

ANANDALAYA PERIODIC TEST -3Class X

M.M: 80 Time: 3 Hours

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General Instructions:

- The question paper has 35 questions in all. 1.
- 2. Marks are indicated against each question.
- Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. 3. Answer them as instructed.
- Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not 4. exceed 80 words each.
- 5. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts 35 a. from History (2 marks) and 6. 35b. from Geography (4 marks)

PART - A

1. Match the correct option given in the column	mn A with those in column B (1))
А	В	
A) Bankim Chandra	i) Depressed classes	
B) B. R Ambedkar	ii) Famous image of Bharat mata	

C) Abanindranath Tagore

- D) Natesa Sastri
- 2. Identify the type of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh:
 - Satyagraha Movement i)
 - iii) Militant Guerrilla Movement

ii) Non-cooperation Movement

iii) The Folklore of South India

iv) Vande Matram

- iv) Boycott and swadeshi Movement
- 3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following aspects signifies with this image?

- i) Cotton Textile production before Industrialisation ii) Book making before the age of Print iii) Mughal Court iv) Book shop
- Name the person who wrote the autobiography 'Amar Jibon'? 4.
- 5. Low grade brown coal is called A) Anthracite B) Bituminous

C) Lignite

D) Peat

6.	Types of Iron ore economically important are:- A) B)	(1)
7.	What do you understand by Rat-Hole Mining?	(1)
8.	Correct the following statement and rewrite: Political Parties are allotted symbols by the government of India.	(1)
9.	Define the term Defection.	(1)
10.	List any two factors on which economic development depends?	(1)
	OR What should be the basic outcome of Democracy?	
11.	A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for	(1)
12.	Define the term "Collateral".	(1)
13	What percentage of their deposits is kept as cash by the banks in India?A) 25%B)20%C)15%D)10%	(1)
14.	The deposits in a bank which are payable on demand are called	(1)
15.	Which among the following authorities issues currency notes on behalf of Government?A) Government of IndiaB) The State of IndiaC) National Bank for agriculture and rural developmentD) Reserve Bank of India.	(1)
16.	The situation when it becomes impossible to repay the loan and that borrower adds on a new debt to pay the existing one is known as	(1)
17.	Find out the incorrect option given below:A) MNC owns or controls production in more than one nation.B) MNC setup factories where it is close to the market.C) MNC organises production in complex ways.D) MNC employs labour only from its own country.	(1)
18.	Among the following in the correct sequences with reference to India's economic reforms sinceIndependence:1) Globalisation2) Mixed Economy3) Removal of Trade Barriers4) Liberalisation.	(1)
	Options: A) 4,3,2,1 B) 2,3,4,1. C) 1,2,3,4. D) 4,1,2,3.	
19.	Companies who setup production units in the special economic zones do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of :	(1)
	A) 2 yearsB) 5 yearsC) 4 yearsD) 10 years	
20.	Rita has taken a loan of `7 lakh from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14.5% and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly installment. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Rita only when she repays the entire loan with interest. Analyse the loan information given above considering one of the following correct option. A) Mode of Repayment B) Terms of credit C) Interest on loan D) Deposit Criteria.	(1)

Why 'salt march' was considered an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism? (3) Explain.

OR

(3)

(3)

(3)

Describe the incidence of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

- 22. Mention the shortcomings of manuscripts.
- 23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source A--- Swaraj in plantation

For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and they meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and every one would be given Land in their own villages.

Source B----- The limits of Civil Disobedience Movement

Some of the Muslim political organizations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil disobedience movement. After the decline of the Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement, a large section of Muslims alienated from the Congress. From the mid 1920'sthe Congress came to be more visibly associated with openly Hindu religious nationalist groups like Hindu Mahasabha.

Source C----- Simon Commission

The new Tory Government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sit John Simon, Set up in response to the nationalist movement, the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. All the members were British. When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. Questions: -

Source A--- Swaraj in plantation

23.1- Discuss the meaning of 'Swaraj' to the plantation workers in Assam?

Source B-----The limits of Civil Disobedience Movement

23.2-Evaluate why did the muslims feel alienated from Congress during Civil Disobedience Movement.

Source C----- Simon Commission

23.3- Analyse why Simon Commission was opposed by Indians?

- 24. A) Describe any three factors that were responsible for the location of cotton textile industry in (3) Maharastra and Gujarat in the early years.
 - B) Mention any three problems faced by cotton textile industries in India.

OR

- A) Why are most of the Iron and steel plants of India concentrated in Chotanagpur plateau region? Give any three reasons.
- B) Analyse any three major challenges faced by iron steel industry in India.
- 25. Evaluate some aspects of democracy which go beyond of its definition. (3)
- 26. Explain how does Democratic Government ensure transparency?
- 27. Describe any three points of difference between Formal and Informal sources of credit. (3)
- 28. What do you understand by Globalisation? How can government play a major role in making (3) globalisation fair?

OR

What is WTO? Mention any two shortcomings of WTO.

Part-C

(5)

(5)

(4)

29. 'Printing technology gave women a chance to share their feelings with the world outside'. Support the statement with examples,

OR

Discuss what was the attitude of liberal and conservatives Indians towards womens' reading habit? How did Kailashbashini Debi respond to this in her writings?

- Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: (5) 30. Hazards of mining: Mining is a hazardous industry, both for the workers and for the residents. The miners have to work under tough conditions where no natural light is available. There is always a risk of collapse of mine roofs, overflow of water and fire in the mines. The areas around mines face the problems of too much dust from the mines. Slurry from mines damage the roads and farm land. Houses and clothes become dirty more often than in other areas. Miners are at great risk of getting affected with pulmonary disorders. Cases of respiratory tract diseases are very high in mining areas. 30.1 What is mining? 30.2 What are the impacts of mining on the health of the miners and the environment of that area? (Four points for each) How do industries pollute the environment? Explain the five different types of pollution with 31. (5) their causes. 'Democracies lead to a peaceful and harmonious life among citizens'. Justify the statement. 32. (5)
- 33. Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties.

OR

Explain major challenges which the political parties face in the present era?

34. Explain any five points on the impact of globalisation in our country. (5)

Part-D

35. (a). On the given political map of India, locate and label the following: (2)
A) Place where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.
B) Place where Gandhiji organized satyagraha in 1916.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols:

- 1) Kudremukh- Iron ore mine
 - 2) HVJ pipe line.
 - 3) Kalpakkam- Nuclear power station.
 - 4) Raurkela- Iron steel plant
 - 5) Ahmedabad -Cotton textile industry.
 - 6) Bengaluru- software Technology Park.