

First Term Exam 2024-2025
CLASS X – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks 80

Time 3 hrs

General Instructions

1. The question paper comprises of 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 100 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) 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 MCQs (1X20=20)

Q1 Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhiji? 1

- (a) Pressure from the British Government (c) Gandhiji's arrest
(b) Second Round Table Conference (d) Chauri-Chaura incident

Q2 Identify the type of forests based on the following statements: 1

- (i) These are other forests and wastelands.
(ii) These forests belong to both government and private individuals and communities.

Options:

- (a) Reserved Forests (c) Protected Forests
(b) Unclassed Forests (d) None of the above

Q3 Life expectancy at birth means: 1

- (a) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth
(b) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of death
(c) Average expected length of a child at the time of birth
(d) None of the above

Q4 Match the following and select the correct answer. 1

S. No	PROJECT	STATE
A	Bhakra Nangal	i Odisha
B	Hirakud	ii Maharashtra
C	Sardar Sarover	iii Punjab
D	Koyana	iv Gujarat

Options:

- (a) A - i, B- ii, C- iii, D- iv (b) A - ii, B- iii, C- iv, D- i
(c) A-iii, B- i, C- iv, D- ii (d) A- iv, B- iii, C- ii, D- I

Q5 Which one of the following systems of power sharing is called a system of 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

- Q6 On which basis were states like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand created? 1
 (a) On the basis of language (c) On the basis of religion
 (b) On the basis of culture, ethnicity (d) On the basis of commerce and trade

- Q7 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). 1
 Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion: [A] The Indian Union is not based on the principles of federalism.

Reason: [R] The Constitution of India declared India as a Union of States.

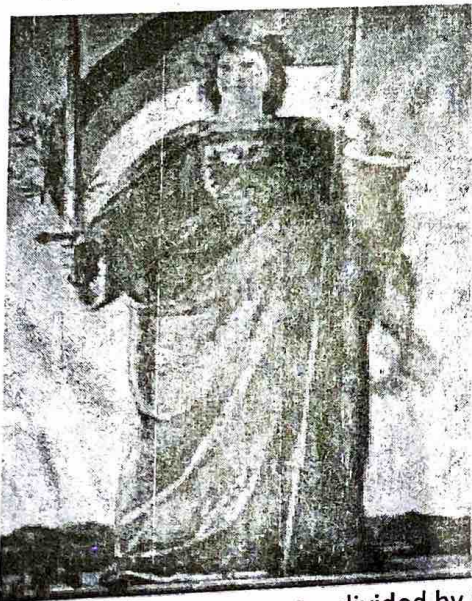
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both [A] and [R] are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (c) [A] is correct but [R] is wrong
 (d) [A] is wrong but [R] is correct
- Q8 Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. 1

Column A	Column B
I. Daily wage worker	1. Private sector
II. Bank Officer	2. Unorganized sector
III. Government owns the assets	3. Organized sector
IV. Profit is the objective	4. Public sector

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- (a) I-2, II-3, III-4, IV-1 (b) I-4, II-1, III-2, IV-3
 (c) I-4, II-1, III-3, IV-2 (d) I-4, II-2, III-1, IV-3
- Q9 Which of the following is not one of the aspects of federal division of powers? 1
 (a) Sharing of powers among central provincial and local governments
 (b) Division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government
 (c) The Constitution clearly lays down powers of different levels of Government.
 (d) There is no vertical division of powers

- Q10 Which of the following aspects best signifies the given image of Germania: 1



Which of the following aspects best signifies the given image of Germania:-

- (a) Folk and cultural tradition
 (b) Heroism and justice
 (c) Revenge and enmity
 (d) Romanticism
- Q11 Total income of the country divided by its total population is known as 1
 (a) Per capita income (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (b) National income (d) None of these

- Q12 When power is taken away from state governments and is given to local government, it is called 1
 (a) Decentralisation (b) Centralisation
 (c) Panchayat Samiti (d) Federalism

- Q13 Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order:- 1
- Coming of Simon Commission to India
 - Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC
 - Government of India Act, 1919
 - Champaran Satyagraha.
- (a) iii-ii-iv-i (b) i-ii-iv-iii (c) ii-iii-i-iv (d) iv-iii-i-ii
- Q14 Manoj along with five other members of his family worked as a farmer and produced 50 tons of wheat. Due to some dispute in the family, two members opted out of the family business, but still the remaining members of the family are able to produce 50 tons of wheat. 1
- Can you identify the situation in which the family members were in?
- Seasonal employment
 - Disguised unemployment
 - Over employment
 - Cyclical employment
- Q15 ____ of 1832 recognised Greece as the independent nation. 1
- The Treaty of Versailles
 - The Congress of Vienna
 - The Treaty of Constantinople
 - The Treaty of Geneva
- Q16 **Assertion:** Overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation in many states of India. 1
- Reason:** In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra overgrazing is the main reason land degradation.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true But R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is correct but R is wrong
 - A is wrong but R is correct
- Q17 What is the result of political expression of gender division? 1
- Has helped to improve women's role in public life
 - Has provided a superior status to women
 - The position remains the same, as it was
 - None of the above
- Q18 What is meant by the term 'Feminist'? 1
- Having the qualities considered typical of women.
 - A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
 - The belief that men and women are equal.
 - Men who look like women.
- Q19 Which of the following statement defines sustainable development? 1
- Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of future generations.
 - The present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generations as well.
 - It means the utilisation of natural resources by the past, present and the future generations.
 - To meet the needs of the future generations even if the needs of the present generation is not met
- Q20 Which among the following are examples of 'Coming together federations'? 1
- India, Spain and Belgium
 - India, USA and Spain
 - USA, Switzerland and Australia
 - Belgium and Sri Lanka

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)

- Q21 What do you learn from the policies followed in Belgium and Sri Lanka i.e. 2
majoritarianism in Sri Lanka and accommodation in Belgium?
- Q22 How did Zollverein strengthen economic nationalism among German states? 2
OR
Describe the participation of the industrial working class in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- Q23 Name the soil which is widely found in the Deccan trap region. Explain two important 2
characteristics of this soil type.
- Q24 Describe the views of Gandhiji and human rights groups on relations between religion 2
and politics?

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

- Q25 Explain the Napoleonic code of 1804 3
- Q26 What is MGNREGA 2005? Explain its main objective and provisions? 3
OR
'Kerala with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Haryana. Hence per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states.'
Do you agree with the above statement? Discuss
- Q27 How have rapid industrialisation and urbanisation affected water resources in India? 3
Suggest two measures to prevent the pollution of water.
- Q28 How are legislative powers divided between the union and state governments in India? 3
- Q29 What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP? 3

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

- Q30 A. Compare the two major agricultural seasons of India.
B. Describe the main features of intensive Subsistence farming.
OR
A. Mention the technological and institutional reforms initiated by the govt to improve Indian agriculture.
B. Describe the main features of Commercial farming in India. 2+3= 5
- Q31 Describe the process of unification of Britain 5
OR
Explain the importance of Dandi March as an effective instrument of resistance against the British colonialism and a means to unite the Indians.
- Q32 What is communalism or communal politics? Highlight the different situations when the 5
problem of communalism becomes acute.
- Q33 Discuss how the public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation 5
OR
Do you agree with the view that primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are interdependent? Discuss with examples.

SECTION E
SOURCE BASED QUESTION

- Q34** Read the text given below and answer the questions that follow: -
From the cities, the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside. It drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and in Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra – a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses. Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords' farms without any payment. As tenants they had no security of tenure, being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land.
- 34.1** Name the society formed by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1920 to help the peasants of Awadh. 1
- 34.2** What is begar? 1
- 34.3** Why did the Congress leadership become unhappy with the peasant movement in Awadh? 2
- Q35** **Sacred groves - a wealth of diverse and rare species**
Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred. Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.
- 35.1** What is the belief behind protecting sacred groves? 1
- 35.2** Name the trees worshiped by the tribes in India. 1
- 35.3** What are sacred groves and how are they protected? 2
- Q36** Not all of the service sector is growing equally well. Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them. Hence, only a part of this sector is growing in importance.
- 36.1** What is the other name for the service sector? 1
- 36.2** How can the government provide employment opportunities to help the workers who barely manage to earn a living? 1
- 36.3** Mention any two reasons for the rising importance of the service sector? 2
- Q37** (A) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the information given below and write their correct names. 2
- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in Dec 1920
- (b) The place where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.
- (B) On the same outline map of India locate and label ANY 3 of the following with suitable symbols: 3
- (a) A region of alluvial soil
- (b) Tehri project
- (c) A region producing rubber
- (d) A region producing coffee
- (e) A project on river Krishna