


BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA
PRACTICE WORKSHEET
CLASS X
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

Section A

1	<p>Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following and choose the correct option:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He was an Italian statesman. 2. He spoke French much better than Italian. 3. He was a tactful diplomat. 4. He belonged to a Royal family. <p>Options:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(A) Only 1 and 2 are correct.</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(C) Only 1,2 and 3 are correct.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(B) Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct</td> <td>(D) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct</td> </tr> </table> <p>Ans: (C) Only 1,2 and 3 are correct.</p>	(A) Only 1 and 2 are correct.	(C) Only 1,2 and 3 are correct.	(B) Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct	(D) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct	1										
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2	<p>Study the picture and answer the question that follows:</p> <p>Which of the following events was related to the image of Gandhi?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Non-Cooperation Movement (B) Kheda Satyagraha (C) Dandi March (D) None of the these <p>Ans: (C) Dandi March</p>		1													
3	<p>Match the correct option:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column A</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(i) Union List</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(a) Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(ii) State List</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(b) Computer Software</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iii) Concurrent List</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(c) Foreign Affairs</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iv) Residuary Subjects</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(c) Agriculture</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Options:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(A) (i)- (c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(C) (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(B) (i)- (d), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b)</td> <td>(D) (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Ans: (A) (i)- (c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b)</p>	Column A	Column B	(i) Union List	(a) Education	(ii) State List	(b) Computer Software	(iii) Concurrent List	(c) Foreign Affairs	(iv) Residuary Subjects	(c) Agriculture	(A) (i)- (c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b)	(C) (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d)	(B) (i)- (d), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b)	(D) (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(d)	1
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4	<p>Analyze the information given below, considering one of the following correct options:</p> <p>Laxmi, owning about three hectares of unirrigated land, is dependent only on rain and growing crops like jowar and arhar. All seven members of her family work in the field throughout the year. You will see that everyone is working, none remains idle, but in actual fact their labour effort gets divided. Each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed.</p> <p>(A) Underemployment (B) Disguised Unemployment (C) Seasonal Unemployment (D) Both A and B</p> <p>Ans: (D) Both A and B</p>	1														
5	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason. Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p>	1														

	<p>Assertion (A): Folklores give a picture of traditional culture; it helps in discovering a national identity and restoring a sense of pride in one's past.</p> <p>Reason (R): Nationalism spreads when people discover some unity that binds them together.</p> <p>(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.</p> <p>(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.</p> <p>Ans: (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).</p>	
6	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason. Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.</p> <p>Reason (R): In Brussels French speaking people accepted equal representation.</p> <p>(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.</p> <p>(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.</p> <p>Ans: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p>	1
Section B		
7	<p>"Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives." Comment.</p> <p>Ans: Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a ship, all are made from minerals. All means of transport are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth. Even the food that we eat contains minerals. Human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decorations, festivities and in all stages of development.</p>	2
8	<p>Justify money as a medium of exchange.</p> <p>Ans: Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called a medium of exchange. A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.</p>	2
Section C		
9	<p>Under which type of federation does India come? Mention any two features of such federation.</p> <p>Ans: India comes under 'Holding together federations' Features: It decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. In this federation, Central government tends to be more powerful than the states. In this system, different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers.</p>	3
10	<p>The organized sector is well organized by the Government.</p> <p>Justify the statement by giving reasons as to why do people prefer to work in the organized sector.</p> <p>Ans: Following are the advantages of working in an organized sector: i) Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment. ii) They work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. iii) They also get several other benefits from the employers like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc. iv) They also get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.</p>	3

Section D

1 1	<p>‘Through the Civil Disobedience Movement Mahatma Gandhi sought to unite the nation and he accomplished the goal’. In light of the given statement, discuss the role of common people in the civil disobedience movement.</p> <p>Ans: The Civil Disobedience Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, was a pivotal moment in India’s struggle for independence. It aimed to unite the nation against British rule through nonviolent resistance. The role of common people in this movement was crucial and multifaceted:</p> <p>1. Mass Participation The movement saw widespread participation from various sections of society, including peasants, workers, students, and women. This mass involvement was instrumental in demonstrating the collective will of the Indian populace against colonial rule.</p> <p>2. Peasants and Farmers Peasants and farmers played a significant role by organizing protests against oppressive British policies, such as high land revenue demands. They were particularly active in rural areas, where they boycotted British goods and services</p> <p>3. Urban Middle Class The urban middle class, including professionals and students, also participated actively. They organized rallies, strikes, and picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth stores. Their involvement helped spread the movement to cities and towns</p> <p>4. Women Women were notably active in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Leaders like Sarojini Naidu and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay inspired many women to join the struggle. They participated in the Salt March, picketed shops selling foreign goods, and courted arrest</p> <p>5. Tribals and Dalits Tribals and Dalits also joined the movement, although their participation was sometimes limited by local issues and social hierarchies. However, their involvement highlighted the inclusive nature of the struggle.</p>	5
1 2	<p>‘Self-help groups (SHGs) help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral’.</p> <p>Discuss the role and features of self-help groups while describing how it helps the borrowers in overcoming the problem of lack of collateral.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They try to build the functional capacity of poor and marginalised sections of society in the domain of employment and income-generating activities.• They offer collateral-free loans to sections of people that generally find it hard to get loans from banks.• They also resolve conflicts via mutual discussions and collective leadership.• They are an important source of microfinance services to the poor.• They act as a go-through for formal banking services to reach the poor, especially in rural areas.• They also encourage the habit of saving among the poor.	5
Section E		
1 3	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The various production activities in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors produce a very large number of goods and services. Also, the three sectors have a large number of people working in them to produce these goods and services. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is.</p>	4

	<p>34.1 Production of a commodity, mostly through ways of manufacturing is an activity of which sector? (1) Ans: Secondary Sector.</p> <p>34.2 State one example of tertiary sector. (1) Ans: Banking, Insurance, Transportation, etc.</p> <p>34.3 Why is secondary sector called industrial? (2) Ans: Secondary sector is also called the industrial sector as it includes all the activities that transform raw materials into products and goods through industrial processes. It is a sector which includes those economic activities that create a finished product.</p>	
Section F		
1 4	<p>Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>(A) Indian National Congress session at this place in 1927. Ans: Madras</p> <p>(B) The place where Salt March incident took place. Ans: Dandi</p>	

SYLLABUS FOR SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION 2024

HISTORY

1. THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE
2. NATIONALISM IN INDIA + MAP WORK

CIVICS

1. POWER SHARING
2. FEDERALISM
3. GENDER RELIGION AND CASTE

GEOGRAPHY

1. RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT + MAP WORK
2. FOREST AND WILDLIFE
3. WATER RESOURCES + MAP WORK
4. MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES + MAP WORK

ECONOMICS

1. DEVELOPMENT
2. SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY
3. MONEY AND CREDIT