

**Meghalaya Board
Class X
Social Studies
Sample Paper 2**

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Question Nos. **1** to **17** are to be answered by both Categories-Candidates with Internal Assessment and without Internal Assessment.
2. Question Nos. **18** and **19** are to be answered only by Candidates without Internal Assessment.
3. Candidates with Internal Assessment need not answer Question Nos. **18** and **19**.
4. The Map Sheet supplied to each candidate should be securely tied inside the Answer Script.
5. The candidate should distinctly write his/her Roll Number on the top of the Map Sheet.
6. The Map Sheet is to be used for Question No. **13** only.

SECTION- I

(History)

(Marks- 14)

1. Rewrite the following statements choosing the right option from those given in brackets (*any two*) **1 X 2=2**

- a) Conservative regimes that were set up in Europe after 1815 were (liberal/autocratic).
- b) In (1921/1922), Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement.
- c) Introduction of the print technology (increased/reduced) the prices of books.

2. Fill in the blanks (*any two*)

1X2=2

- (a) _____ were multi storied structures which were built in the late 19th century in Bombay to house workers.
- (b) In 1918, Gandhi went to _____ to organise a satyagrah movement amongst cotton mill workers.
- (c) _____ missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology into Japan around AD. 768-770.

3. Answer the following questions in not more than 30 words each (any four)
2 X 3=6

- a) In which social class did the ideas of national unity find their base in Europe? When did it happen?
- b) Discuss two major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non Cooperation movement.
- c) In what ways did the city of London in the 18th century encouraged a new spirit of individualism?
- d) Which problem was faced by the weavers in India in 1860s?
- e) The production of hand written manuscripts did not satisfy the reading public. Give reasons.
- f) Explain the concept of an absolutist state.

4. Answer the following questions in not more than 80 words each (any one)**4X1=4**

- a) What was the programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement? How was the Civil Disobedience Movement different from the Non-cooperation Movement?
- b) The First World War led to the development of the Indian industries. Do you agree? Give three reasons to prove your argument.
- c) Discuss the role played by Garibaldi in the unification of Italy.

SECTION -II**(CIVICS)****(Marks-24)****5. Rewrite the following statements choosing from those given in brackets (any three)**
1X3=3

- (a) The Indian Constitution makes provision for the creation of new All-India Services by the (Parliament/State Legislatures).
- (b) USA has a (bi/multi)- party system.
- (c) (Democracy/Dictatorship) promotes equality among citizens.
- (d) In (1973/1993), the Human Rights Commission was set up at the Center and in many states in India.
- (e) Shift of population from rural to urban centres is known as (urbanisation/occupational mobility).

6. Fill in the blanks (any three)**1X3=3**

- (a) The _____ system is based on exclusion of and discrimination against the outcaste groups.
- (b) Hindi is the _____ language of India.
- (c) The head of the gram panchayat is known as the _____.
- (d) (Diversity/unity) is India's strength and its weakness.
- (e) State parties are commonly referred to as _____ parties.

7. Answer the following questions in not more than 30 words each (any three) 2 X 3=6

- (a) What do you understand by 'foundational challenge of democracy'?
- (b) Do you think that the caste system has completely disappeared from India? Give reasons.
- (c) What are pressure groups?
- (d) What is a multi-party system? Give an example.
- (e) State two measures taken by the government to increase the political participation of women in India.
- (f) Briefly explain what is the challenge of expansion?

8. Answer the following questions in not more than 80 words each (any three) 4X3=12

- (a) Mention four different provisions of Indian constitution which makes India a federal country.
- (b) Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people. Justify the statement with examples.
- (c) Caste system plays a role in shaping politics or deciding the candidates from a constituency. Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer.
- (d) Explain the conditions that led to the beginning of the movement for restoration of democracy in Nepal.
- (e) Discuss four main functions of political parties.
- (f) Do democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities? Explain.

SECTION -III**(Economics)****(Marks-14)****9. Rewrite the following statements choosing from those given in brackets (any two) 1X2=2**

- (a) In India, (primary/secondary) sector is the largest employer of people.
- (b) The rich countries are generally called (developing/developed) countries.
- (c) Agmark is used for standardisation of (agricultural/electronic) products in India.
- (d) Liberlisation involves the (allowing/removal) of trade barriers.

10. Fill in the blanks (any two) 1X2=2

- (a) The money spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called_____.
- (b) The _____ supervises the working of formal sources of loans.
- (c) Moneylenders are an _____ source of credit in India.
- (d) A capitalist economy is also known as a _____ market economy.

11. Answer the following questions in not more than 30 words each (any three) **2 X 3=6**

- (a) What do you mean by human resource development?
- (b) It is not always easy for the consumers to file cases in the consumer court. Do you agree? Give two reasons to support your answer.
- (c) "Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services which you may need to live well". Justify the statement.
- (d) What is meant by the service sector?
- (e) How do MNCs help in the growth of local companies?
- (f) What is Gross Domestic Product?

12. Answer the following questions in not more than 80 words each (any one) **4X3=12**

- (a) What strategies have been adopted by the recent government to expand formal sources of credit in India?
- (b) Explain with an example how foreign trade leads to integration of markets across economies.
- (c) How sectors of economic activities are dependent on each other? Explain with example.

SECTION -IV
Geography
(Marks-28)

13. Locate the following items with proper symbols and name of the places of location in the outline map of India supplied to you. (any four). **1X4=4**

- (a) An area having mountain soil
- (b) One major jute producing state
- (c) A port in Odisha
- (d) One major coal mining area
- (e) Jamshedpur iron and steel plant
- (f) Bhakra and Nangal dam

14. Rewrite the following statements choosing from those given in brackets (any three)

- (a) (Rice/Wheat) is the second most important cereal crop in India.
- (b) (Black/Red) soil is also known as regur soil.
- (c) In hills and mountainous regions, people built (kuls/johads) to harvest rainwater.
- (d) India has (large/scarce) deposits of copper.
- (e) (Deccan/Chotanagpur) plateau has maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.

15. Fill in the blanks (any three)**1X3=3**

- (a) _____ port is the premier iron ore exporting port in Goa.
- (b) _____ soil is the most widely spread and important soil in India.
- (c) _____ is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world.
- (d) Oceanic _____ can be used to generate tidal energy.
- (e) Most of the jute mills in India are located in the state of _____.

16. Answer the following questions in not more than 30 words each (any three)**2 X 3=6**

- (a) What is soil? What is the soil made up of?
- (b) What is Joint Forest Management?
- (c) Name any two sources of fresh water in India?
- (d) Which crop is known as the golden fibre? Name two leading producers of this crop in the country?
- (e) What are conventional sources of energy? Give two examples.
- (f) What is meant by a riverine port? Name one riverine port each in India and abroad.

17. Answer the following questions in not more than 80 words each (any three)**4X3=12**

- (a) Describe four major problems faced by the cotton textile mills in India.
- (b) "Gandhiji was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses". Explain this statement by giving suitable example.
- (c) Mention any four measures which should be taken during floods.
- (d) Large amounts of forests in India have been destructed because of grazing and fuel wood collection. Do you agree? Give reasons.
- (e) Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India? Mention any three uses of manganese.
- (f) 'Dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a prerequisite for national and international trade'. Support the statement with four arguments.

(Only for Candidates without Internal Assessment)**(Marks:20)****18. Rewrite the following statements choosing the right option from those given in the brackets:****1X12=12**

- (a) The conservatives believed in (traditional/modern) institutions of state and society.
- (b) A (communal/secular) mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
- (c) The Monazite sands of Kerala are rich in (uranium/thorium).
- (d) (Gold/paper notes) are the modern form of currency.

- (e) District roads are maintained by (gram panchayat /zilla parishad).
- (f) Far-reaching changes were made in India's economic policy in (1991/1995).
- (g) In 1919, Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide satyagrah against the (Arms/Rowlatt) Act.
- (h) India is a (unitary/federal) country.
- (i) Petroleum is an example of (renewable/non renewable) sources of energy.
- (j) Samajwadi Party is a (national/state) party.
- (k) (Lahore/Madras) was a presidency city under the British.
- (l) The tertiary sector is also known as the (service/manufacturing) sector.

19. Answer the following questions in one word or in one sentence each. (any eight) **1X8=8**

- (a) Which is the largest sugarcane-producing state of India?
- (b) What are movement groups?
- (c) Who said, 'When France sneezes, the rest of the Europe catches cold'?
- (d) What is unorganised sector?
- (e) Which are the two major sources of credit for rural households in India?
- (f) What is 'defection'?
- (g) What is an 'ore'?
- (h) Who was elected as the President of the historic 1929 Lahore session of the Congress?
- (i) What is meant by mineral based industry?
- (j) Town planning in the colonial Bombay emerged as a result of the fear of the spread of which disease?
- (k) Name any one objective of the WTO.
- (l) What is the most basic outcome of democracy?
- (m) What is meant by a riverine port?
- (n) When was the Vernacular Press Act passed in India?
- (o) Who is the head of the Panchayat Samiti?