



**SEVEN SQUARE ACADEMY**  
**Academic Year – 2020-2021**  
**Secondary Section (PA II - Revision)**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Social Science

Date: 21/ 10 /2020

Class: X

Time: 1:30 Hours

Total Marks: 50

**Instructions:**

- The question paper has 31 questions in all.
- Marks are indicated against each question.
- Questions from serial number 1-25 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.
- Questions from serial number 26-28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- Question 29 and 30 are 5 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- Question number 31 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts – 31(A) and 31(B) from history (2 marks) and 31(C), 31(D), 31(E) and 31 (F ) from geography (4 marks)

1. The concept of Non – Cooperation was turned into a movement through the \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
  - a. Surrender of the government- awarded titles.
  - b. Boycott of foreign goods.
  - c. Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils.
  - d. All of these.
  
2. Which pact was signed in 1931 through which Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement?  
(1)
  - a. Gandhi –Curzon pact
  - b. Curzon – Nehru Pact
  - c. Gandhi – Irwin pact



d. Gandhi – Mountbatten pact.

3. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non – Cooperation movement? (1)

- a. Gandhiji realized that people were losing interest in the movement.
- b. Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.
- c. Some Congress leaders wanted to participate in elections to Provincial councils.
- d. All of the above.

4. The Civil Code of 1804 was also known as \_\_\_\_\_  
(1)

5. Observe the picture given below carefully and answer the following. (1)



**What was the significance of this painting depicted by Frederic Sorrieu in 1848?**

6. Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?  
(1)

- a. Kanshi Ram
  - b. Sahu Maharaj
  - c. B.R. Ambedkar
  - d. Jotiba Phule.
7. Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties because\_\_\_\_\_
- a. Every candidate in the election will be independent.  
(1)
  - b. The candidate will be unable to make any promise to the people about any major policy change.
  - c. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency only for what they do in the locality.
  - d. All of them.
8. Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each. Which of the following pair is **not** correctly matched?  
(1)
- a. State government- State list
  - b. Central government – Union list
  - c. Central and State government – Concurrent list
  - d. Local government- Residuary list
9. If dispute arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their powers, who acts as an umpire?  
(1)
- a. The lowest court.
  - b. The District level court
  - c. The State high court
  - d. The Supreme court.
10. Which country adopted Buddhism as its official religion?  
(1)
11. The process of resource planning involves..... (1)

- a. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country.
- b. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
- c. Matching the resource development plans with over all national development plans.
- d. All of these.

12. Complete the following table based on the following elements asked.

(1)

Crop	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil	Area and state
Wheat	Growing stage cool, ripening bright sunshine	?	Alluvial and black soil	?

13 Which one of the following prices is announced by the government in support of a crop?

(1)

- a. Maximum support price.
- b. Minimum support price.
- c. Moderate support price.
- d. Influential support price

14. Where was the first cement industry set up in?

(1)

- a. Odisha
- b. Bhilai
- c. Chennai
- d. Bokaro.

15. State any one reason for the shifting of sugar mills from north to south.

(1)

16. The soil well known for its water holding capacity, ideal for growing cotton and also known as regur soil is called.....

(1)

17. Which criterion is used by the World development report in classifying countries?

(1)

18. What does Infant Mortality rate indicate?

(1)



- a. Literate population in the 7 and above age
- b. The number of children that die before the age of one year as proportion of 100live children.
- c. The total number of children attending the school.
- d. The number of children born in a year.

19. Which of the following countries has higher HDI rank than India?

(1)

- a. Sri – Lanka
- b. Nepal
- c. Bangladesh
- d. Pakistan

20. Identify the feature of the unorganized sector

(1)

- a. Rules and regulations are followed.
- b. Workers enjoy security of employment.
- c. Employment is not secure.
- d. It follows some formal processes and procedure

21. \_\_\_\_\_ sector is governed by various laws such as Factories Act, Minimum Wage act etc.

(1)

22. State any two activities that do not come under the primary section.

(1)

23. Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending?

(1)

24. Formal sources of credit comes from\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

- a. Landlord
- b. Relatives or friends
- c. Commercial banks

d. Businessman

25. Which one of the following is not a modern form of currency?

(1)

- a. Demand deposit
- b. Paper currency
- c. Coins
- d. Precious metals

26. What are Self Help Groups? Describe in brief their functioning.

(3)

27. Suggest any three measures to minimize the environmental degradation caused by the industries in India.

(3)

28. Why are political parties necessary for modern democracies? Explain any three reasons.

(3)

29. Explain any five key features of federalism.

(5)

30. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

(5)

**Source A – THE PARTICIPATION OF THE RICH PEASANTS IN THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.**

In the countryside, rich peasant communities – like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh – were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate.

**SOURCE B – THE PARTICIPATION OF THE POOR PEASANTS IN THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.**

The poorer peasantry were not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the



Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Apprehensive of raising issues that might upset the rich peasants and landlords, the Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

30.a) The Congress was unwilling to support the 'no rent campaign', during the Civil Disobedience movement. Give reasons.

(1)

30.b) Why did the rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience movement.

(1)

30.c) Why did poor peasants joined a variety of radical movements?

(2)

30.d) Why many rich peasants refused to participate inspite of being enthusiastic supporters?

(1)

31. Given below are 2 features 'A' and 'B' marked on the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

(6)

31.A) The place where the Jallianwalla Bagh incident occurred in 1919.

(1)

31.B) The place where the Cotton mill workers went on Satyagraha in 1918.

(1)

On the same political map of India given below are 4 features 'C', 'D', 'E' and 'F'. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

31.C) The place where a Thermal power plant is located

(1)

31.D) The place where Cotton textile industry is situated.

(1)

31.E) The place where a Nuclear power plant is located

(1)

31.F) A Software technology park.





(1)

