

J B ACADEMY, AYODHYA
CLASS: X, SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023-24

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs

MM: 80

General instructions

- **Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.**
- **Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.**
- **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.**
- **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**
- **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.**
- **Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each**
- **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).**
- **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.**
- **In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary**

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1. Identify the major aspect that helped in the formation of a nation-state in Britain.

- a. In 1688, the monarch of Britain fought war with English Parliament.
- b. The Parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy.
- c. The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Ireland and Wales.
- d. The formation of a nation-state in Britain was the result of many revolts.

2. "When France sneezes," Metternich once remarked, "the rest of Europe catches cold." What did Duke Metternich mean by this statement?

- a. France's Bourbon dynasty was the most influential line of kings in Europe.
- b. French trade guilds wielded enormous powers over European trade.
- c. France had begun annexing neighbouring nations after 1815.
- d. France's nationalist movement inspired other nations.

3. Which of the following statements about the Non-Cooperation Movement in Awadh is false:

- a. The Non-Cooperation Movement here was against talukdars and landlords,
- b. In Awadh, the peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra.
- c. The tenants had no security of tenure.
- d. The peasants did not demand abolition of begar.

4. Who was the first writer to create the image of 'Bharat Mata' as an identity of India and how?

- a. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870, by writing the song "VandeMataram" as a hymn to the motherland.
- b. Rabindranath Tagore through his collection of ballads, nursery rhymes and myth.

- c. Mahatma Gandhi during his salt march and satyagraha.
- d. Abanindranath Tagore by his paintings of a mother figure in 1905.

5. Commercial crop of Punjab -

- a. Tea
- b. Rice
- c. Wheat
- d. Rubber

6. Which of the following description of forest is NOT correct?

- a. Reserve forest: Reservation of more than half of the forest.
- b. Protected forest: Reservation of 1/3 of the forest.
- c. Unclassed forest: Reservation of forest under government and private forest.
- d. Permanent forest: Reserved and unclassified forest for the production of timber.

7. Match the following items in column A with those in column B and choose the correct answer from the options given below.

Column A	Column B
(i) Human Resource	(a) Renewable resource
(ii) Rocks	(b) Non Renewable resource
(iii) Solar energy	(c) Abiotic resource
(iv) Minerals	(d) Biotic resource

- A. (i)-(b), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(c)
- B. (i)-(d), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b)
- C. (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b)
- D. (i)-(d), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(c)

8. Which of the following is an example of horizontal distribution of power?

- a. Power sharing between different states
- b. Power sharing between different organs of the government
- c. Power sharing between different levels of the government
- d. Power sharing between different social groups.

9. Give one moral reason as to why power-sharing is good?

- a. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- b. It does not lead to confusion in managing the state.
- c. People have a right to be consulted on how they are governed.
- d. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

10. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion(A): Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.

Reason(R): Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b. Both A and R are true and R is the incorrect explanation of A.
- c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

11. Which of the following best describes decentralisation in India?

- a. Sharing of equal powers among the three levels of the government
 - b. Dissolution of the powers of the state governments to strengthen the centre
 - c. Taking some powers from the centre and the state and giving them to the local government
 - d. Dissolution of powers of the Centre and strengthening of the state and the local governments
12. Which one of the following statements is the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi?

- a. The religion can be separated from politics
- b. The religion can never be separated from politics
- c. There is no relationship between religion and politics
- d. None of the above

13. Which of the following statements are true regarding Feminist Movements?

- a. Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.
- b. Agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities.
- c. There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women.
- d. All of the above.

14. "Suppose the average income of a country is not increasing over time but the records of the National Income show a rise". What does the situation signify?

- a. Increase in population
- b. Decrease in population
- c. Fall in resource
- d. Increase in poverty

15. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following:

Educational achievement of Rural population of Uttar Pradesh		
Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10 -14 years attending school	85%	82%

How much percentage of girls are not attending school?

- a. 81%
- b. 61%
- c. 69%
- d. 18%

16. Find the odd one out from the following options:

- a. Tourist guide, barber, tailor and Potter
- b. Teacher, Doctor, Vegetable vendor and Lawyer
- c. Postman, Cobbler, Soldier and police constable
- d. Indian Railway, Jet airways, Doordarshan and Metro

17. Fill in the blanks:

SECTOR	CRITERIA USED
Primary, secondary and tertiary	Nature of economic activity
Organised and unorganised	?

Options:

- a. Nature of Employment activities b. Nature of social activities
 c. Nature of production activities d. Nature of political activities

18. "Harshita attends her office from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets Provident Fund and other facilities as per the rules laid down by the Government."

- a. Secondary sector b. Organized sector c. Tertiary sector d. Unorganized sector

19. Match the following items in Column A with those in Column B and choose the correct answer from the options given below:

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(i) Airtel	
(ii) Post Office	(A) Public sector
(iii) Profit	(B) Private sector
(iv) Welfare of the common people	

- a. (i)-A (ii)-B (iii)-A (iv)-B
 b. (i)-B (ii)-A (iii)-B (iv)-A
 c. (i)-B (ii)-A (iii)-A (iv)-B
 d. (i)-A (ii)-B (iii)-B (iv)-A

20. Due to its high costis losing market to synthetic fibers.

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer type questions (2x4=8)

21. Who had designed the 'Swaraj Flag' by 1921? Explain the main features of this flag.
 22. What is so special about the 'community government' in Belgium?
 23. Suggest any two ways to conserve energy resource in India.
 24. In what ways Government can increase employment in rural areas?

SECTION-C

Short Answer type questions (3x5=15)

25. What changes were introduced after the French Revolution in France?

26. With the reference to the given picture, answer the following questions:

- i. Identify the crop/plant. (1)
 ii. State the type of farming to which the given crop/plant belongs and also explain the characteristics of that particular type of farming. (2)



27. Which Organization measures HDR (Human development report) Major any three indicators of HDR.

28. 'Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of government of India.' Elucidate

29. "Tertiary sector is different from other sectors" justify the statement with suitable arguments.

OR

Distinguish between Organised and Unorganised sector.

SECTION-D

Long Answer type questions (5x4=20)

30. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe ally to the ideology of liberalism? Explain.

OR

Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation."Explain

31. State different forms of communal politics with one example each.

OR

Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence. Analyse the statement

32. Write any three effective practices towards conserving forests and wildlife.

33. 'Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent'. Discuss.

OR

'Money cannot buy all goods and services that one needs to live well'. Explain.

SECTION-E

Case based questions (4x3=12)

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+2=4 in each Questions)

The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic Quit India resolution demanding that the British immediately transfer power to Indians and leave India. On 8 August 1942 in Mumbai, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia, Matangini Hazra and Rama Devi. The British responded with force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

- i. Where did Gandhiji give his famous 'Do or Die' speech?
- ii. Who were participants of Quit India Movement?
- iii. What was impact of Quit India Movement?

35. Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilized tribal people, farmers, environmentalists, and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government. People felt that their suffering would not be in vain... accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifices for the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even more precarious, they keep asking: "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?"

- i. With what objective 'Sardar Sarovar Dam' was built?
- ii. Analyse the reason of protest by the tribal people.
- iii. Highlight the issues on which 'Save Narmada Movement' worked on.

36. Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power doesn't remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

- i. What does the competition among different parties ensure?
- ii. Explain direct form of power sharing.
- iii. How are interest groups associated with politics?

SECTION-E

Map Skill Based Questions (2+3=5)

37.(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.

- i. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920.
- ii. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

37. (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- i. Hirakund Dam
- ii. NagarjunSagar Dam
- iii. Major areas of Rice cultivation
- iv. Areas of Laterite soil
- v. Major jute producing region

