

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

NAME OF THE EXAMINATION	SECOND PERIODIC TEST	CLASS: X
DATE OF EXAMINATION	29-05-2022	SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
TYPE – SET - C	MARKING SCHEME	

Q.NO.	VALUE POINTS	MARK
1	C) Different names of alluvial soils in piedmont plains	1
2	The land which is uncultivated one or less than one agricultural year.	1
3.	Ans: D] we use more groundwater than what is being replenished by rain	1
4.	Ans: A] 22. 49	1
5.	Ans: D] Creation of a separate Tamil Nation State	1
6.	Ans: Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government	1
7.	<p>Discuss the objectives of the Treaty of Vienna 1815. (CBSE-2009) (Any two points=2 marks)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1815, representatives of European powers –Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich hosted the congress. The main intention of the Congress of Vienna was to restore those monarchies that were overthrown by napoleon, and to create a new conservative order in Europe. 2. They drew up a treaty with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during Napoleonic wars. 3. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to stop French expansion. Russia was given parts of Poland and Prussia was given a part of Saxony. 4. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. 5. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been disposed of power during the French revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. 	2
8.	<p>1] Russia, Prussia and Austria [1 mark]</p> <p>2] Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols. [2 marks]</p>	3
9.	<p>Ans:</p> <p>1] What form of power sharing did Lebanon adopt to settle the civil war? [1 mark]</p>	3

	<p>Ans: Sharing the power among different communities</p> <p>2] Describe the power sharing arrangement done in Lebanon [2 Marks]</p> <p>ANS: Lebanon's leaders came together and agreed to some basic rules for power sharing among different communities. As per these rules, the country's President must belong to the Maronite sect of Catholic Christians. The Prime Minister must be from the Sunni Muslim community. The post of Deputy Prime Minister is fixed for Orthodox Christian sect and that of the Speaker for Shi'a Muslims.</p>	
10.	<p>Ans:</p> <p>1] The criterion used by UNDP is different from the one used by the World Bank because UNDP compares countries based on the educational level of the people, their health status and per capita income. [2 marks]</p> <p>2] This is in contrast with the method used by the World Bank because the World Bank only calculates the per capita income for measuring development. [1 mark]</p>	3
11.	<p>1) Terrace farming: Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming.</p> <p>2) Strip cropping: Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping.</p> <p>Planting lines/shelter belts: Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in the similar way to check soil erosion. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts</p>	3
