

Dt. 02/12/2017

Social Science (Practice Test-2)

Class - X

Marking scheme (2017-18)

M.M. - 80

- 1.) Sustainable development is defined as the development that meets the needs of the present without comprising the needs of the future generations. ①
- 2.) Rajasthan ①
- 3.) NH-1 connects Delhi and Amritsar. ①
- 4.) Railways ①
- 5.) Industry which supplies its products or raw materials to manufacture other goods is called basic industry. Eg- Iron & Steel Industry ①
- 6.) Bengaluru ①
- 7.) To prevent mining from becoming a killer industry, strict safety regulations should be made and environmental laws should be implemented. ①
- 8.) Mica ①
- 9.) Rabi crops are sown at the start of winter during the months of October to December and harvested during the months of April to June. ①
- 10.)

<p>Subsistence Agriculture</p> <p>i.) For self consumption</p> <p>ii.) Land Holding is small</p> <p>iii.) Dependent on rainfall and primitive methods</p>	<p>Commercial Agriculture</p> <p>i.) Mainly for the market</p> <p>ii.) Land holding is larger than 2 hectares</p> <p>iii.) Modern irrigation methods like tubewells and canals.</p>
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- 11.) Factors responsible for location of jute mills in the Hugli basin are, ③
 - i.) Proximity of the jute producing areas.
 - ii.) Inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways and roadways.
 - iii.) Abundance of water for processing raw jute.
 - iv.) Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking insurance and other commercial facilities.
- 12.) Biotic resources- All resources which are obtained from the biosphere and have life are known as biotic resources. E.g- forests, animals, birds etc. ③
Abiotic resources- All resources which are non-living, are called abiotic resources. E.g- mineral ores, petroleum Etc.
- 13.) The following measures can help to solve the problem of land degradation:- ③
 - i.) Afforestation
 - ii.) Proper management of grazing land
 - iii.) Planting of shelter belts
 - iv.) Control on mining activities
 - v.) Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents.
- 14.)

<p>Advantages</p> <p>i.) Irrigation of crops</p> <p>ii.) Electricity generation</p> <p>iii.) Flood control</p> <p>iv.) Water supply for industrial and domestic purposes</p>	<p>Disadvantages</p> <p>i.) Natural flow of river is affected</p> <p>ii.) Stream beds become rockier, affecting marine life</p> <p>iii.) Submerge the existing vegetation</p> <p>iv.) Deforestation and displacement of local people</p>
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- 15.) Tea is one of the important beverage crops. ③
 Geographical conditions required for tea cultivation:-
 - a) Annual rainfall of 200cm or more distributed throughout the year.
 - b) Temperature ranging between 10* C to 30*C.
 - c) Deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus.
 - d) Warm and moist frost-free climate throughout the year
- 16.) Solar energy is an inexhaustible source of energy that is produced from sunlight. It has bright future in India ③

because,

- i.) Many regions of the country receive sunlight at least 300 days annually and so, it becomes possible to generate 20 MW solar energy per square km in such areas.
 - ii.) it is easy to establish solar plants in urban and rural areas.
 - iii.) by setting up solar plants in rural areas, the dependence of people on firewood and cattle dung cake can be reduced.
- 17.) On the basis of raw material, industries are classified as,
- i.) Agro-based industries eg- cotton, Jute, sugar industry etc. (3)
 - ii.) Mineral-based industries. eg.- Iron & Steel industry, cement industry. (3)
- 18.) Major problems faced by the road transport in India
- i.) Road network is inadequate in India.
 - ii.) About half of roads are unmetalled and this limits their usage during the rainy season.
 - iii.) The roadways are highly congested in cities.
 - iv.) Most of the bridges are old and narrow.
- 19.) i.) It promotes national integration. (3)
- ii.) It supports to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
 - iii.) It develops international understandings among countries.
 - iv.) It increases foreign exchange
- 20.) In India, roads are classified in six classes according to their capacity. (5)
- i.) Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways- This superhighway links India's four largest metropolitan cities. These highways reduce time and distance between mega cities.
 - ii.) National Highways- These are primary road system that link important parts of the country.
 - iii.) State Highways- These roads link a state capital with its district headquarters.
 - iv.) District Roads- These roads connects the district headquarters with other places of the district.
 - v.) Rural Roads- These roads links rural areas and village with towns.
 - vi.) Border Roads- These roads are constructed along the international border of India which has improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.
- 21.) Measures to control environmental degradation are, (5)
- i.) Minimizing use of water for processing of reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
 - ii.) Particular matter in the air can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.
 - iii.) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.
 - iv.) Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers.
 - v.) Pollution check certificates should be made compulsory.
- 22.) Minerals generally occur in these forms. (5)
- i.) In Igneous and metamorphic rocks.
 - ii.) In beds or layers of sedimentary rocks.
 - iii.) In the residual mass of weathered material
 - iv.) In the placer deposits.
 - v.) In the ocean waters.
- (Explain the points briefly)
- 23.) The following programmes have been taken by the govt. (5)
- i.) A comprehensive Land Development Programme has also been launched.
 - ii.) The govt. is also investing in rural infrastructure to link the rural market with the infrastructure to link the rural market with the international market.
 - iii.) The Kissan Credit Card, Personal Accident Insurance Scheme etc. have been launched.
 - iv.) Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone etc.
 - v.) Establishment of Grameen Banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at the lower rates

24.) Shortage of water as compared to its demand is known as water scarcity.

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The main causes are,

- a) Growing population
- b) Industrialisation
- c) Commercialization of agriculture (Explanation)

25.) Resources can be classified as,

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- i.) Potential Resource
- ii.) Developed Resource
- iii.) Stock
- iv.) Reserves

(Explain all with examples)

26.) Advantages of roadways over railways are,

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- i.) Construction cost of roads is much lower than railway lines.
- ii.) Roads can be constructed easily in hilly terrains and undulating topography.
- iii.) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- iv.) It also provides door-to-door service
- v.) It is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport.

27. Map Work.

Q.27

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INDIA

