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| INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIRhttp://www.iswkoman.com/images/indian_logo.jpg **MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2023-24**  **SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**      **Class: X Time Allowed: 3 Hours**  **Date: 26.09.2023 Marking Scheme Maximum Marks: 80** |

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| **General Instructions: -**  **1.** Question paper comprises 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.  Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.  **4. Section C -** contains Q.25to 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  **9**. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. |

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| I | SECTION – A.  MCQs (1X20=20) | MARKS |
| 1 | Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.  Ans: B. Statement I is incorrect and II is correct. | 1 Mark |
| 2 | In 1860, which artist was commissioned to paint the image of ‘Germania guarding the Rhine’?  Ans: B. Lorenz Clasen | 1 Mark |
| 3 | Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?  Ans: B. Duke Metternich ——— February Revolution | 1 Mark |
| 4 | Identify the following events in chronological sequence:  Ans: D. iii, i , ii, iv | 1 Mark |
| 5 | Which of the following options represent the Laterite soil?  Ans. A. Statements i and iv are correct. | 1 Mark |
| 6 | Identify the soil  Ans. B. Black soil | 1 Mark |
| 7 | What are Placer deposits?  Ans. A. Alluvial deposits with some minerals in the valley floors and the base of hills | 1 Mark |
| 8 | Which administrative authority legislates on Residuary subjects?  Ans: A. Union Government | 1 Mark |
| 9 | Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B.  Ans: D. I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2 | 1 Mark |
| 10 | ‘Holding together federations are not found in—-----------  Ans: D.USA | 1 Mark |
| 11 | Even though Judges are appointed by the Executive, they can look into the functioning of the Executive or laws made by the Legislatures. Such an arrangement is called----------------  Ans: A. Horizontal Division of Power | 1 Mark |
| 12 | There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:  Ans: A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) | 1 Mark |
| 13 | Consider the following statements on the meaning of Communal politics. Communal politics is based on the belief that:  Ans: C. a and c | 1 Mark |
| 14 | Social divisions based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is special to India.  Ans: A. Caste | 1 Mark |
| 15 | Which language has the status of the National language in India?  Ans: D. None of these | 1 Mark |
| 16 | Which of the following comes under the category of intermediate good?  Ans: C. Goods that are used as raw material for the production of other goods during a year | 1 Mark |
| 17 | Choose the incorrect option from the following:  Ans: C. Carpenter C. Primary Sector | 1 Mark |
| 18 | Which of the following statement best explains the graph?  Ans: A. Primary sector employs the largest number of people. | 1 Mark |
| 19 | Match the Following:  Ans: D.1 – b, 2 – d, 3 – a, 4 – c | 1 Mark |
| 20 | Yuvraj is 21 years old, he is 5’9” and weighs 48 kgs. While the selection for the cricket team was going on, the coach told him that he is underweight. On what grounds did the coach tell him this?  Ans: D. His Body Mass Index | 1 Mark |
| **II** | **SECTION B**  **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)** |  |
| 21 | ‘The democratically elected government in Sri Lanka adopted a series of measures to establish Sinhala supremacy’. Which are they?  Ans:   * In 1956, an Act was passed by the government to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. * The government followed preferential policies favouring Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. * The Constitution provided for State protection and fostering of Buddhism. | 2 Marks |
| 22 | ‘Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919 ‘. State Reasons.  Ans:   * The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey and there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). * To defend the Khalifa’s powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919 and Ali Brothers-Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. | 2 Marks |
| 23 | Resources are the functions of human beings’ Justify the statement  Ans.   * Human beings interact with nature through technology, and create institutions to accelerate their economic development. * Human beings themselves are essential components of resources. They transform the material available in our environment into resources, and use them. | 2 Marks |
| 24 | “There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed”. Explain in brief.  Ans:  Coming Together Federation  • Independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit. To increase security by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity. All constituent states have equal power. Example: Switzerland, USA  Holding Together Federation  • Large country divides its power between constitutional units and the centre. Centre is more powerful in relation to the states. Constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Example: India, Spain and Belgium. | 2 Marks |
| **III** | **SECTION C**  **SHORT ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)** |  |
| 25 | “When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”. Who remarked this statement and Why?  Ans:  Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich remarked this statement  • The upheaval in France in July 1830 which led to the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty and installation of Constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe had repercussions all over Europe.  • It sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.  • Developments in France influenced the Greek war of independence which began in 1821 against the Ottoman empire. Finally, by the Treaty of Constantinople Greece was recognized as an independent nation. | 3 Marks |
| 26 | Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.  Ans:  Tea is an important beverage crop. The following are the geographical conditions required for its growth.  a) The tea plants grow in tropical and subtropical climates with deep fertile and well-drained soil.  b) The soil should be rich in humus and organic matter.  c)Tea bushes require a warm and moist frost-free climate all-round the year.  d)Frequent showers, evenly distributed over the year, help in the growth of tender leaves. (If the answer for the first part is ‘Coffee’, student may write the geographical conditions of coffee) | 3 Marks |
| 27 | ‘The issue of sustainability is important for development’. Do you agree? Justify with examples.  Ans:   * Sustained development aims at economic development without damaging the environment and at the same time conserving for the future. Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance. * In the case of groundwater, we have utilized it to the maximum. It is a natural resource which is replenished by nature. People living in the areas with surplus water reserves should take care of its conservation. * Efforts should be made not to overuse or degrade the quality of water. Recent evidence shows that groundwater is under serious threat of disappearance. If suitable steps are not taken, it can pose serious consequences. | 3 Marks |
| 28 | “Between 1970 to 1993, Belgians amended their Constitution four times ”. State Reasons.  Ans:  Between 1970 and 1993, Belgium amended their Constitution so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.  • The Constitution prescribes that the number of the Dutch and the French speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central govt. and some special laws require the support of members from each group.  • Many powers of the Central govt. have been given to State governments and they are no more subordinate to the Central govt.  • Brussels has a separate govt. in which both the communities have equal representation.  • A third kind of government called the ‘Community government’ has been elected by people belonging to one language community and this government has the power regarding Cultural, Educational and Language related issues (Write any 3 amendments) | 3 Marks |
| 29 | Name the tool developed by the United Nations to measure a country’s overall achievement. Mention the criteria used in such measurement. How is it different from the criteria used by the World Bank?  Ans:   * HDI (Human Development Index) is the tool developed by the United Nations to measure a country’s overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions. * Main criteria of measuring HDI: HDI is based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. * World Bank uses only Per capita Income for measuring development. | 3 Marks |
|  | SECTION D  LONG ANSWER- BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20) |  |
| 30 | Briefly trace the process of the Unification of Germany  Ans:  • Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle class Germans who tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a National state governed by an elected Parliament.  • Liberal initiative to nation building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military.  • Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its Chief Minister, Otto Von Bismarck was the architect of this process, which was carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.  • The unification process was completed after Prussia won wars with Austria, Denmark and France over 7 years’ time.  • In January 1871, the Prussian King, William-I, was proclaimed German emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.  **OR**  The Balkan issue was one of the major factors responsible for the First World War. Explain  Ans:  • A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire for a long time.  • Despite attempts for modernization and internal reforms, the 19th century saw the weakening of the Ottoman Empire.  • Thus, nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkans because of the spread of ideas of romantic nationalism and also the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire that had previously ruled over this area.  • The different Slavic communities in the Balkans began to strive for independent rule. They were jealous of each other and every state wanted more territory, even at the expense of others.  • Moreover, this was a period of intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. The hold of imperial power over the Balkans made the situation worse. Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary all wanted more control over this area. These conflicts ultimately led to the First World War in 1914. | 5 Marks |
| 31 | What is a mineral? Explain the mode of occurrence of minerals.  Ans: Geologists define mineral as a “homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure”.  Minerals are usually found in “ores”. Minerals generally occur in these forms:   * In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes. * In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Ex. Coal and some forms of iron ore. * Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way. * Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called ‘placer deposits’ and generally contain minerals, which are not corroded by water. Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals. * The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals, but most of these are too widely diffused to be of economic significance. However, common salt, magnesium and bromine are largely derived from ocean waters. The ocean beds, too, are rich in manganese nodules.   **OR**  How is coal formed? Explain the different varieties of coal found in India.  Ans:  Under in action of high temperature and pressure, and in the absence of air, the decayed vegetable matter converted into coal.  Peat :It is a soft organic material and contains high moisture and low heating capacity.  Lignite: coal is also called brown coal. It is the lowest grade coal. Soft with high moisture content, It is however used in the generation of electricity. Found in Neyveli, Tamil Nadu. Bituminous: Coal has high heating value. It is used in the generation of electricity. Of commercial use for smelting iron ore. Anthracite: is hard and brittle. Highest quality. | 5 Marks |
| 32 | “Women in India still face discrimination and oppression in various ways” Support the statement with examples.  Ans:   * The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent as compared with 76 percent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Girls are performing well in school, but they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters. * The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day, but much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued. * The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men even when both do exactly the same work. * In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio. * In certain cases, women are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence   **OR**  “The idea of Secularism constitutes one of the foundations of our country”. Justify.  Ans:   * There is no official religion for India. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion. * The Constitution provides to all individuals freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any. * The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion. At the same time the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans Untouchability. * Thus, the idea of Secularism constitutes one of the foundations of our country. * The makers of our Constitution were aware that communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in India. Hence, they chose the model of a Secular state | 5 Marks |
| 33 | ‘Tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of the Indian Economy’. Justify the statement.  Ans.  • Expansion of Basic Services: - In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.  • Development of Agriculture and Industry support service sector: - The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.  • Growing demand for better and leisure services: - As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc.  • Rapid expansion of Communication and Information Technology: - Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly  **OR**  ‘Public sector contributes to the economic development of India’. Explain.  Ans:  Reasons why government has taken up public sector activities are:  • These activities require a huge amount of money which is beyond the capacity of the private sector.  • Private sector may charge a high rate for their use.  • It is difficult for the private sector to collect money from thousands of people who use these facilities.  • Sometimes the government in order to support the private sector has to take up activities like selling electricity at generation cost.  • Spending on health and education is necessary as it is the primary responsibility of the government. | 5 Marks |
| **V** | **SECTION-E**  **CASE- BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)** |  |
| 34 | Read the given extract and answer the following questions:  34.1.Who signed the ‘Poona pact’?  Ans: **Poona pact was signed between Gandhiji and B.R.Ambedhkar.**  34.2. Write the significance of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?  Ans:  **With the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in the Round Table Conference in London and the Government agreed to release the political prisoners**.  34.3. ‘Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement’. Why?  Ans:   * **In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the Second Round Table Conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed. Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repressive measures** * **Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both in jail and the Congress had been declared illegal. A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. Thus, with great apprehension Gandhiji relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement** | 4 Marks  1  1  2 |
| 35 | Read the given extract and answer the following questions:  35.1 List the important millets grown in India.  Ans:  **Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India.**  35.2 What is meant by Minimum Support Price?  Ans:  **Remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.**  35.3 Evaluate the importance of agriculture for the Indian economy?  Ans:  **India is an agriculturally important country. Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume. Besides food grains, it also produces raw material for various industries.** | 4 Marks  1  1  2 |
| 36 | Read the given extract and answer the following questions:  36.1. Define Gross Domestic Product  Ans:  **GDP is the sum total of the money value of all final goods and services produced in each sector within a country during a particular year.**  36.2. Who has taken the task of calculation of GDP in India?  Ans:  **In India, the task of measuring GDP is undertaken by the Central Government, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union** **territories**.  36.3. What precaution should be taken while estimating the total production of different sectors?  Ans:   * **While estimating the total production, not all goods and services that are produced and sold need to be counted. Only the value of final goods and services are taken instead of intermediate goods because intermediate goods (example: cotton) are used up in the production of final goods and services (example: cloth).** * **Thus, the value of final goods and services already includes the value of intermediate goods. If we include the value of intermediate goods separately it will lead to double counting.** | 4 Marks  1  1  2 |
| **VI** | **SECTION-F**  **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)** | **5 Marks** |
| 37 | 37 a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.  A. Champaran (Bihar)  B. Nagpur ( Maharastra) | 2 Marks |
|  | 37 b. On the given outline map of India: identify, locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable Symbols.  i. Tea (Assam)  ii. Jute (WB)  Iii. Tarapur Nuclear Plant  iv. Singrauli Thermal power Plant | 3 Marks |