



BLOOM PUBLIC SCHOOL
Mid-Term Examination 2022-23
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 087)
SAMPLE PAPER
Class X

Name: _____
Roll No.: _____

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Date: _____

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source-based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32 (I) from History (2 marks) and 32 (II) from Geography (3 marks).
- vii. 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 has to be attempted.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION- A (Objective Type Questions)

1. “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold”. Who said this popular line? 1
 2. Mention the reason behind Simon Commission’s arrival in India. 1
- OR**
- State the main demands put forth while signing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
3. Fill in the blank. 1
_____ was proclaimed as the first German Emperor in 1871.

4. Identify the soil with the help of the following features. 1

- Deposited by three important Himalayan River systems.
- Consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
- Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.

5. In which year was Project Tiger launched? 1

6. Correct the statement. 1

The freshwater is mainly obtained from surface runoff and groundwater that is continually being renewed and recharged through the rock cycle.

7. Fill in the blank. 1

The species whose population has declined to a level from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate are called _____.

OR

Parts of large forests that have been left untouched by the local people are called _____.

8. Name the region of India where people built 'Guls' or 'Kuls' for irrigation. 1

9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: 1

Assertion (A): Belgium is a small country in Asia.

Reason (R): It has borders with France, Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.

Options:

- 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.

10. 1



What can you infer from the cartoon given above?

11. Who presides over the meetings of the Municipal Corporation?
OR
Why was State Reorganisation Commission formed?
12. What do you think should be the developmental goal of a farmer who depends only on rainfall for growing crops?
13. Arrange the following in the correct sequence.
(i) Transporting cloth to the workshops
(ii) Sale in the shops and showrooms
(iii) Spinning the yarn
(iv) Weaving of the fabric
14. State whether the following sentence is true or false **along with justification**.
For comparing economic development of countries, total income is the most useful measure.
15. Sushila is a worker in a garment export industry in Agra. She gets facilities like health insurance, provident fund, remuneration for overtime, medical leave, etc. According to the nature of working condition, she is working in a/an _____.
16. The products received by exploiting natural resources come under _____ sector of the economy.
OR
Activities in which natural products are transformed into other forms come under _____ sector of the economy.

SECTION- B (Short Answer Type Questions)

17. Critically analyse how the female figures became an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe. 3
18. Examine the idea of 'satyagraha' advocated by Mahatma Gandhi. 3
OR
Explain why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to anti-colonial movements.
19. With the alarming rate of resource depletion all over the world, conservation is the need of the hour. Write about ways/steps towards making your neighbourhood more environmentally friendly. 3
20. 'The Centre-State relation in India has changed over time since independence.' Justify the statement.

OR

Describe any three federal features of Indian democracy.

21. Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. Is it true? Elucidate with examples.
22. Elucidate how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.

SECTION- C (Source Based Questions)

23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: 4

As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

(i) The First World War was fought between:

- (a) Central and Allied powers
- (b) Third World and Allied Powers
- (c) US and Japan
- (d) England and India

(ii) Which of the following holds true for the Balkans?

- (a) The Balkan area was ruled by Spanish rulers.
- (b) The rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.
- (c) Balkan states were located in Africa
- (d) Balkan states were very prosperous.

(iii) Balkan became an area of conflict in:

- (a) 1881
- (b) 1891
- (c) 1871
- (d) 1861

(iv) Which of the following phrases best describe Slavs?

- (a) An ethnic majority group in Europe.
- (b) A religious group in Africa.

- (c) A linguistic group in Germany.
- (d) A marginalised group in Asia.

24. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

4

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State. Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

(i) What was the first and major test for democratic politics in our country?

- (a) Creation of linguistic states
- (b) Creation of language policy
- (c) Creation of new federal states
- (d) Creation of a secular nation

(ii) A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions can opt for _____.

- (a) Hindi
- (b) English
- (c) Vernacular Language
- (d) English and any of the 22 languages recognised as Scheduled languages

(iii) Which non-Hindi speaking state majorly demanded that the use of English should continue after 1965?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Karnataka

(iv) How many languages are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 21
- (b) 22
- (c) 23
- (d) 24

25. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

4

Given the abundance and renewability of water, it is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity. The moment we speak of water shortages, we immediately associate it with regions having low rainfall or those that are drought prone. We instantaneously visualise the deserts of Rajasthan and women balancing many 'matkas' (earthen pots) used for collecting and storing water and travelling long distances to get water. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over- exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups. Where is then water scarcity likely to occur? As you have read in the hydrological cycle, freshwater can be obtained directly from precipitation, surface run off and groundwater. Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity? Many of our cities are such examples. Thus, water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population and consequent greater demands for water, and unequal access to it.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

(i) The availability of water resources does not vary over _____.

- (a) Space
- (b) Time
- (c) Precipitation
- (d) Language

(ii) Identify the cause of water scarcity.

- (a) Overuse of aquifers
- (b) Increased human consumption
- (c) No change in climate
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

(iii) _____ is the larger consumer of surface water.

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

(iv) A large amount of population required more water not only for domestic use but also to produce _____.

- (a) industrial goods
- (b) food
- (c) forests
- (d) factories

26. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

4

Do all of these persons have the same notion of development or progress? Most likely not. Each one of them seeks different things. They seek things that are most important for them, i.e., that which can fulfil their aspirations or desires. In fact, at times, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting. A girl expects as

much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land. So, two things are quite clear: one, different persons can have different developmental goals and two, what may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

(i) Identify the least likely developmental goal for a landless rural labourer.

- (a) More days of work and better wages
- (b) Local school to provide quality education to their children
- (c) Coming up of multi-national companies in urban areas
- (d) No social discrimination

(ii) Which of the following statements is NOT true with respect to development?

- (a) Different people can have different goals
- (b) Development for one can be detrimental for other
- (c) Developmental goals are people specific
- (d) People of same community have similar goals

(iii) Which of the following is not something people look for as their developmental goal?

- (a) Better income
- (b) Discrimination
- (c) Freedom
- (d) Equal treatment

(iv) Why do people have different notions of development?

- (a) Because people are different
- (b) Because life situations are different
- (c) Because India is a diverse country
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

SECTION- D (Long Answer Type Questions)

27. Discuss the ideals of different social groups behind participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement. 5

OR

Explain why the political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates.

28. Analyse the involvement of different traditional communities in conserving their own natural habitats in India. 5
29. Discuss the prudential and moral reasons for power sharing with the help of examples from the Indian context. 5

OR

Enlist the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies. Give an example of each of these.

30. In your view explain how decentralisation has strengthened the federal structure of India. 5
31. State the reasons why organised sector is preferred by people when they are looking for employment opportunities. 5

OR

Compare and contrast the economic activities of the public and private sector.

SECTION- E (Map Based Questions)

32. (I) 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. 2
- A. The place where the peasant struggle against the Indigo plantation system was led by Mahatma Gandhi
- B. The place where a session of the Indian National congress was held in September 1920
- (II) Locate and label the following dams:
- (a) Salal Dam
- (b) Hirakud Dam
- (c) Bhakra Nangal Dam

