Description: Description: G:\2017-18\SCHOOL ALL OVER\BODHI LOGO.jpg**VELAMMAL BODHI CAMPUS**

**Grade:** X – Batch II **PART TEST – 1 (2023-24) Sub:** Social Science

**Date:** 05.10.2023 **Marks:** 80

1. This question paper has six sections: Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D, Section E and section F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All Questions are compulsory
2. Section A contains 20 questions of one mark each (Q.1 to Q.20),
3. Section B contains 4 questions of two marks each (Q.21 to Q.24),
4. Section C contains 5 questions of three marks each (Q.25 to Q 29)
5. Section D contains 4 questions of five marks each (Q. 30 to Q 33)
6. Section E contains three case based (Subjective) of four marks (Q.34 to Q.36)
7. Section F contains Map Work Based Questions five question of 1 Mark each with two parts, part A from History (2 marks) and part B from Geography (3 marks) as Q. 37 A and B.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, and internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in each questions have to be attempted. In addition to this separate instructions are given with each section and question wherever necessary.

**Section – A Multiple Choice Questions (20×1=20)**

1. In Prussia, who was referred to as ‘Junkers’?

a) Military officials b) Large landowners

c) Factory owners d) Aristocratic nobles

2. Who said, “When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”?

a) Garibaldi b) Mazzini c) Metternich d) Bismarck

3. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The 1830’s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe.

Reason (R): National assembly of 1848 proclaimed France as a republic

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation of A

b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct Explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False. d) A is False but R is True.

4. Match the following

a) Peasants Satyagraha - i. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

b) Resolution of Poorna Swaraj - ii. led by Gudem hills tribal movement in Andhra Pradesh

c) Alluri Sitaram Raju. - iii. Kheda

d) Author of Anand Math - iv. 1929 (Lahore)

a) a (iv), b (ii), c (i), d (iii) b) a (iii ), b (i), c (iv), d (ii)

c) a (iii), b (iv), c (ii), d (i) d) a (ii), b (iii), c (iv), d (i)

5. In which year was the Indian Wildlife Protection Act implemented?

a) 1972 b) 1975 c) 1980 d) 1965

6. Which movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation?

a) Beej Bachao Andolan b) Chipko movement

c) Joint Forests movement d) All of the above

7. Who proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India'?

a) Sardar Patel b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

8. Who elects the community government in Belgium?

a) People belonging to one language community only

b) By the leader of Belgium c) The citizens of the whole country

d) The community leaders of Belgium

9. Sinhala was recognised as the only official language by the …….

10. Choose the correct option:

Power sharing is desirable because it helps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) To increase pressure on the government b) To reduce possibilities of conflicts

c) To generate awareness among people d) To increase the percentage of voters

11. Which of the following subjects is not included in the state list?

a) Law and order b) National Defence c) Education d) Agriculture

12. The chairperson of the municipal corporation is known as the Sarpanch. (True/False)

13. Which of the following countries is an example of “coming together federation”?

a) U.S.A b) India c) Spain d) Belgium

14. If BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered …….

a) Overweight b) Normal Weight c) undernourished d) Obesity

15. Proportion of the literate population in the 7 and above age group is called ….

a) Birth Rate b) Literacy rate.

c) Net Attendance Ratio d) Infant Mortality Rate

16. Development of a country can generally be determined by its ……

a) per capita income b) average literacy level

c) health status of its people d) All of the above

17. Resources which will get exhausted after years of use are ……

a) Renewable resources b) Non-durable resources

c) Non-renewable resources d) Competing resources

18. Assertion (A): Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate.

Reason (R): Kerala lacks the provision of basic health and educational facilities.

a) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

b) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).

c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.

d) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

19. The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called as ………….

a) Gross Domestic Product. b) Net Domestic Product

c) National Product. d) Production of Tertiary Sector

20. Assertion (A): Per Capita Income is calculated in US dollars.

Reason (R): The US dollar is not considered as the medium of international exchange. It is accepted as a method of payment across the world

a) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

b) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A). c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.

d) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

**Section-B Answer the following questions in very short (4×2=8)**

21. Mention the features of the flag which was designed by Gandhiji?

22. List the problems caused due to the indiscriminate use of resources by human beings?

23. Distinguish between unitary form of government and federal form of government.

24. What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to the UNDP Report of 2019.

**Section – C Answer the following questions in brief (5×3=15)**

25. A. Explain the main provision of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.

**Or**

25. B. Write a short note on the Greek war of independence?

26. Mention the various methods of rainwater harvesting since ancient times.

27. Explain any three elements of Belgian model government?

28. “Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well” Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments.

29. What is MGNREGA and Its objectives?

**Section – D Answer the following questions in detail (4×5=20)**

30. A. Highlight the major facts about the new economic situation created by the First World War in India?

**Or**

30. B. How did Spread of the Non-cooperation Movement in the towns?

31. A. Explain the types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources in India

**Or**

31. B. Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India?

32. A. What was the major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992.

**Or**

32. B. Explain the any five key features of federalism:

33. A. Explain the Working condition of the Organized sector?

**Or**

33. B. Why is the tertiary Sector becoming so important in India?

**Section-E Case Based Questions (3x4=12)**

**34. Read the source given below and answer the questions:**

Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term ‘liberalism’ derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.

34. 1. Define ‘Liberalism‘? (1)

34. 2. What do you mean by universal suffrage? (1)

34. 3. What was the meaning of liberalism for the new middle class in Europe? (2)

**35. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country have contributed significantly in land degradation. There are many ways to solve the problems of land degradation. Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent. Planting of shelterbelts of plants, control on overgrazing, stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas. Proper management of waste lands, control of mining activities, proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas.

35. 1. What are the causes of land degradation? (1)

35. 2. In which of the States deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation? (1)

35. 3. Which of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas? (2)

**36. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**

In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By the 1980s several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Elam in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

36. 1. Give one moral reason for power sharing? (1)  
36. 2. Which is the official language of Sri Lanka? (1)  
36. 3. When did Sri Lanka emerge as an independent country? (1)  
36. 4. Sri Lanka is an island nation, just a few kilometers off the southern coast of …… (1)

**Section -F**

**Locate the following place/Region on India's political map: 2+3=5**

**37. A. History:**

1. The place where the Indian National Congress was held in 1927.
2. Which place is associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.

**37. B. Geography:**

1. Black Soil Region.
2. Rana Pratap Sagar.
3. Hirakud dam.