



ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

SAMPLE PAPER
PERIODIC TEST – I SESSION 2021 – 22
CLASS – X

TIME: 1.5 HRS

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

M.M:50

General instructions:

- (a)The question paper comprises five sections-A,B,C,D and E.**
- (b)The question paper has 20 questions in all.**
- (c)Section A- Questions from serial number 1to 10 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark.**
- (d)Section B- Questions from serial number 11to 14 are 3 marks questions.**
- (e)Section C- Question number 15 and 16 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.**
- (f) Section D- Questions from serial number 17 to 19 are 5 marks questions.**
- (g)Section E - Question number 20 is a map question, carrying two parts, (a)from History (3 marks) and (b) from Geography (2 marks)**

SECTION – A

- 1. Which of the following is true with the reference of Satyagraha?**
 - (a)**It emphasized the muscle power.
 - (b)**It emphasized the power of truth.
 - (c)**Gandhiji successfully fought the racists regime of South Africa with novel method.
 - (d)**Both (a) and (c) are true.
- 2. Labourers forced to work without payment were called_____.**
- 3. Terrace farming is commonly practiced in _____.**
- 4. What are biotic resources? Name any three biotic resources.**
- 5. Which of the following is not one of the three organs of government as power sharing?**
 - (a)** legislature
 - (b)** bureaucracy
 - (c)** executive
 - (d)** judiciary
- 6. Economic growth without jeopardizing the future means_____.**
 - (a)** economic development
 - (b)** sustainable development
 - (c)** national income
 - (d)** none of these
- 7. What is the net attendance ratio?**
- 8. The basic services like transportation, banking, insurance, etc. belong to which of the following sectors?**
 - (a)** primary sector
 - (b)** secondary sector
 - (c)** tertiary sector
 - (d)** IT sector

9. In the question given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): A small farmer is very likely going to be underemployed for at least few months.
Reason (R): It will be helpful if he takes up activities like dairy, sericulture etc.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
 - (d) A is incorrect but R is correct.
10. What is the concurrent list ?

SECTION : B

11. What did freedom mean to plantation workers in Assam?
12. What is the difference between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat?
13. How we can improve employment generation in villages?
14. Distinguish between red soil and laterite soil?

SECTION : C

15. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions.**

The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notion of undivided political power. For a long time it was believed that all power of government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notations have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are source of all political power. In democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exists in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy, political forms of power –sharing should be distributed amongst as many citizens as possible.

Answer the following MCQ's by choosing the most appropriate option.

- (i) The basic principle of democracy is _____.
- (a) that people are source of political power
 - (b) that none can exercise unlimited power
 - (c) that power of a government resides in one person
 - (d) to reduce conflict between social groups.
- (ii) Which is a prudent reason for power – sharing?
- (a) It reduces the possibility of conflict between communities and ensures the stability of the political order.
 - (b) Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of these
- (iii) Which of the following options describes a good democratic system?
- (a) Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.
 - (b) Power to take quick decision and to enforce them.
 - (c) All powers reside in the person.
 - (d) Power is shared among central and state government.

(iv) Which of the following is not one of the aspects of the federal division of power?

- (a) Sharing of powers among central provincial and local governments.
- (b) Division of powers involving higher and lower levels of governments.
- (c) The constitution clearly lays down powers of different levels of government.
- (d) There is no vertical division of powers.

16. Read the given extract and answer the following question.

Different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. Last year, we studied that in a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- (i) The above extract is related to which of the following options?
 - (a) horizontal power sharing
 - (b) vertical power sharing
 - (c) regional power sharing
 - (d) none of these
- (ii) Which among the following options is correct regarding power sharing?
 - (a) When power is shared among different organs of the government.
 - (b) When power is shared at different levels.
 - (c) When power is shared among different social groups.
 - (d) all of these
- (iii) Match List- I with List-II

List- I	List- II
1. power shared among different organs of government	a community government
2. power shared among governments at different levels	b separation of powers
3. power shared by different social groups	c coalition government
4. power shared by two or more political parties	d federal government

- (a) d a b c
- (b) b c d a
- (c) b d a c
- (d) c d a b

- (iv) Which among the following is called a system of checks and balances?
 - (a) The judges are appointed by the executive and further judges can check the functioning of the executive or laws made by the legislature.

- (b) The President of India appoints the Prime Minister checks the powers of the President.
- (c) The Supreme Court judges check the power of the High Court.
- (d) all of these.

SECTION : D

- 17. Discuss any five factors responsible for land degradation in India.
- 18. Compare and contrast the working conditions in the organised and unorganised sectors.
- 19. What was the impact of Poona Pact? How did it benefit the dalits?

SECTION : E

- 20. (a) Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.
 - (i) The place where Indian national congress session was held .
 - (ii) The place where Gandhiji organised ' Satayagrah' in favour of cotton mill workers.
 - (iii) The place where Chouri Chura incident took place.
- (b) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the same given map of India.
 - (i) mountain soil
 - (ii) laterite soil

