

**SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, HEBBAL**

**PERIODIC TEST – III (2023-24)**

**SUBJECT – Social Science Class:X Marks: 30**

**Date: 8/11/2023 Reading Time: 8:20 to 8:30 am Number of printed sides:4 Writing Time: 8:30 to 9:30 am**

**ANSWER KEY**

**SECTION –A**

1. Until 18th Century which two countries were considered the richest in the world?(1)

a) China and Japan ***b) India and China***

c) England and France d) England and Italy

2.More than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parties are registered with the Election Commission in India.

a) 650 b) 350 ***c) 750*** d) 250 (1)

3. **Coal mining in Jowai and Cherapunjee is done by family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mining**  (1)

a) Opencast mining ***b) Rathole mining***

c) Quarrying d) None of the above

4. **Which of the following statements is correct? (1)**

a) Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas.

b) Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas is cooperative societies.

c) There are several types of cooperatives possible, such as farmers co-operatives, weavers cooperatives, and industrial workers cooperatives.

***d) All of the above***

**5. Which state is the largest producer of manganese ores in India? (1)**

a) Jharkhand b) Odisha c***) Madhya Pradesh*** d) West Bengal

**SECTION- B**

**6. When did the Great Irish Potato famine take place and what were its results? (2)**

\*Great Irish Potato Famine took place between 1845 to 1849

\*Around 1,000,000 people died of starvation in Ireland

\* Double the number emigrated in search of work

**7. Explain smallpox as a powerful weapon? (2)**

**\***The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. \*Because of their long isolation, America’s original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer.

**\***Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

**8. How did silk route link the world? (3)**

\*The name ‘silk routes’ points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa.

\*They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century.

\*Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals – gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia.

\*Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand. Early Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled this route to Asia, as did early Muslim preachers a few centuries later.

\*Much before all this, Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes. **(any 3 points)**

**9. What are placer deposits? Explain the occurrence of minerals in the Igneous and Metamorphic rocks. (1+2= 3)**

\* Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called ‘placer deposits’ and generally contain minerals, which are not corroded by water. Eg. Gold, silver, tin and platinum

\*In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes.

**10.Why have the non conventional sources of energy gained importance? Name Two experimental projects that have been set up in India to harness geothermal energy.**

**(2+1=3)**

\*The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. (any 2)

\* Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future, which in turn has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy.

\* Moreover, increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems.

Two experimental projects have been set up in India to harness geothermal energy. One is located in the Parvati valley near Manikarn in Himachal Pradesh and the other is located in the Puga Valley, Ladakh.

**11. How can parties be reformed? (3)**

\*The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in DEFECTION in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. No

w the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature. This new law has helped bring defection down. At the same time this has made any dissent even more difficult. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide.

\*The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. But there is no system of check if the information given by the candidates is true. As yet we do not know if it has led to decline in the influence of the rich and the criminals.

\*The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns. The parties have started doing so but sometimes it is mere formality. It is not clear if this step has led to greater internal democracy in political parties.

**12. Explain any three functions of Political Parties. (3)**

**1** **Parties contest elections**. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways. In some countries, such as the USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates. Now more and more countries are following this method. In other countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

**2** **Parties put forward different policies and programmes** and the voters choose from them. Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for the society. But no government can handle such a large variety of views. In a democracy, a large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the governments. This is what the parties do. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the RULING PARTY.

**3** **Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country**. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.

**4** **Parties form and run governments**. As we noted last year, the big policy decisions are taken by political executive that comes from the political parties. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.

**5** Those parties that lose in the elections **play the role of opposition** to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies. Opposition parties also mobilise opposition to the government.

**6** **Parties shape public opinion**. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in the society crystallise on the lines parties take.

**7 Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes** **implemented by governments**. For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer. That is why, they feel close to parties even when they do not fully trust them. Parties have to be responsive to people’s needs and demands. Otherwise people can reject those parties in the next elections.

**13. Define Collateral. Why is money accepted as a medium of exchange? (1+2=3)**

**\*** Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns such as land, building, vehicle, livestocks, deposits with banks and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid

**\*** It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.

\* In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

\* The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India.

**14. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development**. **Explain. (3)**

\* Cheap and affordable credit would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.

\* They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc.

\* They could set up new industries or trade in goods.

\* By paying low interest rate the borrower can save some amount of his income as well.

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