**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**PRE-MID TERM EXAM- 2023-2024**

**Class: X Answer Key Max.Marks: 30**

**Date: 28/05/2023 Time: 1 Hour**

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| **Q. No** | **SECTION A**  **Multiple Choice Questions (1X8=8)** | **MARKS** |
| Q1  A | The weavers of Silesia led a Revolt in 1845 against whom?  B. The Contractors | 1 |
| Q2  A | Which of the following is not a feature or belief of ‘Conservatism’?  C. Conservatives proposed a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernisation to strengthen monarchy. | 1 |
| Q3  A | Which of the following options represent the Alluvial soil?  C. Statement iii & iv are correct | 1 |
| Q4  A | Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?  B. Over irrigation | 1 |
| Q5  A | Which country can be considered as a developed country in the modern world?  B. Countries which are among the highest in the ‘Human Development Index’ . | 1 |
| Q6  A | Fill in the Blank: -  C. Total number of children of age group 14 and 15years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group. | 1 |
| Q7  A | Choose the incorrect option from the pairs given below.  B. Prosperous Farmer from Punjab – More days of work and better wages. | 1 |
| Q8  A | Mention the formula to calculate the BMI.  A. Divide the weight by the square of the height | 1 |
|  | **SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)** |  |
| Q9  A | Which soil develops a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in Crystalline and Metamorphic rocks? State four characteristics of Black soil.  Ans:  Red and Yellow Soil develops a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in Crystalline and Metamorphic rocks.  Four characteristics of black soil are-  i) The Black soils are made of extremely fine materials i.e., clayey materials. ii) These soils are rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, potash and lime. iii) These soils are generally poor in phosphoric content  iv) The soil is well known for its capacity to hold moisture.  v) They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil.  vi) These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower  **(Any FOUR points)** | 3 |
| Q10  A | “Human activities have not only brought about degradation of land but have also aggravated the pace of natural forces to cause damage to land” Justify the statement with suitable examples.  Ans.   * Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation. * In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. * In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country. | 3 |
| Q11  A | What steps did the French Revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?  Ans:  The steps taken by the French revolutionaries were:   * The introduction of the ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) which emphasized a united community enjoying equal rights. * A new French flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the former Royal standard. * The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed as the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths were taken in the name of the Nation. * A Centralized administrative system was put in place and it made uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. * Internal Customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures were adopted. * Regional dialects were discouraged and French spoken in Paris became the common language of the nation.   **(Each point carries ½ mark)** | 3 |
| Q12  A | In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?  Ans.   * UNDP measures development on the parameters of Education, Health and Per capita income whereas World Bank measures the same only on the basis of Per capita income. * UNDP ranks the countries on the basis of development whereas the World Bank classifies them into three categories: Rich countries, Middle income countries and Poor countries. * UNDP has a broader framework to measure development whereas World Bank has a narrow framework to measure the same. * UNDP publishes the Human Development Report whereas the World Bank publishes the World Development Report.   **(Any three differences)** | 3 |
| Q13  A | Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.  Ans.   * Total income is not a useful measure for comparison between countries. Since countries have different populations, comparing total income does not tell what an average person is likely to earn. Hence, we use average income which is the total income of the country divided by total population. * The defect of average as a measure is that it does not show the distribution of income between the rich and the poor. Example: In terms of development, we can take the example of India, where the metro towns are full of high-rise buildings and shopping malls while some villages have not yet been provided with a basic necessity like electricity. * Therefore, it hides disparities. Moreover, it does not measure various facilities and services that influence quality of life like education, health etc. | 3 |
|  | **SECTION-C**  **LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTION (5X1=5)** |  |
| Q14  A | “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 |