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| Date: 03/10/2024<br>GRADE: X | TERM 1 EXAMINATION (2024-25)<br>SOCIAL SCIENCE | Max marks: 80<br>Time: 3 Hours |
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### General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. Section C contains Q. 25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 markseach.
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37bfrom Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

| S.no |   | Marks             |
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|      | <b>SECTION-A</b>  | (1 X 20<br>= 20M) |
| Q1   | Who played a leading role in the unification of Germany?<br>a) Giuseppe Mazzini<br>b) Otto von Bismarck<br>c) Napoleon Bonaparte<br>d) Giuseppe Garibaldi | 1                 |
| Q2   | Identify the following Kharif crop?<br>a) Wheat<br>b) Barley<br>c) Rice<br>d) Mustard   | 1                 |

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| Q.3 | Identify the areas where Gandhi organised the satyagraha?<br>a) Champaran in Bihar and Ahmedabad<br>b) Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district of Gujarat, Ahmedabad<br>c) Kheda district of Gujarat, Ahmedabad<br>d) Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district of Gujarat   | 1 |
| Q.4 | Which of the following is a part of the primary sector?<br>a) Banking<br>b) Agriculture<br>c) Manufacturing<br>d) Trade  | 1 |
| Q.5 | Recognise the treaty that ended the Napoleonic Wars and reshaped Europe?<br>a) Treaty of Versailles<br>b) Treaty of Vienna<br>c) Treaty of Paris<br>d) Treaty of Berlin  | 1 |
| Q.6 | Which of the following features are common to Indian and Belgian form of power-sharing arrangements?<br>A) Power is shared among governments at different levels.<br>B) Power is shared among different organs of government.<br>C) Power is shared among different social groups.<br>D) Power is shared among different parties and takes the form of competition.<br>(a) A, B, C, D<br>(b) B, C and D<br>(c) A and C<br>(d) A, C and D | 1 |
| Q.7 | The system of Panchayat Raj involves:<br>(a) Village, block and district levels<br>(b) Village and state levels<br>(c) Village, district and state levels<br>(d) Village, state and union levels   | 1 |
| Q.8 | Identify the country which is good example of 'Holding Together Federations'.<br>(a) USA<br>(b) Switzerland<br>(c) Australia<br>(d) India  | 1 |

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| Q.9  | This type of farming is practiced on small patches of land using simple tools.<br>a) Commercial farming<br>b) Plantation farming<br>c) Subsistence farming<br>d) Organic farming  | 1 |
| Q.10 | The following activity is NOT a part of the tertiary sector?<br>a) Teaching<br>b) Banking<br>c) Farming<br>d) Insurance   | 1 |
| Q.11 | Which kingdom led to the unification of Italy?<br>a) Kingdom of Naples<br>b) Kingdom of Prussia<br>c) Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont<br>d) Kingdom of France  | 1 |
| Q.12 | Red soil is reddish in color due to:<br>(a) high clay content<br>(b) presence of kankar nodules in the subsoil<br>(c) diffusion of iron in igneous and metamorphic rocks<br>(d) high moisture content   | 1 |
| Q.13 | Several virgin forests preserved in pristine form are called _____<br>a) Sacred Forests<br>b) Sacred Groves<br>c) Sacred Trees<br>d) Sacred Plants  | 1 |
| Q.14 | Assertion (A): India is the largest producer of pulses in the world.<br><br>Reason (R): Pulses are the primary source of protein in the Indian diet.<br><br><b>(a)</b> Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.<br><b>(b)</b> Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.<br><b>(c)</b> A is true, but R is false.<br><b>(d)</b> A is false, but R is true | 1 |
| Q.15 | In which of the following states is Periyar tiger reserves located?<br>(a) Kerala<br>(b) Chhattisgarh<br>(c) Tamil Nadu<br>(d) West Bengal  | 1 |

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| Q.16 | Which of the following sectors has the highest contribution to India's GDP?<br>a) Primary sector<br>b) Secondary sector<br>c) Tertiary sector<br>d) Informal sector  | 1       |
| Q.17 | Which of the following symbols was used to represent the unification of Italy?<br>a) The national flag<br>b) The coat of arms<br>c) The lion<br>d) The olive branch  | 1       |
| Q.18 | Which of the following rivers is an example of a water dispute between two Indian states?<br>a) Narmada<br>b) Ganga<br>c) Kaveri<br>d) Mahanadi  | 1       |
| Q.19 | The following structure is NOT used for storing rainwater?<br>a) Dams<br>b) Tanks<br>c) Drip irrigation<br>d) Reservoirs   | 1       |
| Q.20 | <b>Assertion (A):</b> The Congress of Vienna (1815) restored the conservative order in Europe. <b>Reason (R):</b> The Congress of Vienna was a settlement that recognized the principle of nationalism and allowed the formation of new nation-states.<br><br><b>(a)</b> Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.<br><b>(b)</b> Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.<br><b>(c)</b> A is true, but R is false.<br><b>(d)</b> A is false, but R is true. | 1       |
|      | <b>SECTION -B</b><br>Very Short Answer Type Questions (Q. 21 to Q.24)  | (2x4=8) |
| Q.21 | Analyse the ethnic composition of Belgium.   | 2       |
| Q.22 | Identify and explain the importance of the judiciary in a federal government.  | 2       |
| Q.23 | State and discuss any two goals of development other than income.  | 2       |
| Q.24 | Analyse the importance of natural resources. Why is it necessary to conserve them?   | 2       |

| <b>SECTION -C</b><br><b>Short Answer Type Questions (Q.25 to Q.29)</b> |   | (3 × 5=<br>15 M) |
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| Q.25   | 'The First World War helped in the growth of the nationalist movement in India'. Justify the statement with reasons.  | 3                |
| Q.26   | State and explain any three important features of Federalism.   | 3                |
| Q.27   | Analyse disguised unemployment. In which sector is it most prevalent?   | 3                |
| Q.28   | "Forests play a key role in the ecological system." Highlight the values of forests in our lives.   | 3                |
| Q.29   | Explain the three stages of resource planning.  | 3                |
| <b>SECTION-D</b><br><b>Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)</b>     |   | 5 × 4=<br>20 M)  |
| Q.30   | Write a short note on the process of Italian unification.<br>OR<br>Discuss the significance of the Congress of Vienna (1815) in shaping the rise of nationalism in Europe.  | 5                |
| Q.31   | Discuss the impact of the socio-economic reforms during the British Raj on the Indian independence movement.<br>OR<br>Discuss the role of sustainable development in achieving long-term economic growth.   | 5                |
| Q.32   | Explain the concept of federalism and its key features.<br>OR<br>Differentiate between the advantages and disadvantages of federalism.  | 5                |
| Q.33   | Analyse the role of non-violent resistance in the Indian independence movement, particularly through Mahatma Gandhi's strategies.<br>OR<br>Discuss the impact of the socio-economic reforms during the British Raj on the Indian independence movement.   | 5                |
| <b>SECTION-E</b><br><b>Case Study-Based Question (Q 34 to 36)</b>      |   | (4 × 3=<br>12 M) |
| Q.34   | <b>Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:</b><br>The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By | 4                |

1980s several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

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

(i) Why was there dissatisfaction among Sri Lankan Tamils?

- (a) The Sri Lankan government had followed the principle of majoritarianism.
- (b) The Sri Lankan government did not follow the principle of power-sharing.
- (c) The government of Sri Lanka gave preference to Sinhala's.
- (d) All the above

(ii) What were the steps taken by the government of Sri Lanka to alienate Tamils?

- (a) Non-recognition to Tamil language
- (b) Preference through Sinhallas in education and jobs
- (c) State protection to Buddhism
- (d) All the above

(iii) Which areas of Sri Lanka had the majority of Sinhallas?

- (a) Southern part
- (b) Western part
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

(iv) What were the main demands of Tamils?

- (a) Independence in areas occupied by Tamils
- (b) Autonomy in the areas occupied by Tamils
- (c) Recognition of Hinduism as the state religion
- (d) To drive out Sinhallas from Sri Lanka

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| Q 35 | <p><b>Read the given below and answer the following questions:</b></p> <p>The first war ended with the defeat of the Ottoman Turkey. There were rumors that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman Emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world(the Kalifa). To defend the Kalifa’s temporal powers, a Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammed Ali and Shaukat Ali began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi the possibility of a united mass action on the issue, Gandhiji saw this is an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella Of a unified national movement, At the Calcutta session of the congress in September 1920 he convinced other leaders of the need to start a Non – non-cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How was India affected by the Khilafat movement?</li> <li>2. Why did Mahatma Gandhi get interested in the Khilafat Committee?</li> <li>3. Name the movement in which Mahatma Gandhi.</li> </ol>   | 4 |
| Q.36 | <p><b><i>Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:</i></b></p> <p>Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socioeconomic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for any body’s greed.” He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.</p> <p><b>Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Resources are vital for       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Developmental activity</li> <li>(b) Commercial activity</li> <li>(c) Social activity</li> <li>(d) Environmental activity</li> </ol> </li> </ol> | 4 |

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|   | <p>ii) Irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to</p> <p>(a) Social Problems<br/> (b) Commercial Problems<br/> (c) Environmental Problems<br/> (d) All of the above</p> <p>(iii) "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." Who said this?</p> <p>(a) Jawaharlal Nehru<br/> (b) Mahatma Gandhi<br/> (c) Rajendra Prasad<br/> (d) Vinoba Bhave</p> <p>(iv) What had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past?</p> <p>(a) Ocean conservation<br/> (b) Soil conservation<br/> (c) Biodiversity conservation<br/> (d) Resource conservation</p> |                          |
|   | <p><b>SECTION-F</b><br/> <b>Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b)</b></p>   | <p>(1 x 5<br/> =5 M)</p> |
| <p>Q.37<br/> (a)</p> <p>Q.37<br/> (b)</p> | <p>A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.<br/> B. The place from where the movement of indigo planters was started</p> <p>i) Major sugarcane producing state.<br/> ii) Major tea producing state.<br/> iii) A dam built on river Krishna.</p>  |                          |



Label it correctly on the map given Below and attach it to the answer script.

