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 **SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, BENGALURU**

**ANNUAL EXAMINATION [2023-24]**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

**Class: X Max Marks: 80**

**Date: 8.2.2024 Reading Time: 8:30 to 8:45 am**

**No of Sides:07 Writing Time: 8:45 to 11:45 am**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.

ii. Section A - From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

iii. Section B-Question no 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.

iv. Section C contains Q 25 to Q 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.

v. 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.

vi. Section-E- Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.

vii. 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).

viii. 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.

ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

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|  | **SECTION -A**  **Q No 1-20 are MCQ - Choose the best option:** |  |
| **Q.NO** | **QUESTIONS** | **MARKS** |
| 1. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argued that industrial society was ‘capitalist’.  a) Robert Owen b) Louis Blanc  c) Karl Marx d) Tsar Nicholas II | (1) |
| 2. | Match the correct columns  **Column I Column II**  A. Minimum Support Price i. Ration Shops  B. The Public Distribution System ii. Pre Announced Price  C. Annaporna Scheme iii. 1992  D. Revamped Public Distribution System iv. 2000   1. A-ii B-i C-iv D-iii 2. A-ii B-i C-iii D-iv 3. A-iv B-iii C-ii D-i 4. A-iii B-ii C-i D-iv | (1) |
| 3. | Arrange the following in a chronological order:   1. The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution. 2. The Reign of Terror 3. The abolition of censorship 4. Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France.   a) (D), (C), (A), (B)  b) (A), (D), (B), (C)  c) (C), (A), (B), (D)  d) (A), (C), (D), (B) | (1) |
| 4. | What is meant by Social Exclusion?   1. Process by which all individuals are excluded from certain privileges 2. Process by which all individuals are given privileges 3. Process in which individuals as group are excluded from facilities and opportunities that are enjoyed by the general public people 4. None of the above | (1) |
| 5. | Choose the correct option:   1. A concentration camp 2. Hitler addressing SA and SS columns 3. Nuremburg rally in 1936 4. Hitler being greeted at the Party Congress in 1938 | (1) |
| 6. | What was the main reason behind the increasing demand for timber during colonial rule in India?   1. Construction of temples and palaces 2. Expansion of railways and shipbuilding 3. Increase in traditional woodcraft industries 4. Need for firewood by local communities | (1) |
| 7. | Democracy is better than any other form of government because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   1. It is a more accountable form of government. 2. It is all about political competition and power play. 3. It leads to corruption. 4. It never allows the quality of decision making. | (1) |
| 8. | The Western coastal Strip, South of Goa is referred to as  a) Coromandel b) Konkan c) Kannada d) Northern area | (1) |
| 9. | Due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reasons there is a division of labour between men and women in the family  a) Historical and Cultural b) Historical and Geographical  c) Cultural and Geographical d) Educational and Historical | (1) |
| 10. | Depending on the length of the river, arrange them in descending order  i. Godavari ii. Kaveri iii. Krishna iv. Mahanadi  a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) b) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)  c) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i) d) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i) | (1) |
| 11. | A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R)  Assertion (A) Drought creates a shortage of food in affected area  Reason (R) Due to a natural calamity total production of food grain decreases   1. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). 2. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) 3. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. 4. Assertion (A) is false, and Reason (R) is true. | (1) |
| 12. | The Narmada and the Tapi are the only long rivers that make  a) Delta b) Lagoon.  c) Estuaries d) Backwaters | (1) |
| 13. | Who gave the slogan “Garibi hatao” in the Lok Sabha elections of 1971?   1. N T Rama Rao 2. Janta Party 3. Indira Gandhi 4. BJP | (1) |
| 14. | My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country  a) Bhutan b) Sri Lanka  c) Bangladesh d) Nepal | (1) |
| 15. | A statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice.  Assertion (A): China is a democratic country.  Reason (R): In China, elections are held regularly after every five years to elect the country’s parliament.   1. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | (1) |
| 16. | “A body of persons having authority to initiate major policies, make decisions and implement them on the basis of the Constitution and laws of the country.”   1. Legislature b) Executive 2. Judiciary d) Parliament | (1) |
| 17. | The current anti-poverty strategy consists of two planks, they are  a) Socio-economic reasons and Public Distribution system  b) Promotion of economic growth and Targeted anti-poverty Programme  c)Anti-poverty programme and Promotion of economic growth  d) None of the above | (1) |
| 18. | Complete the table   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Plan | Objective | | 1. 12th Plan | Endeavors to make the country’s Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education | |  | Step towards providing learning education for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years | | 1. Mid-day meal |  | | (1) |
| 19. | The cooperatives are also playing an important role in food security in India, especially in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the country   1. The Southern and the Eastern parts 2. The Southern and the Northern parts 3. The Eastern and the Western parts 4. The Southern and Western parts. | (1) |
| 20. | What is India’s share of worlds area and population?  a) 2.4% and 17.5% b) 17.5% and 2.4%  c) 2,4% and 15,5% d) 2,4% and 16.5% | (1) |
|  | **SECTION – B**  **Q. no. 21 to 24 are very short answer questions** | **2x4=8** |
| 21. | What were the defects of Article 48? | (2) |
| 22. | List out the disputes taken up by the Supreme Court of India. | (1/2x4=2) |
| 23. | List any two reasons for the decline of public distribution system. | (2) |
| 24. | a) Why is India called a republic?  b) India is called a secular country. Why? | (2) |
|  | **SECTION – C**  **Q.no. 25 to 29 are short answer questions.** | **3x5=15** |
| 25. | “In the early years, the revolutionary government introduced laws that helped improve the lives of women.” Analyse. | (3) |
| 26. | In India Monsoon is treated as a unifying bond. Give reasons (any 3 points) | (3) |
| 27. | Parliament exercises political authority on behalf of the people in many ways. Explain them. | (3) |
| 28. | Explain the main causes of poverty in India (any 3 points) | (3) |
| 29. | Countries like Japan, did not have any natural resources yet they became rich. How? | (3) |
|  | **SECTION - D**  **Q.no. 30 to 33 are long answer questions** | **5x4=20** |
| 30. | Give an account of interstate disparities of poverty in India. (any 5 points)  Or  Explain anti-poverty measures taken by the government of India | (5) |
| 31. | “The Constitution says that the government shall not deny the right to equality to any person or individual in India.” Analyse.  OR   1. “The Constitution mentions three specific evils and declares these illegal.” Analyze. 2. The Constitution of South Africa guarantees its citizens several kinds of new rights. List them. | (5)  (3+2=5) |
| 32. | Explain the distribution of rainfall in India.  Or  a) Explain how latitude and altitude affect India’s climate  b) List and explain the three striking features of the hot weather season | (5)  (2+3) |
| 33. | How was democracy destroyed in Germany?  OR  “Hitler felt that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children Nazi ideology.” Explain with reference to Nazi schooling. | (5) |
|  | **SECTION - E**  **Q. 34 to 36 are Case - Based questions** | **4x3=12** |
| 34. | **Read the extract and answer the following questions**  The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely — the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The plain being about 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad, is a densely populated physiographic division.  34.i) Name the largest inhabited riverine island in the world.  34.ii) The Ganga plain extends between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rivers.  34.iii) Differentiate between bhangra and khadar. | (1)  (1)  (2) |
| 35. | **Read the extract and answer the following questions**  “Not everyone in Europe, however, wanted a complete transformation of society. Responses varied from those who accepted that some change was necessary but wished for a gradual shift, to those who wanted to restructure society radically. Some were ‘conservatives’, others were ‘liberals’ or ‘radicals’. What did these terms really mean in the context of the time? What separated these strands of politics and what linked them together? We must remember that these terms do not mean the same thing in all contexts or at all times.”  35.i) What were the beliefs of the conservatives?  35.ii) What kind of a nation did the liberals want?  35.iii) Mention any two significant views of the radicals. | (1)  (1)  (2) |
| 36. | “The time is after midnight. An expectant crowd sitting for the past five hours in a chowk of the town is waiting for its leader to come. The organisers assure and reassure the crowd that he would be here any moment. The crowd stands up whenever a passing vehicle comes that way. It arouses hopes that he has come. The leader is Mr. Devi Lal, chief of the Haryana Sangharsh Samiti, who was to address a meeting in Karnal on Thursday night. The 76-year-old leader, is a very busy man these days. His day starts at 8 a.m. and ends after 11 p.m. … he had already addressed nine election meetings since morning… been constantly addressing public meetings for the past 23 months and preparing for this election.”  36.i) Which party was formed by Chaudhary Devi Lal?  36.ii) In 1991, which party won the state assembly elections?  36.iii) What were the promises Chaudhary Devi Lal made before the elections? | (1)  (1)  (2) |
|  | **SECTION- F**  **Q37 is Map marking**  **37a) History map for 2 marks,**  **37b) Geography map for 3 marks** | **(2+3=5)** |
| 37. | a) On the outline map of France identify the following places:  A) The Port city  B) National Anthem of France was first sung here  b) In the given map of India, mark the following places  i Wular lake  ii The state with lowest population density  iii Malwa Plateau | (2)  (1)  (1)  (1) |

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37. a) Map of France



b) Map of India 