



S.R. Coaching Centre

Plot No.233 Flat No. 102 Niti Khand 1 Indirapuram

SAMPLE PAPER 1 TERM 2

Class 10 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section-B: Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. Section-C: Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer-type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-D: Question no. 11 and 12 are Case-Based questions.
7. Section-E: Question no. 13 is map-based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji. [2]
2. 'Road transport and Rail transport in India are not competitive but complementary to each other.' Justify the statement. [2]
3. How does parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country? [2]
4. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain three reasons. [2]
5. "Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand". Validate the statement. [2]

Section B

6. "Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation." Examine the statement. [3]

OR

Mention the requirements a borrower has to fulfill before taking a house loan?

7. Who had designed the 'Swaraj Flag' in 1921? Explain the main features of this 'Swaraj Flag'. [3]
8. Write a short note on Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP). [3]

Section C

9. "Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the citizens". Justify the statement. [5]

OR

What are the demerits of democracy?

10. "Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers." Support the statement with examples. [5]

OR

How does foreign trade play an important role in integrating the markets across the countries? Explain.

Section D

11. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** [4]

'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ... 'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. 'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Nonviolence is the supreme dharma ... 'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...'

i. Why did Gandhiji consider nonviolence as supreme dharma?

ii. How was Gandhian satyagraha taken by the people who believed in his philosophy?

iii. Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered as a novel way to resist injustice?

12. **Read the extract and answer the question that follows:** [4]

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long-distance communication is far easier without the physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.

Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.

India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects. India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films;

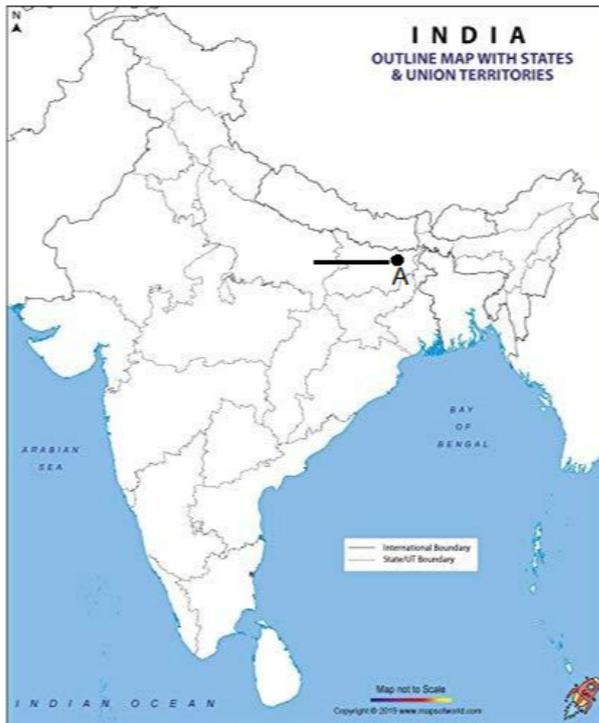
video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

Questions:

1. Give the importance of mass communication.
2. Describe the nature and role of feature-films in India.
3. Distinguish between means of personal communication and mass communication.

Section E

13. I. On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it. [3]
(A) The place where peasants struggled against the oppressive plantation system.
- II. On the same given map of India, locate the following:
- i. Namrup Thermal Plant OR Kanpur Textile Industry
 - ii. Kandla Port



For Solutions: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-h3G1EICcOk>