



ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST- 2
Class: X

Subject: Social Science (087)
Date : 21-09-2024

M.M: 80
Time: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D, E, F
- ii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 20 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section-B: Question no. 21 and 24 are Very short answer type questions of 2 marks each.
- iv. Section-C: Question no. 25 to 29 are short answer type question, carrying 3 marks each.
- v. Section-D: Question no. 30 to 32 long answer type questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- vi. Section-E: Question no. 33 and 36 are source base questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- vii. Section-F: Question no. 37 is map-based questions carrying 2 and 3 marks accordingly.

SECTION-A

1. Read the data given below and answer the question. (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%

As per the data given above who has the least percentage of literacy rate in rural population?

- (A) Male (B) Children (C) Male & Female (D) Female

2. Consider the following statements about GDP of a country. (1)

- (i) Purchase of sugarcane in the making of sugar.
- (ii) Value of silk fabrics for sale in the market.
- (iii) Final value of bakery items.

Which of the following statements should be added to find out GDP?

- (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
(C) Only (i) and (iii) (D) Only (i)

3. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of _____. (1)

- (A) Employment conditions (B) Nature of economic activities
(C) Ownership of enterprises (D) Number of workers employed

4. Statement 1: There are several things needed by the society as a whole but which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost. (1)

Statement 2: Activities in the public sector are guided by the motive to earn profits.

- (A) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false
(B) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true
(C) Both statements 1 and 2 are true
(D) Both statements 1 and 2 are false

In the given questions 5 to 8, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A), and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from the following:

- (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

5. Assertion (A): Workers in the agricultural sector are underemployed. (1)
Reason (R): There are more people in agriculture than is necessary. People are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.
6. Assertion (A): Female allegories were invented by artists in the 19th Century to represent the Nation. (1)
Reason (R): To remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.
7. Assertion (A): In India the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. (1)
Reason (R): In the Government cabinets are largely all male even when a woman becomes the Chief minister or Prime minister.
8. Assertion (A): Tiger population has reduced rapidly in India from 55,000 to just 1827 in 1973. (1)
Reason (R): Increase in demand of traditional medicines in Asian countries led to large scale poaching of tigers.
9. What do the saints angels and Christ symbolise in the Utopian vision? (1)
(A) Equality among people (B) Fraternity among nations
(C) Freedom of Nations (D) Resentment against nations
10. 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
11. Romanticism refers to a _____. (1)
(A) Cultural movement (B) Religious movement
(C) Political movement (D) Literary movement
12. 'Feminist movement' are aimed at: (1)
(A) Liberty (B) Equality (C) Participation (D) Power
13. "Religion can never be separated from politics" - who said this? (1)
14. Identify the act which provides for equal wages to men and women for equal work (1)
(A) Equal salary act of 1976 (B) Equal remuneration act of 1966
(C) Equal remuneration act of 1977 (D) Equal remuneration act of 1976
15. Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party? (1)
(A) Kanshi Ram (B) Sahu Maharaj (C) B R Ambedkar (D) Jyotiba Phule
16. Consider the following statements on Political parties and choose the correct one. (1)
1. Political parties do not enjoy trust among the people.
2. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.
3. All the parties are not necessary to run the government.
(A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 2, 3 (C) 3, 1 (D) 1, 2
17. Political parties are allotted symbols by the _____. (1)
(A) Government of India (B) Constitution of India
(C) party leaders (D) Election Commission
18. Select the statement related to the advantages of multi-party system (1)
(A) Multi-party system provides limited choice to voters.
(B) There is a chance of conflict.
(C) Provides choice to the voters
(D) In multi-party system all the regional parties get representatives.

19. Match the following.

(1)

Methods of Rainwater Harvesting	Places
(a) Kuls	1. West Bengal
(b) Khadins	2. Jaisalmer
(c) Inundation channels	3. Western Himalayas
(d) Johads	4. Some part of Rajasthan

(A) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4

(B) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

(C) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4

(D) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

Observe the picture and answer the following question.



20. Which of the following is an example of work done by the tribal communities in India?

(1)

(A) Tribal women using bamboo saplings in a nursery at a Mukhali near Silent Valley.

(B) Tribal women selling minor forest produce.

(C) Leaf litter collection by women folk.

(D) All the above.

SECTION-B

21. Why did smallpox kill a large number of native Americans?

(2)

22. Discuss how can caste take several forms in politics?

(2)

23. Explain any three features of secularism in India.

(2)

24. Explain any two famous movements for the protection of forests.

(2)

SECTION-C

25. Study the tables A and B and answer the questions that follow:

(3)

Table A

Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

Table B

Share of Sectors in Employment in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1977-78	18	11	71
2017-18	31	25	44

(a) Which sector continues to be the largest employer even now?

(b) Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in the Indian economy?

(c) 'A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment.' Why didn't a similar shift happen in case of employment?

26. (a) 'Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.' Justify by giving any two examples.

(1)

(b) 'What may be development for one, may even be destructive for the other.' Support the given statement with any two examples.

(2)

27. Highlight the various measures and practices that French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. (3)
28. Discuss three types of party system with examples. (3)
29. Do you think multi- purpose projects have failed to achieve the purpose for which they were built? Justify your answer. (3)

SECTION-D

30. Read the following text carefully:
 Kanta works in an office. She attends her office from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets provident fund as per the rules laid down by the government. She also gets medical and other allowances. Kanta does not go to office on Sundays. This is a paid holiday. When she joined work, she was given an appointment letter stating all the terms and conditions of work.
 Kamal is Kanta's neighbour. He is a daily wage labourer in a nearby grocery shop. He goes to the shop at 7:30 in the morning and works till 8:00 p.m. in the evening. He gets no other allowances apart from his wages. He is not paid for the days he does not work. He has therefore no leave or paid holidays. Nor was he given any formal letter saying that he has been employed in the shop. He can be asked to leave anytime by his employer.
 On the basis of the given text and common understanding, answer the following questions:
 (30.1) Kamal works in _____ sector, in contrast Kanta works in _____ sector. (1)
 (30.2) Give two examples of the vulnerable people in rural areas who need protection from the government. (1)
 (30.3) Highlight any two benefits of the organized sector. (2)
31. Read the given passages 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 who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object 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 French expansion in future.
 (31.1) Which one of the following statements correctly describe European conservative Ideology? (1)
 (A) Preservation of believes introduced by Napoleon
 (B) Preservation of two sects of Christianity
 (C) Preservation of socialist ideology in economic sphere
 (D) Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society
 (31.2) Identify the purpose to convene the Vienna of Congress in 1815 from the following options? (1)
 (A) To declare competition of German unification
 (B) To restore conservative regime in Europe
 (C) To declare war against France
 (D) To start the process of Italian Unification

- (31.3) What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option. (1)
- (A) To re-establish peace and stability in Europe.
 - (B) To establish socialism in Europe
 - (C) To introduce democracy in France
 - (D) To set up a new Parliament in Austria

- (31.4) How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? (1)
- (A) With the restoration of Bourbon Dynasty
 - (B) Austria was not given the control of Northern Italy
 - (C) Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe.
 - (D) By giving power to the German confederation

32. Read the given passages and answer the following questions:

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. In hill and mountainous regions, people-built diversion channels like the guls or kuls of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practiced to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

- (32.1) Mention any two methods of traditional rainwater harvesting used in India. (1)
- (32.2) How do people of Rajasthan utilize rainwater? (1)
- (32.3) Explain any two benefits of rainwater harvesting. (2)

SECTION-E

33. (a) What do you mean by Sustainable development? Suggest any two measures to control environmental degradation. (2)
- (b) 'In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, per capita income is used in classifying countries.' (3)
- In the light of the given statement explain the meaning of per capita income. Why is per capita income not an adequate indicator of economic development of a country?
34. 'Nationalism developed through culture in Europe' Justify the statement with examples. (5)
35. Suggest any five ways that helps to reform the political parties in India. (5)
36. (A) Describe any three features of Joint Forest Management (JFM). (3)
- (B) What does the example of the Bhairodev Dakav "Sonchuri" in Rajasthan depicts? (2)

SECTION-F

37. A. On the given political map of India locate and label the following: (2)
- (1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.
 - (2) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi Broke the salt law
- B. On the same given outline map of India locate and label the following: (3)
- (1) Dam on Narmada River.
 - (2) Dam on Mahanadi River.
 - (3) Dam on Krishna River.