



INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
PERIODIC ASSESSMENT III (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (O87)

CLASS: X
DATE: 12/01/2020

MAX. MARKS: 80
DURATION: 3 HOURS

General instructions:

- a. The question paper has 35 questions in all.*
- b. Marks are indicated against each question.*
- c. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.*
- d. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.*
- e. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.*
- f. Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts – 35 a. from History (2 marks) and 35 b. from Geography (4 marks)*

SECTION – A (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

1. Match the following item given in the column A with those in column B. Choose the correct 1 answer from the options given bellow: 1

COLUMN - A	COLUMN - B
A. Rashesundari Debi	1. Ramcharitmanas
B. Ram Chaddha	2. Istri Dharm Vichar
C. Tulsidas	3. Sambad Kaumudi
D. Rammohun Roy	4. Amar Jiban

2. Identify the appropriate reason for formation of a Khilafat Committee in Bombay in 1919 from the options given below: 1
- A. To support the British government in the First World War.
 - B. To support Mahatma Gandhiji in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - C. To defend the Khalifa's temporal power.
 - D. To boycott the Manchester's mill made cloths.

3. Study the given picture below and answer the question.

1



Why the Indian industrialists employed him? Choose the best possible answer from the given options.

- A. To collect the cotton textiles from the weavers
 - B. To check the quality of the cloths
 - C. To help the employers to settle in the town
 - D. To bring the new workers from the village
4. What does a blind folded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolize? 1
5. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practiced? 1
- A. Punjab
 - B. Plains of Uttar Pradesh
 - C. Haryana
 - D. Uttarakhand
6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Rubber. 1

Rubber	Producing States	Temperature	Rainfall
	Kerala, Tamilnadu	A -?	B -?

7. How do Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks? 1

OR

Which rock consists of single mineral only?

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite. 1

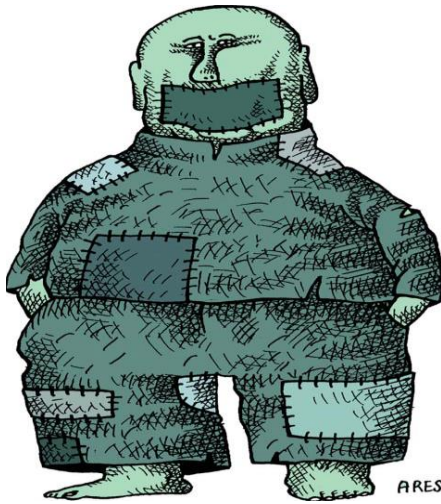
Of the country's total population in Belgium 40% people live in the Flemish region and speak French.

OR

Belgium is a small country in Europe and share borders with Germany, France and Italy.

9.

1



Which of the following option best signifies this cartoon?

- A. Democracy leads to a just distribution of goods and opportunities.
- B. Democratic government is a legitimate government.
- C. Democracy often ignores the demands of a majority of its population.
- D. Democracy promotes equality among the citizens.

10. A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men is called _____ . 1

OR

Women's movement has argued that _____ of all religions discriminate against women.

11. When was a major step taken in India towards decentralization? 1

OR

How many languages are recognized as scheduled languages by the Indian Constitution?

12. Who prepares the Human Development Report? 1

13. Name the benefiting conditions that led to low infant mortality rate: 1

- A. Better provisions for basic income and goals
- B. Better provisions for basic health and educational facilities
- C. Better provisions for basic educational facilities and opportunities
- D. Better provisions for public distribution system and employment facilities

14. One of the ways to reduce over usage of ground water is _____ . 1

15. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of: 1
- A. Employment conditions
 - B. The nature of economic activity
 - C. Ownership of enterprises
 - D. Number of workers employed in the enterprise

16. Literacy measures the proportion of literate population in the _____ age group. 1

OR

What is the rank of India in HDI 2016?

17. Find the Incorrect option. 1

- A. Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process
- B. RBI supervises the functioning of informal source of loans
- C. In India, rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchanges
- D. Modern form of money is linked with banking system

18. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1

- i. Transport
 - ii. Agriculture
 - iii. Industrial Sector
 - iv. Mining
- A. (i) – (ii) – (iii) – (iv)
 - B. (ii) – (iv) – (i) – (iii)
 - C. (iii) – (iv) – (ii) – (i)
 - D. (ii) – (i) – (iv) – (iii)

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1

Assertion (A): Disguised unemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Everyone is working, no one is fully employed.

Reason (R): In actual fact, labour effort gets divided.

Options:

- A. Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R is 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

20. Harish has taken a loan of Rs 15 lakhs from the bank to purchase a plot. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12.5 percent and the loans are to be paid in 5 years in monthly installments. The bank retained the essential papers as collateral, which will be returned to Harish only when he repays the entire loan amount with interest. 1

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

- A. Interest of loan
- B. Deposit criteria
- C. Terms of credit
- D. Mode of payment

SECTION – B (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

21. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlett Act? 3

OR

Describe briefly any three economic effects of Non-Cooperation Movement.

22. 'Technological changes occurred slowly in Britain'. Give three reasons for this. 3

23. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follows: 3

Source A – The Nineteenth Century – children, women and workers.

Lending libraries had been in existence from the seventeenth century onwards. In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle class people. Sometimes, self-educated working-class people wrote for themselves. After the working day was gradually shortened from the mid-nineteenth century, workers had some time for self-improvement and self-expression. They wrote political tracts and autobiographies in large numbers.

Source B – Women and Print.

But not all families were liberal. Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances. Sometimes, rebel women defied such prohibition. We know the story of a girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India who secretly learnt to read and write in Urdu. Her family wanted her to

read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. So, she insisted on learning to read a language that was her own.

Source C – Print Culture and the French Revolution

There can be no doubt that print helps the spread of ideas. But we must remember that people did not read just one kind of literature. If they read the ideas of Voltaire and Rousseau, they were also exposed to monarchical and Church propaganda. They were not influenced directly by everything they read or saw. They accepted some ideas and rejected others. They interpreted things their own way. Print did not directly shape their minds, but it did open up the possibility of thinking differently.

Source A – The Nineteenth Century – children, women and workers.

23.1 To what extent lending libraries helped to educate the workers and how were it possible? 1

Source B – Women and Print.

23.2 What was the attitude of the conservatives towards women’s reading? 1

Source C – Print Culture and the French Revolution

23.3 What do you think about the influence of print on people’s mind? 1

24. Explain any three different forms in which minerals generally occur. 3

OR

Write any three benefits of using biogas in rural areas of our country?

25. Why is it very difficult to make changes to the power sharing arrangement between the Union government and State governments? 3

26. What is a Political Party? Highlight any two functions of political parties in a democracy. 3

27. ‘The banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers’ – Give three reasons. 3

OR

Write any three basic ideas are behind the SHGs for the poor?

28. Highlight any three differences between intermediate goods and final goods? 3

SECTION – C (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

29. Why did nationalist tension emerge in the Balkan region? Explain any five reasons.

5

OR

Describe the Greek war of independence.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.

As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. The commodities exported from India to other countries include gems and Jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.

The commodities imported to India include petroleum crude and products, gems and Jewellery, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronic items, machinery, agriculture and allied products. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

- 30.1 – What do you mean by international trade? 1
- 30.2 – What is meant by favourable and unfavourable balance trade? 2
- 30.3 – Why international trade is considered as economic barometer of a country? 1
- 30.4 – What are the commodities imported by India in international trade? 1
31. “The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries”.
Support the statement with arguments. 5
32. Bring out the main features of the Belgium model of governance. 5
33. ‘Democracy is considered better than other forms of governments’. Give any five reasons. 5
- OR
- What is the difference between democratic and non-democratic governments in the decision-making process?
34. “Globalization has been advantageous to both consumers as well as producers.” Support the statement with examples. 5

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (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
- A) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
- B) The place where Salt Law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label **any four** of the following with suitable Symbols. 4
- i. Vishakhapatnam Sea port
 - ii. Indore software technology park
 - iii. Raja Sansi International Airport
 - iv. Tarapur Atomic Power Station
 - v. Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant
 - vi. Namrup Thermal Power Station

*****The End*****