

Pratap Public School, Karnal

Mid-Term Examination (2023)

Class - X

Subject - Social Science

Map Work -
Geography

Time : 3 Hours

M.M : 80

Name Roll No. Section

INSTRUCTIONS :

- All questions are compulsory
- Paper is divided into four sections.
- Marks are indicated against each question.

HISTORY (20 Marks)

Q28 c, d
of Term II
Corrections (c) - A leading
wheat producing
state of India
(d) RAILABILA
iron
ore

1. Given below are some allegories used in Europe during the nationalist movement. Accordingly, which one of the following signified the beginning of a new era? (1)
A. broken chains
B. rays of the rising sun
C. breastplate with eagle olive
D. branch around sword
2. Which among the following pairs is not matched correctly? (1)
a) Cylindrical Press - Richard M Hoe
b) First Printing Press - Johnn Gutenberg
c) Diamond Sutra - China
d) Children Printing Press - France
3. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order:- (1)
 1. Dandi March
 2. Bardoli Satyagraha
 3. Civil Disobedience Movement
 4. Demand of Purna Swaraj by Congress

Options:-

- a) 1-2-3-4
 - b) 2-1-3-4
 - c) 2-4-1-3
 - d) 2-1-4-3
4. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of 'The courier of Rhineland'? (1)
 - A. Victories of Napoleon
 - B. Difficulties faced by Napoleon
 - C. Losses of Napoleon
 - D. Journey of Napoleon



5. Who did not welcome to print in Europe and write its reason? (1+1=2)

OR

"Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century". Support the statement with examples.

6. In what ways the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was a repressive step by the government? Explain. (3)

7. 'Salt is something that is consumed by the rich and the poor alike across India'. Which step by Viceroy Irwin enraged Gandhi to launch a nationwide protest movement using this essential item as a symbol? Elaborate with examples. (5)

OR

"Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation". Justify this statement with suitable examples.

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

Economists began to think in terms of the national economy. They talked of how the nation could develop and what economic measures could help forge this nation together. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tubingen in Germany, wrote in 1834: 'The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realized that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.'

1. What do you mean by Zollverein? (1)
 2. Which state took initiative for economic reforms in the confederation of 39 German states? (1)
 3. What were the major problems related to trading relations among the confederation of 39 German States? Write any two. (2)
9. Two places A and B are marked on the outline political map of India, identify these places with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.
- a. The place where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre happened. (1)
 - b. The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence. (1)

POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)

10. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between Majoritarianism and Power sharing? (1)
- a. Majoritarianism emphasizes the dominance of the majority community, while Power sharing emphasizes the sharing of power among different groups.
 - b. Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for consensus building, while Power sharing emphasizes the exclusion of minority groups.
 - c. Majoritarianism emphasizes the importance of accommodating minority interests, while Power sharing emphasizes the need for majority rule.
 - d. Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, while Power sharing emphasizes the use of force to impose the majority's will.
11. Community Government is an example of which forms of power Sharing? (1)
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) Horizontal | b) Vertical |
| c) Social groups | d) Pressure group |

12. Which of the following statements about the third-tier of democracy is FALSE? (1)
- One-third of all positions in local bodies are reserved for women.
 - The state government retains the power over revenues for the local bodies.
 - Seats are reserved in the elected bodies for the SC, ST and OBC candidates.
 - An independent institution called the State Election Commission conducts Panchayat and municipal elections.
13. Business, Trade and Commerce are an example of which list? (1)
- Union List
 - State List
 - Concurrent List
 - Residuary
14. Identify the correct feature of Unitary form of government from the following options. (1)
- There are two or more levels of government.
 - Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.
 - Each tier of government has its own jurisdiction.
 - The sub-units are sub-ordinate to the Central government.
15. Which one of the following statements is not true (1)
- The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
 - The Constitution allows us to practice, profess and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
 - The Constitution of India allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.
 - As per the Constitution, religion can never be separated from politics.
16. Identify the ideology of the society from the given information. (1)
- It leads to communal violence, riots and massacre which disturb the very foundation of democracy.
 - It also leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within the nation.
 - It hinders the functioning of our democracy.
 - A situation when a particular community tries to promote its own interests at the cost of other communities.
- Secularism
 - Communalism
 - Idealism
 - Feminism
17. **Assertion (A)** There is no official religion for the Indian state for maintaining its democratic status.
- Reason (R)** Communalism is one of the major challenges to democracy in our country. (1)
- Codes:**
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true, but R is false
 - A is false, but R is true
18. Highlight two major distinctions between the 'coming together federation' and 'holding together federation'. (2)

19. What provisions are there in the Indian Constitution to make India a ... (3)
20. Explain the role of caste in politics of India. (3)
21. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored. Support the statement with examples. (5)

OR

"In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities." Explain the statement giving an example.

GEOGRAPHY : 20 MARKS

22. Land that is left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years is called: (1)
- a) Pasture land
b) Culturable wasteland
c) Barren land
d) Current fallow land
23. Which of the following is not a method of water harvesting used in Rajasthan? (1)
- a) Johads
b) Khadins
c) Guls
d) Tankas
24. Match the following: (1)

Column A

- i. Igneous rocks
ii. Sedimentary rocks
iii. Minerals
iv. Coal

Column B

- A. Lignite
B. Ores
C. Layers
D. Lodes

Codes:

- a) i-A, ii-B, iii-C, iv-D
b) i-B, ii-A, iii-D, iv-C
c) i-D, ii-C, iii-B, iv-A
d) i-A, ii-C, iii-D, iv-B
25. Distinguish the purposes of study of minerals by a Geographer and Geologist. (2)

OR

Discuss in two points the hazards associated with the mining.

26. "Multiple projects dam is known as controversial in India". Examine this statement with suitable examples. (3)
27. Name any two staple food crops in India? Discuss geographical conditions to grow any one crop. (5)

OR

What measures have been taken by the Indian government to impose the agriculture sector? Explain various reforms.

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

In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An all India list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats and restricting trade in wildlife. Subsequently, central and many state governments established

national parks and wildlife sanctuaries about which you have already studied. The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including, the tiger, the one- horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles-freshwater crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion and others. Most recently, the Indian elephant, black buck(chinkara), the great Indian bustard (godawan), the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India

- (1) Which act was implemented in 1972? (1)
- (2) Who demanded the national wildlife protection programme? (1)
- (3) Which animals have been recently given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India? (2)

Map work:

on the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. (3×1=3)

- a) Tehri Dam
- b) Tarapur Atomic Power Station
- c) Hyderabad software park
- d) Paradip port

ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

- 29. Which of the following factors are important for development other than income? (1)
 - a) Literacy
 - b) Net Attendance Ratio
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of these
- 30. In India the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by..... (1)
 - a) State government
 - b) Central government
 - c) Local government
 - d) Ministry of Economic Activities
- 31. Choose the most appropriate answer: (1)

The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of

 - a) Employment conditions
 - b) The nature of Economic Activity
 - c) Ownership of Enterprises
 - d) Number of workers employed in the enterprise

Direction (Q.Nos. 4 & 5): In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

- 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 correct but R is wrong
 - d. A is wrong but R is correct
- 32. Assertion (A): Reliance industries is a privately-owned firm. (1)
Reason (R): Government is a major stakeholder in Reliance industries.
 - 33. Assertion (A): Groundwater in India is not overused. (1)
Reason (R): Groundwater is an example of a renewable resource.

34. Explain how the public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation. Give your answer with three suitable points. (3)

OR

Why is tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India explain it with three reasons

35. What is the main criteria by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criteria, if any? (1+2=3)

36. How can more employment be created in rural areas? Explain with the help of five suitable example. (5)

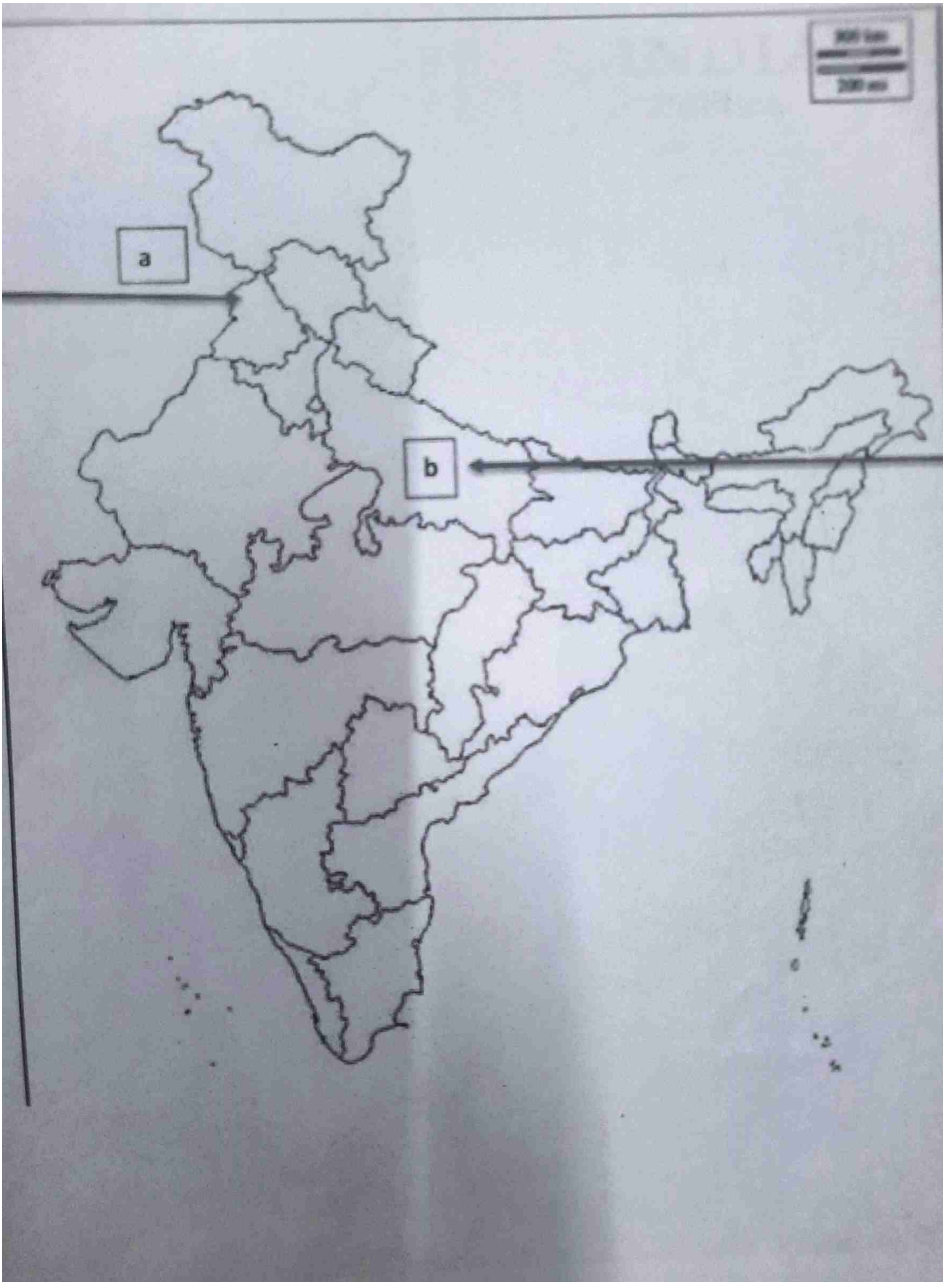
OR

Compare, with at least five points, the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sector.

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

Once it is realized that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development, we begin to think of other criteria. There could be a long list of such criteria but then it would not be so useful. What we need is a small number of the most important things. Health and education indicators such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Haryana, are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, the Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and Per Capita Income. It would be interesting to look at certain relevant data regarding India and its neighbors from Human Development Report 2019

- i) Why is the level of income an inadequate measure of the level of development? (1)
- ii) What are the most important indicators needed to measure the level of development?(1)
- iii) Which international organization prepares a comparative report of different countries? Also give the name of the report. (2)



Name:..... Date.....

Std..... div..... Roll No.....

INDIA

Political

