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

**(A CBSE – IIT/NEET Integrated Sr. Sec. School)**

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

**Date:** 10.10.2023 **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. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?

a) Britain b) Russia c) Prussia d) Switzerland

2. The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Marianne b) Union Jack c) Britannia d) Germania

3. Match the following.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) French Revolution | (i) brought the conservative regimes back to power |
| b) Liberalism | (ii) ensured right to property for the privileged class |
| c) Napoleonic Code | (iii) recognised Greece as an independent nation |
| d) The Treaty of Vienna | (iv) transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the French citizens |
| e) Treaty of Constantinople | (v) individual freedom and equality before law |

a) a-iv, b-ii, c-v, d-iii, e-i b) a-v, b-iv, c-i, d-ii, e-iii

c) a-iii, b-v, c-ii, d-i, e-iv d) a-iv, b-v, c-ii, d-i, e-iii

4. Assertion (A): In 1919, Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act.

Reason (R): The act was passed to repress political activities.

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. The word ‘ethnic’ signifies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) different religions b) social division on shared culture

c) a violent conflict between opposite groups

d) a careful calculation of gains and losses

6. Name the two sub groups of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

7. The system of ‘checks and balances’ comes under which form of power sharing.

a) Vertical forms of Power Sharing b) Horizontal forms of Power Sharing

c) Pressure group and Political Parties d) None of these

8. The System of Panchayati Raj involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) The village, block and district levels b) The village, and state levels

c) The village district and state levels d) The village, state and Union levels

9. Mayor is the head of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Assertion (A): When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local governments it is called decentralisation.

Reason (R): At least one third of all positions are reserved for women in local government bodies

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

11. Which of the following is located in the state of Rajasthan?

a) Corbett National Park b) Bandhavgarh National Park

c) Periyar Tiger Reserve d) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary

12. Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forest

a) Unclassed b) Permanent c) Open d) Mangrove

13. Underground tanks seen in Rajasthan to store rainwater for drinking is called …… …

a) Tankas b) Khadins c) Ponds d) Kuls

14. What term is used to describe the ‘average number of years a person is expected to live at birth’?

15. Which after of the following countries has higher HDI rank than India?

a) Srilanka b) Nepal c) Bangladesh d) Pakistan

16. Development goal for landless agricultural labor is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) High prices for crops. b) More days of work

c) cheap labor d) Pollution free environment

17. Which of the following is not true about development?

a) Different people usually have same goals

b) Different people can have different goals

c) Different people can have different as well as conflicting goals

d) Different people can have different as well as conflicting goals regarding national development

18. Assertion (A): Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use.

Reason (A): Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

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

19. Bankers and truck drivers belong to ……….. Sector of the economy.

20. Where will you find the disguised unemployment most? Select the correct option from those given below:

a) Among agricultural workers working for small farm lands

b) Among part-time industrial workers

c) In most of the government offices d) In big private companies

**SECTION-B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (4x2=8)**

21. Why Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off Non-cooperation Movement?

22. What are Residuary Powers?

23. “Resources planning is very important for a country like India”. Justify by any two reason.

24. What is average income or per capita income?

**SECTION-C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5x3=15)**

25. A. What steps did the French Revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among French people?

(Or)

25. B. Describe any three economic hardship faced by Europe in 1830s

26. What is the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka?

27. Describe the traditional method of rainwater harvesting adopted in different parts of India.

28. “Money In your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well” Is it true or not?

29. How can workers in the unorganised sector be protected? Explain.

**SECTION-D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (4x5=20)**

30. A. Analyse the circumstances which led Gandhiji to choose abolition of salt tax as the most important demand of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Or

30. B. Difference between the Non Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement

31. A. How federalism is practiced in India?

Or

31. B. Describe any five features of the federalism.

32. A. Assess the need for the conservation of forests and wildlife in India.

Or

32. B. Mention any two major threats to the population of tiger? Explain the efforts made by the government to protect them.

33. A. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India?

Or

33. B. What steps should be taken to create more employment? Expain.

**SECTION-E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)**

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

One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states, Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini’s relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Metternich described him as ‘the most dangerous enemy of our social order”.

34. 1. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini? (1)

34. 2. Who described Mazzini as ‘the most dangerous enemy of our social order’? (1)

34. 3. How was Mazzini involved in the unification of Italy? (2)

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

The Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative.

Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model: Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of the majority of members from each linguistic group. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government. Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This ‘community government’ is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

35. 1. How many time Belgium amended their constitution? (1)

35. 2. What is the third kind of government in Belgium? (1)

35. 3. ………… has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. (1)

35. 4. Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the …………. government. (1)

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

Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socioeconomic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for any body’s greed.” He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

36. 1. Resources are vital for … … … … . (1)

36. 2. Irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to … … (1)

36. 3. Who said “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for any body’s greed.”? (1)

36. 4. What had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past? (1)

**SECTION-F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)**

**Locate the following Place/Region on India's political map**

37. A. History:

1. Locate the place where congress session was held in December 1920.
2. Locate the place where Indigo planters movement was held

37. B. Geography:

1. Regur soil area.
2. Bhakra Nagal project.
3. The dam controls the flood in River Mahanadi.