



ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST- 2
Class : X

Subject: Social Science (087)
Date: 27-09-2023

M.M: 80
Time : 3 hours

General Instructions:

1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D, E, F
2. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 20 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
3. Section-B: Question no. 21 and 24 are Very short answer type questions of 2 marks each.
4. Section-C: Question no. 25 to 29 are short answer type question, carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section-D: Question no. 30 and 33 long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
6. Section-E: Question no. 34 and 36 are source base questions, carrying 4 marks each.
7. Section-F: Question no. 37 is map-based questions carrying 2 and 3 marks accordingly.

SECTION-A

1. Zollverein refers to a _____ which was started in 1834 in Prussia. (1)
(A) Trade Union (B) Custom Union (C) Labour Union (D) Farmer's Union
2. Identify the correct statement (1)
(A) During the years following 1815, the conservative regimes began curbing activities that questioned the legitimacy of the autocratic governments in Europe.
(B) Giuseppe Garibaldi played very significant role in the unification of Germany.
(C) In January 1877, the Prussian king, William I was proclaimed German emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
(D) The 1830s were years of great economic prosperity in Europe.
3. Arrange the following incidents in correct chronological order. (1)
i. James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine.
ii. The Deoband seminary was founded.
iii. Imprisonment of Bal Gangadhar Tilak took place for his seditious writing.
iv. Bangalore cotton millworkers set up libraries to educate themselves.
(A) iv, iii, ii, i (B) iii, iv, i, ii (C) i, ii, iii, iv (D) ii, i, iii, iv
4. Define the term 'Biliotheque Blue' in France. (1)
5. When we speak of gender division, we usually refer to _____. (1)
(A) Biological difference between men and women.
(B) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.
(C) Unequal child sex ration
(D) Absence of voting rights for women in democracies.
6. In India seats are reserved for women in _____. (1)
(A) Lok Sabha (B) State Legislative Assembly
(C) Cabinets (D) Panchayati Raj
7. Which one of the following statements is not true? (1)
(A) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
(B) The Constitution allows us to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
(C) The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.
(D) As per the constitution religion can never be separated from politics.

8. Which among the following is not a component of political party? (1)
 (A) Leader (B) Active member (C) Followers (D) Opposition
9. Which type of party system is followed in India: (1)
 (A) One party (B) No party (C) Two party (D) Multi-party
10. Define the term political party. (1)
11. Define the result of the Act of union (1707)? (1)
12. ‘All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top’. (1)
 Identify the challenge highlighted by the above statement to political parties.
 (A) Lack of internal democracy (B) Dynastic succession
 (C) Role of money and muscle power (D) No meaningful choices for voters
13. Read the following statements- Assertion and Reason and choose one of the correct (1)
 alternatives given below:
Assertion: Crude oil reserves in the entire world are depleting, we need to find a sustainable substitute for it.
Reason: Oil and petrol prices are decreasing day by day.
 (A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (B) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
 (D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.
14. Sulekha works in an organisation where the working conditions are as follows: (1)
- There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
 - Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular.
 - There is no provision for overtime, paid leaves, holidays and leave due to sickness.
 - Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason.
- Identify the sector in which Sulekha is working.
 (A) Organised Sector (B) Unorganised Sector
 (C) Public Sector (D) Both A and C
15. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following. (1)
- | Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh | | |
|--|------|--------|
| Category | Male | Female |
| Literacy rate for rural population | 76% | 54% |
| Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years | 90% | 87% |
| Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school | 85% | 82% |
- How much percentage of girls is not attending school?
 (A) 81% (B) 61%
 (C) 69% (D) 18%
16. Shazia’s teacher asked her a question, to which she answered, “MGNREGA 2005”. What (1)
 could have been the teacher’s question?
 (A) Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Work.
 (B) Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Equality.
 (C) Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Freedom.
 (D) Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Education.
17. The products received by exploiting natural resources come under which one of the following (1)
 sectors?
 (A) Manufacturing (B) Tertiary
 (C) Primary (D) Secondary

18. In the first century B.C., Srirangapatna near _____ had sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga. (1)
 (A) Allahabad (B) Meerat (C) Lucknow (D) Varanasi
19. Which of the following options represent good example/s for the programme/s furnished by “The Joint Forest Management (JFM)”? Choose the correct option: (1)
 (i) JFM Involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
 (ii) JFM Establishes national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves.
 (iii) JFM Depends on the formation of local institutions for protection activities on degraded forest land.
 (iv) JFM Entitles the members of the communities to intermediary benefits.
 (A) Statement (i) and (ii) are correct. (B) Statement (ii) and (iv) are correct
 (C) Only statement (ii) is correct. (D) Statement (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
20. Clues are given for the ideal soil good for cultivation of paddy, wheat and other cereals. Which of the following clues would be the most useful in identifying that ideal type of soil? (1)
 (i) This soil can be classified as old Bangar and Khadar.
 (ii) Because of high fertility, these soil regions are intensively cultivated and densely populated
 (iii) These soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.
 (iv) This type of soil is typical of the Deccan Basaltic trap.
 (A) Only clue (iii) (B) clues (i) & (ii) (C) clues (iii) & (iv) (D) Only clue (iv)

SECTION-B

21. Describe the concept of nation state. (2)


OR

Mention any two points regarding the Greek war of independence.

22. Narrate any two roles of ‘opposition’ in a democracy. (2)
23. Mention the provisions that constitute India into a secular country. (2)
24. ‘Ranganaykulu being the local committee member of Chiprupalli coastal village of Vishakhapatnam suggested planting the rows of trees along the sea beaches to prevent the soil erosion and land degradation.’ (1)
 (A) Which is the term referred to this method of soil conservation? In which other geographical region also the same practice of soil conservation measure is applied? (1)
 (B) Write the reasons for soil erosion caused by the nature and human activities respectively (one reason for each). (1)

SECTION-C

25. “It is we ourselves who have depleted our forests and wildlife.” (3)
 What are the negative factors induced by human interferences that cause depletion of the flora and fauna? Explain any three factors.
26. (a) Mention any two things that people seek, besides income for growth and development. (1)
 (b) ‘Development for one may be destructive for other.’ Do you agree with the statement? (2)
 Justify your answer with any two suitable examples.
27. Why is ‘Tertiary Sector’ becoming important in India? Explain any three reasons. (3)

28.  Identify the picture and write any three characteristics regarding the image. (3)



29. Mention any three factors that help to reduce the prevalence of caste system in India. (3)

SECTION-D

30. 'Printing technology gave women a chance to share their feelings with the world outside' Support this statement with examples. (5)

OR

Analyse various stages of Italian unification.

31. Discuss the negative and positive effects of politics in caste. (5)

OR

Evaluate recent efforts and suggestions to reform political parties and its leaders in our country.

32. 'The existence of Public Sector is very necessary in an economy.' Justify the given statement by stating any three importance of Public Sector. Also distinguish between Public Sector and Private Sector. (5)

33. (A) "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." Justify the statement by explaining any two points. (2)

(B) "He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses."

- (i) Who was against the mass production and why? Give one reason. (2)

- (ii) Explain the concept of "production by the masses." (1)

SECTION-E

34. Read the given passages and answer the following questions: (4)

In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them. The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the statue of Liberty as they pass by it. As you would recall, artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure – here you can recognise the torch of enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. (1+1+2)

(34.1) Write the meaning of the word 'Absolutism'.

(34.2) What do you mean by a 'Utopian Vision'.

(34.3) How has French artist, visualized in his first print, of the series of four prints, his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social republic'? Explain.

35. Read the following Case Study carefully and answer the following questions.
- The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone.
- The HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living.
- The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita.
- The HDI can be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities.
- (35.1) What does HDI stand for? Which organisation measures HDI? Give the meaning of Life Expectancy at birth. (2)
- (35.2) Distinguish between the HD report and World Bank's report of measuring development. (2)
36. Do you know that the Krishna-Godavari dispute is due to the objections raised by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh governments? It is regarding the diversion of more water at Koyna by the Maharashtra government for a multipurpose project. This would reduce downstream flow in their states with adverse consequences for agriculture and industry.
- Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built.
- Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multipurpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs.
- (36.1) "Most of the objections to the Multipurpose river valley projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built." Enlist any two such failures. (1)
- (36.2) Mention any two major objectives of a multipurpose river valley project. (1)
- (36.3) "In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water." Describe any four salient features of underground tankas of Rajasthan. (2)

SECTION-F

37. (A) On the given political map of India locate and label the following: (2)
- (i) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.
- (ii) The place where Mahatma Gandhi Broke the salt law
- (B) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. (3)
- (i) An Indian state under forest and mountainous soil.
- (ii) A dam built on river Krishna in India.
- (iii) A dam built on river Mahanadi in India.
- (iv) A zone of arid soil in India.