



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
MID TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)



CLASS: X
DATE: 14/09/2024
Name: _____

Duration: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 80
Exam No: _____

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. 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.
4. 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
5. 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.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 50 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. 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.

SECTION A

MCQ (1×20 =20)

1. **What happened to Poland at the end of 18th century. Which of the following answers is correct?** **1**
 - a) Poland achieved independence at the end of the 18th century.
 - b) Poland came totally under the control of Russia and became part of Russia.
 - c) Poland became the part of East Germany.
 - d) Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.
2. **Who said, “When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”?** **1**
 - a) Garibaldi
 - b) Mazzini
 - c) Metternich
 - d) Bismarck
3. **The Simon Commission was boycotted because:** **1**
 - a) It did not include any Indian members
 - b) It was a British initiative
 - c) It supported the partition of Bengal
 - d) It imposed heavy taxes
4. **What was the main aim of the Rowlett Act?** **1**
 - a) To promote education
 - b) To curb political activities
 - c) To improve economic conditions
 - d) To provide healthcare

5. What does Satyagraha mean? Choose one from the following options. 1

- a) 'Satyagraha' means use of physical force to inflict pain while fighting.
- b) 'Satyagraha' does not inflict pain, it is a : non-violent method of fighting against oppression.
- c) 'Satyagraha' means passive resistance and is a weapon of the weak.
- d) 'Satyagraha' was a racist method of mass agitation.

6. Which of the following statements is correct- 1

- a). In Belgium majority speak in French language b). In Brussels majority speak in French language
- c). In Belgium minority speak in Dutch language d). In Brussels majority speak in Dutch language

7. Which one of the following systems of power sharing is called checks and balances? 1

- a) Horizontal distribution of powers b) Federal division of powers
- c) Vertical power sharing d) Power shared among different levels of government

8. In the question given below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A): Subjects such as agriculture, police, and prisons come under the State List as per the Constitution.

Reason (R): Union Government, under special circumstances, can make laws on subjects mentioned in the State List if the State Government is not functioning according to Constitutional provisions.

- a) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- c) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

9. Which of the following statements are true regarding communal politics? 1

- a) State Power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest.
- b) Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions.
- c) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community
- d) All of the above

10. What does this cartoon say? 1



- I). Women's Reservation Bill has not been passed in the Parliament
II). The cartoon reflects that our legislature is male – dominated
III). Every gate to the parliament is well guarded by men who do not wish women to enter the house
IV) Men pretend to show that very soon they are going to pass a bill regarding women's reservation in the house

Which statements are correct?

1

- a). I & IV b). I, II&IV c) III & IV d) I, II, III, & IV

11. "M" gave his friend clues about a type of soil that suits for growing cotton. Which of the following clues provided by "M" would be most useful in identifying the ideal type of soil? 1 Clues:

- i. It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.
ii. It turns yellow when it is hydrated.
iii. It is rich in kankur and bhangar nodules.
iv. It is a well-drained loamy soil.

- a) Clue i b) Clue i and iii c) Clue i and ii d). Clue iv

12. What is the first step in Process of Resource Planning?

1

- a) Identifying, inventing, surveying, mapping, qualitative and quantitative measurement and estimation of the resources across regions of the country
b) Planning a structure which includes technology, skills and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans
c) Matching resource development plans with overall national development plans
d) None of these

13. Identify the crop with the help of the following information:

1

- i. It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
ii. It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
iii. It grows well in old alluvial soil.
iv .Use of modern inputs have contributed to the increasing production of this crop.

- a). Wheat b) Maize c). Rice d). Sugarcane

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

1

Assertion (A): Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their success to achieve the purposes for which they were built.

Reason (R): Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir.

- 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.

15. Which of the followings are Rainwater Harvesting Techniques?

1

- a) Guls or Kuls b).Inundation Channels c).Underground Tanks d).All of these

16. Study the given picture. The work being done in the picture comes under which of the following sectors of the economy? 1



- a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary d) Quaternary

17. Which one of the following states has the highest Human Development Index? 1

- a) Punjab b) Gujarat c) Rajasthan d) Kerala

18. Which of the following are developmental goals of a prosperous farmer? Choose the Correct from the given options. 1

- I. Better wages
- II. Higher support prices for crops
- III. Assured high family income
- IV. More days for work

Options:

- a) Only I and II are correct b) Only II and IV are correct
c) Only II and III are correct d) Only I and IV are correct

19. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

Assertion: Employment opportunities in the organized sector have been expanding slowly.

Reason: Many organized sector enterprises work in the manner of unorganized sector.

And the organized sectors don't want to give high wages to the workers.

- a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
d) Both assertion and reason are false.

20. Which of the following statements is correct? 1

- a) Service sector contributes more than half of the GDP of India.
b) The scope of attracting tourists is limited as there is hardly any place of tourist attraction in India.
c) As an economy grows, first service sector grows and then agriculture and industrial sector grows.
d) None of the above

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2×4=8)

21. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans? 2

OR

What were the ideas of Romantic artists and poets on nationalism?

22. Mention the measures adopted by the government to establish Sinhala supremacy 2
 23. Explain any two reasons for which the multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition in the recent years. 2
 24. Why is per capita income as criteria of development not accepted? 2

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3×5=15)

25. Who launched the Khilafat Movement? Why was the Movement launched? 3
OR
 Explain any three problems faced by the peasants of Awadh.
 26. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India. 3
 27. Mohan owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh; he wishes to cultivate either Jute or Sugarcane. He shall cultivate which crop out of these two keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain the conditions. 3
 28. "People can have different developmental goals." Explain the statement with examples. 3
 29. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas? 3

OR

List the problems which resulted due to indiscriminate use of resources by man.

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5×4=20)

30. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe? 5
OR
 Describe any five reforms introduced by Napoleon in the territories he conquered.
 31. Briefly explain any five features of federalism 5
 32. What are 'Institutional Reforms'? Enlist various institutional reforms taken by the Indian Government to bring about improvements in agriculture. 5

OR

Distinguish between Primitive & Intensive agriculture.

33. Explain the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India. 5

OR

Explain the difference between organized and unorganized sectors.

SECTION E (Case based study)

(3×4=12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8 August 1942 in Bombay, 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. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. 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 and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in

Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

- 34A. How did the people respond to the call of Quit India Movement? **2**
34B. Why was Cripps mission sent to India? **1**
34C. Why was the congress meeting at Wardha important? **1**

35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions

How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example, languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these, 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world. A look at the enclosed table makes it clear that no one language is the mother tongue of the majority of our population. The largest language, Hindi, is the mother tongue of only about 44 per cent Indians. If we add to that all those who knew Hindi as their second or third language, the total number was still less than 50 per cent in 2011. As for English, only 0.02 per cent Indians recorded it as their mother tongue. Another 11 per cent knew it as a second or third language.

- 35A. What is the language policy of Government of India? **2**
35B. Why do we call some languages as scheduled languages? **1**
35C. Why hasn't Hindi become the national language? **1**

36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions

Over a long time (more than hundred years), and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms, now began to work in factories in large numbers. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates. Secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment. Hence, over time, a shift had taken place. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed. The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations, but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.

Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work. Similarly, farmers work on their own and hire labourers as and when they require. More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only a quarter of the GDP. In contrast to this, the secondary and tertiary sectors produce three fourth of the products whereas they employ less than half of

the people. Does this mean that the workers in agriculture are not producing as much as they could? What it means is that there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected. In other words, workers in agricultural sector are underemployed.

Question :

- 36A. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed. Which sector has lost its prior importance? **1**
- 36B. Why do most people engage in unorganized sector in spite of it's bad working conditions? **2**
- 36C. "What it means is that there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. **1**
So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected". What type of employment or unemployment situation is referred by this statement?

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION

(2+3=5)

37. a. Two features A &B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write correct names on the lines marked near them

- A. The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in December 1920. **1**
- B. The place where Gandhiji started Satyagraha in favour of cotton mill workers. **1**

37. b. On an outline map of India show the following.

1. Identify the type of soil shown in the map: **1**
2. Nagarjuna Sager Dam **1**
3. Largest or Major producer of Coffee **1**

