



PERIODIC TEST-1 (APRIL, 2023)

SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

GRADE-X

TIME: 90 MINS

MAX. MARKS: 40

General instructions:

Section A contains 7 questions each 1 mark each.

Section B contains very short type questions of 2 marks each.

Section C contains 3 short answer questions of 3 marks each.

Section D contains 2 long answer questions of 4 marks each.

Section E contains 1 long answer question of 5 marks.

Section F contains 5 MAP questions of 1 mark each.

SECTION A

(7x1 = 7)

Q1. Who had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian republic during 1830s?

Q2. Which attribute stands for willingness to make peace?

Q3. In which states is black soil found?

Q4. Following image is the personification of Germany commonly associated with the Romantic Era and the Revolutions of 1848. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of 'Germania'?



a. Heroism and Justice

b. Folk and Cultural Tradition

c. Austerity and Asceticism

d. Revenge and Vengeance

Q5. Which country has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations?

Q6. Suggest any one way to solve underemployment situation in rural areas.

Q7. Expand UNDP.

SECTION B

Q8. Very Short answer question

(3x2 = 6)

1. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas?

2. Explain the measures and practices introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

3. Mention two measures taken by the Belgium government to accommodate the ethnic diversity?

SECTION C

Q9. Short answer question

(3x3 = 9)

1. People have conflicting development goals support the statement with suitable examples.

2. “When France sneezes” Maternich once remarked “the rest of Europe catches cold”

What did Duke Maternich mean by the statement? Explain in detail.

3. Mention any three demands, Srilankan Tamil ?

SECTION D

Q10. Case based Study

(2x4 = 8)

A) Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of ‘democratic and social Republics’, as he called them. The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure. She bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu’s utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the Statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

2. In which year did Frederic Sorrier prepare a series of four prints?

3. What do you mean by “absolutist”?

4. What is your idea of “utopian vision”?

B) The Belgian leaders 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. Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model:

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 the majority of members from each linguistic group. 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.

Answer the following:

- 1. ___ and ___ dealt with the question of power-sharing differently.**
- 2. Which of the following is not the element of “Belgian model”?**

- Equal number of ministers for both the groups
- Setting up of Community Government
- More power to the central government
- Equal representation at the state and central level

3. “Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government”. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to this?

- The unique government is Community Government
- A single social group is given powers to handle community-related affairs
- Elected by people belonging to Dutch, French and German-speaking
- Power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues

4. Explain the Belgium model of government. Give options.

SECTION E

(1x5 = 5)

Q11. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. We also may need to talk to others over telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage,

communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector

- 1. Which economic sector is considered the first sector? (.5)**
- 2. What comes under the tertiary sector? (.5)**
- 3. Which is the most organized sector? Give reasons. (2)**
- 4. Differentiate between organized and unorganized sector. (2)**

OR

Arid soils range from red to brown in colour. They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water. Due to the dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture. The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards. The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water. After proper irrigation these soils become cultivable as has been in the case of western Rajasthan,

- 1. What are the two components lacked by dry climate and high temperature? (1)**
- 2. The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by what and why? (1)**
- 3. Explain the different types of soils found in India. Explain the major crops grown in these soils. (3)**

SECTION F

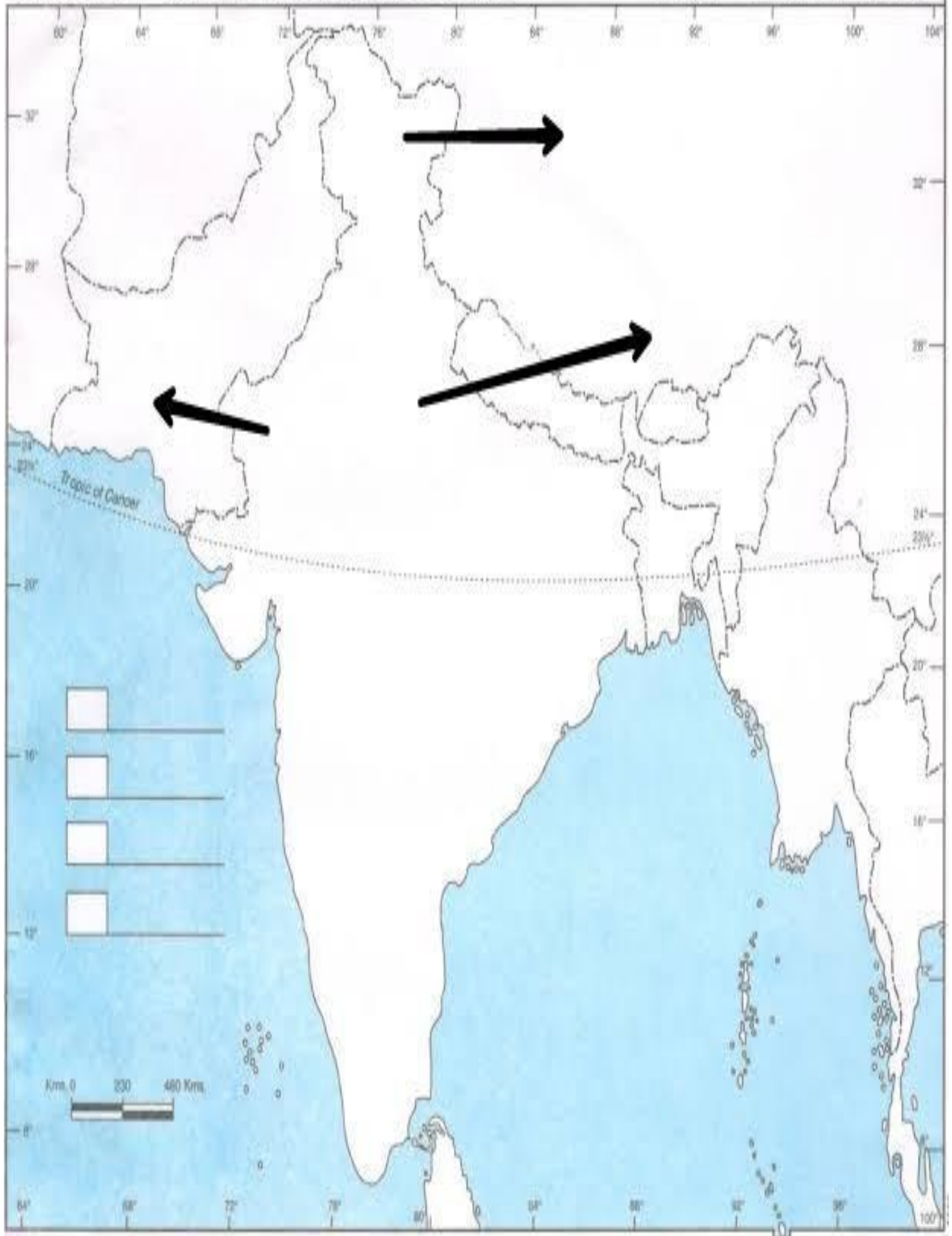
(5x1 = 5)

Q12. Geography: Write the name of the place where that soil is found.

- A) Mark alluvial soil**
- B) Mark arid soil**
- C) Mark Forest and mountain**

INDIA PHYSICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

भारत प्राकृतिक और पड़ोसी देश



Q13. Label the following areas as marked in the map.

(2)

