



Date: 26/07/24
GRADE: X

MONTHLY TEST -01 (2024-25)
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Max marks: 20
Time: 50

ANSWER KEY

General Instructions:

1. There are 10 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.

Qn. No		Marks allocated
1	Which one of the following crops is an example of plantation farming? a) Rice b) Wheat c) Rubber d) Maize	1
2	Assertion(A): Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa to India in January 1916. Reason(R): Gandhi successfully fought racist regime of South Africa with satyagraha and now he was back in India to apply this policy. (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	1
3	Shifting cultivation in Chhattisgarh is known as a) Dahiya b) Dipa c) Penda d) Kuruwa	1
4	What was the effect of Non-cooperation movement on the plantation workers in Assam? a) They left the plantation and headed home b) They went on a strike c) They destroyed the plantations d) None of the above	1
5	What did Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume? a) Detention of political prisoners without trial b) Forced recruitment in the army c) Forced manual labour d) Equal pay for equal work	1

6	<p>Who has designed the 'Swaraj Flag' by 1921? Explain the main Features of this 'Swaraj Flag'</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhiji designed the 'Swaraj Flag' by 1921.</p> <p>Features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It had tricolours: Red, green and white It had a spinning wheel in the centre It represents the Gandhian ideal of self-help It had become a symbol of defiance 	1
7	<p>What were the condition of Gandhi-Irwin Pact?(any two)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mahatma Gandhi signed the pact with Lord Irwin on 5th March, 1931. Gandhiji agreed to participate in a round table conference in England. Government agreed to release all the political prisoners 	2
8	<p>Which is the staple food crop of India? Explain the growing conditions required for the same.</p> <p>Ans) 1) The two most important staple food crops of India are rice and wheat.</p> <p>2) a) Rice (i) India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China</p> <p>ii) It is a kharif crop.</p> <p>(ii) it requires high temperature (above 25 °C) and humidity with annual rainfall about 100cm</p> <p>iv)Major areas where rice is grown are : West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha,</p>	3
9	<p>1) What is the primary activity of Indian population?</p> <p>a) Industry b) Agriculture</p> <p>c) Defence d) Technology</p> <p>2) What is the methodology to increase productivity?</p> <p>a) White revolution b) green revolution</p> <p>c) commercialization d) globalization</p> <p>3) What is GDP?</p> <p>a) gross domestic profit b) gross domestic product</p> <p>c) gross domestic productivity d) gross development profit</p> <p>4) How much agriculture contributes to Indian economy?</p> <p>a) 40% b) 70% c) 38% d) 13%</p> <p>5) What was the share of agriculture in GDP in 1992?</p> <p>a) 3.6% b) 3.2% c) 3.3% d) 3.1%</p>	5

10.

Locating and Labelling

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Labelling and Locating

Three places A.B.C. 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) A place in Punjab where the Jallianwala Bagh incident took Place.
- b) Mahatma Gandhi organized a satyagraha movement at this place for indigo planters.
- c) A place where cotton mill workers satyagraha took place

Ans: A – Amritsar , B – Champaran , C -- Ahmedabad.



