

DAV BR PUBLIC SCHOOL, BINA
SESSION 2024-25
Half Yearly Examination
SAMPLE PAPER

Class: 10th

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.	<p>Which of the following is a feature of laterite soil?</p> <p>(a) It is black in color (b) It is formed by leaching (c) It is suitable for the cultivation of cotton (d) It is found in areas of low rainfall.</p>	1
5.	<p>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.</p> <p>Reason (R) Availability of good health and educational facilities to a large extent depend on public facilities and ration shops is one of them.</p> <p>Codes</p> <p>(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</p>	1
6.	<p>Assertion (A) In Belgium, there is mutually acceptable arrangement for sharing power.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Codes</p> <p>(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</p>	1
7.	<p>Assertion (A) Repair persons and daily wage earners are not very productive in tertiary sector.</p> <p>Reason (R) Repair persons and daily wage earners are unskilled; therefore they are mostly unemployed on a short-term basis.</p> <p>Codes</p> <p>(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</p>	1
8.	Which sector of economy in India bears most of the workforce?	1
9.	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the appropriate option associated with Belgium.</p> <p>(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.</p>	1
10.	<p>Find the incorrect statement.</p> <p>(a) Even in democracy, the constitution can be misused. (b) In reorganization, central government shares its power with state</p>	1

	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.	The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of : (a) Employment conditions (b) The nature of economic activities (c) Number of workers employed (d) Ownership of enterprises	1
12.	The service sector includes activities such as: (a) agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry (b) making sugar, gur and bricks (c) transport, communication and banking (d) None of these	1
13.	Government owns most of the assets and provides all the services: (a) Private Sector (b) Public Sector (c) Organised Sector (d) Tertiary Sector	1
14.	The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called as: (a) Gross Domestic Product (b) Net Domestic Product (c) National Product (d) Production of Tertiary Sector	1
15.	When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the: (a) Secondary sector (b) Tertiary sector (c) Primary sector (d) Organised sector	1
16.	Correct and Rewrite the following statement:- Most of the developed countries have followed a specific path of development by shifting economic dominance from secondary to primary to advanced sector.	1
17.	For calculating Body Mass Index (BMI), weight of the person is divided by the: (a) Square of the weight (b) Square of the height (c) Square root of the height (d) Square of the sum of height and weight.	1
18.	Which of the following statement defines Sustainable Development?	1

	<p>i. Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of the future generation.</p> <p>ii. Present generation fulfills its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well.</p> <p>iii. It means utilization of natural resources by the past, present and forthcoming future generation.</p> <p>iv. To meets the needs of the future generations even if the needs of the present generation go unmet</p>	
19.	<p>“We have not inherited the world from our forefathers - we have borrowed it from our children.” This proverb is more appealing to which of the following?</p> <p>(i) Continue to exploit resources</p> <p>(ii) Sustainable Development</p> <p>(iii) Quick Development</p> <p>(iv) Stop to use the resources</p>	1
20.	<p>Which organization publishes the Human Development Report: (a) WHO (b) UNDP (c) WTO (d) IMF</p>	1
21.	<p>What factors make forest a very useful resource for humans?</p>	2
22.	<p>What was the Zollverein? What were its wider implications?</p>	2
23.	<p>What steps were taken in 1992 in the area of decentralization in India?</p>	2
24.	<p>Define the following terms</p> <p>(i) Per Capita Income</p> <p>(ii) Net Attendance Ratio</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.</p>	2
25.	<p>How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during 18th century? Explain</p>	3
26	<p>Mention three reasons for which the rich peasant communities took active participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement</p>	3
27.	<p>Give three main features of the soil found in the river deltas of the Indian coast.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Describe any three main features of Alluvial soil found in India</p>	3
28.	<p>Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population in India." Analyse the statement.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>What were the reasons for launching multi- purpose river projects in India after independence?</p>	3
29.	<p>Describe any three features of 'unitary government'.</p>	3

30. Read the extract and answer the following questions.

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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.
Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada

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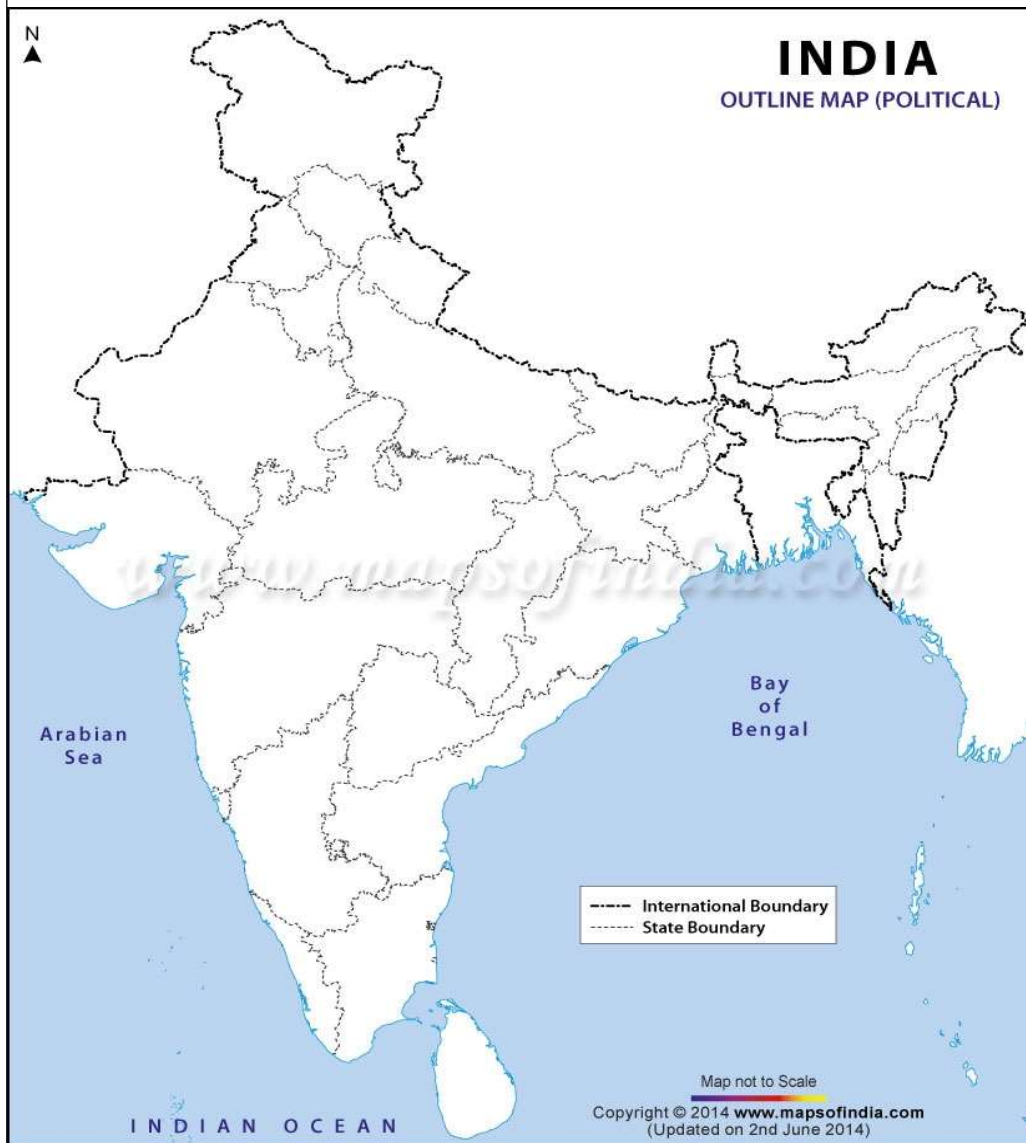
Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged 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) 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)	4
33.	Explain the process of unification of Italy. or Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy.	5
34.	How has the destruction of forests and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity? Explain. Or How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna Explain.	5
35.	What is organised sector? Mention any four advantages of working in 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	5
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. (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.	2



- 38.** On the outline map of India given below, mark and label the following.
- (i) Rana Pratap Sagar dam
 - (ii) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
 - (iii) Major Producer of Jute

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