



SHREE RADHEY COACHING CENTER

SAMPLE PAPER 1

Class 10 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains four sections.
2. Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
3. Section B has 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions.
4. Section C has 12 questions (Case based). Attempt any 10 questions.
5. Section D contains 2 Map based questions. Attempt both the questions.
6. All questions carry equal marks.
7. There is no negative marking.

Section A

Attempt any 20 questions

1. The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in _____. [0.8]
a) USA b) India
c) Germany d) Europe
2. What are gullies? [0.8]
a) Deep channels created by seawater b) Deep channels created by running water
c) Deep channels created by wind d) Deep channels created by drainage water
3. **Reserved constituencies** is a good example of which arrangement? [0.8]
a) Power shared among different parties b) Power shared among different levels of government
c) Power shared among social groups d) Power shared among different organs of government
4. It is the law-making organ of the government. [0.8]
a) Defence b) Legislature
c) Executive d) Judiciary
5. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the: [0.8]
a) State government b) Gram sabha
c) Block level d) Zilla parishad

6. Data for two countries A and B are given below: [0.8]

Monthly incomes of citizens of A & B:

	I	II	III	IV	V
A:	9500	9600	10000	10400	10500
B:	3000	2000	5000	4000	36000

Based on the data which of the countries is more happier?

- a) Neither of these b) Both
 c) A d) B

7. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B: [0.8]

Column A Category of person	Column B Developmental goals/Aspirations
(a) Landless rural labourers	(i) More days of work and better wages
(b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(ii) Availability of other sources of irrigation
(c) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(iii) Assured a higher support price for their crops
(d) A rural woman from a landowning family	(iv) Regular job and high wages to increase her income

- a) Only B b) Both B and D
 c) All of these d) Only C

8. Which sector has grown the most between 1973-74 and 2013-14? [0.8]

- a) Secondary sector b) Primary sector
 c) Agriculture d) Tertiary sector

9. It is an organ of the government which executes and enforces laws made by legislature. [0.8]

- a) Legislature b) Executive
 c) Judiciary d) Defence

10. Who among the following was proclaimed as the first German Emperor in 1871? [0.8]

- a) Friedrich Wilhelm IV b) William II
 c) William I d) Friedrich Wilhelm I

11. Who said, "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"? [0.8]

- a) Metternich b) Giuseppe
 c) Lord Byron d) T S Eliot

12. In which form of government, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government? [0.8]

- a) dictatorship b) autocracy
 c) monarchy d) democracy

- a) Mayor
b) State government
c) Gram panchayat
d) Zilla parishad
22. According to NITI Aayog, how many jobs can be created only in education sector? [0.8]
a) 15 lakhs
b) 20 lakhs
c) 25 lakhs
d) 30 lakhs
23. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop? [0.8]
a) Millets
b) Pulses
c) Sesamum
d) Jawar
24. BMI is calculated by dividing _____ by the height in meters squared of the person. [0.8]
a) weight
b) gender
c) age
d) income

Section B

Attempt any 18 questions

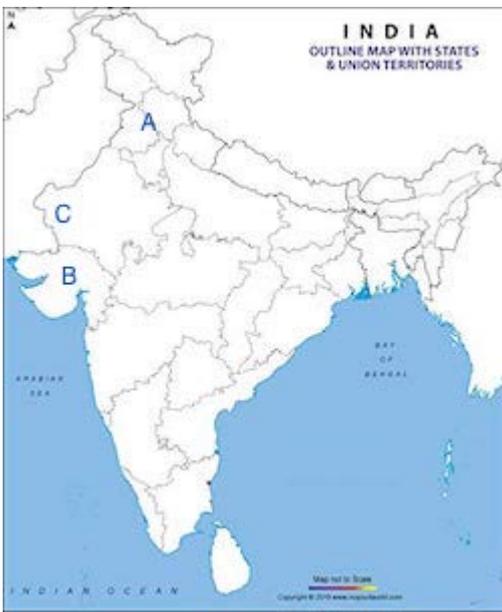
25. Which area is affected the most by the development of the tertiary sector? [0.8]
a) Barren land
b) Coastal area
c) Urban area
d) Rural area
26. Give one word for: A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal. [0.8]
a) Plebiscite
b) Absolutist
c) Socialist
d) Veto
27. Identify the classification of resources on the basis of its origin. [0.8]
a) exhaustible and non-exhaustible
b) renewable and non renewable
c) individual and community
d) biotic and abiotic
28. Identify the personality from the given information. [0.8]
i. He led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
ii. Through his tactful diplomatic alliance with France, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
b) Victor Emmanuel II
c) Cavour
d) Otto von Bismarck
29. The **community government** is not elected by people belonging to which language community – no matter where they live. [0.8]
a) Sri Lankan Tamils
b) German-speaking
c) French-speaking
d) Dutch-speaking
30. Sustainable development is necessary because: [0.8]
a) Human nature
b) Development of a country

40. Consider the following statements regarding the language policy of the Indian Federation. [0.8]
- Hindi was identified as the official language.
 - Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as scheduled languages.
 - English can be used along with Hindi for official purposes.
- Choose the right option from the following:
- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| a) i, ii and iii | b) only i |
| c) i and iii | d) i and ii |
41. Which part of the population has affected most by the development of the tertiary sector? [0.8]
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a) Small shopkeepers, repairpersons and transport persons, etc. | b) Skilled and educated workers |
| c) Farmers | d) Unskilled workers |
42. The state of is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. [0.8]
- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| a) Gujarat | b) Chhattisgarh |
| c) Haryana | d) Rajasthan |
43. Ideology is the system of ideas reflecting a particular _____ vision. Choose the correct one. [0.8]
- Social
 - Political
 - Economical
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a) iii and i | b) i , ii and iii |
| c) i and ii | d) ii and iii |
44. If farmers refuse to sell sugarcane to a particular sugar mill. The mill will have to shut down. What kind of situation is being indicated here? [0.8]
- | | |
|---|--|
| a) This is an example of the secondary or industrial sector being dependent on the primary. | b) This is an example of the tertiary sector being dependent on the secondary sector |
| c) This is an example of the primary sector being dependent on the tertiary sector. | d) This is an example of the secondary sector being dependent on the tertiary sector |
45. **Assertion (A):** Farmers work on their own and hire labourers as and when they require. [0.8]
Reason (R): It depends on the whims of the employer.
- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. | b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| c) A is true but R is false. | d) A is false but R is true. |
46. In _____, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. [0.8]
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1950 | b) 1948 |
| c) 1947 | d) 1954 |

50. Which of the following **title** best describes the given extract? **[0.8]**
- i. Visualising the Liberals.
 - ii. The Revolutionaries.
 - iii. The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling.
 - iv. Visualising the Nation.
- a) Option (iii) b) Option (i)
- c) Option (ii) d) Option (iv)
51. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas: **[0.8]**
- a) spread the revolutionary ideas b) to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas
- c) to oppose monarchical forms d) to train revolutionaries
52. What was it like to be revolutionary during this time? **[0.8]**
- a) To aim to create nation-states b) All of these
- c) To oppose monarchical forms d) To fight for liberty and freedom

Question No. 53 to 58 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of the development of sources of irrigation, most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides a livelihood for more than 60 percent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms. Thus, collectivization, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence. 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan. The right of inheritance had already led to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings. The laws of land reforms were enacted but the implementation was lacking or lukewarm. The Government of India embarked upon introducing agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960s and 1970s. The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution were some of the strategies initiated to improve a lot of Indian agriculture. But, this too led to the concentration of development in a few selected areas. Therefore, in the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, the establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction. Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers. Moreover, special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television. The government also announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.



59. In this map (fig 3), label A represents: [0.8]
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| a) Bhakra Nangal Dam | b) Salal Dam |
| c) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam | d) Tehri Dam |
60. In this map (fig 3), label B represents: [0.8]
- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Karnataka - Major Cotton Producer | b) Maharashtra - Major Cotton Producer |
| c) Madhya Pradesh - Major Cotton Producer | d) Gujarat - Major Cotton Producer |

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