

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

SET – C

SEPTEMBER 2019

CLASS X

Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)								
1	(b) Opposition to unhindered movement of goods, people and capital in member states.	1								
2	(d) The Balkans was not under the control of Ottoman Empire.	1								
3	(b) Separate electorates would slow down the process of integration into society.	1								
4	Forests are classified as: b) National resources	1								
5	soils found in the northern plains of India: b) Alluvial soils	1								
6	Crop grown during the 'rabi agricultural season': d) gram	1								
7	(a) Panchayati Raj	1								
8	(c) decentralised	1								
9	Dollars (b)	1								
10	UNDP (d)	1								
11.	In Hungary, half of the population spoke <u>Magyar</u> while the other half spoke a variety of dialects.	1								
12.	The parties that lose in the elections play the role of <u>opposition</u> to the parties in power.	1								
13	Central Government Ministry	1								
14	Rubber requires over: 200 cms of rainfall annually.	1								
15	<table><tr><td></td><td>A</td><td></td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>USA</td><td>b</td><td>Bi-Party</td></tr></table>		A		B	1	USA	b	Bi-Party	1
	A		B							
1	USA	b	Bi-Party							
16	<table><tr><td></td><td>A</td><td></td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Wolfe Tone</td><td>b</td><td>Ireland</td></tr></table>		A		B	1	Wolfe Tone	b	Ireland	1
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17	Large occurrences of minerals : Lodes	1								

18	Solar energy is an example of conventional source of energy: False	1
19	False – It is Primary Sector	1
20	<i>Satyagraha</i> is active resistance. True	1
21	<p><u>Ideology of liberalism in France:</u></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically it emphasized the right to vote, government by consent and universal suffrage. It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges. Asked for constitution and representative government through parliament. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained) (H-9)</p>	3
22	<p>Economic hardships:</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>(i) Increase in population all over Europe</p> <p>(ii) More job seekers than employment</p> <p>(iii) Rural population migrated to urban areas, overcrowded slums</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point to be described. (H-15)</p>	3
23	<p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sinhala to be the official language of Srilanka Preferential policy of Sinhalese in government educational institutions and jobs To foster Buddhism Any other relevant point <p>(Any three points) 3x1=3 (D.P-3)</p>	3
24	<p><u>Caste can take various forms in politics:</u></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections. When governments are formed, political parties 	3

	<p>usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.</p> <p>ii. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.</p> <p>iii. Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were hitherto treated as inferior and low.</p> <p>(Assessed as whole answer) D.P- 52-53</p>	
25	<p>Per capita income is the average income. It is the income per head of the population per year.</p> <p>Per capita income = Total income of the country/Total Population</p> <p>It is not an adequate indicator because it does not tell us how this income is distributed among people. Education, health, life expectancy, infant mortality rate are other indicators of measuring economic development.</p>	3
26	<p>Money cannot buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use, for example normally money cannot buy pollution free environment or ensure that a person gets unadulterated medicines. Money may also not be able to protect individual from diseases, unless the whole community takes preventive steps.</p>	3
27	<p>I) Resources: Not free gift of nature, involves cost in processing raw materials. (1 mark)</p> <p>II) Problems: (Any two pts=2 marks)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals. 2. Accumulation of resources in few hands, which in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and have nots or rich and poor. 3. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation. 	3
28	<p>A) Factors: Degree of compression, depth of coal and Time of burial (Any 2 pts= 1 mark)</p> <p>B) Characteristics: (2 points= 2marks)</p> <p>1. Peat coal: a) Formation: Decaying plants in swamps produce peat. b) It has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity. (1)</p> <p>2. Bituminous coal: a) Formation: Coal that has been subjected to increased temperatures is called bituminous coal. b) It is the most popular coal in commercial use. c) Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces.</p>	3

29	<p>A) Staple food crop Rice (1 mark)</p> <p>B) Agricultural Season: Kharif (1 mark)</p> <p>C) Requirements: Temperature: high temperature, (above 25°C), Rainfall: high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. (2 marks)</p> <p>D) Less rainfall areas: Development of canal irrigation and tubewells (1 mark)</p>	5
30	<p><u>Gandhi ji decided to launch a nation-wide Satyagraha:</u></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council Indian members opposed the act . It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. <p>Any two points to be explained. (2x1=2)</p> <p><u>It opposed in the following ways:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rallies were organized in various cities. Workers went on strike. Shops were closed. Communication, railway, telegraphs lines were disrupted. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained. (3x1=3) (H-55)</p>	3+2=5
31	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called <u>decentralisation.</u> <u>The basic idea</u> behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. <u>Local government bodies exist for urban areas:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation such an officer is called the mayor. <p>(1+1+3) D.P 24-25</p>	1+1+3=5

32	<p><u>Sexual division not based on biology:</u></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Women are believed to do housework and look after children. Traditional roles of women have been performed by men in recent times. Role of women in public life especially in politics is minimal. Now many women are working as scientist, doctors etc. but earlier only men were allowed to work in public affairs. Gradually the Gender issue was raised in politics. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained) D.P-40</p>	5
33	<p>Tertiary sector provides services rather than goods. It supports in the production process.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Several basic services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post office, police station, defence, banks etc are required in any country and these services are provided by the government. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, storage, trade etc. As income level rises certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping etc. Certain services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. 	5
34	<p>Economic activities are classified into groups on the basis of some important criterion. These groups are called sectors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Organized sector covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws. Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment and are expected to work only a fixed number of hours They get several benefits like paid holidays, medical benefits, gratuity etc. 	5
35	<p>Map Work</p> <p>History Map- Same as Set A & B</p>	3

