



INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR  
PERIODIC TEST II (2022-23)  
SOCIAL SCIENCE (O87)

No. of Printed Pages: 9 + 1 Map

CLASS: X

DATE: 25/09/2022

MAX. MARKS: 80

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

General instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks from Geography.
- vii. 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.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION – A**

**(1X16=16)**

1. Which one of the following was NOT the result of the Treaty of Vienna 1815? 1
  - A. The Kingdom of the Netherlands was set up in the North.
  - B. Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
  - C. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers.
  - D. Russia was given German Confederation of 39 states.
2. Name the Italian revolutionary from Genoa. 1
  - A. Metternich
  - B. Giuseppe Mazzini
  - C. Johann Gottfried
  - D. Giuseppe Garibaldi
3. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: 1

**Assertion (A):** During the years following 1818, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground.

**Reason (R):** Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.

**Options:**

  - 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 true but R is false.
  - D. A is false but R is true.

4. Fill in the blank: 1  
Land that is left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**OR**

The state having largest area under permanent forests is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Choose the correctly matched pair about the Primitive Cultivation in India from the following options:

- A. Bringa - Jharkhand
- B. Kumari - Western Ghats
- C. Khil - Madhya Pradesh
- D. Waltre - Odisha

6. Fill in the blank: 1  
\_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of maize in India.

- A. Odisha
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Jharkhand
- D. Karnataka

7. 'Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means 1

- A. strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.
- B. strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
- C. strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
- D. equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world

8. Identify the soil with the help of clues given below: 1

- \* develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall
- \* is low in humus content
- \* found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

- A. forest soil
- B. yellow soil
- C. black soil
- D. laterite soil

9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).  
Read the statements and chose 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, labor effort gets divided.

Options:

- 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 true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

10. Why is the power shared among different organs of government called as horizontal distribution of power? Identify the correct reason. 1

- A. it gives judiciary more power than legislature and executive.
- B. it allows different organs of government to be placed at the same level.

- C. it gives representation to different ideologies at political level.
- D. it influences and coordinates in the decision-making process.

**OR**

Which one of the following countries adopted majoritarianism in their Constitution?

- A. Nepal
- B. India
- C. Sri Lanka
- D. Bangladesh

11. In India’s federal system, the Central and the State governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the: 1

- A. union list
- B. residuary subjects
- C. state list
- D. concurrent list

**OR**

Which of the following countries is an example of ‘Coming Together Federation’?

- A. USA
- B. Sri Lanka
- C. India
- D. Belgium

12. Kamla works at a grocery shop in her village on a contract basis and gets meagre salary after working the entire day. She doesn’t get any holidays or paid leave, rather her employer deducts her salary whenever she is absent from work. Find out in which of the following sectors she is working?

- A. unorganized sector
- B. organized sector
- C. service sector
- D. primary sector

13. Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income. 1

Countries	Monthly income of citizen in four countries in 2018					
	Country I	Country II	Country III	Country IV	Country V	Average
Country A	11600	10000	12200	12500	11000	11460
Country B	800	5000	700	400	800	1540
Country C	400	11000	800	7500	4000	4740
Country D	700	6900	400	5000	870	2774

- A. Country A
- B. Country B
- C. Country C
- D. Country D

14. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).  
 Read the statements and chose the correct option: 1
- Assertion (A):** Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help land degradation to some extent.
- Reason (R):** Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on overgrazing, stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas.
- Options:**
- 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.
15. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: 1
- Transporting cloth to the workshops
  - Sale in shops and showrooms
  - Spinning the yarn
  - Weaving of the fabric
- Options:**
- i--iv--iii--ii
  - iii—iv--ii--i
  - iv—i--ii--iii
  - iii –iv—i—ii
16. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, which criterion is used in classifying countries? 1
- Total income
  - Gross income
  - Per capita income
  - Net income

**SECTION – B**

**(3X6=18)**

17. "The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe". Support the statement with three arguments. 3
18. What steps did the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. 3
- OR**
- What was the name of female allegory of France? State two features of it.
19. When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented in India? Mention two objectives of it. 3
20. List the three key features of Federalism under the Indian Constitution. 3
- OR**
- "Difficult to make changes in the power sharing arrangement between the union and the state governments." Give three reasons.
21. What would be the development goals or aspirations of the land less rural laborers? 3
22. Suggest three differences between the Public sector and the Private sector with examples. 3

**SECTION – C****(4X4=16)**

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

4

Grimms' Fairy Tales is a familiar name in Germany. The brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were born in the German city of Hanau. While both of them studied law, they soon developed an interest in collecting old folktales. They spent six years travelling from village to village, talking to people and writing down fairy tales, which were handed down through the generations. These were popular both among children and adults. In 1812, they published their first collection of tales. Subsequently, both the brothers became active in liberal politics, especially the movement for freedom of the press. In the meantime, they also published a 33-volume dictionary of the German language. The Grimm brothers also saw French domination as a threat to German culture and believed that the folktales they had collected were expressions of a pure and authentic German spirit. They considered their projects of collecting folktales and developing the German language as part of the wider effort to oppose French domination and create a German national identity.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

23.1 Why did the Grimm brothers give the tales a readable form without changing their folkloric character? Choose the correct option from the following:

- A. The collection enjoyed wide distribution in Germany.
- B. It became a model for the collecting of fantasy tales.
- C. It formed the basis for the science of the language.
- D. People easily accepted their written adventurous tales.

23.2 The impact of literary contributions of Grimm brothers was widespread. Identify the best suitable option depicting the same from the following:

- A. Development of cities and towns
- B. Setting up of new political parties
- C. Promotion of ethnic belonging
- D. Emergence of socialist ideology

23.3 Why the foreign domination was considered a threat to nation building? Select the best suitable option from the following in reference to the context.

- A. Exploitation of natural resources
- B. Erosion of native values and ethos
- C. Violence and mass killing of people
- D. Spread of new diseases in the country

23.4 How were the Germans able to connect with their culture? With reference to the above context, infer the appropriate option.

- A. Through the feeling of formal way of communication
- B. Through the feeling of oneness as European community
- C. Through the feeling of collective belonging among nationals
- D. Through the feeling of coherence in reference to mannerism

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

4

Some human activities such as deforestation, over grazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat,

Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country. There are many ways to solve the problems of land degradation. Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent. Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on over grazing, stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas. Proper management of waste lands, control of mining activities, proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

24.1 The cause of land degradation has been

- A. deforestation, overgrazing and mining
- B. Proper management of waste lands
- C. proper discharge of industrial effluents
- D. water treatment

24.2 Which one of the following industries are highly responsible for dust in the atmosphere?

- A. cement industry
- B. cotton textile industry
- C. ceramic industry
- D. iron and steel industry

24.3 Which state is highly affected due to over irrigation?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Jharkhand
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. Punjab

24.4 The method to check land degradation in arid area is

- A. Proper management of waste lands
- B. control of mining activities
- C. proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents
- D. Planting of shelter belts of plants

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

4

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no What's wrong if the majority community rules? If Sinhalas don't rule in Sri Lanka, where else will they rule? single community can make decisions unilaterally. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in

the Central Government. Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues. It indeed is very complicated, even for people living in Belgium. But these arrangements have worked well so far. They helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarter.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

25.1 The headquarter of the European Union is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Brussels
- B. Zurich
- C. Sweden
- D. France

25.2 Who elects the community government in Belgium?

- A. the leader of Belgium
- B. people belonging to one language community
- C. the citizens of the country
- D. major communities

25.3 The community Government signifies:

- A. the powers of the government regarding community development.
- B. the powers of the government regarding law making for the community.
- C. the powers of the government regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.
- D. the government enjoys privileges to safeguard the interest of a particular community.

25.4 How many times the constitution of Belgium was amended?

- A. two times
- B. three times
- C. four times
- D. five times

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

4

The organised sector offers jobs that are the most sought-after. But the employment opportunities in the organised sector have been expanding very slowly. It is also common to find many organised sector enterprises in the unorganised sector. They adopt such strategies to evade taxes and refuse to follow laws that protect labourers. As a result, a large number of workers are forced to enter the unorganised sector jobs, which pay a very low salary. They are often exploited and not paid a fair wage. Their earnings are low and not regular. These jobs are not secure and have no other benefits. In the urban areas, unorganised sector comprises mainly of workers in small-scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transport etc., and those who work as street vendors, head load workers, garment makers, rag pickers etc. Small-scale industry also needs government's support for procuring raw material and marketing of output. The casual workers in both rural and urban areas need to be protected. We also find that majority of workers from scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities find themselves in the unorganised sector. Besides getting the irregular and low paid work, these workers also face social discrimination. Protection and support to the unorganised sector workers is thus necessary for both economic and social development.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

26.1 Shanti works in a rice mill and has to work for twelve hours a day. She is not allowed to take any paid leave. She is working in which of the following sectors?

- A. organised sector
- B. public sector
- C. unorganised sector
- D. private sector

26.2 What benefit people can get other than their regular wages in organised sector?

- A. job security
- B. insurance
- C. overtime
- D. dignity

26.3 Industry needs government's support for procuring raw material and marketing of output.

- A. organised sector
- B. small scale industry
- C. unorganised sector
- D. large scale industry

26.4 Find and choose the incorrect option for unorganised sector.

- (i) workers are dismissed by the employers at their whims.
- (ii) workers are provided with health care benefits.
- (iii) workers are not provided with service benefits.
- (iv) workers are paid low wages.

**Codes:**

- A. only (i)
- B. only (iii)
- C. only (iv)
- D. only (ii)

**SECTION – D**

**(5X5=25)**

27. How did the Balkan region become a source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?

5

**OR**

Briefly trace the process of unification of Italy.

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

5

**OR**

Which is the most widely spread soil in India? Where are they found? Write any three features of it?

29. 'Power sharing is the essence of a democratic government.' Examine the statement.

5

30. Explain five changes towards decentralization brought in the constitution after the amendment made in 1992.

5

31. Evaluate the shifts that have taken place in different sectors of Economy during the last hundred years.

5

**OR**

Describe five factors that have contributed to the growth of tertiary sector.



**SECTION – E**  
**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

**(2+3=5)**

- 32.1 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. a type of soil
  - B. a type of soil having leaching feature
- 32.2 On the same outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable symbols. 3
- A. state with leading producer of rubber in India
  - B. coffee producing state
  - C. state with leading producer of wheat in India

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Question No. 32.1 & 32.2

