

MID -TERM EXAMINATION(SEPTEMBER-2023)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
CLASS X

Maximum Marks: 80

Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **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.
4. **Section C** - Contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. **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.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. **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).
8. 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.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. **Note:** CBQ stands for “Competency Based Question”. 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

SECTION-A
MCQs (1X20=20)

1. Identify the administrative level of Indian government with the help of the information given and choose the correct option. 1

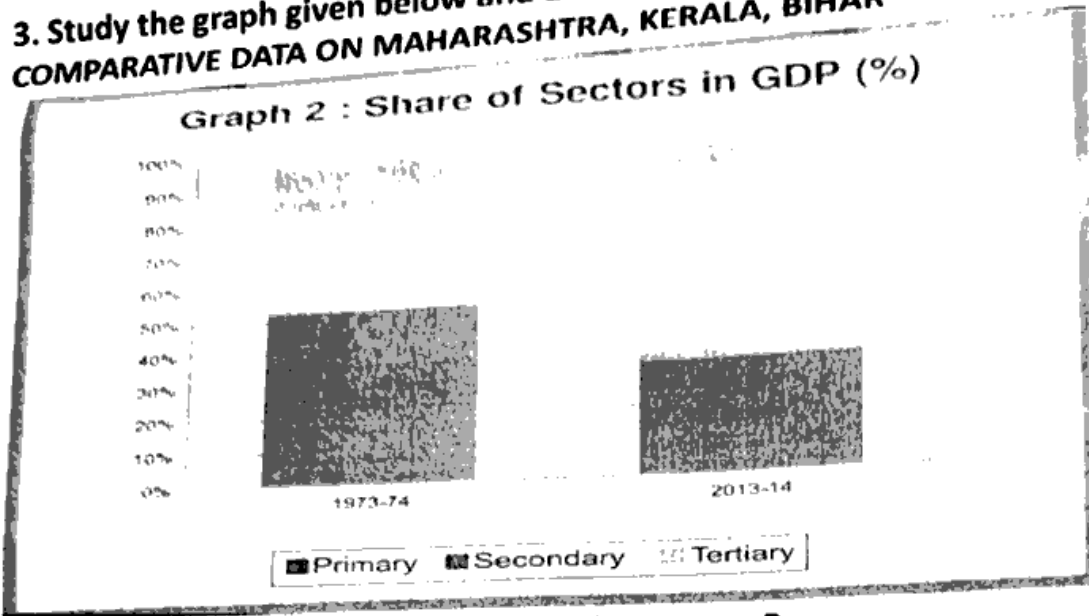
- a. Power shared between centre state and local government
- b. The state government are required to share some powers and revenue with the local government
- c. It is a three tier government

Options:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Dictatorial system | c. Decentralised system |
| b. Unitary system | d. Imperialistic system |

2. In the 14th Century, the tank in _____ was constructed by Iltutmish to supply water to the Siri Fort area. 1
- a. Jaipur, Rajasthan
b. Hauz Khas, Delhi
c. Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
d. Surat, Gujarat

3. Study the graph given below and answer the question-
COMPARATIVE DATA ON MAHARASHTRA, KERALA, BIHAR 1



- Which sector has grown the most over forty years?
- a. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. All of the above

4. Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation? 1

- i. Joint Forest management
ii. Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries
iii. Beej Bachao Andolan
iv. Chipko Movement

Options:

- a. (i) and (ii) are correct.
b. (ii), (iii) & (iv) are correct
c. (ii) is correct.
d. (i), (iii) & (iv) are correct.

5. Handloom production expanded in the 20th century Europe because of 1

- a. They use flying shuttle
b. The weavers produced coarse and fine variety of cloth
c. The weavers worked for long hours
d. All of the above

6. Assertion (A) The participation of Muslims was lukewarm in Civil Disobedience movement.

Reason (R) Congress allowed woman to hold eminent position within the organisation.

- 1
- 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 the correct explanation of A.
 - c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
 - d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

7. Correct the following statement-

Punjab enjoys special powers under Article 371A of the constitution of India.

1

a) Manipur b) Kashmir c) Uttar Pradesh d) Rajasthan

8. Rita has taken a loan of Rs.7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14.5 percent and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly installments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Rita only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

1

Analyze the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct options.

- a. Mode of Payment
- b. Interest on a loan
- c. Terms of Credit
- d. Collateral

9. Which of the following was the reason for calling off the non-cooperation movement by Gandhiji

- 1
- a. Pressure from British government
 - b. Gandhiji's arrest
 - c. Second round table conference
 - d. Chauri Chaura incident

10. Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon.



- a. This cartoon relates to inequality that women faced today all over the world.
- b. There are still instances of caste based inequalities in society.
- c. Variant roles of women in Indian society.
- d. None of the above.

11. A potter making pots ,wants to exchange pots for rice. Luckily, he meets a farmer who has rice and is willing to exchange it for pots it is known as double coincidence of wants. How money eliminates double coincidence of wants identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: 1

- i. With the introduction of money double coincidence of wants is no longer needed.
- ii. Money serves as a medium of exchange.
- iii. A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want
- iv. The use of money make it easier to exchange things, everyone prefers to receive payments in money.

Options:

- a. Statements i and ii are appropriate.
- b. Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
- c. All the statements are appropriate.
- d. Only statement iv is appropriate.

12. Australia became a nation on 1 January 1901, when the British Parliament passed legislation enabling the six Australian colonies to collectively govern in their own right as the common wealth of Australia. It was a remarkable political accomplishment that had taken many years and several referenda to achieve. 1

From this we can refer Australia as a

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| i Unitary government | ii Democracy |
| iii Coming together federation | iv Holding together federation |

13. Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the non-corporation movement. 1

- a. General Dyer opened fire at the large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.
- b. Forced recruitment carried out by the British government and the economic hardships faced by the people during the First World War.
- c. The defeat of the Ottoman Turkey led to the formation of the khilafat movement.
- d. Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against Rowlatt Act.

Options:

1. ~~d, c, b, a~~ b, c, d, a

2. ~~a, d, c, b~~ a, d, c, b

3. b, d, c, a

4. a, b, c, d

14. Farmers buy many goods such as tractors, pump sets, electricity, pesticides and fertilisers. What would happen if the price of fertilisers or pump sets go up. Cost of cultivation of the farmers will rise and their profits will be reduced. 1

Which of the following sectors will be affected due to this situation stated above?

- a. Primary and Secondary c. Tertiary, Primary and Secondary
b. Secondary and Tertiary d. Tertiary and Primary.

15. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. 1

Statement I The constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.

Statement II The constitution allows us to practise, profess and propagate any religion or not to follow any.

- a. Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.
b. Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
c. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
d. Both (i) & (ii) are correct

16. "X" gave his friend clues about a type of soil that suits for growing Wheat. Which of the following clues provided by "X" would be most useful in identifying the ideal type of soil? 1

Clues:

- i. It contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
ii. It turns yellow when it is hydrated.
iii. It has high concentration of kanker nodules.
iv. It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.

- a. Clue i b. Clue i and iii
c. Clue i and ii d. Clue iv

17. Match Column A with column B and choose the correct option: 1

Column A	Column B
a. E programming	i. Concurrent list
b. Police	ii. Union list
c. Education	iii. State list
e. Defence	iv. Residuary list

Options:

1. a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

2. a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

3. a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

4. a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv

18. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of 1

- a. ownership of enterprises
- b. the nature of economic activity
- c. employment conditions
- d. number of workers employed in the enterprise

19. In the 17th and 18th century merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside supply money to peasants and persuading them to produce for an international market but merchants could not expand production in towns because 1

- a. Non availability of cheap labour
- b. Monopoly by the rulers.
- c. Cost of production was high.
- d. Urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful.

20. Mohan is an agricultural labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon the landowner for credit who charges an interest rate of 5 percent per month. Mohan repays the money by working physically for the landowner on his farmland. Over the years his debt will – 1

- a. Increase - because of increasing interest and non-payment of the monthly amount
- b. Remain constant - as he is working for the employer but is repaying less
- c. Reduce - as the amount equivalent to his salary is being counted as monthly repayment
- d. Be totally repaid - as he is repaying the debt in the form of physical labour

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)

21. (A) What are schedule languages? 2
(B) Mention the Schedule languages that are dominantly present in the Constitution. Give two examples.

22. Why did Mahatma Gandhi make salt issue as the main reason for the beginning of the civil disobedience movement? 2

23. Uttarakhand hills estimated, erosion up to 14 tonnes per hectare every year. In the event of a cloudburst, the extent of soil erosion is much higher. Excessive run-off losses of soil in denuded slopes, agriculture has been affected due to soil erosion, depleting soil fertility and falling yield. Substantiate your answer with any two method of soil conservation in such situation. 2

24. (A) What is Division of Gender? 2
(B) What are its Consequences.

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

25. (A) "Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country" Examine the statement. 3

OR

(B) Distinguish between Coming together and holding together federation.

26. (A): An individual with an engineering degree working as a pizza delivery man as his main source of income is considered to be underemployed. Analyze the role of the government in creating more employment. 3

OR

(B): Mr Sachin work as a manager in a bank, Usha work as a maid servant at his home. Compare and contrast their employment condition.

27. "Land degradation is caused by multiple forces, including extreme weather conditions, particularly drought. It is also caused by human activities that pollute or degrade the quality of soils and land utility." State any three relevant points that causes land degradation. 3

28. The Indian constitution provides three lists to distribute the legislative power. State any two subjects that are included in the union list. In which list the subject "Education" is included and why? 3

29. Why did Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919? 3

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30 (A): Examine the major problems created as a result of the indiscriminate utilization of natural resources. How can this situation be averted? 3+2

OR

(B): "Resources in India are not evenly distributed. Some parts of the country are rich in one resource but deficient in other important resources."

Substantiate this statement with examples. 5

31. What was the condition of local bodies before 1992? How the amendment of 1992 has made the third tier more powerful? 5

32. How was the First World War helped in the growth of the national movement? 5

33. (A): A farmer has borrowed money from a money lender at a high rate of interest, due to crop failure he could not pay the interest to the money lender. Why the farmer still dependent upon informal source of credit? Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? 2+3

OR

(B): "Credit can have a positive impact, or in certain situations make the borrower worse off." Substantiate with suitable example. 5

SECTION E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions 4

The history of many business groups goes back to trade with China. From the late 18th century, the British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England. Many Indians become junior players in this trade, providing finance, procuring supplies and shipping consignments .Having earned through trade some of these businessmen had vision of developing industrial enterprises in India .In Bengal Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade before he turned to industrial investment setting up six joint stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s Tagore's enterprises sank along with those of others in the wider business crisis of the 1840s but later in the 19 century many of the China traders became successful industrialist .In Bombay Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who build huge industrial empires in India, accumulated their initial wealth partially from exports to China and partially from raw material shipments to England said Hukumchand , a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917 also traded with China so did the father as well as grandfather of the famous industrialist G. D. Birla.

1. From where did British export opium to China? 1
2. What did Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata do with the wealth which he gained from trade with China? 1
3. How did Indian businessmen manage to invest in Indian industrial enterprise? 2

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

In recent years, multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition for a variety of reasons. Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir, resulting in rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for the rivers' aquatic life. Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate, especially for spawning. The reservoirs that are created on the floodplains also submerge the existing vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition over a period of time. Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new social movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation. <https://www.cbseboardonline.com>

1. Mention why dams are referred as multi-purpose projects? 1
2. Propose any one reason why dams are under great scrutiny? 1
3. 'Multi-purpose dams have become cause of social movement'.
Substantiate this statement in 40 words. 2

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

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

1. Explain the significance of GDP. 2
2. Who calculate GDP? Why are the value only final goods and services added while calculating GDP? 2

SECTION F

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

37 a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **2**

- i. Indian National congress session at this place in 1929.
- ii. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

37 b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols. **3**

- i. A dam cause social movement 'Narmada Bachao Andolan'
 - ii. A dam built on river Chenab in India.
 - iii. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary
 - iv. Soils range from red to brown in colour generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
-

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