



# INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT SECOND PERIODIC TEST

### **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS: X** 

Sub. Code: 087

Time Allotted: 50 Minutes

16.05.2023

Max. Marks: 20

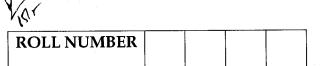
#### **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. Answer all the 11Questions.
- 2. Make your handwriting legible.
- 3. Question-answer carrying 1 mark is one word answer/one/two sentences each.
- 4. Question-answer carrying 2 marks each should not exceed 40 words.
- 5. Question-answers carrying 3 marks each should not exceed 80 words.

1.	The land left uncultivated for more than five years is known as:		I
	A) Net Sown Area		
	B) Current fallow land		
	C) Culturable wasteland		
	D) Other than current fallo	w land	
2.	Name the two states that have more than 80% of the land under net sown area.		
3.	Production of a commodity through the exploitation of natural resources is an activity in the		1
	A. Primary Sector	B. Secondary Sector	
	C. Tertiary Sector	D. Service Sector	
4.	. Define the term Gross Domestic Product (GDP).		1
5.	Who has the special power in administering the Union Territories in India?		1
	A. President	B. Chief Minister	
	C. Governor	D. Central Government	

6.	Write any one feature of the Federal System of government.	1
7.	"The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution of 1789". Analyze the statement with any two relevant points.	
8.	Briefly explain any three economic hardships faced by Europe in 1830s.	3
9.	Read the given text and answer the following questions:	3
	The exact balance of power between the central and the state governments varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union Government or what we call the Central Government, representing the Union of India and the State governments. Later, a third tier of federalism was added. The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.	
	9.1. What are the two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed? $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1)$	
	9.2. What is the name of the third tier of government in India called? (1) A. Central Government B. State Government C. Community Government D. Panchayats & Municipalities	
	9.3. Which among the following is under the Concurrent List?  A. Defence B. Police C. Education D. Computer Software	
10.	How are the three sectors of economy interdependent? Explain with relevant examples.	3
11.	Describe alluvial soils under the following heads:	3
	<ul><li>a) Minerals present</li><li>b) Any two areas where it's found</li><li>c) Types of soil on the basis of age</li></ul>	

**End of the Question Paper** 





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- 5. Ouestion-answers carrying 3 marks each should not exceed 80 words.
- Renewable and non-renewable resources are classified on which one of the following basis? 1 1. A) On the basis of origin B) On the basis of exhaustibility C) On the basis of ownership D) On the basis of status of development 1 What are Ravines? 2. Which among the following economic activities does not come under the Primary Sector? 1 B. Farming A. Fishing D. Banking C. Mining 1 Define the term Final Goods. 1 Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List? A. Central Government B. State Government D. Judiciary C. Both Central & State Governments Write any one feature of the Unitary System of government. 1

7.	How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiments growing in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century Europe? Explain in any two points.			2
8.	Enumerate any three changes brought about in Europe by the Vienna Congress of 1815.			3
9.	Read the given text and answer the following ques	tions:		3
	The exact balance of power between the central and the state governments varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union Government or what we call the Central Government, representing the Union of India and the State governments. Later, a third tier of federalism was added. The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.			
	<ul><li>9.2. What is the name of the third tier of government</li><li>A. Central Government</li><li>C. Panchayats &amp; Municipalities</li></ul>		(1)	
	<ul><li>9.3. Which among the following is under the Concur</li><li>A. Defence</li><li>C. Police</li></ul>	rent List? B. Education D. Computer Software	(1)	
10. Why is Tertiary Sector gaining more importance? Explain with relevant examples.			3	
11.	Describe black soils under the following heads: <ul><li>a) Minerals found</li><li>b) Any two areas where it's found</li><li>c) Important feature</li></ul>			3

**End of the Question Paper** 

C



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#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Define the term Federalism.

6.

1. Answer all the 11Questions. 2. Make your handwriting legible. 3. Question-answer carrying 1 mark is one word answer/one/two sentences each. 4. Question-answer carrying 2 marks each should not exceed 40 words. 5. Question-answers carrying 3 marks each should not exceed 80 words. Which one of the following introduced the concept of sustainable Development? 1 1. A) Club of Rome B) Schumacher C) Brundtland Commission Report D) Gandhiji Name the two states that have less than 10% of the land under net sown area. 1 1 Which among the following is not an example of tertiary sector? B. Transport A. Banking D. Forestry C. Trade 1 Define the term Intermediate Goods. 4. Which among the following has the power to interpret the Indian Constitution? 1 5. B. Judiciary A. Legislature D. Central government C. Executive

1

7.	How did the local people in the areas conquer Explain in any two points.	ed by Napoleon react to the Fren	ich rule?	2
8.	Enumerate any three changes brought about in Europe by the Vienna Congress of 1815.			3
9.	Read the given text and answer the following	ng questions:		. 3
	The exact balance of power between the central and the state governments varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union Government or what we call the Central Government, representing the Union of India and the State governments. Later, a third tier of federalism was added. The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.			
	9.2. What is the name of the third tier of government C. Community Government		(1)	
	<ul><li>9.3. Which among the following is under the O</li><li>A. Defence</li><li>C. Computer Software</li></ul>	Concurrent List? B. Police D. Education	(1)	
10.	0. How are the three sectors of economy interdependent? Explain with relevant examples.		xamples.	3
11.	Describe alluvial soils under the following hea a) Minerals present b) Any two areas where it's found c) Types of soil on the basis of age	ads:		3

End of the Question Paper