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|  |  | **PRACTICE PAPER-3**  **CLASS X**  **SUB. S.SC** | |
|  |  | **M.M 90 Time : 3 hours**  **General Instructions :**  (i) The question paper has **30** questions in all. All questions are **compulsory**.  (ii) Marks are indicated against each question. |  |
|  | 1 | How did people react to Rowlatt Act | 1 |
|  | 2 | What are ferrous minerals ? | 1 |
|  | 3 | Which challenge to established democracies ensures more participation of women and minority groups in a democratic country | 1 |
|  | 4 | Who led the Green Belt Movement of Kenya | 1 |
|  | 5 | In which country more than half the population lives in poverty ? | 1 |
|  | 6 | Name the major items imported by India ? | 1 |
|  | 7 | When is the National Consumer Day observed in India ? | 1 |
|  | 8 | Mention the modern forms of money | 1 |
|  | 9 | What did Gandhiji do to get the due of untouchables/Harijans ? | 3 |
|  | 10 | Which flag did Gandhiji design in 1921 ? Mention its special features. | 3 |
|  | 11 | Why did many conservatives not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days ? Give any two reasons. | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | What were the two main basis of the colonial economy in Vietnam ? What was done toimprove it further ? | 3 |
|  | 12 | “Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other”. Evaluate this statement with three examples. | 3 |
|  | 13 | “India’s future is very bright in solar energy.” Support the statement. | 3 |
|  | 14 | How is India one of the largest telecom networks in Asia ? Explain. | 3 |
|  | 15 | Explain any three challenges that Indian democracy is facing today. | 3 |
|  | 16 | Mention the various types of party systems practiced in the world. Give one merit and onedemerit of each type. | 3 |
|  | 17 | State any three demerits of democracy. | 3 |
|  | 18 | In which three ways do the shop keeper cheat the customers ? | 3 |
|  | 19 | “MNC’s are playing an important role in globalization process.” Justify the statement by giving anythree suitable arguments. | 3 |
|  | 20 | "To achieve the overall development of the country cheap and affordable credit is necessaryfor all." Explain the social and economic values attached to it. | 3 |
|  | 21 | Why did the Muslims feel alienated from Congress during the Civil Disobedience Movement? | 5 |
|  | 22 | Analyse the statement that the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was thearea called the Balkans ? | 5 |
|  |  | **OR** |  |
|  |  | Highlight the dilemma that French had to resolve to educate the Vietnamese. | 5 |
|  | 23 | Describe the importance of Manufacturing Industries in any five points. | 5 |
|  | 24 | “Solar energy has a bright future in India” Support the statement with suitable agreements. | 5 |
|  | 25 | What is a political party ? Explain the characteristics of a political party. | 5 |
|  | 26 | How do people take part in decision making in a democracy ? Explain. | 5 |
|  | 27 | How do farmers get into debt traps ? Explain. | 5 |
|  | 28 | \ “Only fair globalisation can give, new shape to the world economy”, Explain. | 5 |
|  | 29  30 | Two features (A) and (B) are marked in the given outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.  (A The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1929.  (B) The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.  On the same political outline map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols.  (C) Champarn (f) Talcher coal field  (d) Indore software technology park  (E) Neyveli thermal power plants  SS2-5271 QP.jpg | 2  4 |
|  | 30 | çÎ° ãé° ÖæÚUÌ ·ð¤ ÚUæÁÙèçÌ·¤ ÚðU¹æ×æÙç¿˜æ ×ð´ A ¥æñÚU B ÂÚU Îæð Üÿæ‡æ ç¿ç‹ãÌ ç·¤Øð »° ãñ´Ð Ùè¿ð Îè »Øè ÁæÙ·¤æÚUè ·ð¤ ¥æÏæÚU ÂÚU §Ù Üÿæ‡ææð´ ·¤è Âã¿æÙ ·¤ÚU ×æÙç¿˜æ ×ð´ ãè ç¿ç‹ãÌ ÚðU¹æ¥æð´ ÂÚU ©Ù·ð¤ âãè Ùæ× çÜç¹° Ñ  (A) °·¤ Âý×é¹ â×éÎýè ÂžæÙ  (B) °·¤ ¥æ‡æçß·¤ ª¤Áæü ·ð¤‹Îý  ©âè ×æÙç¿˜æ ÂÚU çÙÙçÜç¹Ì ·¤æð ©ÂØé€Ì â´·ð¤Ì mæÚUæ Îàææü§Øð °ß´ ©â· æ Ùæ× çÜç¹° Ñ  (C) ¥Ù´ÌÙæ» Ñ ÚðUàæ× ©læð» ·ð¤ çÜ° ÂýçâhÐ  **ÙæðÅU Ñ çÙÙçÜç¹Ì ÂýàÙ ·ð¤ßÜ ÎëçcÅUÕæçÏÌ ÂÚUèÿææçÍüØæð´ ·ð¤ çÜ° ×æÙç¿˜æ ÂýàÙ ·ð¤ SÍæÙ ÂÚU ãñ´ Ñ**  (30.1) ãçËÎØæ â×éÎýè ÂžæÙ ç·¤â ÚUæ’Ø ×ð´ çSÍÌ ãñ?  (30.2)UU ·¤ÙæüÅU·¤ ·ð¤ ¥æ‡æçß·¤ ª¤Áæü â´Ø´˜æ ·¤æ Ùæ× çÜç¹°Ð  (30.3) ·¤æðÜ·¤æÌæ ·ð¤ ¥´ÌÚUæücÅþUèØ ãßæ§ü ¥Ç÷UÇðU ·¤æ Ùæ× çÜç¹°Ð  Two items A and B are shown in the given political outline map of India. Identify these items with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map :  (A) A major Sea port.  (B) A Nuclear power plant.  On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols :  (C) Ananthnag : Famous for silk industry.  **Note : The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of map question.**  (30.1) In which state is Haldia port located ?  (30.2) Name the Nuclear power plant of Karnataka.  (30.3) Name the international Airport of Kolkatta.  0941 | 3 |
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