



Date: 13/09/23  
GRADE: X

TERM 1 EXAMINATION (2023-24)  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Max marks: 80  
Time: 3 Hour

### 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 question 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 marks each.
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from 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             |
|------|---|-------------------|
|      | <b>SECTION-A</b>  | (1 X 20<br>= 20M) |
| Q1   | When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?<br>a) 1920<br>b) 1915<br>c) 1921<br>d) 1914  | 1                 |
| Q2   | What did the idea of Satyagraha emphasize?<br>a) the power of truth and the need to search for truth, and physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor<br>b) need to search for truth, and use physical force<br>c) fight with arguments and violence<br>d) agitation and violence | 1                 |

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| Q.3 | Which areas did Gandhi organise 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 | What was the Rowlatt Act of 1919?<br>a) detention after trial for 3 years<br>b) no hearing of cases<br>c) detention of prisoners for 3 years without trial<br>d) allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years  | 1 |
| Q.5 | When did the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident take place?<br>a) 13 April, 1919<br>b) 10 April 1920<br>c) 10 April. 1919<br>d) 13 April 1920   | 1 |
| Q.6 | 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 | Which one of the following countries is good examples of 'holding together federations'?<br>(a) USA<br>(b) Switzerland<br>(c) Australia<br>(d) India   | 1 |

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| Q.9  | When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:<br>(a) Biological difference between men and women<br>(b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women<br>(c) Unequal child sex ratio<br>(d) Absence of voting rights for women in democracies  | 1 |
| Q.10 | The distinguishing feature of communalism is:<br>(a) Followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.<br>(b) Communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.<br>(c) A communal mind does not lead to quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.<br>(d) A secular constitution is sufficient combat communalism. | 1 |
| Q.11 | Resources that take long geological time for their formation are called:<br>(a) Renewable resources<br>(b) Reserve<br>(c) Community resources<br>(d) Non-renewable resources  | 1 |
| Q.12 | Red soil is reddish in colour 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 the pristine form are called ____<br>a) Sacred Forests<br>b) Sacred Groves<br>c) Sacred Trees<br>d) Sacred Plants   | 1 |
| Q.14 | Which of the following conservation strategies does not directly involve community participation?<br>(a) Joint forest management<br>(b) Beti Bachao Andolan<br>(c) Chipko Movement<br>(d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries   | 1 |
| Q.15 | In which one the following states Periyar tiger reserves located?<br>(a) Kerala<br>(b) Chhattisgarh<br>(c) Tamil Nadu<br>(d) West Bengal  | 1 |
| Q.16 | What will be the top priority in the developmental goal of a landless labourer?<br>(a) Expansion of rural banking<br>(b) More days of work and better wages<br>(c) Metal roads for transportation   | 1 |

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|      | (d) Establishment of a high school  |              |
| Q.17 | Pick out the correct meaning listed below to define 'average income'.<br>(a) Average income of the country means the total income of the country.<br>(b) The average income in a country is the income of only employed people.<br>(c) The average income is the same as per capita income.<br>(d) The average income includes the value of property held.  | 1            |
| Q.18 | Which among the following banks issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government in India?<br>(a) RBI<br>(b) State Bank of India<br>(c) Bank of India<br>(d) Central Bank of India   | 1            |
| Q.19 | What is the main source of income of a bank?<br>(a) Bank charges that the depositors pay for ; keeping their money safe is the main ; source of the bank's income.<br>(b) The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and paid to the depositors is the main source of bank's income.<br>(c) Banks earn huge amounts of money by investing the money of the depositors in various company shares.<br>(d) The Government of India gives huge amounts of money to the banks to help their smooth functioning. | 1            |
| Q.20 | A typical Self Help Group usually has<br>(a) 100-200 members<br>(b) 50-100 members<br>(c) less than 10 members<br>(d) 15-20 members   | 1            |
|      | <b>SECTION -B</b><br>Very Short Answer Type Questions (Q. 21 to Q.24)   | (2x4=8<br>M) |
| Q.21 | Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered a novel way to resist injustice?<br>OR<br>Why did Gandhiji start Non-Cooperation Movement? Explain.(any 3 points)  | 2            |
| Q.22 | What is the importance of judiciary in a federal government?  | 2            |
| Q.23 | State any two goals of development other than income.   | 2            |
| Q.24 | What is the importance of natural resource? Why is it necessary to conserve them?   | 2            |

| <b>SECTION -C</b><br><b>Short Answer Type Questions (Q.25 to Q.29)</b> |  | 3x5=<br>15   |
|--|--|--------------|
| Q.25   | How did the First World War help in the growth of the nationalist movement in India?   | 3            |
| Q.26   | State any three important features of Federalism.  | 3            |
| Q.27   | How are religious differences expressed in politics?<br>OR<br>What was the Feminist movement? Explain the political demands of the Feminist Movement in India.   | 3            |
| Q.28   | "Forests play a key role in the ecological system." Highlight the value of forests in our life.  | 3            |
| Q.29   | State three disadvantages of the barter system.  | 3            |
| <b>SECTION-D</b><br><b>Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)</b>     |  | 5x4=<br>20M) |
| Q.30   | How did the Non-Cooperation Movement unfold in the cities and towns of India?<br>OR<br>Explain any two provisions of the Rowlatt Act. How was Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with examples. | 5            |
| Q.31   | Why are poor households still dependent on informal sources of credit?<br>OR<br>Explain the significance of The Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy.   | 5            |
| Q.32   | Write a brief note on 'Project Tiger'.<br>OR<br>Write about the types and Distribution of forest and wildlife resources in India.  | 5            |
| Q.33   | How can the relationship between politics and religion be beneficial and problematic at the same time? Explain.<br>OR<br>Mention the constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.                  | 5            |

|      | <b>SECTION-E</b><br><b>Case Study Based Question (Q 34 to 36)</b>  | 4X3=<br>12M) |
|------|--|--------------|
| Q.34 | <p><b><i>Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:</i></b></p> <p>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 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:</p> <p><b>(i) Why was there dissatisfaction among Sri Lankan Tamils?</b><br/> (a) The Sri Lankan government had followed the principle of majoritarianism.<br/> (b) The Sri Lankan government did not follow the principle of power sharing.<br/> (c) The government of Sri Lanka gave preference to Sinhalas.<br/> (d) All the above</p> <p><b>(ii) What were the steps taken by the government of Sri Lanka to alienate Tamils?</b><br/> (a) Non-recognition to Tamil language<br/> (b) Preference through Sinhalas in education and jobs<br/> (c) State protection to Buddhism<br/> (d) All the above</p> <p><b>(iii) Which areas of Sri Lanka had the majority of Sinhalas?</b><br/> (a) Southern part<br/> (b) Western part<br/> (c) Both (a) and (b)<br/> (d) None of the above</p> <p><b>(iv) What were the main demands of Tamils?</b><br/> (a) Independence in areas occupied by Tamils<br/> (b) Autonomy in the areas occupied by Tamils</p> |              |

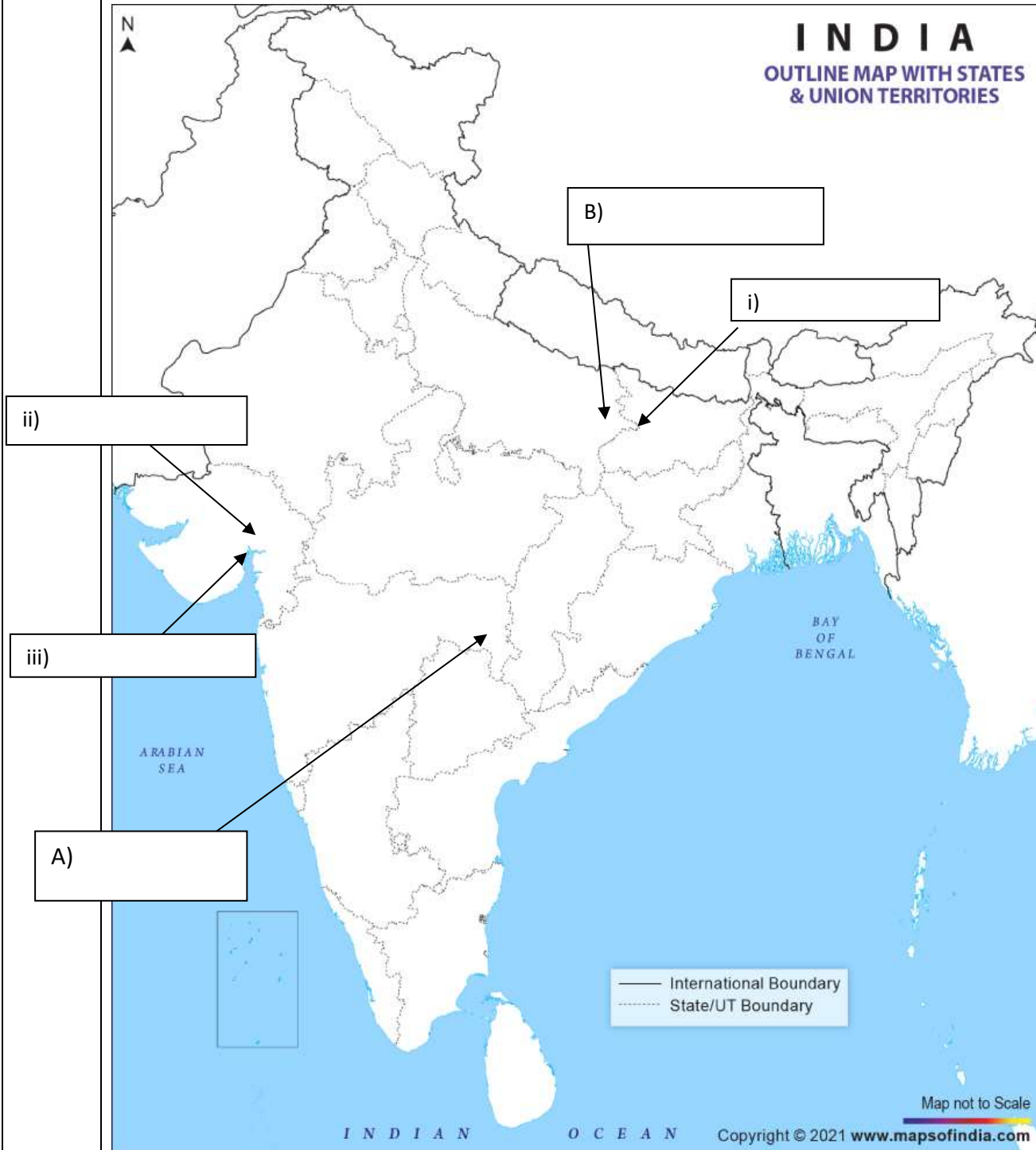
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|             | <p>(c) Recognition of Hinduism as the state religion<br/> (d) To drive out Sinhallas from Sri Lanka</p>   |  |
| <p>Q.35</p> | <p><b><i>Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:</i></b></p> <p>Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the Family laws: Those laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc. In our country, different family laws apply to followers of different religion, same social community. If the followers of different religion have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. In its extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.</p> <p><b>i) Communal politics is based on what idea:</b></p> <p>a) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.<br/> (b) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is not the principal basis of social community.<br/> (c) Communal politics is based on the idea that killing is the principal basis of social community.<br/> (d) Communal politics is based on the idea that animal is the principal basis of social community.</p> <p><b>ii) Can people who belong to different religions belong to same family laws?</b></p> <p>(a) they cannot<br/> (b) they can<br/> (c) Maybe, they can<br/> (d) Either yes or no</p> <p><b>iii) What does the extreme form of communalism lead to?</b></p> |  |

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|------|---|---|
|      | <p>a) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation.</p> <p>b) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.</p> <p>c) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to same religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation.</p> <p>d) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to same religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.</p> <p><b>iv) What is the belief about people who follow different religions?</b></p> <p>a) It believes that people who follow different religions can belong to the Family laws.</p> <p>b) It believes that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the Family laws.</p> <p>c) It believes that people who follow different religions can convert laws.</p> <p>d) It believes that people who follow different religions can make different government.</p> |   |
| 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> <p><b>(i) Resources are vital for</b></p> <p>(a) Developmental activity</p> <p>(b) Commercial activity</p>                    | 4 |



|   |   |                                 |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
|   | <p>(c) Social activity<br/>(d) Environmental activity</p> <p><b>(ii) Irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to</b></p> <p>(a) Social Problems<br/>(b) Commercial Problems<br/>(c) Environmental Problems<br/>(d) All of the above</p> <p><b>(iii) "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." Who said this?</b></p> <p>(a) Jawaharlal Nehru<br/>(b) Mahatma Gandhi<br/>(c) Rajendra Prasad<br/>(d) Vinoba Bhave</p> <p><b>(iv) What had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past?</b></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>Q.37<br/>(a)</p> <p>Q.37<br/>(b)</p>                                     | <p>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.</p> <p>A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.<br/>B. The Calling off the Non-cooperation Movement</p> <p>Identify the Locations and write the correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>Important Centres of Indian National Movement</p> <p>i) Movement of Indigo Planters<br/>ii) Peasant Satyagraha<br/>iii) Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha</p>   | <p><b>2+3=</b><br/><b>5</b></p> |

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



THE END