



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

CLASS: X  
DATE: 21/09/2023

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 few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have 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 (1 X 20 = 20)**

1. Arrange the following events of world history in increasing order of their date of occurrence. 1
    1. Unification of Italy
    2. Vienna Peace Settlement
    3. Napoleon wars begin
    4. Unification of Germany
- Options:**
- a. (1) - (2) - (3) - (4)
  - b. (4) - (3) - (2) - (1)
  - c. (3) - (2) - (1) - (4)
  - d. (2) - (1) - (3) - (4)
2. Which of the following is not a physical factor to determine land use? 1
    - a. Climate condition
    - b. Soil type
    - c. Population density
    - d. Topography
  3. Which of the following statement about forest is NOT correct? 1
    - a. Reserved Forest - Reservation of more than half of forests.
    - b. Protected Forest- Reservation of 1/3 of the forests.
    - c. Unclassed Forest-Reservation of forest under govt. and private individuals.
    - d. Permanent Forest-Reserved and unclassified forest for the production of timber.

4. Read the given data and find out children of which state has attained maximum elementary school education? 1

States	Per Capita Income For 2018 - 19 (in ₹ )	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017-18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
Haryana	2,36,147	30	82	61
Kerala	2,04,105	7	94	83
Bihar	40,982	32	62	43

Sources: Economic Survey 2020–21, P.A 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National statistical office, Government of India.

- a. Haryana  
b. Kerala  
c. Haryana and Kerala both  
d. Bihar

5. How leaders of Sri Lanka dealt with the question of power sharing? 1

**Options:**

- a. The government adopted series of Majoritarian measures to establish Tamil Supremacy in Sri Lanka.  
b. The government adopted series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala Supremacy in Sri Lanka.  
c. The government adopted equality in power sharing.  
d. Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1956.

6. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a federal government? 1

- a. Federation has only one level of government.  
b. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.  
c. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.  
d. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.

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

**Assertion (A):** Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their community.

**Reason (R):** Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east of Sri Lanka.

- 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 true but R is false.  
d. A is false but R is true.

8. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 5000. If the income of three families is ₹ 4000, ₹ 7000 and ₹ 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family? 1

- a. ₹ 7500
- b. ₹ 3000
- c. ₹ 2000
- d. ₹ 6000

9. Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least \_\_\_\_\_ majority? 1

- a. 50 %
- b. three- fourth
- c. two- third
- d. one- third

10. Identify the name of the person shown with hunter in the given picture. 1



- a. Giuseppe Mazzini
- b. Otto Von Bismarck
- c. Giuseppe Garibaldi
- d. Kaiser William I

11. According to 2017-2018 data, the share of different sectors in employment (percentage) in India was  
I. Primary Sector - 44%                      II. Secondary Sector - 25%                      III. Tertiary Sector - 31%

Out of the three sectors, why did the ratio of employment in Primary Sector high? Select the most suitable option from the following: 1

- a. Workers in the Primary Sector are underemployed
- b. Low job opportunities in Secondary Sector
- c. Efforts of labour are not equivalent in all the sectors
- d. Outsourcing of job opportunities in Secondary Sector

12. Identify the significant reason of power sharing from the following options.

- a. Provides ethnic-cultural development
- b. Reduces socio-economic conflicts
- c. Allows people to enjoy specific rights
- d. Restricts supremacy of one party

13. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Civil Disobedience Movement. 1

- i. Gandhiji went to London for the conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed.
- ii. When Simon Commission arrived in India, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'.
- iii. Under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalized the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' for India.
- iv. The Poona Pact gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils.

**Options:**

- a. ii, iii, i, iv
- b. iv, iii, ii, i
- c. i, iv, iii, ii
- d. i, ii, iii, iv

14. Read the given data and information carefully and select the appropriate option from the following. 1

	No. of workers	Income
<b>Organised Sector</b>	4,00,000	32,000 million
<b>Unorganised Sector</b>	10,00,000	28,000 million
<b>Total</b>	14,00,000	60,000 million

The number of employee in unorganised sector is more than organised sector. In unorganised sector less resources are used to generate large number of employees. Find out the ways for generating more employment in the city rather than in unorganised sector by the government.

- a. investing money in transportation
- b. providing cheap agricultural credit
- c. providing work incentives
- d. increasing vocational education courses

15. Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. 1

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. 26 <sup>th</sup> January, 1930 | 1. Gandhi-Irwin Pact                                |
| B. 31 <sup>st</sup> January, 1930 | 2. Initiation of Salt March                         |
| C. 12 <sup>th</sup> March 1930    | 3. Eleven demands sent to Viceroy Irwin by Gandhiji |
| D. 5 <sup>th</sup> March, 1931    | 4. Would be celebrated as the Independence Day.     |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- a. A -3, B -4, C -2, D -1
- b. A -2, B -3, C -4, D -1
- c. A -4, B -3, C -2, D -1
- d. A -4, B -2, C -1, D -3

16. Match the following and choose correct option.

1

List-I (Crops)		List-II (Geographical conditions)	
A.	Barley	1.	Hot and dry climate with poor soil
B.	Rice	2.	Cool climate with poorer soil
C.	Millets	3.	Warm and moist climate with high altitude
D.	Tea	4.	Hot and moist climate with rich soil

**Options:**

- a. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
- b. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- c. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- d. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

17. Identify the correct statement/s about the theory of Federalism in the Indian Constitution.

1

- I. The Constitution declared India as a Union of States.
- II. Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution.
- III. It is easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement.
- IV. The Parliament can on its own change this arrangement.

**Options:**

- a. I & II
- b. II & III
- c. I & III
- d. II & IV

18. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 states a guarantee of minimum 100 days of employment per year. If government is unable to fulfil these 100 days of an employment, the government would have to \_\_\_\_\_.

1

**Options:**

- a. pay at least 1/3 percent allowance
- b. provide another scheme for the same
- c. pay the compensation in lieu of these days
- d. provide health care as compensation

19. Which of the following subject comes under the legislation of both the Union and the State government In India?

1

- a. Education
- b. Defence
- c. Trade Unions
- d. Agriculture

20. A good way to measure the quality of life in countries across the world is by comparing their \_\_\_\_\_.

1

- a. per capita Income
- b. human development index
- c. gross national income
- d. sustainable development

**SECTION B**  
**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 X 4 = 8)**

21. What were the causes for strained relations between the Sinhala and Tamil Communities in Sri Lanka? 2
22. How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe? Explain with two examples. 2

**OR**

Explain any two features of the Frankfurt parliament of 1848.

23. What is JFM? Write its main objective. 2
24. Write any two differences between 'Coming together' and 'Holding together' type of federation. 2

**SECTION C**  
**SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3 X 5 = 15)**

25. How did the Non Cooperation Movement started with the participation of middle class people in the cities. Explain. 3
26. Why has the government taken up the responsibility for public sector activities in a country like India? Explain with three reasons. 3

**OR**

What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? Why are only "final goods and services" counted in GDP?

27. Resource planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. State with examples which explain its need. 3
28. State any three major steps taken by the Indian Government towards decentralization in 1992. 3
29. "The issue of sustainability is important for development". Justify the statement. 3

**SECTION D**  
**LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5 X 4 = 20)**

30. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production. 5
- OR**
- Suggest any five differences between Commercial farming and Primitive subsistence farming.
31. Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War. 5

**OR**

Why was the period of 1848 considered as phase of the revolution of the Liberals in Europe? Explain.

32. Illustrate with examples the accommodative experience of Belgium for peace and harmony. 5

**OR**

What is majoritarianism? Elaborate the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies?

33. 'Tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of Indian Economy'. Substantiate the statement with examples. 5

**OR**

'Public sector contributes to the economic development of India.' Examine the statement.

**SECTION E**  
**CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 X 3 = 12)**

**34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.**

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

On 13 April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Other 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. The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of student's lefts Government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

1. What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha? 1
2. By which episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh? 1
3. Which movement was talking about in the paragraph? What does it mean to the people? 2

**35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.**

In the first century B.C., Sringaverapura near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channeling the flood water of the river Ganga. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc. In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area.

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states—Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages).

Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.

1. During earlier time how did the irrigation done? 1
2. Why did J L Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India? 1
3. How do multi-purpose projects face resistance? 2

**36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.**

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things. If it is not obvious to you, then just think of the role of your friends in your life. You may desire their friendship. Similarly, there are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often ignored.

If you get a job in a far off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom. Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases.

1. What are material and non-material goods? 1
2. Mention any two factors on which quality of life depends other than money? 1
3. Do you agree that “if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases.” Justify your answer. 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. The place where Indian National Congress Session (December 1920) was held
  - B. The place where the movement of Indigo Planters was started
- 37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any **Three** of the following with suitable symbols. 3
- a. A dam built on river Chenab in India
  - b. The state having soil with high water retaining capacity
  - c. A state having largest producer of jute in India
  - d. A dam built on river Krishna in India

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Q.No. 37 b

