



THE INDIAN SCHOOL
PERIODIC TEST-II (2024-25)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
SET-B
X

Time allowed: 2.5 hours

Maximum Marks: 60

No. of printed pages: 07

General Instructions:

- (i) This question paper contains 23 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F.
- (iii) Section A-Questions no.1 to 8 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iv) Section B-Question no.9 to 13 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) Section C-Question no.14 to 16 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (vi) Section D-Question no.17 to 20 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vii) Section E -Question no. 21 and 22 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- (ix) Section F- Question no. 23 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 23A from History (2 marks) and 23B from Geography (3 marks).
- (x) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

Q No.	Section -A (Multiple Choice Questions)	M
1 ✓	<p>The following questions consist of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.</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> <p>Assertion (A): The Khilafat Movement and the Non-Cooperation Movement were closely linked. Reason (R): Both the movements aimed to achieve political and economic reforms in India.</p>	
2 ✓	Choose the correct option about the image given below:	



- (a) Germania
- (b) Marianne
- (c) Roma
- (d) Hispania

3 ✓ Identify the type of soil with the help of the clues given below:

- Rich in lime, calcium carbonate, magnesium and potash
- Made of lava flows.
- Ideal for growing cotton

- (a) Forest soil (b) Desert soil (c) Black soil (d) Laterite soil

4 ✓



Which of the following options signifies the above cartoon appropriately?

- (a) Politicians treat various caste groups as 'vote banks'.
- (b) During elections, political parties give tickets to candidates on the basis of caste.
- (c) Candidates in elections make appeals to the caste sentiment to muster support.
- (d) None of the above

5 ✓

Statement 1: The caste system was based on the exclusion of and the discrimination against the 'outcaste' groups.

Statement 2: Partly due to their efforts and partly due to other socio-economic changes, castes and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes.

Which of the statements mentioned above are correct?

- (a) Statement 1

- (b) Statement 2
 (c) Both statements 1 and 2
 (d) Neither statement 1 nor statement 2

The following questions consist of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
 (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.

1

Assertion (A): Mohan is a shopkeeper who pays his taxes on time. He has employed two workers Rakesh and Raghu in his shop. He pays them well. However, neither worker gets any paid leave in the year.
Reason (R): Rakesh and Raghu are employed in the unorganized sector.

Answer the following question on the basis of the table given below :

1

State	Infant Mortality Rate (2003)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)
Punjab	49	70
Kerala	11	91
Bihar	60	47

Identify the state which has the greatest Human Development Index (HDI).

- (a) Kerala
 (b) Bihar
 (c) Punjab
 (d) Both (a) & (b)

Which of the following statements is correct with regards to India?

- (a) The tertiary sector contributes the maximum to GDP.
 (b) India is a socialist economy.
 (c) In India, the distribution of income and wealth is quite equitable.
 (d) None of the above.

Section -B
(Very Short Answer Questions)

9 What was the significance of the Congress of Vienna?
 OR

	Explain any two ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and the 19th centuries.	
10	With the help of an example explain the role of local communities in conserving forests in India. OR What are reserved and protected forests? Name the state in India which has the largest area under permanent forests.	2
11	What is so special about the 'community government' in Belgium? OR Briefly discuss the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.	2
12	Mention any two types of benefits enjoyed by the workers of the organized sector.	2
13	Do you agree that agriculture is an activity of the unorganized sector in India? Give any two points of justification. OR What is the infant mortality rate & the literacy rate?	2
	Section -C (Short Answer Questions)	Marks
14	Using an example, explain the concept of majoritarianism.	3
15	How does communalism threaten India's democracy? Explain.	3
16	Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent.' Discuss. OR Describe the role played by the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in improving the employment situation in India.	3
	Section -D (Long Answer Questions)	
17	How did the issue of untouchability impact the participation of the Dalits in the Civil Disobedience Movement? OR Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'?	5

	<p>Name the three cropping seasons in our country. Describe the geographical conditions required for growing the following crops. Also mention the areas of their cultivation.</p> <p>(a) Wheat (b) Sugarcane</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the various initiatives taken by the government to ensure an increase in agricultural production and thereby achieve agricultural development.</p>	5
19	<p>Describe the salient features of Panchayati Raj institutions in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>'India is a federal country.' Critically analyse this statement.</p>	5
20	<p>How is the per capita consumption of electricity considered an index of development? Explain with examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What does sustainable development mean? How can it be achieved?</p>	5
<p>Section -E (Case Based Questions)</p>		
21	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:</p> <p><i>During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.</i></p> <p>21.1 What was the main goal of Giuseppe Mazzini's secret society, Young Italy?</p> <p>21.2 Explain the significance of Sardinia-Piedmont's role in the unification of Italy.</p>	4
22	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p><i>Given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multipurpose projects, the water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socioeconomically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting systems. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people</i></p>	1+1+2

built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture.

In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water.

- 22.1 What are the twin benefits of the tanka system of rainwater harvesting practised in Bikaner, Barmer and Phalodi?
- 22.2 Name the first state in India which has made the rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory for all the houses across the state.
- 23.3 'The water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socioeconomically and environmentally.' Justify this statement with suitable facts.

Section F
(Map Skilled based Questions)

- 23 (A) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their names on the lines provided.
- (i) A place where the Indian National Congress session of 1927 was held.
(ii) A place where the movement of Indigo planters started in 1917.
- (B) On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.
- i. Multipurpose dam built on River Mahanadi
 - ii. Any two states in the northern plains, which are rich in alluvial soil
 - iii. The state which leads in the production of jute
 - iv. One state where sugarcane is extensively grown

2+3