



INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
PERIODIC TEST III (2023-24)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

CLASS: X
DATE: 26/11/2023

MAX.MARKS:80
TIME:3 HOURS

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C** - contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map-based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. Note: CBQ stands for “Competency Based Question”. 50% weightage allocated for competency based questions.

SECTION – A
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1x20=20)

1. Which of the following events happened on 31 January 1930? 1
 - A. Gandhi ji wrote a letter to Lord Irwin.
 - B. Lahore Session of Congress was concluded.
 - C. The Salt March was launched by Gandhi Ji.
 - D. The Khilafat Movement.
2. Complete the table with correct information. 1

Name of the River	Name of the Dam	Name of the State
?	Hirakud	Orrisa

Choose the correct option:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. The Krishna | B. The Mahanadi |
| C. The Kaveri | D. The Godavari |

3. Study the data given below:

1

Country	Total GDP	GDP Per Capita
Japan	\$4,872,415,104,315	\$38,214
Germany	\$3,693,204,332,230	\$44,680

Source: World Bank

Despite having a higher total income than Germany, Japan has a lower per capita income.

What is the reason for this?

- A. Japan has a more equitable distribution of income.
 - B. Germany has more rich people than poor people
 - C. Japan has a smaller population than Germany.
 - D. Japan has a bigger population than Germany.
4. Which of the following forest conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation? 1

- A. Joint forest management
- B. Chipko movement
- C. Beej Bachao Andolan
- D. Demarcation of wildlife sanctuaries

5. Shivani, a student of a Sinhala-medium school in Sri Lanka, witnessed a non-violent protest where various men from her society were shouting, "We want equality, we want an Eelam for us" in Tamil. She decided to write an article in support of the protest the next day for the local newspaper. She has a list of titles for her article. Which of them could be an appropriate title for this article? 1

- (I) Tamils should leave Sri Lanka!
- (II) Recognize the Sinhala language in the Parliament.
- (III) End Majoritarianism and give Tamils equal rights!
- (IV) Eelam for Tamils is not an option!

Codes:

- A. Only (I)
 - B. Only (I) and (IV)
 - C. Only (IV)
 - D. Only (III)
6. John is drawing the world map for his school assignment. Where should he draw the Netherlands? 1

- A. Next to Italy
- B. Next to Kazakhstan
- C. Next to Belgium
- D. Next to Poland

7. There are two statements marked as Assertion **(A)** and Reason **(R)**. Mark your answer as per the Codes provided below 1

Assertion: The democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.

Reason: The democratic government has followed procedures, and its decisions may be both More acceptable to the people and more effective.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- D. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

8. Kavya and Kiran are reading an article on the participation of women in public life. Which country has the highest participation of women in public life? 1

- A. Pakistan
- B. Finland
- C. China
- D. Nepal

9. The division of power between higher and lower levels of government is known as _____ 1

- A. vertical division of power
- B. horizontal distribution of power
- C. union division of power
- D. community division of power

10. Study the picture and answer the following question. 1



Who designed the cover of the German almanac?

- A. Andreas Rebmann
- B. Otto von Bismarck
- C. Giuseppe Mazzini
- D. Napoleon

11. You are a Minister of a country that has not opened its trade and markets to the world yet. You want to convince them to globalise so your country can reap its benefits too. Which of the following points can you use? 1
- (I) Greater availability of technology from foreign nations
 - (II) Improvement in Transportation technology
 - (III) Support from WTO
 - (IV) More export, less products for the nations
- Options:**
- A. Statements (I) and (III) are correct.
 - B. Statements (I), (II), and (III) are correct.
 - C. Statement (III) is correct.
 - D. Statements (I), (III), and (IV) are correct
12. Choose the wrong statement about democracy. 1
- A. Promotes equality among citizens
 - B. Enhances the dignity of the individual
 - C. Provide a method to resolve conflicts
 - D. Does not have room to correct the mistake
13. Arrange the following events in chronological order by choosing the correct options: 1
- (I) Satyagraha at Kheda
 - (II) Hartal due to the Rowlatt Act
 - (III) Mahatma Gandhi comes back to India
 - (IV) Congress adopts Non-Cooperation Movement
- Codes:**
- A. (IV)-(I)-(III)-(II)
 - B. (IV)-(I)-(II)-(III)
 - C. (III)-(I)-(IV)-(II)
 - D. (III)-(I)-(II)-(IV)
14. The sector in which the productive units are owned, maintained, and managed by the government. 1
- A. Organised sector
 - B. Primary sector
 - C. Public sector
 - D. Industrial sector

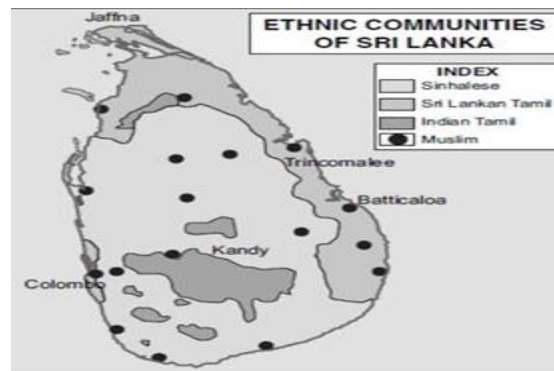
15. were low-priced small books printed on poor-quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers called in France. 1
- A. Almanacs
 - B. Penny books
 - C. Bibliothèque Bleue
 - D. Epics
16. Preeti was asked to copy a table about the features of Arid Soil into her notebook. However, she committed an error. Which of the given clues has she copied wrong and is not associated with Arid soil? 1
- (I) These soils develop a reddish colour due to the diffusion of iron.
 - (II) In some areas, the salt content is very high, and common salt is obtained from these soils.
 - (III) The lower horizon of the soil is occupied by Kankar nodules.
 - (IV) It is found in mountainous regions.
- Clues**
- A. Clue (I)
 - B. Clue (I) and (III)
 - C. Clue (I) and (IV)
 - D. Clue (II)
17. You have been taught that a political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. You were asked to explain its functions during a presentation at school. Which one of these statements would you not include in your answer? 1
- A. To reflect fundamental political divisions in a society.
 - B. They run governments.
 - C. To play a decisive role in making laws.
 - D. They contest elections.
18. Improvement in transport has helped in the promotion of _____. 1
- A. globalisation
 - B. liberalisation
 - C. privatisation
 - D. Competition
19. Who is a feminist? 1
- A. A person who demands equal rights for women and men.
 - B. A person who demands more rights for men
 - C. A person who demands equal rights for women of high caste
 - D. A person who demands equal rights for women

20. Kamalpur is an area where 80% of people borrow money from the bank while 10% don't borrow and the rest 10% take it from their friends, relatives, or local moneylenders. Where will Kamalpur be situated? 1

- A. In a Tribal area
- B. Semi-Tribal area
- C. In a Rural region
- D. In an Urban Region

SECTION – B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2x4=8)

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention the ethnic composition of the country. 2



22. "Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange." Justify your answer with two examples. 2

23. Keshav is a farmer from Punjab. He uses high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds and chemical fertilisers to increase his wheat production. Which type of farming is Keshav practicing? Write any one characteristic of it. 2

24. Mention any two features of a federal form of government. 2

SECTION – C
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

25. What were the main provisions of the Treaty of Vienna held in 1815? 3

26. Mr. 'P' is a journalist. He is preparing an article on the topic of 'How can we create more employment in the urban sector'. Suggest any three relevant points to help Mr. 'P' 3

27. "Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other but move hand in hand." Give any three arguments in favour of this statement. 3

28. State any three major steps taken by the Indian Government towards decentralisation in 1992. 3

29. Geetha has been given an hour to write an essay about the significance of the Public Sector and its contribution to the development of the country. She wants to enlist certain points while writing this essay. Enlist the points and help her. 3

SECTION – D
LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5x4=20)

30. Analyse the urgent need to conserve energy resources in India. 5

31. Highlight the various measures and practices that French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 5

OR

Highlight the features of the Greek War of Independence.

32. You are a member of the 'Justice' Party. In a public rally, you've been asked to describe the functions of a political party in a democratic society in five points. How will you describe it? 5

OR

Evaluate the significant distinction between a National party and a State party with examples.

33. Rani wants to borrow some funds to buy a house. She goes to the bank. The manager explained the terms of credit and the importance of collateral. She does not understand these terms. Can you help her by describing the terms of credit and the importance of collateral in credit? 5

OR

'Self Help Groups are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor' Substantiate with a suitable answer.

SECTION – D
CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

On 13th April the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground at Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. His object as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of Satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe. As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many North Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police, and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorize people. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement.

34.1 Why did General Dyer open fire on the peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh? 1

34.2 Why Martial Law was imposed in Amritsar?	1
34.3 What were the effects of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?	2

35. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Sardar Sarovar Dam was built on the Narmada River in the state of Gujarat, India. The dam was constructed to provide water and electricity to four Indian states: Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan. Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilized tribal people, farmers, environmentalists, and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada River in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government. People felt that their suffering would not be in vain... accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifices for the sake of their nation.

35.1 What is the purpose behind the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam?	1
35.2 What is the reason for the protest by the tribal people?	1
35.3 Highlight the issues of the 'Save Narmada Movement'.	2

36. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

The idea of development or progress has always been with us. We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live. Similarly, we have ideas about what a country should be like. What are the essential things that we require? Can life be better for all? How should people live together? Can there be more equality? Development involves thinking about these questions and about the ways in which we can work towards achieving these goals. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US\$ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019, are called high-income or rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 2500 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low-middle-income countries because its per capita income in 2019 was just US\$ 6700 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of the Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries. Groundwater is an example of a renewable resource. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.

36. 1. What do you mean by economic development? 1
- 36.2. Why does India come in the category of low-middle-income countries? 1
- 36.3. Why groundwater is the best example of renewable resources? 2

SECTION F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

- 37a. Two places **A** and **B** have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2
- A. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1927.
- B. Movement of Indigo Planters.
- 37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any **Three** of the following with suitable symbols. 3
- A. Kandla port
- B. Salem Iron and Steel Plants
- C. Kakrapara nuclear power plant
- D. A state having the largest producer of coffee in India

