

# ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL 2, MUMBAI

Periodic Test 1 (2023-2024)

Time:-2 hours

Maximum Marks:-40

Class 10, Social Science

## General Instructions:-

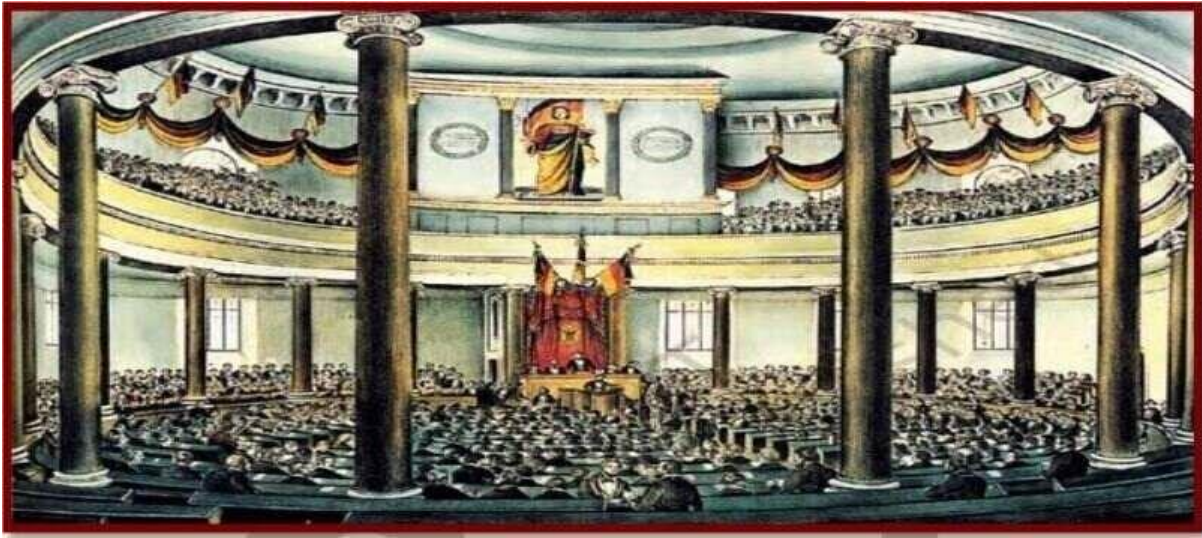
1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 18 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From questions 1 to 6 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. 7 to 10 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each.
4. **Section C** contains 11 to Q.13 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section D** – Question no. 14 and 15 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from 16 & 17 are case based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. **Section F** – Question no. 18 is map based, carrying 3 marks from Geography
8. 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 has to be attempted.

### SECTION A MCQs (1X6=6)

1. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?  
(a) Intensive cultivation (b) Deforestation (c) Over-irrigation (d) Overgrazing
2. Which of the following will be the most important developmental goal of a landless labourer?  
(a) Expansion of rural banking (b) More days of work and better wages  
(c) Metal roads for transportation (d) Establishment of a high school
3. A third tier of government in Belgium which looks after the language, culture and education related issues is called the..... government.  
(a) Central (b) Provincial (c) Community (d) State
4. As per the data given below which state has the highest girl child mortality?  
a. Uttar Pradesh b. Odisha c. Rajasthan d. Assam

#	Infant mortality rate	Total	Male	Females
1	Madhya Pradesh	47	48	45
2	Assam	44	41	46
3	Odisha	41	40	41
4	Uttar Pradesh	41	39	43
5	Chhattisgarh	38	39	37
6	Rajasthan	38	37	40

5. Identify the painting from the options given below.



- a). Frankfurt Parliament      b)The German Reichstag      c). The Hall of Mirrors at Versailles  
d). The Club of Thinkers.

6. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for -----

- a) it emphasised the concept of government by consent      b) the right to vote and to get elected  
c) the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement  
of goods and capital.      d) None of these

**SECTION B      Very Short Answer Type Questions (2X4=8)**

7. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed? (2)  
8. What is Federalism? (2)  
9. How is Tertiary Sector different from other sectors? (2)  
10. What is sustainable development? (2)

**SECTION C    Short Answer Type Questions      (3X3=9)**

11. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans? (3)  
12. What is soil erosion? How can we prevent it? (3)

**OR**

What are the different types of soil found in India? What are the characteristic features of alluvial soil?

13. Why is Per Capita income considered as an important parameter for measuring development? (3)

**OR**

In what respect is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

**SECTION D    Long answer type questions,      (5X2=10)**

14. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? (5)

**OR**

Explain the strange case of the formation of Nation state in Britain.

15. Differentiate between organised and unorganised sector. (5)

**OR**

Give reasons for the rising importance of Tertiary sector in India.

**SECTION E (4X2=8)**

**16. Case Based Questions:-**

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

At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book Small is Beautiful. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled Our Common Future. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

- a) Which body introduced the concept of Sustainable Development? (1)
- b) Who presented Gandhian philosophy in his book? Name the book. (2)
- c) When was resource conservation at the international level advocated for the first time? (1)

**17. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Constitutional provisions are necessary for the success of federalism but these are not sufficient. If the federal experiment has succeeded in India, it is not merely because of the clearly laid out constitutional provisions. The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country. This ensured that the spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together became shared ideals in our country.

- a) What is necessary for the success of federalism? (1)
- b) What brought the real success of Federalism in India? (1)
- c) What are the shared ideals of Federalism in India? (2)

18. Identify the type of soil from the map given below:- (3)

