

PERIODIC TEST- II 2019-20
SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – X

Time 1:30Hrs.

Max. Mar: 40

Instructions:

1. The question paper has 18 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1-10 are very short questions of 1 mark each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 10 words each.
4. Questions from serial number 11-14 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 15-17 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Question number 18 is map question of 3 marks from History and Geography. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.

निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न पत्र में सभी 18 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक प्रश्न के सामने दिए गए हैं।
3. प्रश्न संख्या 1-10 तक एक अंक के अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 10 शब्दों से अधिक में ना लिखें।
4. प्रश्न संख्या 11-14 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न संख्या 15-17 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 120 शब्दों मेंसे अधिक में न लिखें।
6. प्रश्न संख्या 18 में इतिहास एवं भूगोल से मानचित्र के 3 अंक के प्रश्न हैं। प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के बाद मानचित्र उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंदर संलग्न करें।

1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu ? 1
फ्रेडरिक सोरियो कौन थे ?
 2. Give one example of a Non-renewable resources? 1
अनवीकरणीय संसाधन का एक उदाहरण दें ?
 3. Describe ' Jhumming cultivation ' in one sentence. 1
झूम खेती को एक वाक्य में स्पष्ट करें।
 4. How do the central and state government enjoy their power in federal system? 1
संघीय व्यवस्था में किस प्रकार केंद्र और राज्य सरकार अपनी शक्तियों को प्राप्त करती है ?
 5. what do you mean by Virgin Vegetation? 1
अक्षत वनस्पति किसे कहते हैं ?
 6. Who were Indentured Labourer ? 1
अनुबंधित मजदूर कौन थे?
- OR
- What was Proto- Industrialisation ?
आदि - औद्योगिकी का क्या अर्थ है ।
 - 7 why is natural gas considered as environment freindly? 1
प्राकृतिक गैस को पर्यावरण के अनुकूल क्यों माना गया है ?
 8. Which language is spoken by majority of Sri Lankans? 1
श्रीलंका में बहुसंख्यक किस भाषा को बोलते हैं ?
 9. Who led the Civil Rights Movement in USA ? 1
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में नागरिक अधिकार आन्दोलन किसके नेतृत्व में चलाया गया ?
 10. what is Per Capita Income? 1
प्रति व्यक्ति आय क्या है?

11. Write a short notes on the Civil Code of 1804(Napolenic Code) 3

1804 के नागरिक संहिता (नेपोलनिक संहिता) पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें ?

12. Mention any three features of commercial farming ? 3

वाणिज्य-कृषि की किन्ही तीन विशेषताएँ बताएं.

13. what is a Multi-purpose river project? Mention any three objevtives of its? 3

बहुउद्देशीय नदी घाटी परियोजना क्या है ? इसके किन्ही तीन उद्देश्यों को बताएं |

14. Explain the third tier of democracy in India ? 3

भारत त्रिस्तरीय लोकतंत्र को स्पष्ट करें ?

15. Explain the effects of Non-Coopration Movement on the economic front? 5

असयोग आन्दोलन का आर्थिक क्षेत्र पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ? स्पष्ट करें।

16. " Cast system and politics in India cannot be separated".Explain. 5

" भारत में राजनीति और जाति व्यवस्था अलग नहीं कर सकते हैं |"स्पष्ट करे |

17. What is Average Income? What is its importance? Describe its Limitations related to devlopment. 5

औसत आय क्या है? इसका क्या महत्त्व है ? विकास से सम्बंधित इसकी क्या सीमाएं है ?

18. On the outline mapof India show the following: 3

भारत के मानचित्र में निम्न को दर्शाए :

a. The place where Jallianvala Bagh is located.

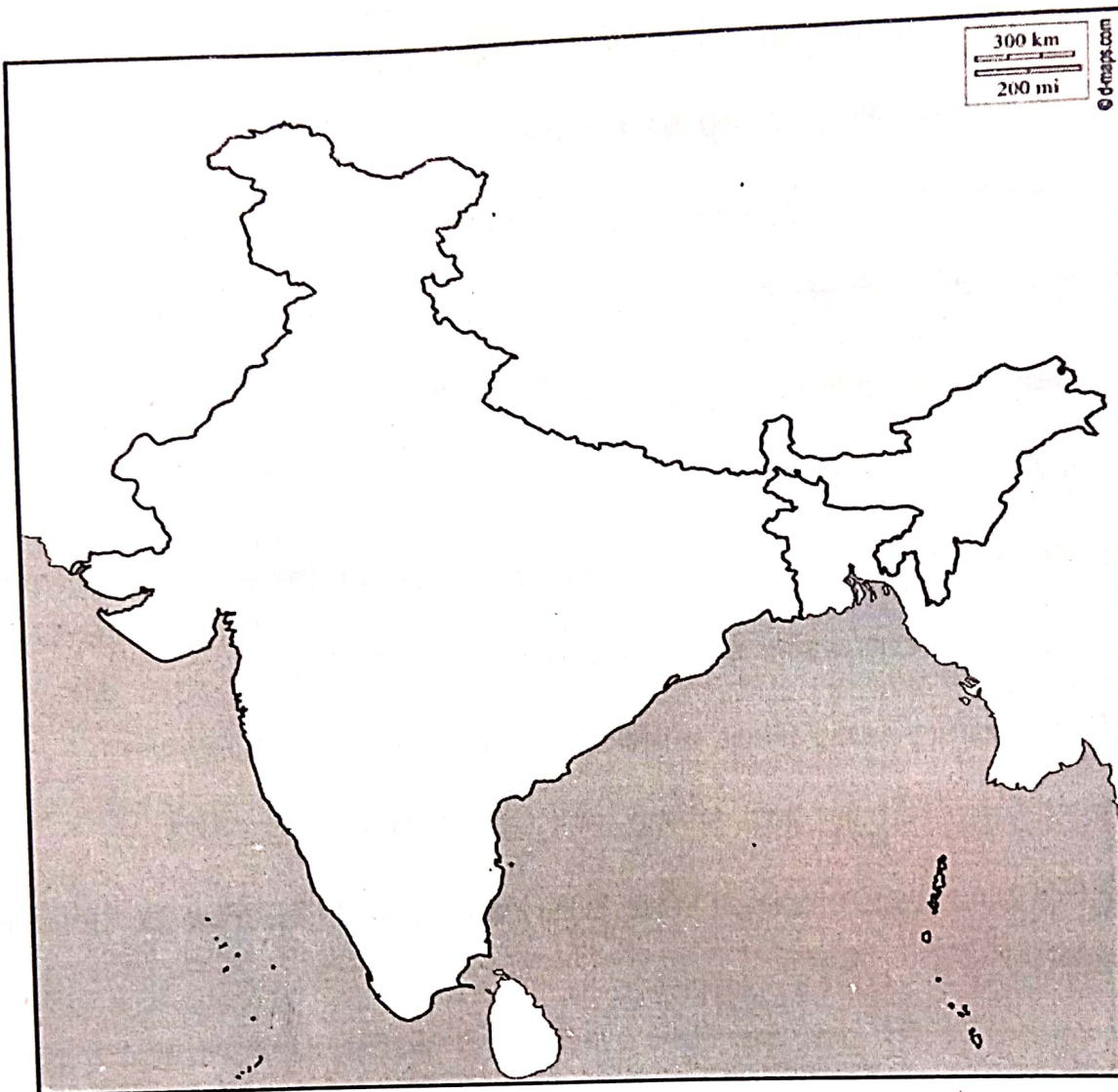
वह स्थान जहाँ जलियांवाला बाग स्थित है

b. Bhakhra Nangal Dam.

भाखड़ा नंगल बांध

c. One Iron ore area .

एक लौह अयस्क क्षेत्र



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Marking Scheme

Instructions:

- a. The answer which have been given below are just the value points.
- b. If the students have written any other relevant value point than what is given in the marking scheme then must be awarded full weightage.

1. Frederic Sorrieu was a painter .
2. Fossil fuels such as Coal, Petroleum.
3. Slash and Burn agriculture is locally called Jhumming in the north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland.
4. The Jurisdictions of the central and state governments are specified in the Constitution.
5. Virgin Vegetation refers to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.
6. Indentured labours were bounded labours under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time to pay off their passes to a new country or home.

OR

Proto-Industrialisation was the phase of industrialisation before Industrialisation Revolution.

7. Natural gas is considered an environment friendly fuel because of low carbon dioxide emissions.
8. The Sinhala language.
9. Martin Luther King (Junior).
10. It is the total income of a country divided by total population.

11.(i) The peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.

(ii) Internal custom duties and dues that hampered the flow business were abolished and a new uniform system of weight and measures was constituted.

(iii) Artisan also had a free hand to represent their creation.

12. Commercial Farming—

(i) Higher doses of modern inputs like HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers are used.

(ii) The main aim is to obtain higher productivity.

(iii) Crops are grown mainly for sale in the market.

13.(i) Multi-purpose river valley projects generally refers to large dams that serve several purpose in addition to impounding the water of a river.

(ii) These projects aim at providing irrigation water and power inputs which then enhance the food productivity.

(iii) Water supply for industrial and domestic purposes.

14.(i) It has been made constitutionally mandatory to hold regular election to local government bodies.

(ii) Seats have been reserved for the SCs, STs, and OBC to ensure their participation.

(iii) One third of all positions are reserved for Women.

15. The effects of Non-Cooperation movement—

(i) Foreign goods were boycotted.

(ii) Liquor shops were picketed.

(iii) Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires

(iv) The import of foreign goods and cloth was reduced.

(v) Production of Indian textile mills and handloom and Khadi went up.

16.(i) Politics too influences the cast identities by bringing them into the political arena.

(ii) People belonging to the same caste belong to a natural social community and have the same interests which they do not share with anyone from another caste.

(iii) When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections.

(iv) When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.

(v) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support.

17.(i) Average Income or Per Capita Income is an important indicator of economic development of the country.

(ii) It is used to compare similarities and differences of the various parameters of development of different countries.

(iii) Comparing countries by national income is not a useful measure as countries have different populations. Thus, Average Income is an important measure.

(iv) Average Income is total income of the country divided by the total population

(v) Average Income has its limitation because it tells us averages but not about the actual figures.