

DAV BR PUBLIC SCHOOL, BINA
SESSION 2023-24
Half Yearly Examination
PRACTICE PAPER

Class: X
Time Allowed: 3hrs

Subject: Social Studies
MM: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This paper contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each
2. This paper contains 4 Questions of 2 marks each.
3. This paper contains 5 Short Answer Questions of 3 marks each to be answered in 60 to 80 words.
4. This paper contains 3 Short Answer Questions of 4 marks each to be answered in 80 to 100 words.
5. This paper contains 4 Long Answer Questions of 5 marks each to be answered in 100 to 150 words.
6. This paper contains 2 Map Work Questions of 5 marks

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MARKS
1.	Find the incorrect option. (a) Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa in 1918. (b) In Gandhi ji went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagarhi Movement. (c) Khilafat Movement was started in 1921. (d) Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13th April, 1919.	1
2.	Consider the following statements about unclassified forests I. Unclassed forests are mostly managed by both private communities and the government. II. All human activities are allowed in these forests. III. Northern-Eastern states and parts of Gujarat have mostly unclassified forests. Which of the following is correct? (a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) All of these	1
3.	Consider the following statements about reserved forests? I. Reserved forests are owned by the government and all the human activities are not allowed in these forests. II. These forests are regarded as the most valuable forests in terms of conservation of forests and wildlife. III. These forests constitute about more than half of the total forest land in India. Which of the following is correct? (a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) All of these	1

Assertion-Reason

- 4. Assertion (A) Change in cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops is seen beneficial for Indian economy. Reason (R) India can follow the way of successful economies by exporting farm products and importing cereals.** **1**
Codes
(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
- 5. Assertion (A) In Tamil Nadu, around 90 percent of the people living in rural areas avail the opportunity of ration shops but in West Bengal only 35 per cent people do so. Reason (R) Availability of good health and educational facilities to a large extent depend on public facilities and ration shops is one of them.** **1**
Codes
(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
- 6. Assertion (A) In Belgium, there is mutually acceptable arrangement for sharing power. Reason (R) The leaders realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions.** **1**
Codes
(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
- 7. Assertion (A) Repair persons and daily wage earners are not very productive in tertiary sector. Reason (R) Repair persons and daily wage earners are unskilled; therefore they are mostly unemployed on a short-term basis.** **1**
Codes
(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
- 8. Which sector of economy in India bears most of the workforce?** **1**
- 9. Consider the following statements and choose the appropriate option associated with Belgium.** **1**
(a) Belgium is a small country in North America.
(b) Belgium has borders with France, the Netherlands Germany and Luxembourg.
(c) Out of total population of Belgium, 80% lives in the Flemish region and speaks French language.
(d) The total population of Belgium is 10 crore.
- 10. Find the incorrect statement.** **1**

- (a) Even in democracy, the constitution can be misused.
- (b) In reorganization, central government shares its power with state governments.
- (c) In coming together federation, all the constituent states have equal powers.
- (d) Panchayati Raj is an example of people direct participation in decision making.

- 11.** Arrange in sequence according to the occurrence of the events **1**
- (i) States on the basis of language created.
 - (ii) Rise of regional political parties leading to coalitions.
 - (iii) India's journey as a democracy begins..
 - (iv) Central government agrees to continue the use of English.
- (a) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
 - (b) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
 - (c) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
 - (d) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
- 12.** Which one of the following statements is not true? **1**
- (a) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
 - (b) The Constitution allows us to practice, profess and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
 - (c) The Constitution of India allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.
 - (d) As per the Constitution, religion can never be separated from politics.
- 13.** . Identify the ideology of the society from the given information. **1**
- It leads to communal violence, riots and massacre which disturb the very foundation of democracy.
 - It also leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal, citizens within the nation.
 - It makes hindrances in the functioning of our democracy.
 - A situation when a particular community tries to promote its own interests at the cost of other communities.
- (a) Secularism
 - (b) Communalism
 - (c) Idealism
 - (d) Feminism
- 14.** A big land owner has purchased farm machinery worth 10 L to mechanise his farms. 20 small labourers and their families working in his farms are dissatisfied with this decision. Analyse the information to choose the suitable option from the given options. **1**
- (a) Income is inadequate measure of development
 - (b) India has low HDI ranking
 - (c) Development goals differ according to situations
 - (d) Total income is more suitable for comparison
- 15.** Correct and Rewrite the following statement:- **1**

Human Development Report published by UNDP countries based on the income levels, job status of the people and total income.

- 16.** Correct and Rewrite the following statement:- **1**
Most of the developed countries have followed a specific path of development by shifting economic dominance from secondary to primary to advanced sector.
- 17.** The literacy rate is highest in Kerala while the Infant Mortality Rate is highest in Bihar. In relation to this information which statement is true? **1**
(a) Most of the people in Kerala and Bihar have good living conditions.
(b) Both Bihar and Kerala lack basic necessities of life.
(c) The standard of living in Kerala is better than Bihar.
(d) The standard of living in Bihar is better than Kerala.
- 18.** Consider the following statement about exhaustion of natural resources **1**
I. Crude oil resources would last only 50 years more.
II. Oil extraction is undertaken by Middle East region a very fast pace.
III. Non-conventional fuel sources should be encouraged that reduces use of crude oil.
Which of the following statement gives an idea of sustainable development?
(a) Only II
(b) I and II
(c) Only I
(d) Only III
- 19.** A flower cultivator grows tulips, reaps a good crop and sells it to a trader. The trader exports the tulips and earns huge profit. This increased the GDP but the farmer is still not able to earn well. Why? **1**
(a) Most of the profit is taken by trader.
(b) Farmer is under employed or disguised employed.
(c) Farmers, traders, exporters work in unorganised sector
(d) All of the above
- 20.** Consider the following statements about GDP of a country **1**
(i) Purchase of sugarcane in the making of sugar.
(ii) Value of silk fabrics for sale in the market.
(iii) Final value of bakery items.
Which of the following statements should be added to find out GDP?
(a) Only (i) and (ii)
(b) Only (i) and (iii)
(c) Only (ii) and (iii)
(d) None as all are intermediate goods
- 21.** What factors make forest a very useful resource for humans? **2**
- 22.** What was the Zollverein? What were its wider implications? **2**

- 23.** What steps were taken in 1992 in the area of decentralization in India? **2**
- 24.** Define the following terms **2**
 (i) Per Capita Income
 (ii) Net Attendance Ratio
- 25.** How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during 18th century? Explain **3**
- 26** Mention three reasons for which the rich peasant communities took active participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement **3**
- 27.** Give three main features of the soil found in the river deltas of the Indian coast. **3**
 Or
 Describe any three main features of Alluvial soil found in India
- 28.** Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population in India." Analyse the statement. **3**
 Or
 What were the reasons for launching multi- purpose river projects in India after independence?
- 29.** Describe any three features of 'unitary government'. **3**
- 30.** Read the extract and answer the following questions. **4**
 On April the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. His objects as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of Satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe. As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many North Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people: Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement.
 (i) Why did General Dyer open fired on the peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919?

(ii) Why Martial law was imposed in Amritsar?

(iii) Why large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.

(iv) What were the effect of the Jallianwala. Bagh massacre?

31. Read the source given below and answer questions that follow. **4**
Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada

Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised 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 sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking. "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?"

Source S. Sharma, quoted in In the Belly of the River. Tribal conflicts over development in Narmada valley. A. Baviskar. 1995.

(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.

(iv) "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?" Elaborate the statement

32. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow: (4) **4**

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. I have borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex of the country's total population 59 per cent live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language. Another 41 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent of the people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking.

(i) Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium.

(ii) Explain the term ethnic.

(iii) How did the Belgium Government solve their ethnic problem? Explain. (2)

33. Explain the process of unification of Italy. **5**

or

Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy.

34. Explain any five features of Indian agriculture. **5**

Or

Which crop is known as the 'golden fibre'? Explain two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. Mention it's any four uses.

35. What is organised sector? Mention any four advantages of working in **5**

the organised sector.

Or

Why the importance of the tertiary sector in production is rising rapidly? Or Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India? Explain

- 36.** What is communalism? How is communalism hindrance in the functioning of our democracy? Explain. **5**

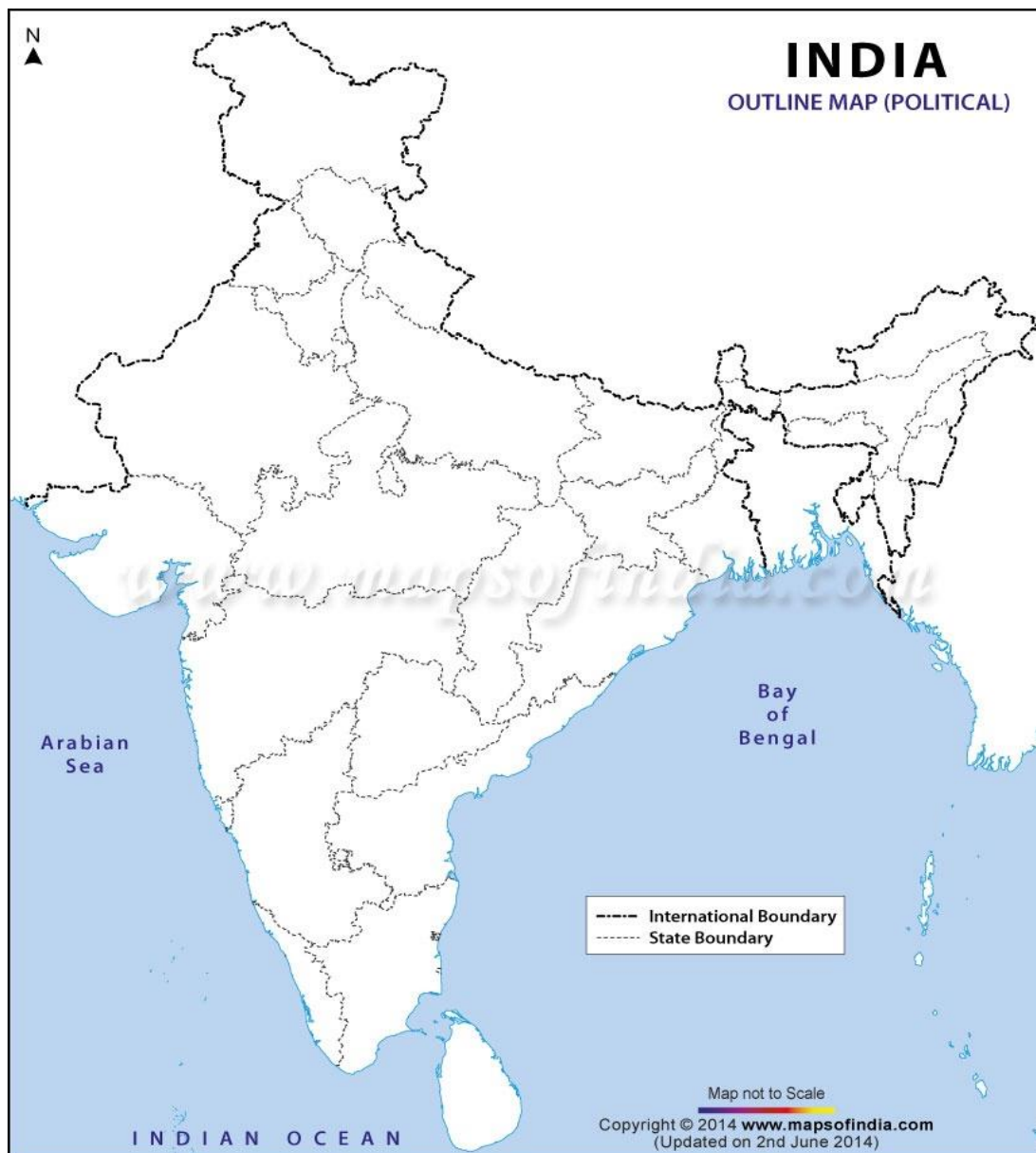
Map Work

- 37.** Mark and locate the following on the given political map of India. **2**

(i) A place where the Congress Session was held in 1920.

or Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920.

(ii) A place where the Congress Session was held in 1927.



- 38.** On the outline map of India given below, mark and label the following. **3**

(i) Rana Pratap Sagar dam

(ii) Nagarjuna Sagar dam

(iii) Major Producer of Jute

