

PT-2

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS X

Time : 3 hrs.

Mark : 80

General Instructions :

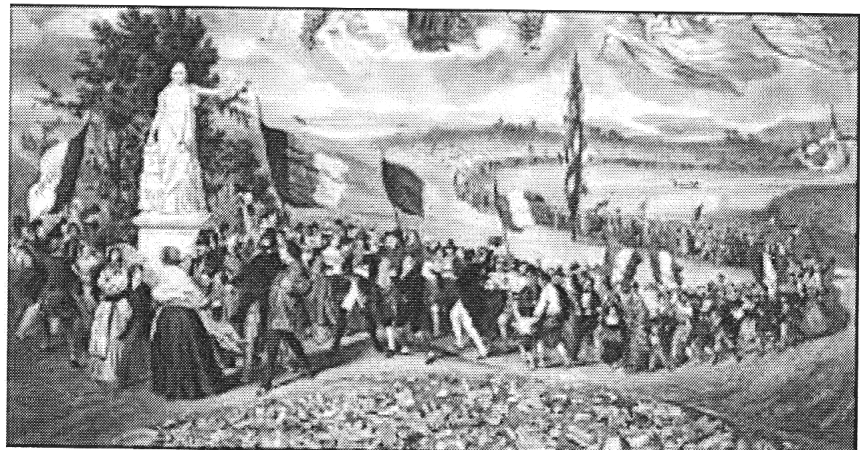
- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary

SECTION - A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

20 × 1 = 20

1. "In the initial stages, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty. But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility". Identify the reason from the following.
 - a) Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies
 - b) Introduced uniform laws, standardised weights and measure
 - c) Secured equality before the law and the right to property
 - d) Simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system
2. 'Hind Swaraj' was written by:
 - a) Abdul Kalam Azad
 - b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - c) Sardar Patel
 - d) Subhas Chandra Bose
3. The painting "The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republic" was prepared by whom?

- a) Giuseppe Mazzini
- b) Frederic Sorrieu
- c) Henry Patullo
- d) Duke Metternich



4. Arrange the following events related to the formation of Britain as a nation, in chronological order.
- The Act of Union between England and Scotland
 - The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy
 - Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom
 - Catholic revolts against British dominance
- a) iii-i-ii-iv b) i-ii-iii-iv c) iv-i-ii-iii d) ii-i-iv-iii
5. The texture of soil varies according to the mountain environment. They are loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes.

Identify the soil?

- a) Red and yellow soil b) Laterite soil c) Forest soil d) Arid soil
6. Which one of the following statements is not true with regard to depletion of flora and fauna?
- Land required for housing
 - Agricultural expansion
 - Mining activities
 - Shifting agriculture
7. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
a) Primitive subsistence farming	i) Labour intensive
b) Commercial farming	ii) An example of commercial farming
c) Intensive subsistence farming	iii) Slash and burn agriculture
d) Plantation Cultivation	iv) High doses of modern inputs

- a) a(ii), b(iii), c(iv), d(i) b) a(iii), b(ii), c(i), d(iv)
- c) a(ii), b(i), c(iii), d(iv) d) a(iii), b(iv) c(i), d(ii)
8. Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using codes given below.
- A. Power sharing is good for democracy
- B. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
- Which of the statements are true and false?
- A is true but B is false
 - Both A and B are true
 - Both A and B are false
 - A is false but B is true
9. When power is taken away from state governments and is given to local government, it is called?
- Decentralisation
 - Centralisation
 - Panchayat Samiti
 - Federalism
10. Which one of the following is not a cause of communalism?
- Religion is taken as the basis of the nation
 - When one religion is discriminated against other
 - State has no official religion
 - Demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another

11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

a) Defence	State list
b) Forest	Union list
c) Agriculture	Concurrent list
d) Computer Software	Residuary power

12. In the following questions a statement of Assertion followed by a statement of Reason is given. Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

- a) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and the 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

Assertion (A) : Horizontal distribution of power allows different organs of the government placed at same level to exercise different powers.

Reason (R) : The separation ensures that different organs can exercise unlimited power.

13. Which of the following divisions is unique to India?

- a) Gender division
- b) Caste division
- c) Economics division
- d) Religious division

14. Study the data and answer the following question.

Some comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % (2011)	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43

Sources : Economic Survey 2017-18 Vol. 2. Government of India : National Sample Survey Organisation. (Report No. 575)

Based on the data identify the most developed state.

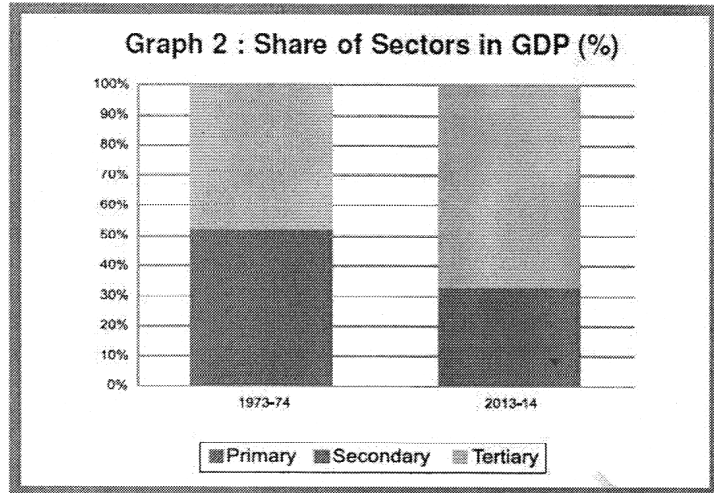
- a) Bihar
- b) Kerala
- c) Haryana
- d) Kerala and Haryana

15. Find the odd one out from the following options.

- a) i) Jowar, ii) Wheat, iii) Gram, iv) Mustard
- b) i) Life expectancy at birth, ii) Percapita income, iii) Gross enrollment ratio, iv) Human Development Index

- c) i) USA ii) Japan iii) Pakistan iv) France
 d) i) Communication ii) Storage iii) Dairy iv) Transport

16. Look at the graph below and answer the following question. What is the percentage of share of the primary sector in the year 1973 - 74 and 2013 - 14?



- a) 11% and 20%
 b) 40% and 11%
 c) 49% and 69%
 d) 40% and 20%

17. Choose the incorrect option from the following.

List I	List II
i) Carrier	a) Tertiary Sector
ii) Fisherman	b) Primary Sector
iii) Carpenter	c) Primary Sector
iv) Banker	d) Tertiary Sector

18. A shopkeeper Sudha has to make a payment to the wholesaler and writes a cheque for a specific amount to the wholesaler. The wholesaler takes this cheque and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is completed without any payment of cash.

Analyse the information given above, considering one of the following correct option:

- a) Check payment b) Interest on deposits
 c) Demand deposit d) Money transfer

19. A sugar mill owner purchased sugarcane from farmers, manufactured sugar from it and then sold it to wholesales. Such kind of activities comes under.

- a) Primary Sector b) Tertiary Sector c) Secondary Sector d) Service Sector

20. Which of the following are correct about mountain soils?

1. Mountain soils are characterised by deposition of organic materials derived from vegetative cover
 2. They are heterogenous in nature
 3. They are immature soils
 4. They are clayey
- a) 1 and 2 only b) 2, 3 and 4 only c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 d) 1, 2 and 3 only

SECTION - B (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

4 × 2 = 8

21. Mention any two effects of the British Government's decision for the abolition. **2**
22. Suggest and explain any two ways to reduce the use of petrol. **2**
23. Describe any two features of 'Unitary Government'. **2**

OR

How is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex?

24. Why are formal sources of credit preferred over the informal source of credit? Give two reasons. **2**

SECTION - C (SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

5 × 3 = 15

25. Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.

OR

How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse.

26. Suggest and explain any three ways to protect land from degradation in various states of India.
27. In modern democracies, power is often shared among different organs of the government. Explain.
28. State any three major steps taken by the Indian Government towards decentralization in 1992.
29. "There are several things needed by the society as a whole". In the light of this statement, explain as to who can provide them at a reasonable cost, the private or the public sector and why?

SECTION - D (LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

4 × 5 = 20

30. "Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation." Support the statement.

OR

Describe the significance of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the freedom struggle of India.

31. Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.

OR

Describe any five steps taken by the government of India to increase the productivity of agriculture in India.

32. Explain the impact of caste system on Indian democracy.

OR

Describe any five constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

33. Suggest any five ways to improve public facilities in India.

OR

Explain the importance of sustainable development by giving the example of ground-water.

SECTION - E (CASE BASED QUESTIONS)

3 × 4 = 12

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

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 emphasised 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.

In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. During the nineteenth century this was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes. Let us take the example of the German - speaking regions in the first half of the nineteenth century. Napoleon's administrative measures had created out of countless small principalities a confederation of 39 states. Each of these possessed its own currency and weights and measures. A merchant travelling in 1833 from Hamburg to Nuremberg to sell his goods would have had to pass through 11 customs barriers and pay a customs duty of about 5 per cent at each one of them. Duties were often levied according to the weight or measurement of the goods. As each region had its own system of weights and measures this involved time-consuming calculation.

- i) What did Liberal Nationalism stand for? **1**
- ii) What was the strong demand of the emerging middle classes in Europe? **1**
- iii) A merchant travelling in 1833 from Hamburg to Nuremberg to sell his goods had to face a lot difficulties. Enumerate them. **2**

35. **Read the passage below and answer the following questions.**

As you are already aware that coal is formed due the compression of plant material over millions of years. Coal, therefore, is found in a variety of form depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial.

Electricity has such a wide range of applications in today's world that, its percapita consumption is considered as an index of development. Electricity is generated mainly in

two ways : by running water which drives hydro turbines to generate hydro electricity; and by burning other fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas to drive turbines to produce thermal power. Once generated the electricity is exactly the same.

- i) Give the distribution of coal found in different geological ages. 1
- ii) Why are heavy industries and thermal power stations located on or near the coalfields? 1
- iii) Differentiate between Hydro and Thermal electricity. 2

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible. In modern democracies power sharing arrangements can take many forms.

- i) What is the basic principle of democracy? 1
- ii) How does a good democratic government accommodate different groups and views? 1
- iii) What are the different forms of power sharing arrangements? 2

SECTION - F (MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS)

2 + 3 = 5

37. a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. 2
Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- A. Indian National Congress Session at this place in Dec. 1920.
 - B. The place associated with the indigo planter's movement.
- b) On the following outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. 3
- a) Tungabhadra Dam
 - b) Largest Producer State of Cotton
 - c) Namrup Thermal Power Plants
 - d) Kalpakham Nuclear Power Station.

