

**SOCIAL SCIENCE – I**

**STD X**

**CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS**

Submitted the following documents

1. Syllabus with weightage of marks.
2. Format of Question Paper.
3. Syllabus for I formative and II formative.
4. Suggested Assignments Projects.

## Syllabus SSC – SOCIAL SCIENCE – I

### CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

(2014-2015)

#### History

- |                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Early Trade Activities            | 5 mks |
| 2. The Age of Industrialisation      | 5 mks |
| 3. Post Industrialisation Age        | 3 mks |
| 4. Emergence of Nationalism in India | 6 mks |
| 5. Goa's struggle for freedom        | 6 mks |

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Total:- 25 marks

#### Political Science

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|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Union Legislature              | 3 mks |
| 2. Union Executive                | 2 mks |
| 3. Judiciary                      | 2 mks |
| 4. State Legislature              | 2 mks |
| 5. State Executive                | 2 mks |
| 6. Urban Local Government         | 2 mks |
| 7. Panchayati Raj System in India | 2 mks |

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Total:- 15 marks

Total :- 40 marks

**Format of Question Paper – Social Science – I**  
**(SSC) CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS 2014-2015**

**No. of Question -- 4**

**Marks: 40**

**Time – 2 hrs.**

Q I. A. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternative (2 mks)

(4 Statement 1/2 mark each)

I. B. Answer the following questions in one sentence. (any 4) (4 mks)

(Choice of 5 questions)

I. C. Give two reasons (any 2 ) (4 mks)

(Choice of 3 Statements)

II. A. Match the pairs (2 mks)

(4 pairs)

II. B. Answer the following questions in one sentence (any 4) (4 mks)

(Choice of 5 questions)

II. C. Answer the following questions in two sentences (any 2) (4 mks)

(Choice of 3 questions)

III. A. Match the following pairs. (2 mks)

(Goa's struggle for freedom – Lesson)

( 4 pairs)

III.B. Answer the question in one line. (4 mks)

(Choice of 5 questions) (any 4)

III.C. Answer the following questions in two sentences (any 2) (4 mks)

Choice of 3 questions

IV.A. Choose the correct alternative (2 mks)

(4 Statements)

IV.B. Answer the following questions in one sentence (any 4) (4 mks)

Choice of 5 questions

IV. C. Answer the following questions in two sentences (any two) (4 mks)

**Weightage of Marks**

Objective	08	20%
SA 1	16	40%
SA 2	16	40%

**FORMATIVE ONE**

History and Political Science

SSC – CWSN 2014-15

Chapter		Marks
1	Early Trade Activities	3
2	The Age of Industrialisation	3
10	Union Legislature	3
11	Union Executive	1
	Total:-	10

**FORMATIVE TWO**

Chapter		Marks
3	Post Industrialisation Age	3
8	Emergence of Nationalism of India	3
12	Judiciary	2
13	State Legislature	2
	Total:-	10

## History and Political Science

### STD X CWSN

2014-2015

Suggested Assignments / Projects (Any one)

(a) Voyages of explorers

eg. Magellan Voyage

(b) Industrial Revolution Inventions

eg. Invention in Textile Industry

(c) India's Freedom Struggle

eg. Any two or three national Leaders

(d) Union / State Government

Chart of the State / Union Government with functions

**N.B.** Teacher is free to suggest any other assignment / project or even accept any suggested by the related to the syllabus

(a) Assignment should not exceed 300-350 words accompanied by pictures.

(b) Assignment should be handwritten

(c) Assignment should be written on only one side of the paper.

(d) Assignment should be written on a full scape paper.

The criteria for evaluation

(a) Content 2mks

(b) Relevant Pictures 1 mk

(c) Creativity 2 mks

Assignment should be kept for scrutiny of the Board.

## History & Political Science- I

### Model Question Paper

STD X CWSN (E) 2014-15

Marks – 40

Time- 2 hours

#### I A. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternative 2 Mks

1. The first European country in the forefront of geographical discoveries was \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) France
  - b) England
  - c) Portugal
2. On 17<sup>th</sup> May 1498, Vasco da Gama landed at \_\_\_\_\_ on the western coast of India.
  - a) Calicut
  - b) Cuttack
  - c) Calcutta
3. The European country which became famous as the workshop of the world was \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) England
  - b) France
  - c) Spain
4. The Industrial Revolution had replaced the human energy with \_\_\_\_\_ energy.
  - a) Water
  - b) Steam
  - c) Coal

#### I B. Answer the following questions in one sentence. (any four) 4 Mks

1. Which was the most useful navigational aid to the navigators?
2. What were the three main aims of the Portuguese traders?

3. What were the two major stages involved in transformation of raw cotton into finished cloth?
4. Who laid the first railway line in India in 1853?
5. What is meant by Industrial Revolution?

**I C. Give reasons for the following. (any two)**

**4 Mks**

1. The introduction of the railways in India gave a death blow to the Indian economy.
2. The rulers and traders provided financial and non-financial support to the explorers.
3. Industrial Revolution first began in England.

**Q II. A Match the following pairs**

**2mks**

	<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1	Dr. T. B Cunha	A. First woman to raise the slogan "Jai Hind"
2	Emile Bronte	B. Father of the nation
3	Rabindranath Tagore	C. Wuthering Heights
4	Vatsali Kirtani	D. Gitanjali
		E. Father of Goa's Freedom struggle

**II B. Answer the questions in one sentence. ( Any 4)**

**4 Mks**

1. Which two classes had emerged in society as a result of the Industrial Revolution?
2. Why did the Muslim League reject the "Cabinet Mission Plan"?
3. State any one factor that played a key role in the emergence of Nationalism in India.
4. Who became the first Prime Minister of free India?
5. Which development revolutionized the reading habit of the people during the Industrial Revolution?



**II C. Answer the following questions in two sentences (any two) 4 Mks**

1. Which new concepts were introduced by Mahatma Gandhi in India's Freedom struggle?
2. Why did Tilak start the public Celebration of Ganesh and Shivaji Festivals?
3. Why did Lord Curzon partition Bengal?

**III A. Match the following pairs**

**2 mks**

	Column A	Column B
1	Gomantakiya Tarun Sangha	A. Dr. Ram Hegde
2	Goa Seva Sangha	B. Dr. T.B Cunha
3	Goa Congress Committee	C. Purshottam Kakodkar
4	National Congress Goa	D. Shyamrao Madkaikar
		E. Dr. Juliao Menezes

**III B. Answer the following questions in one line. (any four)**

**4 Mks**

1. Mention any two early revolts organized by the Goan's against the Portuguese rule.
2. What does the Indian Parliament consist of?
3. How many members can the President nominate to the Rajya Sabha?
4. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
5. What is a "money bill"?

**III C Answer the following question in two sentences (any two)**

**4 Mks**

1. What were the two major aims of the Goa Congress Committee?
2. State any two legislative powers of the President.
3. State any two qualifications for membership of Rajya Sabha

**IV A. Choose the correct alternative.**

**2 Mks**

1. The highest court of Law in India is the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Supreme Court

- b) High Court
  - c) District Court
2. The Bombay High Court Bench in Goa is located at \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Margao
  - b) Ponda
  - c) Panaji
3. Goa became a state in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) 1980
  - b) 1985
  - c) 1987
4. The Goa State Legislative Assembly complex is situated at \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Panaji
  - b) Mapusa
  - c) Porvorim

**IV B Answer the following questions in one sentence. (Any Four) 4 mks**

1. Which is an important source of income of the Government?
2. What are the powers of the state legislative Assembly?
3. What does the State Executive consist of?
4. Who is the head of the Government in the state?
5. How many members of the Vidhan Parishad retire after every two year?

**IV C Answer the following questions in two sentences (any two) 4 Marks**

1. State any four types of taxes levied by the Gram Panchayat.
  2. State any four obligatory functions of Municipalities
  3. State any two functions of the Chief Minister
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## History & Political Science

### Answer Key

STD X      CWSN (E)      2014-15

Marks 40

Time- 2hrs

I A

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. B

I B

1. The Mariner's Compass was the most useful navigational aid to the navigators.
2. The three main aims of the Portuguese traders were 'God' 'glory' and gold.
3. The two major stages involved in transformation of raw cotton into finished cloth is spinning and weaving.
4. Lord Dalhousie laid the first railways line in India in 1853.
5. Industrial Revolution is the fundamental change in the means of production distribution and exchange of commodities

I C

1.

- i. It was possible to buy the raw material from the remote areas of the country.
- ii. It became more expensive to transport the Indian good through the railways because they had to pay a higher charge for it.
- iii. It increased the prices of the Indian goods which in turn decreased the demand for them.

2.

- i. The rulers considered it as an opportunity to make investments which would earn them high returns in terms of money and land.
- ii. They could expand their empires by bringing the new areas under their political supremacy.

iii. They would earn more wealth through the trading activities in the East.

3.

- i. England was gifted with abundant natural resources?
- ii. The Labour required in the factories was available in England.
- iii. A large amount of capital was obtained from the Bank of England
- iv. The humid climate of England was favourable for establishment of textile factories.

II A

1. E
2. C
3. D
4. A

II. B

1. The two classes that emerged in society as a result of the Industrial Revolution were the Capitalists and the Labourers.
2. The Muslim league rejected the cabinet Mission plan because it did not accept the demand of a separate Pakistan.
3. The western education and the English language played a key role in the emergence of Nationalism in India.
4. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the First Prime Minister of free India.
5. The development in the printing technology revolutionized the reading habit of the people during the industrial Revolution.

II C

1

- i. Mahatma Gandhi introduced the concept of Satyagraha, Non violence or Ahimsa.
- ii. Non- cooperation in the Indian freedom struggle.

2

- i. Tilak wanted to bring the masses together by spreading the feelings of nationalism among them.

- ii. He wanted to spread national Education to sow the seeds of nationalism.

3

- i. Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal under the pretext that Bengal was too large a province to be effectively administered.
- ii. His intention was to follow the divide and rule policy by separating the Hindus and Muslims.

III A

1-D

2-C

3-B

4-A

III B

1. Revolt in Cuncolim 1983. The Pinto Revolt of 1787; The Rane revolt from 1852 to 1912.
2. The Indian Parliament consist of the President and the two houses the Lower House( Lok Sabha) and the upper house (Rajya Sabha)
3. The President can nominate 12 members to the Rajya Sabha.
4. The President appoints the prime Minister of India.
5. Any bill which related to revenue and expenditure is a money bill.

III. C

1. The two major aims of the Goa Congress Committee were
  - i. 1 To free Goa from the Portuguese rule
  - ii. 2 To integrate Goa with mother India.
2.
  - i. The President can summon or prorogue the Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha.
  - ii. He can nominate 12 members of the Rajya Sabha

3.
  - i. The person must be a citizen of India
  - ii. He must not be less than 30 years of age

#### IV A

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. C

#### IV B

1. Land revenue is an important source of income of the Government.
2. The legislative of each state is empowered to frame laws on all matters included in the state list and the concurrent list.
3. The state Executive consist of the Governor, the Council of Ministers and The Chief Minister
4. The Chief Minister is the head of the Government in the state.
5. 1/3 of the member of the Vidhan Parishad retire after every two years.

#### IV C

1.

- i. Tax on building
- ii. Lighting tax
- iii. Draining and garbage tax
- iv. Tax on vehicles other than motor vehicles etc.

2.

- i. Registration of births and deaths
- ii. Cleaning of Public streets
- iii. Supply of pure and whole some water
- iv. Lighting and watering of public streets

3.

- i. The Chief Minister presides over the cabinet meetings
- ii. The Chief Minister supervises the activities of the different ministers and advise them.