



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST – 2
Class : X

Subject : Social Science

Date : 23-09-2022

M.M : 80

Time : 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C,D & E
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 17 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- iv. Section-B: Question no. 18 to 23 are source base questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- iv. Section-C: Question no. 24 to 26 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- v. Section-D: Question no. 27 and 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E: Question no.32 is Map based question, carrying 5 marks.

SECTION-A

1. Which of the following group of powers collectively defeated Napoleon? (1)
A) England, France, Italy, Russia B) England, Austria, Spain, Russia
C) Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain D) Britain, Prussia, Russia, Italy
2. Which of the following treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation? (1)
A) Treaty of Serves B) Treaty of Versailles
C) Treaty of Lausanne D) Treaty of Constantinople
3. Name the first symbol of the new era in England in the late 18th Century. (1)
4. Define the term 'Proto-Industrialisation'. (1)
5. Who among the following was proclaimed as the 'German Emperor' in 1871? (1)
A) William I B) Otto von Bismark
C) Kaiser William D) Count Cavour
6. The system of Panchayati Raj involves_____. (1)
A) The village, block and district levels B) The village and state levels
C) The village district and state levels D) The village district and Union levels
7. In a 'Holding Together federation': (1)
1) A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.
2) The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states.
3) All the constituent states must have equal powers.
4) Very often different Constituent units have unequal powers.
Which of the above statements are correct?
A) 1, 2, 3 & 4 B) 1 & 4
C) 2 & 3 D) 1,2 & 4
8. In India seats are reserved for women in_____. (1)
A) Lok Sabha B) State Legislative Assemblies
C) Cabinets D) Panchayati Raj

9. The piece of land left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years is called _____. (1)
 A) Barren land B) Culturable waste land
 C) Permanent pasture land D) Fallow land
10. Which one of the following conferences was convened to discuss environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level in 1992? (1)
 A) Kyoto Protocol B) Montreal Protocol
 C) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit D) World Summit on Sustainable Development
11. Which one of the following pair of soil represents old and new alluvial soil respectively? (1)
 A) Terai and Khadar B) Bhangar and Khadar
 C) Bhangar and Terai D) Khadar and Kankar
12. In hill and mountainous regions people built diversion channels called as _____. (1)
 A) Guls and Kuls B) Inundation channels
 C) Khadins D) Johads
13. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion and Reasoning. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. (1)
Assertion: Conservation in the background of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential.
Reason: Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems-water, air and soil and also the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding.
 A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but 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. Based on the conflicting developmental goals, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? (1)
 A) More wages to workers - against the interests of the entrepreneur.
 B) Rich farmers want to sell food grains at high prices - poor people want to purchase it at low prices.
 C) Industrialists may want construction of more dams - the tribals do not want to leave the place.
 D) Expansion of roads in the city - good for reducing traffic congestion.
15. Which of the following is the correct option for classification of sectors on the basis of nature of activity? (1)
 A) Organised sector and Unorganised sector
 B) Public sector and Private sector
 C) Primary sector, Secondary sector and Tertiary sector
 D) Formal sector and Informal sector
16. Which of the following statements is true in respect of Public Sector? (1)
 A) Private companies own most of the assets. B) Government owns most of the assets.
 C) Big companies own most of the assets. D) An individual owns most of the assets.
17. In how many districts of India, the Law of 'Right to Work' has been implemented? (1)

SECTION-B

18. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the objective of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent future expansion. (4)

18.1) Which of the following statements correctly describes about European conservatives' ideology?

- A) Preservation of beliefs introduced by Napoleon.
- B) Preservation of two sects of Christianity.
- C) Preservation of socialists' ideology in economic sphere.
- D) Preservation of traditionalists' beliefs in state and society.

18.2) Identify the purpose to convene Vienna Congress in 1815 from the following options.

- A) To declare completion of German Unification.
- B) To restore conservative regime in Europe.
- C) To declare war against France.
- D) To start the process of Italian unification.

18.3) Who hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815?

- A) Duke Metternich
- B) Rainer Ferdinand
- C) King Victor Emmanuel
- D) Cavour

18.4) Why series of states were set up on the boundaries of France in 1815?

- A) For Congress of Vienna
- B) To prevent Russian expansion
- C) To prevent French expansion
- E) For protecting the state

19. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Within this system a close relationship developed between the town and the countryside. Merchants were based in towns but the work was done mostly in the countryside. A merchant clothier in England purchased wool from a wool stapler, and carried it to the spinners; the yarn (thread) that was spun was taken in subsequent stages of production to weavers, fullers, and then to dyers. The finishing was done in London before the export merchant sold the cloth in the international market. (4)

19.1) In the above passage what does the words “within this system” refer to?

- A) Pre-Industrial system
- B) Proto- Industrial system
- C) Proto-Production system
- D) Factory output system

19.2) What is the meaning of stapler?

- A) A person who sorts wool according to its fibre
- B) A person who fulls cloth by pleating
- C) A machine in which fibres are prepared prior to spinning
- D) A person who weaves the clothes

19.3) Who are fullers?

- A) A person who spins the thread
- B) A person who involves in the twisting and rolling of the production process
- C) A person who fills colours in the fibre
- D) A person who gathers clothes by pleating

19.4) Which one of the following places was known as the 'finishing centre'?

- A) England
- B) Paris
- C) Bombay
- D) London

20. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

(4)

After Independence many old States have vanished and many new States have been created. Areas, boundaries and names of the States have been changed. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.

When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country. The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time. But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country, more united. It has also made administration easier.

20.1) Select the two bases on which new states of India have been created

- A) Language and geography
- B) Caste and regional culture
- C) Culture and religion
- D) Religion and Community

20.2) Here are four reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which are true in the case of India?

- A) Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious about their languages only.
- B) The policy of accomodation has weakened the national unity.
- C) The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of any one language over all other languages.
- D) It led to the disintegration of the Country.

20.3) After Independence, the boundaries of old states were changed to_____

- A) Identify the area
- B) Create new states
- C) Rehabilitate migrants
- D) Ensure participation

A) Caste problem
B) Language problem
C) Related to Union Territories
D) Creation of Linguistic state

- How do we conserve and manage water? Archaeological and historical records show that from ancient times we have been constructing sophisticated hydraulic structures like dams built of stone rubble, reservoirs or lakes, embankments and canals for irrigation. Not surprisingly, we have continued this tradition in modern India by building dams in most of our river basins. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India.’

21.1) Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaim the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’?

- 21.2) Choose the incorrect reason why In recent years, multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition?

- 21.3) Which among the following statements is not correct about ‘Narmada Bachao Andolan’?

- 21.4) Tehri dam is located in_____.

22. Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option: (4)

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In Kerala, out of 1000 children born, 7 died before completing one year of age but in Haryana the proportion of children dying within one year of birth was 30, which is nearly three times more than that of Kerala. On the other hand, the per capita income of Haryana is more than that of Kerala. Just think of how dear you are to your parents, think of how everyone is so happy when a child is born. Now, try to think of parents whose children die before they even celebrate their first birthday. How painful it must be to these parents? Next, note the year to which this data pertains. It is 2018. So we are not talking of old times; it is 70 years after independence when our metro cities are full of high rise buildings and shopping malls!

The problem does not end with Infant Mortality Rate. About half of the children aged 14-15 in Bihar are not attending school beyond Class 8. This means that if you went to school in Bihar nearly half of your elementary class friends would be missing. Those who could have been in school are not there! If this had happened to you, you would not be able to read what you are reading now.

How is it that the average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in these crucial areas? The reason is money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

22.1) Per capita income of _____ is higher where as human development index of _____ is better.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A) Haryana, Kerala | B) Kerala, Haryana |
| C) Haryana, Haryana | D) Kerala, Bihar |

22.2) Reema and Rahul are studying about the percentage of children in the age group 14 -15 years attending school. It means they are studying about _____

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A) Gross enrolment ratio | B) Literacy rate |
| C) Net attendance ratio | D) Extent of illiteracy |

22.3) From the above passage, identify the reason behind the low infant mortality rate of Kerala.

- A) Status of people
- B) Adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities
- C) Higher per capita income
- D) More Population

22.4) Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion and Reasoning. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion: Money in our pocket cannot buy us all the things we need to live.

Reason: Money cannot buy us a pollution free environment and unadulterated medicines etc.

- A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

23. Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option: (4)

Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted. It makes sense only to include the final goods and services. Take, for instance, a farmer who sells wheat to a flour mill for Rs 20 per kg. The mill grinds the wheat and sells the flour to a biscuit company for Rs

25 per kg. The biscuit company uses the flour and things such as sugar and oil to make four packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market to the consumers for Rs 80 (Rs 20 per packet). Biscuits are the final goods, i.e., goods that reach the consumers.

Why are only 'final goods and services' counted? In contrast to final goods, goods such as wheat and the wheat flour in this example are intermediate goods. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final good. Hence, the value of Rs 80 for the biscuits (final good) already includes the value of flour (Rs 25). Similarly, the value of all other intermediate goods would have been included. To count the value of the flour and wheat separately is therefore not correct because then we would be counting the value of the same things a number of times. First as wheat, then as flour and finally as biscuits.

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is.

In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

23.1) The goods that are used as raw material for further production are known as _____ goods.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A) Final | B) Material |
| C) Intermediate | D) Consumer |

23.2) Gross Domestic Product is the _____ produced within a country during a particular year.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A) Value of all goods and services | B) Quantity of all goods and services |
| C) Number of all final goods and services | D) Value of all final goods and services |

23.3) Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion and Reasoning. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion: An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in Secondary sector.

Reason: When some process of manufacturing is used, the product is a part of Primary sector.

- A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

23.4) Which one of the following sectors is the largest employer in India?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A) Primary | B) Secondary |
| C) Tertiary | D) Organised |

SECTION-C

24. Define the term 'Federalism. Discuss the dual objectives of Federalism.

(3)

OR

What is Gram Sabha? Describe any four functions of a Gram Sabha.

25. Compare the properties, location and economic importance of arid and black soil in India. (3)

OR

“The processes of soil formation and erosion go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two.”

A) Why sometimes the balance between soil formation and erosion gets disturbed? Explain any four reasons.

B) Suggest the soil conservation measures suitable in hilly and desert areas respectively.

26. Define Per Capita Income. Highlight any two limitations of using Per Capita Income as a development indicator (3)

SECTION-D

27. List the various problems faced by the Indian weavers in the late 19th century. (5)

OR

Explain the process of unification of Italy.

28. A) Mention any four factors which help to reduce the prevalence of caste system in India. (5)
B) Mention any one positive and two negative effects of politics in Caste.

29. A) Define the term ‘Decentralisation’. (5)
B) Analyse the need of the local Government at the grassroot level. (Any four points)

30. “In India joint forest management programme furnishes a good example for restoration of degraded forests.” Explain any five aspects of joint forest management programme that fulfils the objectives of restoration of degraded forests. (5)

31. Rohan works in a Multi-national Company as an executive and Sumit works on a construction site as a labourer. Identify the sectors of economy in which they are employed. Write any four differences in employment conditions of the two sectors. (5)

SECTION-E

- 32.1 On the given outline map of India locate and label the following places: (2)

32.1. A) The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.

32.1.B) The place associated with Indian National Congress Session in 1927

- 32.2 On the same outline map of India locate and label the following items: (3)

32.2.A) A zone of Laterite soil in India

32.2.B) Location of Hirakud dam

32.2.C) Location of Nagarjuna Sagar dam