles.
9. Never try to compete with motorcycles and scooters. Allow them to overtake you.
10. Always follow the traffic signals- either manual or light signals and see that the brakes and bell of your bicycle are in good condition.
11. Maintain safe distance from the other vehicles such as auto rickshaws, buses, cars, trucks etc.

#### **SECTION -IV**

**23. Mark the following in the given outline map of the world. 10 x ½=5**

#### **Part B**

**Write the capital letter showing the correct answer in the brackets provided against each question 10 X ½= 5**

1. The battle of Waterloo was fought in [ B ]  
 a) 1814                      b) 1815                      c) 1816                      d) 1817
2. The main cause of imperialism was \_\_\_ revolution [ C ]  
 a) English                      b) French                      c) Industrial                      d) None of these
3. The architect of League of Nations was [ B ]  
 a) Woodrow Wilson                      b) Roosevelt                      c) Lenin                      d) William I
4. Presently, North Rhodesia is called as [ A ]  
 a) Zambia                      b) Zimbabwe                      c) Namibia                      d) Congo
5. New Deal Policy was introduced by the American president [ C ]  
 a) Coolidge                      b) Eisenhower                      c) Roosevelt                      d) Bush
6. Indian Constitution was adopted in the year [ C ]  
 a) 1946                      b) 1947                      c) 1949                      d) 1950
7. The International court of Justice is located in [ A ]  
 a) Hague                      b) Paris                      c) London                      d) New York
8. Main architect of Indian foreign policy was [ B ]  
 a) Gandhi                      b) Nehru                      c) Ambedkar                      d) None of these
9. The first President of Indian National Congress was [ C ]  
 a) Gandhi                      b) A.O. Hume                      c) W.C. Banerjee                      d) Tilak
10. Percentage of S.C. and S.T. persons in the population is [ A ]  
 a) 18                      b) 23                      c) 30                      d) 33

**II: Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:**

**10 X ½= 5**

11. The Franco-Prussian war ended with the treaty of Frankfurt.
12. In 1980, Robert Mugabe became the first president of Zimbabwe.
13. The battle of Plassey was fought in the year 1757.
14. Annie Besant belonged to Ireland country.
15. Quit India Movement was started in the year 1942.
16. IAS stands for Indian Administrative Services.
17. Present Election Commissioner of India is Naveen Chawala
18. States are re-organized on the basis of Language
19. At the back of the cycle, there should be red reflector.
20. CTBT stands for Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

**III: Match the following:**

**10 X ½ = 5**

**Group A**

21. Dark continent
22. Livingston
23. Leopold II
24. Opium war
25. Woodrow Wilson

[C]  
[F]  
[E]  
[D]  
[A]

**Group B**

- a) America
- b) King of Russia
- c) Africa
- d) England-China
- e) King of Belgium
- f) First explored Africa
- g) Australia
- h) India-Pakistan

**Group A**

26. Right to live
27. Drug
28. Habeas Corpus
29. Dowry Prohibition Act
30. National Literacy Mission

[B]  
[D]  
[A]  
[C]  
[F]

**Group B**

- a) Wrongful detention
- b) Article 21
- c) 1961
- d) Charas
- e) 1951
- f) 1988
- g) Article 29
- h) Sugar