

SATISH CHANDRA MEMORIAL SCHOOL

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Hot's and Assertion Reasoning Exam

Full Marks: 16

Assertion Reasoning :-

(1×7=7)

Directions: Each question consists of two statements: an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Read both statements carefully and select the correct option:

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).**
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).**
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.**
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.**

1. Assertion (A): The Aravalli Hills act as a natural barrier.
Reason (R): The Aravallis prevent the spread of the Thar Desert eastward into the fertile plains.
2. Assertion (A): The construction of the Kallanai (Grand Anicut) by Karikāla enabled extensive cultivation, earning the Kāveri delta the title “rice bowl of the South.”
Reason (R): The Kallanai became obsolete shortly after its construction and is no longer used for irrigation in Tamil Nadu.
3. Assertion (A): A dictatorship concentrates total power in the hands of one person or a small group.
Reason (R): Dictatorship systems allow universal adult franchise for all citizens.
4. Assertion (A): India experiences a monsoon type of climate.
Reason (R): The monsoon winds blow throughout the year in the same direction.

5. Assertion (A): The troposphere is the most important atmospheric layer for living beings.
Reason (R): All major weather phenomena like rain, fog, and storms occur in this lowest layer of the atmosphere.
6. Assertion (A): Traditional barter is completely dead and no longer practiced anywhere in India.
Reason (R): The annual Junbeel Mela in Assam still practices a symbolic and historical exchange of goods through barter.
7. Assertion (A): Sangam literature provides valuable insights into early South Indian society, heroic values, and overseas trade.
Reason (R): Sangam poems were composed during royal assemblies held in Madurai by poets, scholars, and rulers.

High Order Thinking Questions (HOT'S)

(3×3)

1. Sahil, a neighbourhood retailer, needs to buy 500 kg of rice for his shop. Instead of purchasing it from a nearby vendor, he travels to a distant wholesale market. Why might Sahil choose the wholesale market? Explain how this decision can benefit his retail business.
2. Imagine you are an archaeologist digging at an ancient site in southern India and you uncover a local coin showing a large sailing ship, along with foreign gold coins and clay jars from the distant Roman Empire. Based on these findings, what three conclusions can you draw about the daily activities and life of the people living there?
3. During an Inter-House Quiz at Sunrise Public School, Riya and Meera scored equally well in the selection test. However, the teacher selected Riya and denied Meera a chance only because she belonged to a different community. Which constitutional principle can Meera use to question this unfair treatment? Explain how it protects citizens from discrimination.