



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA  
PERIODIC TEST – 3  
Class X

Subject: Social science

Date : 02 /01/2020

M.M: 80

Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:


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

PART - A

1. Match the correct option given in the column A with those in column B (1)

A	B
A) Bankim Chandra	i) Depressed classes
B) B. R Ambedkar	ii) Famous image of Bharat mata
C) Abanindranath Tagore	iii) The Folklore of South India
D) Natesa Sastri	iv) Vande Matram
2. Identify the type of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh: (1)

i) Satyagraha Movement	ii) Non-cooperation Movement
iii) Militant Guerrilla Movement	iv) Boycott and swadeshi Movement
3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: (1)



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
4. Name the person who wrote the autobiography 'Amar Jibon'? (1)
5. Low grade brown coal is called (1)

A) Anthracite	B) Bituminous	C) Lignite	D) Peat
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Part- B

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

OR

Describe the incidence of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

22. Mention the shortcomings of manuscripts. (3)

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows: (3)

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's the 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 Sir 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 Maharashtra and Gujarat in the early years. (3)

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? (3)

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 globalisation fair? (3)

OR

What is WTO? Mention any two shortcomings of WTO.

Part-C

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

OR

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

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: (5)

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)

31. How do industries pollute the environment? Explain the five different types of pollution with their causes. (5)

32. 'Democracies lead to a peaceful and harmonious life among citizens'. Justify the statement. (5)

33. Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties. (5)

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 (4)

2) HVJ pipe line.

3) Kalpakkam- Nuclear power station.

4) Raurkela- Iron steel plant

5) Ahmedabad -Cotton textile industry.

6) Bengaluru- software Technology Park.