

class VI

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION : 2019-20

GMT-II/80

Subject - SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 1.30 Hrs.

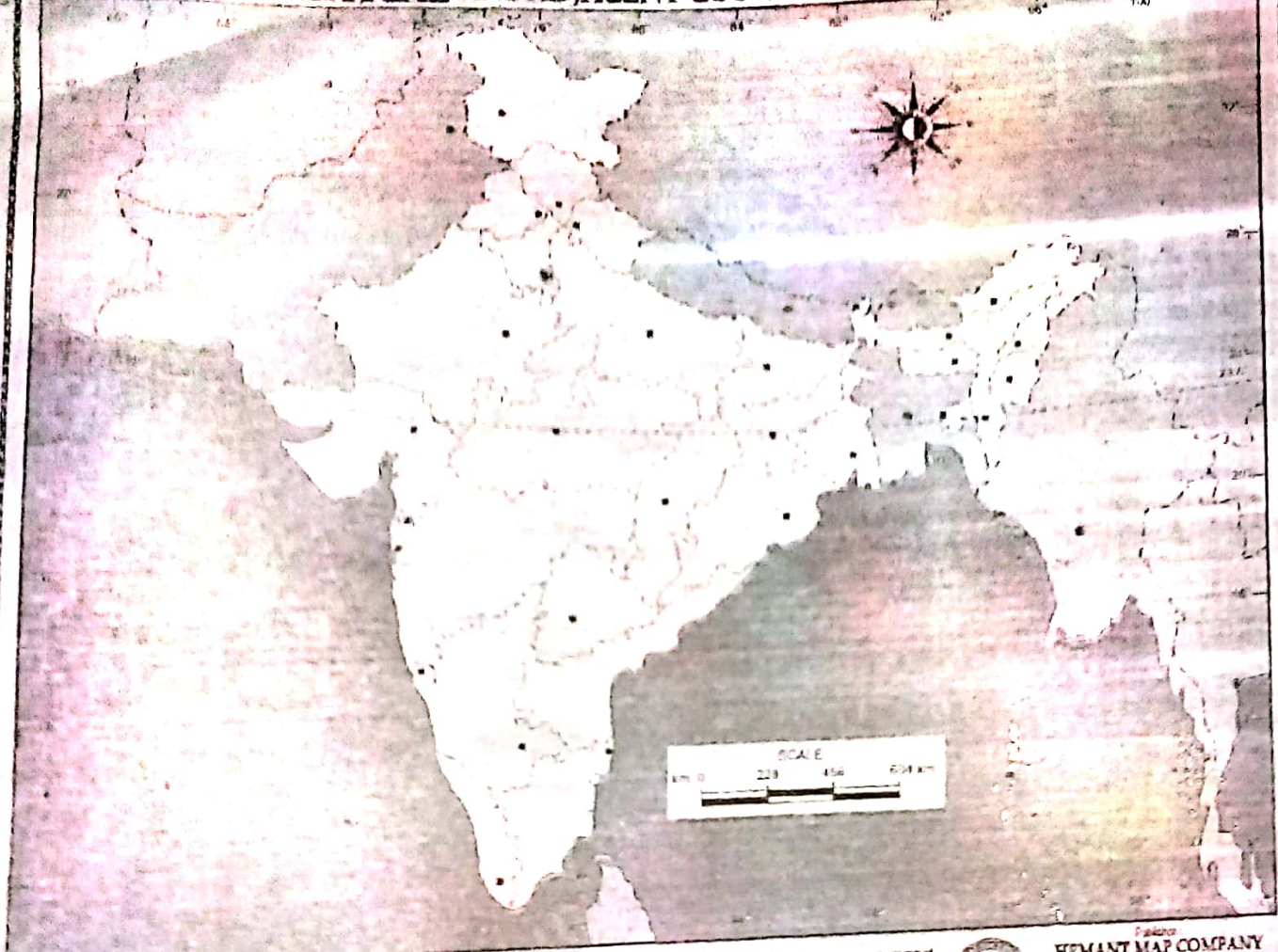
Class - X

M.M. : 40

Q.NO.	QUESTION	MARKS
1.	When was the civil code introduced by Napoleon in France? a)1800 b)1804 c)1799 d)1780 नेपोलियन संहिता फ्रांस में कितने वर्ष जारी की गयी थी? a)1800 b)1804 c)1799 d)1780	1
2.	Name the most important route in the ancient world trade. a)Silk route b)Carvan route c)The cape route d)Indo-Japanese route प्राचीन समय में विश्व में व्यापार के लिए प्रयोग किये जाने वाला रूट था a)सिल्क रूट b)कारवां रूट c)कैप रूट d)इंडो-जापान रूट OR Where was the first cotton mill established in India? a)1851 b)1852 c)1853 d)1854 भारत में कब पहली सूती कपड़ा मिल स्थापित की गयी? a)1851 b)1852 c)1853 d)1854	1
3.	What is the other name of black soil? a)Arid soil b)Loamy soil c)Regur soil d)Forest soil काली मिट्टी का दूसरा नाम क्या है? a)शुष्क मिट्टी b)लोमी मिट्टी c)रेगुर मिट्टी d)जंगली मिट्टी	1
4.	When was Project Tiger launched? a)1970 b)1971 c)1972 d)1973 टाइगर परियोजना कब शुरू की गयी? a)1970 b)1971 c)1972 d)1973	1
5.	What is intensive subsistence farming? गहन निर्वाह खेती क्या है?	1
6.	Bailadila mines are located in which state of India? a)Madhya Pradesh b)Bihar c)Jharkhand d)Maharashtra बैलाडिला माइंस भारत के किस प्रदेश में स्थित हैं? a)मध्य प्रदेश b)बिहार c)झारखण्ड d)महाराष्ट्र	1
7.	Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium? a)Dutch and French b)German and French c)Spanish and Dutch d) Spanish and French बेल्जियम में साधारणतया कौन सी दो भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं? a)डच और फ्रेंच b)जर्मन और फ्रेंच c)स्पेनिश और डच d)स्पेनिश और फ्रेंच	1

8.	Which of the following countries is not an example of "holding together federation"? a)USA b) Spain c)India d)Belgium निम्न में से कौन महासंघ के गठन का उदाहरण नहीं है? a)संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका b)स्पेन c)भारत d)बेल्जियम	1
9.	Who among the following said that religion cannot be separated from politics? a)VinobhaBhave b)Mahatma Gandhi c)Sarojini Naidu d)Rajendra Prasad निम्नलिखित में किसने कहा कि धर्म को राजनीति से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता ? a) विनोबा भावे b)महात्मा गाँधी c)सरोजिनी नायडू d)राजेंद्र प्रसाद	1
10.	Which state in India has the lowest literacy rate? a)Kerala b)Meghalaya c)Rajasthan d)Bihar भारत के कौन से प्रदेश में सबसे कम साक्षरता दर है? a)केरल B)मेघालय c)राजस्थान d)बिहार	1
11.	Define the Greek war of Independence? यूनान के स्वतंत्रता युद्ध का वर्णन करो.	3
12.	What is water scarcity? Explain any two causes of water scarcity in India? पानी की कमी क्या है? भारत में पानी की कमी समस्या के दो कारण लिखो?	3
13.	The land under cultivation has got reduced day by day Explain the reasons? कृषि के अन्तर्गत भूमि दिन पर दिन घटती जा रही है, कारणों का वर्णन करो?	3
14.	What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? संघात्मक और एकात्मक सरकार में मुख्य अंतर क्या है?	3
15.	"The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement" support the statement with example. "सविनय अवज्ञा आन्दोलन असहयोग आन्दोलन से भिन्न था" उदाहरण द्वारा कथन की व्याख्या करो।	5
16.	Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated in India. जीवन के उन विभिन्न पहलुओं का वर्णन करो जहाँ महिलाओं के साथ भेदभाव होता है?	5
17.	Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? निरंतरता का मुद्दा विकास के लिए आवश्यक क्यों है?	5
18.	Map work:- Show on a political map of India- 1) The city where the JallianwalaBagh incident occurred. 2)Salal project 3)A nuclear power plant in Uttar Pradesh मानचित्र कार्य - भारत के राजनितिक मानचित्र पर दर्शाओ 1)वह शहर जहाँ जलियांवाला बाग दुर्घटना हुई थी। 2)सलाल बांध 3)उत्तर प्रदेश में एक परमाणु उर्जा केंद्र	3

INDIA - POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES भारत - राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश



© Government of India, Copyright 2013



HEMANT MAP COMPANY
 Head Office: 10/11, Naraina Park, New Delhi-110028
 Branch Office: 10/11, Naraina Park, New Delhi-110028
 Email: hemantmap@rediffmail.com
 Website: www.hemantmap.com

Price: ₹ 1.00

Name Class Roll No. Teacher's Signature

MARKING SCHEME

CLASS -10

SUBJECT –SOCIAL SCIENCE

- 1) 1804.
- 2) Silk route
OR
1854
- 3) Regur soll
- 4) 1973
- 5) In **Intensive subsistence farming**, Farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour.
- 6) MADIYA PRADESH
- 7) DUTCH AND FRENCH
- 8) USA
- 9) Mahatma Gandhi
- 10) Bihar
- 11) It was also known as Greek revolution. Was a successful war of independence against the ottoman empire between 1821 nd 1830 Greek got independence nd there was the establishment of Greek empire.

On March 25 the revolution was officially declared as the July revolution. During the war Russia , Britain nd France also tried to intervene between the war.

12) **Water scarcity** is the lack of fresh **water** resources to meet **water** demand.

CAUSES-1) **Overpopulation**: **Water scarcity** may be an outcome of a large and growing population which results in greater demand for **water** and unequal access to it.

2) **Commercialisation of agriculture**: After the success of the Green Revolution farmers are producing commercial crops.

13) A declining area of land under cultivation coupled with increasing population has many consequences. These are:

- Food shortage for the rising population.
- Rise in price of food grains.
- Unemployment and loss of livelihood for farmers.
- Shortage of supply of raw material for agro-industries.
- Adverse effect on export trade as agricultural products comprise a major section of international trade.

14) The difference between a unitary and a federal government is that a unitary government puts its power in one central government while in a federal system the governing power is divided into federal and local governing bodies that connect to the national government.

- 15) The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement :
- Non-Cooperation Movement :
- (a) The people were asked not to cooperate with the government
 - (b) Foreign goods were boycotted.
 - (c) Liquor shops were picketed.
 - (d) Foreign clothes were burnt in heaps.
 - (e) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade on foreign goods or finance foreign traders.
 - (f) Students left the government owned schools and colleges.
 - (g) Lawyers gave up legal practices.

Civil Disobedience Movement :

- (a) People were asked to break colonial laws.
- (b) The countrymen broke the salt law.
- (c) Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari tax.
- (d) Village officials resigned from their jobs.
- (e) Forest people violated forest rules and laws

16) Some of the different aspects of our life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India are

- a) Education: Education is one of the most important factors in which women are discriminated in our country. In India, the literacy rate of women is still lower than men.
- b) Proportion of women in paid jobs: The job proportion of women still have a small share in the highly paid jobs. Women are much harder workers than men even though on an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day but still the work of a woman did not get that much importance due to which they have to work for low paid jobs.
- c) Preference for a male child: In India, still the mentality of many did not change. They still prefer sons over daughters and find ways of aborting girl child. This abortion has led to a decline in child sex ratio.
- d) Crime against women: Women in our country are not safe. The crime rate against women is very high. Women get exploited and harassed at the workplace and also at their home.

17) Sustainable development means that the development at present should not hamper the needs of the future generation of society and it should take place without damaging the environment. The issue of sustainability is the most important for development because development must be in tandem with the future. If natural resources are not sustained then development will stagnate after attaining a certain point of time. Exploiting resources unethically will ultimately undo the development that a country may have achieved. Hence in the future those resources will not be available for further progress.

Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists work together.

Sustainable development is important because it saves national budget, fulfills the needs of the people, conserves natural resources, helps in the coordination between the natural resources and people and conserves natural resources for future generations.