



**ITL PUBLIC SCHOOL**  
**PERIODIC TEST - 2 (2022-23)**

**Date: 23.9.22**

**Class: X**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) SET A**

**M. M: 80**

**Time: 3 hours**

General Instructions:

- There are 39 questions in the question paper. Attempt all parts of a question together.
- Section A consists of twenty, one mark objective and multiple choice questions.
- Section B consists of five, two marker questions.
- Section C consists of four, case study questions. These questions have sub-parts ,equivalent to four marks.
- Section D consists of five, three marker long answer questions.
- Section E consists of three, five marker questions
- Section F consists of 2 Map questions from History and Geography respectively.
- Attach the map inside the answer script.

**SECTION - A**

- 1 Identify the correct statement from the ones given below: 1
  - a) The female form that was chosen to personify nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life.
  - b) The female form that was chosen to personify nation stood for a particular woman in real life.
  - c) The female form that was chosen to personify nation stood for women who fought shoulder-to-shoulder with men during battles and wars.
  - d) The female form that was chosen to personify nation stood for women who were mothers of brave warriors and generals.
- 2 Name the religious sect that the British helped in Ireland while trying to gain dominance over 1 the nation.
- 3 State the meaning/significance of, 'God save our noble King'. 1
- 4 Name the community who spoke the Gaelic language 1
- 5 State the meaning of the term 'La Italia', as understood by the peasants of South Italy. 1
- 6 In Madras Natesa Sastri published \_\_\_\_ volumes of the book-*The folklore of Southern India*. 1
  - a) 4
  - b) 5
  - c) 3
  - d) 6
- 7 Ethnic is a social division based on: 1
  - a) Shared geography
  - b) Shared race
  - c) Shared Culture
  - d) Shared territory
- 8 Each tier in a federal government has jurisdiction in which of the following matters: 1
  - a) Legislation, Execution, Administration
  - b) Legislation, Taxation, Administration
  - c) Justice, Petition, Legislation
  - d) Petition, Taxation, Legislation
- 9 Intensive subsistence farming is mainly practiced in areas of \_\_\_\_\_ 1
  - a. High population
  - b. Low population
  - c. Very dense forests
  - d. Very low rainfall
- 10 Which soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai? 1
- 11 Match the following items given in column I with those in column II 1

Column I(Crops)	Column II (Type of soils)
A. Bajra	1. Black soil.
B. Cotton	2. Old alluvial soils

C. Maize	3. Well drained fertile soils
D. Jute	4. Sandy and shallow black soils

a. A (1), B (2), C (3), D (4)      b. A (4), B (1), C (2), D (3)  
 c. A (2), B (3), C (4), D (1)      d. A (3), B (4), C (1), D (2)

12 What social problem is caused due to indiscriminate use of resources. 1  
 13 What amount of land of India is covered by Plains and Plateau region? . 1  
 14 Complete the Table in regards to cropping pattern: 1

Kharif crop	Sowing time	Harvesting time
	?	?

15 Choose the correct answer: Underemployment occurs when people 1  
 a. Don't want to work      b. Are working in a lazy manner  
 c. Is working less than what they can do      d. Are not paid for their work

16 Community development doesn't include- 1  
 a. Centralization of power to president      b. Focus on primary education  
 c. Setting up grain banks      d. Emphasis on Anganwadis

17 Name the traditional index of measuring development? 1  
 18 Sustainable development goals call for action on ..... any two agendas. 1  
 19 Look at the following examples. Which of these are unorganised sector activities? 1  
 (i) A street vendor selling fruits on the road  
 (ii) A headload worker carrying a bag of cement on his back in a market  
 (iii) A doctor in a hospital treating a patient  
 (iv) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor  
 a. i,iii,iv      b. iii,iv      c. i,ii,iv      d. i,ii,iii

20 Give one example where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives. 1

### SECTION B

21 Highlight the meaning of Liberalism, in the economic sphere. 2  
 22 Describe briefly the separate government that existed in Brussels. 2  
 23 Trace the prudential reasons for power sharing. 2  
 24 Elaborate on any two steps taken by the government to modernize agriculture? 2  
 25 How can employment increase in rural areas? 2

### SECTION C-CASE STUDY

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

'To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense' Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify 'the cult of the bomb and

pistol' but wanted a revolution in society: 'Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society ... To the altar of this revolution, we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. Inquilab Zindabad!'

26.1 Shortlist two disadvantages of Non-Violence as a strategy. 1

26.2 'Symbols of British power', state any two such symbols which were the target of attack by the Indians during protests and movements. 1

26.3 Mention the two main events of 1929 as stated in the case study. 2

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

The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. Many old States have vanished and many new States have been created. Areas, boundaries and names of the States have been changed. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country. The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time. But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country, more united. It has also made administration easier.

27.1 On what basis were the new states of India created? 1

27.2 Name any other challenge or test faced by India's democratic politics after independence. 1

27.3 Mention two advantages related to administration of a country on linguistic basis. 2

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

What are dams and how do they help us in conserving and managing water? Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields. Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another. For example, in the Sutluj-Beas river basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control.

28.1 Why are dams referred as Multi -purpose river valley projects? 1

28.2 Give one negative consequences of multi-purpose river valley projects on aquatic life. 1

28.3 "Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India';" – Justify the statement by giving two suitable reasons. 2

**29 Read the source given below and answer the following questions.**

The idea of development or progress has always been with us. We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live. Similarly, we have ideas about what a country should be like and what are the essential things that we require. Can life be better for all? How should people live together? Can there be more equality? Development involves thinking about these questions and about the ways in which we can work towards achieving these goals.

29.1 Give one example for development of a community. 1

29.2 Why is national income not a complete parameter to measure development? 1

29.3 'Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. Do you agree with this statement? Give two reasons for your answer' 2

## SECTION D

30	'Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic'. Justify	3
31	'The First World War had created a new economic and political situation in India'. Examine this statement.	3
32	Discuss any three steps that are involved in Resource planning in India?	3
33	"In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood"- Justify the statement by giving three suitable arguments.	3
34	Though maximum share of GDP is coming from tertiary sector, but still the share of employment is maximum in the primary sector. Discuss.	3

## SECTION E

35 Examine the diversity in the population of Sri Lanka on the basis of their percentage composition and otherwise. 5

36 Elaborate upon the important provisions and features of the Union and State List. 5

37 Explain how Public Sector contributes to the economic development of the country? 5

## SECTION F

38 On the given Political Map of India: 2  
i) Mark-Calcutta      ii) Identify-A-The center of movement for Indigo Planters

39 On the political map of India locate the following (Any two) 2  
a. Salal Dam      b. Hirakud Dam      c. Largest Rubber Producing state