

SAMPLE PAPER 4
Class 10 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The 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 questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The 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. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. **Section D** – Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The 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. The answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
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 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.
10. **Note:** CBQ stands for “**Competency Based Question**”. **50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.**

Section A

1. Sir Mohammad Iqbal was the _____. [1]
 - a) Gandhiji's devout disciple
 - b) Leader of Khilafat Movement
 - c) President of the Muslim League
 - d) Congress President
2. _____ percent of the freshwater occurs as ice sheets and glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland and the mountainous regions of the world. [1]
 - a) 60
 - b) 90
 - c) 50
 - d) 70
3.

COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR (2017–18)
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[1]

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

8. **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

9. **Reserved constituencies** is a good example of which arrangement? [1]

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

10. Identify the painting from the options given below. [1]



a) Club of Thinkers

b) The Frankfurt Parliament

c) Duma

d) The House of Parliament

11. Evaluate the factors that promoted the shift in the importance of sectors by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: [1]

- i. New methods of manufacturing were introduced.
- ii. People who had earlier worked on farms began to work in factories.
- iii. Change in methods of farming and agriculture.
- iv. Preferring factory-made goods at a cheap rate.

a) Only statement iv is appropriate.

b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.

c) All the statements are appropriate.

d) Statements i and ii are appropriate.

12. Which South Asian country never had a democratic setup? [1]

a) Maldives

b) Nepal

c) Bhutan

d) Sri Lanka

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

- i. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.
- ii. Gandhiji reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater.
- iii. Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
- iv. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands

Statement iii: Dictatorship guarantees a much higher economic development.

Statement iv: Dictatorships have a slightly higher rate of economic growth.

- a) Statement i, ii and iii are right.
- b) Only statement iv is right.
- c) Statement i and ii are right.
- d) Statement iii is right.

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

Ram who is a pot manufacturer wants to sell pots in the market and buy rice. Ram will first exchange pots that he has produced for money, and then exchange the money for rice. He would have to look for a rice growing farmer who not only wants to sell rice but also wants to buy the pots in exchange. That is, both parties have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities. In the given statement which situation is mentioned?

- a) Correlation of wants
- b) Double coincidence of wants
- c) Barter system of wants
- d) Incidence of wants

Section B

21. Study the map thoroughly and identify the federal country which carried out an extraordinary experiment in federalism. [2]



22. Who was Bismarck? How did he unify Germany as a nation-state? [2]

OR

How did the local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon react to French rule? Explain.

23. In states like Assam, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. Name any two such crops. [2]

24. Explain the organization of the local government bodies of urban areas. [2]

Section C

25. Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin to keep an Index of prohibited books from the mid 16th century? [3]

26. How would you classify industry on the basis of ownership? [3]

OR

Study the given table carefully and answer the following questions:

Sector	Share of Production	Loomage
Mills	6.00 percent	1.33 lakhs

Power Loom	54.17 percent	14 lakhs
Handloom	23.000per cent	NA

- i. Name the sector which has the highest share in the production of fabric in India?
- ii. Why is it important for our country to keep the mill sector loomage lower than power loom and handloom?
27. Seema wants to open a small flower shop near the village temple for which she needs 35000. Briefly explain which is the best credit source for her and why? [3]
28. "I often crack jokes about people from one religion, does that make me communal?" Comment on this statement? [3]
29. If we look at the country as a whole, we find that **93%** of the workers in India are in the unorganized sector. Organized sector employment is available to only about **7%** of the workers in India. [3]

Sector	Organised	Unorganized	Total
Primary	1		232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	172
Total	82		
Total in			100%
Percentage			

Workers in the unorganized sector work hard, but earn very little. Give reasons. What problems do they face there? Think why they are forced to work in this sector.

Section D

30. Describe the importance of minerals in human life. [5]

OR

How would you classify the types of coal depending on the degrees of compression?

31. Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe. [5]

OR

Describe any five measures introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

32. What are the characteristics of a political party? [5]

OR

What is dominant party system? Is it same with one-party system?

33. Which are the two major sources of formal credits in India? Why do we need to expand the formal sources of credit? [5]

OR

Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit. Explain.

Section E

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

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January, 1930

'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence'.

- (i) Why was freedom considered an inalienable right of the Indian people?
- (ii) Why was Purna Swaraj considered essential by the people of India?
- (iii) Explain the significance of the Lahore Session of Congress (1930).

35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[4]

NTPC shows the way

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a pro-active approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This has been possible through-

- a. Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
 - b. Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
 - c. Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.
- (i) Which is the major power providing corporation in India?
 - (ii) Name the institution which issues ISO certification for Environment Management System.
 - (iii) Explain the pro-active approach of NTPC for preserving the natural environment.

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[4]

In India, about 60 percent of the population belongs to the age group 5-29 years. Out of this, about 51 percent are attending educational institutions. The rest are not-they may be at home or many of them may be working as child labourers. If these children are to attend schools, we will require more buildings, more teachers and other staff. A study conducted by the erstwhile Planning Commission (now known as NITI Aayog) estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone. Similarly, if we are to improve the health situation, we need many more doctors, nurses, health workers etc. to work in rural areas. These are some ways by which jobs would be created and we would also be able to address the important aspects of development. Every state or region has the potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area. It could be tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT. Some of these would require proper planning and support from the government. For example, the same study by the Planning Commission says that if tourism as a sector is improved, every year we can give additional employment to more than 35 lakh people. We must realise that some of the suggestions would take a long time to implement. For the short-term, we need some quick measures. Recognising this, the central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. The types of work that would in the future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.

- (i) MGNREGA, 2005 is referred to as **Right to work**. Why do you think MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as **Right to work**?
- (ii) Mention two main features of MGNREGA.

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]

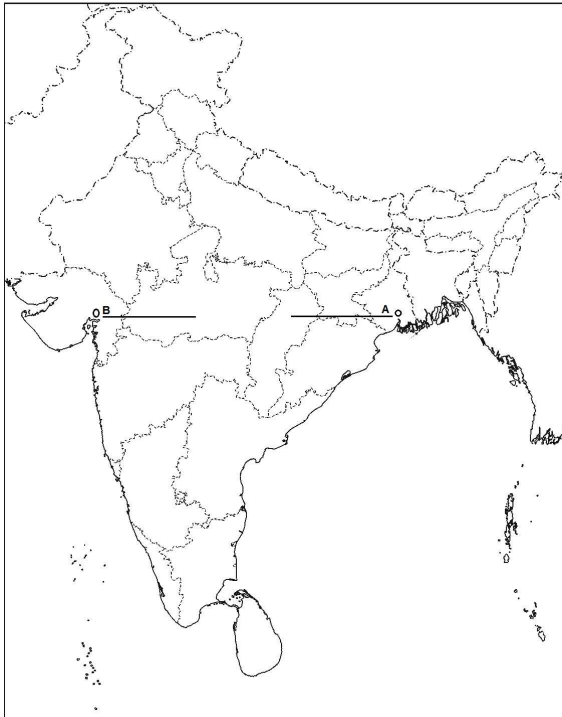
A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.

B. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.

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

- i. Marmagao - Major Sea Port
- ii. Noida - Software Technology Park
- iii. Durg – Iron ore mines
- iv. Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Rajiv Gandhi - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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