

CLASSI X	INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT THIRD PERIODIC TEST	SOCIAL SCIENCE
	SET –B	
QP.NO.	MARKING SCHEME / VALUE POINTS	SPLIT UP OF MARKS
1.	<u>Natural Vegetation</u> : Natural vegetation refers to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid.	1
2.	All the plants and animals in an area are interdependent and interrelated to each other in their physical environment, thus, forming an ecosystem.	1
3.	The American War of Independence was fought between 1775 and 1783.	1
4.	It was in about the 1660s that farmers in many parts of England began growing turnip and clover .	1
5.	The Mandal Commission's recommendations were implemented in 1990 by the Prime Minister Shri. V.P. Singh , the leader of the Janata Dal .	1
6.	A government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties, usually when no single party enjoys majority support of the members in a legislature.	1
7.	It means population below \$1.90 a day. It helps to know the proportion of people living under poverty in different countries.	1
8.	Poverty is caused due to many reasons. Therefore, social scientists study many other factors besides income and consumptions. Social scientists study illiteracy level, malnutrition, ill-health, lack of health facilities, lack of job opportunities, non-availability of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities etc. Thus, the social scientists take a broad View of poverty and its cause.	1
9.	<p>1) When the price of wool went up in the world market in the sixteenth century, rich farmers wanted to expand wool production to earn profits. So they began dividing and enclosing common land and building hedges around their holdings to separate their property from that of others.</p> <p>2) Unlike the sixteenth-century enclosures that promoted sheep farming, the land being enclosed in the late eighteenth century was for grain production because the English population expanded rapidly demanding for more food grains to feed the population.</p> <p>3) Britain at this time was industrializing. More and more people began to live and work in urban areas. Men from rural areas migrated to towns in search of jobs. To survive they had to buy food grains in the market.</p> <p>4) By the end of the eighteenth century, France was at war with England. This disrupted trade and the import of food grains from Europe.</p> <p>5) Prices of food grains in England sky rocketed, encouraging landowners to enclose lands and enlarge the area under grain cultivation. Profits flowed in and landowners pressurized the Parliament to pass the Enclosure Acts.</p> <p><u>(Write any 3 relevant points with explanations.)</u></p>	3

10.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Political Executive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executives who are elected by the people for a specific period are called Political Executives. • Example- Political leaders like the Prime minister, Council of Ministers • They remain in office only so long as they command the confidence of the majority members of the parliament. • They are answerable to people for all the consequences of their decisions. • They are more powerful. They take all the final decisions. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Permanent Executive</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The permanent executives are salaried with civil servants who are appointed on a long term. • Persons working in civil services. Example: IAS, IPS and IFS • They remain in office even when the ruling party changes. Their tenure of the office is fixed. • They are not answerable to the people. But they are answerable to the Political Executive. • They are less powerful. They do not take decisions. Instead they assist political executives in carrying out day- to- day administration. <p><u>Write any 3 relevant points each.</u></p>	3
11.	<p>The main causes of poverty are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The low growth rate of economic development is the main cause of poverty. 2. Population explosion is also a major reason for poverty. 3. Corruption is also one of the main reasons for poverty. 4. Many social, cultural and economic factors are also responsible for poverty. 5. Unequal distribution of resources is also a major reason of poverty. <u>(Write any 3 relevant points with explanations.</u> 	
12.	<p>i) Other name: the monsoon forests .</p> <p>ii) spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm.</p> <p>iii) Trees of this forest-type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer.</p>	3