

# KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA



## PERIODIC TEST-I

CLASS- X

TIME – 02 Hours

SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE

MAX MARKS – 40

### *General Instructions:*

- (i) The question paper has 26 questions in total.
- (ii) Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are 1 mark questions.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 11 to 16 are 1 mark questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed **20 words** each.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 17 to 20 are 02 marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed **40 words** each.
- (v) Question no **21&22** are **source based question** carrying 04 marks each source.
- (vi) Questions from serial number **23 &24** are **03** marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed **120 words**.
- (vii) Question no 25 & 26 is Map skill based question carrying **02** Marks.

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

10×01= 10

1. Who implemented the civil code of 1804 in France ?  
(a) Fredric Sorriau  
(b) Napoleon Bonaparte  
(c) Adolf Hitler  
(d) Bismarck
2. The old alluvial soil is known as –  
(a) Bangar. (b) Bheba. (c) Khadar. (d) Regur
3. Belgium has borders with France, the Netherlands, \_\_\_\_\_ and Luxembourg.  
a) Sweden b) Austria c) Italy d) Germany
4. In the island nation of Sri Lanka, the Sri Lankan Tamil population is concentrated in the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the country.  
a) South and West b) South and East  
c) North and Central d) North and East
5. Who hosted the 'Treaty of Vienna'?  
(a) Frédéric Sorrieu  
(b) Victor Emmanuel

- (c) Duke Metternich
- (d) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- 6. When was the Act passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language in Sri Lanka?  
(a) 1948 (b) 1952 (c) 1956 (d) 1960
- 7. Which city was chosen as its headquarters when the European Union was formed ?  
(a) London (b) Brussels  
(c) Paris (d) Moscow
- 8. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practiced?  
(a) Uttarakhand. (b) Haryana. (c) Punjab. (d) Plains of Uttar Pradesh
- 9. Which one of the following type of resources is iron ore ?  
(a)Renewable  
(b)Biotic  
(c)Flow  
(d) Non- renewable
- 10. Your height is 150 cm and weight is 50 kg. What will be BMI.  
(a) 21  
(b) 22  
(c) 22.22  
(d) 21.22

### **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**06×01=06**

- 11. What is the most widespread relief Feature of India ?
- 12. Who said ‘When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold’?
- 13. Mention any one developmental goal of landless rural labourers.
- 14. What is the main reason of land degradation in Punjab ?
- 15. Which language is spoken by majority of Sri Lanka?
- 16. Name the secret societies founded by Giuseppe Mazzini?

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**04×02=08**

- 17. What is sustainable development?
- 18. What was the meaning of liberalism in early nineteenth century in Europe?
- 19. What is horizontal distribution of power.
- 20. What is Agenda 21?

### **SOURCE BASED QUESTION**

- 21. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:. 04**

Within the wide swathe of territory that came under his control, Napoleon set about introducing many of the reforms that he had already introduced in France. Through a return to monarchy, Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. The Civil Code of 1804- usually known as the Napoleonic Code -did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.

- (i) What was the Napoleonic Code?**

( a ) The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did give away with Privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the Right to property.

( b ) The Civic Code of 1810 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did give away all Privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the Right to property.

( c ) The Civic Code of 1910 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did give away all Privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the Right to property

( d ) The Civil Code of 1901 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did give away all Privileges based on birth, established inequality before the law and did not Secure the right to property

**(ii) Where were this code exported?**

( a ) This Code was exported to the regions under Australian control.

( b ) This Code was exported to the regions under Indian control.

( c ) This Code was exported to the regions under German control.

( d ) This Code was exported to the regions under French control.

**(iii) What did Napoleon destroy in France?**

( a ) Napoleon destroyed monarchy in France.

( b ) Napoleon destroyed farmers in France.

( c ) Napoleon destroyed secularism in France.

( d ) Napoleon destroyed democracy in France.

**(iv) Which system was abolished by Napoleon?**

( a ) Napoleon abolished the marriage system.

( b ) Napoleon abolished the national employment system.

( c ) Napoleon abolished the feudal system.

( d ) Napoleon abolished the secular system.

**21. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:. 04**

Ensanglung read an article that said, Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area Than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany And Luxembourg. It has a population of a litle over one crore, about half the Population of Haryana. The ETHNIC composition of this small country is very Complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish Region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians Speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 percent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking. The minority French-speaking community was Relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking Community who got the benefit of economic development and education Much later. This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking Communities during the 1950s and 1960s. He was curious to know what Happened after this and thus headed to the library.

**(i) Which city of Belgium was most affected?**

**(a)** Luxemburg **(b)** Brussels. **(c)** Tokyo. **(d)** Cuba.

**(ii) What was the language spoken by the majority community of Belgium?**

**(a)** German **(b)** Dutch **(c)** French. **(d)** English

**(iii) Which countries border Belgium?**

**(a)** France. **(b)** Germany. **(c)** Netherland. **(d)** All of these

(iv) **What values are shown by Ensanglung ?**

(a) Curious. (b) Willingness to learn (c) inquisitive. (d) all of these

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

**02×03=06**

**23.** What were the changes that took place after the French Revolution in France. Explain.

**24.** Write difference between alluvial soil and Black soil. Name the places where these are found in India.

**MAP SKILL.**

**02×01=02**

**25.** Bhakhra Nangal dam

**26.** Locate the area of Alluvial soil .

