ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST – 1
Class: X

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　M.M: 40
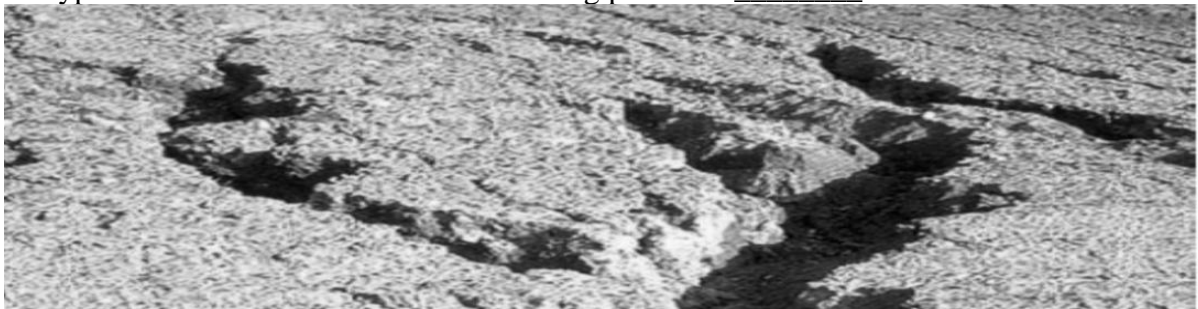Date: 19-07-2025　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Time: 1hour 30minutes

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 10 are Multiple choice questions/ one word answer questions of 1 mark each.
　iii. Section-B: Question no. 11 and 13 are Very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each.
　iv. Section-C: Question no. 14 is short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks.
　v. Section-D: Question no. 15 to 17 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
　vi. Section-E: Question no. 18 is a source base question, carrying 4 marks.
　vii. Section-F: Question no. 19 is a map-based question carrying 2 marks.

SECTION-A

1. Identify the person who hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815.　　　　　(1)
　(A) Duke Metternich　　(B) Mazzini　　(C) Bismarck　　(D) Garibaldi

2. Identify the country which one does not share its boundary with Belgium.　(1)
　(A) France　　　　　(B) Netherlands　(C) Sweden　　(D) Luxembourg

3. In which year, did Sri Lanka achieve its independence?　　　　　　　　(1)

4. Which of the following institution is responsible for resolving disputes between Centre and　(1)
　States?
　(A) Finance commission of India　　　　(B) Supreme court of India
　(C) President of India　　　　　　　　(D) Prime Minister of India

5. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as _____.　(1)
　(A) gross cropped area　(B) fallow land　(C) barren land　　(D) waste land

6. The type of soil erosion shown in the following picture is _____ erosion.　(1)

　(A) sheet　　　　　(B) wind　　　　　(C) gully　　　　　(D) stream bank

7. Which of the following type of soil is found in the piedmont zone of western ghats?　(1)
　(A) Alluvial soil　　　　　　　　(B) Red and Yellow soil
　(C) Laterite soil　　　　　　　　(D) Arid soil

8. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of Human Development Index?　(1)
　(A) A measure that evaluates the economic disparities within a country based on employment rates, income inequalities and access to social services.
　(B) An indicator that combines the data on life expectancy, education level and income to rank countries by development potential.
　(C) A multi-dimensional index that exclusively measures the quality of housing and income level of a country.
　(D) A measure that compares sustainability of development of different countries.

9. Assume there are four families in a locality. If the income of each family is ₹ 6,000, ₹ 4,000, ₹ 7,000 and ₹ 3,000, then average income of the locality will be _____. (1)

    (A) ₹ 5,000   (B) ₹ 3,000   (C) ₹ 2,000   (D) ₹ 6,000

10. Study the data given below: (1)

Country	Total GDP	GDP per capita
Japan	$ 4,872, 415,104,315	$ 38, 214
Germany	$ 3,693,204,332,230	$ 44,680

    Despite having a higher total income than Germany, Japan has a lower per capita income. What is the reason for this?
    (A) Japan has a more equitable distribution of income.
    (B) Germany has more rich people than poor people.
    (C) Japan has a smaller population than Germany.
    (D) Japan has a bigger population than Germany.

SECTION-B

11. Define the term 'Holding together' and 'Coming together federation' with proper examples. (2)

12. What are the main criteria used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? Describe any one of its limitations. (2)

13. Write any two features of black soil. (2)

SECTION-C

14. Explain how did nationalism develop through culture in Europe. (3)

SECTION-D

15. (a) "Sustainability and development go hand in hand." Examine the statement. (3)
    (b) "For development, people look at a mix of goals." Support the statement with any four suitable examples. (2)

16. Compare the ways in which the Belgium government and the Sri Lankan government have dealt with cultural diversity. (3 points each) (5)

17. Explain five human activities which are responsible for land degradation in India. (5)

SECTION-E

18. The concept of nationalism emerged strongly after the French Revolution in 1789. The revolution introduced ideas like liberty, equality, and fraternity, and emphasized the unity of the people. Symbols like the tricolour flag, the national anthem, and uniform laws helped create a sense of national identity. Napoleon further spread these ideas across Europe with the Civil Code of 1804. However, his imperial ambitions and control over other countries triggered nationalist resistance. In the 19th century, leaders like Giuseppe Mazzini in Italy and Otto von Bismarck in Germany played crucial roles in unifying their respective nations. These unifications were based on shared culture, language, and history, and marked the birth of modern nation-states in Europe. (4)

    (18.1) What were two key ideas introduced by the French Revolution that helped in developing nationalism?
    (18.2) What was the Civil Code of 1804 and how did it promote nationalist ideas?
    (18.3) Name two leaders who played a key role in the unification of Italy and Germany respectively.

SECTION-F

19. A. On the given political map of India locate and label the following: (2)
    (a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt Law.
    (b) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1920.