



SHREE RADHEY COACHING CENTER

SPECIAL SAMPLE PAPER 1

Class 10 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. What are gullies? [1]
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
2. Freshwater can be obtained directly from precipitation, surface run off and _____. [1]
a) oceans b) rivers
c) ground water d) rain fall
3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]



The above postage stamp of 1850 representing the Republic of France had which figure on them?

- a) Marianne
 b) Clement Ader
 c) Nicolas Appert
 d) Andre-Marie Ampere

4. Arrange the following in correct sequence: [1]

- i. Dyeing and Finishing a Garment
 ii. Fibre Production a Raw Fibre
 iii. Spinning a Yarn
 iv. Weaving and Knitting a Fabric

- a) ii, iii, iv, i
 b) iv, iii, ii, i
 c) iii, iv, ii, i
 d) i, ii, iii, iv

5. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the proportion of religion in India: [1]

- a) The population of all the religions has declined
 b) The population of the Hindus, Jains, and Christians has declined
 c) Show that the proportion of the Muslims is expected to go up a little bu 3-4%, in the next 50 years
 d) The proportion of Muslim, Sikh, and Buddhist population has increased slightly

6. What is demonetisation? [1]

- a) Devaluating currency
 b) Declaring some currency notes invalid
 c) Reissuing currency
 d) Revaluating currency

7. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) A mineral which are not corroded by water.	(i) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Metallic mineral which is obtained from veins and lodes.	(ii) Gold
(c) The leading copper-producing state.	(iii) Karnataka
(d) The highest solar power generating capacity state.	(iv) Zinc

- a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)
 b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

d) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

8. Identify the incorrect option from the given statements:

[1]

a) In the SHG, saving per member varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.

b) The SHG charges interest on the loans but higher than what the moneylender charges.

c) A typical SHG has 15-20 members who meet and save regularly.

d) The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.

9. Name the industry where the demand for labour was seasonal.

[1]

a) All of these

b) Book Binding

c) Gas works

d) Catering

10. Human rights groups in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from:

[1]

a) varied cultures

b) multi religious

c) religious minorities

d) religious majorities

11. Identify the incorrect option from the given points:

[1]

a) Barter system solved the problem of double coincidence of wants.

b) Money can be easily exchanged with any commodity or service.

c) Money is the perfect store of value.

d) A Barter system is a system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money.

12. **Assertion (A):** The tyranny of the majority community is oppressive for the minority.

[1]

Reason (R): It helps in making the political order more stable.

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.

13. Formal sector is different from the informal credit sector because of

[1]

a) The education

b) Their office

c) Popularity

d) Supervision by RBI

14. Read the given data and find out children of which state has attained minimum elementary school education.

[1]

States	Per Capita Income For 2018-19 (in ₹)	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017-18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
HARYANA	2,36,147	30	82	61
KERALA	2,04,105	7	94	83

BIHAR	40,982	32	62	43
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Sources: Economic Survey 2020–21, P.A 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National statistical office, Government of India.

- a) Haryana
 b) Bihar
 c) Haryana and Kerala
 d) Kerala

15. Read the given data and identify which Indian state has the highest share in the production of Bauxite. [1]

Production of Bauxite in 2016–17	Percentage
Jharkhand	9
Chhattisgarh	8
Gujarat	24
Karnataka	10
Odisha	49
Maharashtra	8

- a) Maharashtra
 b) Odisha
 c) Gujarat
 d) Jharkhand

16. Find the odd one out from the following options: [1]

- i. Opening a cold storage
 ii. Setting food processing unit
 iii. Starting honey collection centres
 iv. Opening college and university

- a) Option (iv)
 b) Option (ii)
 c) Option (iii)
 d) Option (i)

17. Read the information given below and select the correct option [1]

Kanta works in an office. She attends her office from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets provident fund as per the rules laid down by the government. She also gets medical and other allowances. Kanta does not go to the office on Sundays. This is a paid holiday. When she joined work, she was given an appointment letter stating all the terms and conditions of work. In which sector Kanta is engaged? Tick the most appropriate option.

- a) Unorganised Sector
 b) Organised Sector
 c) Secondary Sector
 d) Primary Sector

18. Read the conversation between a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker: [1]

Shoemaker to a farmer: I'LL GIVE YOU SHOES FOR YOUR WHEAT.

Farmer to a shoemaker: I DON'T NEED SHOES. I NEED CLOTHES.

Shopkeeper: I WANT SHOES. BUT I DON'T HAVE WHEAT.

What kind of problem is faced by a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker?

- a) Lack of terms of credit
 b) Lack of Banking system

- c) Lack of double coincidence of wants d) Lack of collateral security
19. Which party is the centrist party in its ideological orientation? [1]
- a) Communist Party of India - Marxist b) Nationalist Congress Party
- c) Bhartiya Janta Party d) Indian National Congress
20. Which of the following statements is **not** true about the Jallianwalla Bagh incident? [1]
- a) Crowds took to the streets in many Indian towns, attacking the police and government buildings b) General Dyer blocked all exit points and opened fire on the peaceful crowd
- c) Dyer's aim was to produce a moral effect of great terror and awe in the minds of the satyagrahis d) Gandhiji went on indefinite fast to repression by the British.

Section B

21. Explain any three effects of scrapping Corn-laws in Britain. [2]
22. How have the feminist movements helped in improving women's conditions? [2]
23. What is foreign investment? How much did Ford Motors invest in India? [2]

OR

Explain the meaning of fair globalisation.

24. What is human development index? Who has prepared it? Write about basic components of human development measurement. [2]

Section C

25. Enumerate the features of Multinational Corporations. [3]

OR

Should more Indian companies emerge as MNCs? How would it benefit the people in the country?

26. Why do we need to conserve our forest and wildlife resources? Explain any three reasons. [3]
27. Why did civil war break out in Sri Lanka? List the result of the civil war. [3]
28. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well. [3]
29. Highlight three major distinctions between the federations of 'coming together' type and 'holding together' type. [3]

Section D

30. Which crop is known as the golden fibre? Explain any two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. Mention its any four uses. [5]

OR

Suggest any five measures to enhance agricultural production in India.

31. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse. [5]

OR

Describe the process of Unification of Britain.

32. Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of India. [5]

OR

For each of the sectors that we came across in this chapter, why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined? Discuss.

33. "In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities". Explain the statement giving an example. [5]

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

Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. The Dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress-led national movement.

- (i) Who formed the Depressed Classes Association and when was it formed?
- (ii) What demand regarding Dalits was made at the second Round Table conference?
- (iii) Why did Gandhiji begin fast unto death?

35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture, catering to the Western-style schools. From hand printing, there was now a gradual shift to mechanical printing.

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770. The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra.

In the late eighteenth century, in the flourishing urban circles at Edo, illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture, involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings. Libraries and bookstores were packed with hand-printed material of various types-books on women, musical instruments, calculations, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper etiquette, cooking and famous places.

- (i) Give ancient name of Tokyo.
- (ii) Name the centre of the new print culture in China and describe it.
- (iii) What is the name of the oldest printed book of Japan? Mention its feature.

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.

Movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into land, water and air transport. For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to limited space. With the development of science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide.

Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of an equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

- (i) Explain the necessity of means of transport in modern times.
- (ii) Enumerate the domains and means of transport.

(iii) Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country?

Section F

37. (a) 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. [5]

A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.

B. The place associated with Jallianwala Bagh Incident.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any three)

i. Kochi - Major Sea Port

ii. Pune - Software Technology Park

iii. Durg- Iron Ore Mines

iv. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant

v. Chhatrapati Shivaji - International Airport

INDIA - POLITICAL



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