

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

## SHREE RADHEY COACHING CENTER

### **SAMPLE PAPER 1**

### **Class 10 - Social Science**

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Genera	l Instructions:		
	1. The Question Paper contains four section	S.	
	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.		
	Se	ection A	
	<del>-</del>	ny 20 questions	
1.	The 1830s were years of great economic har	dship in	[8.0]
	a) USA	b) India	
	c) Germany	d) Europe	
2.	What are gullies?		[8.0]
	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]
	<ul><li>a) Power shared among different parties</li></ul>	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	

**Maximum Marks: 40** 

6. Data for two countries A and B are given below: [0.8]Monthly incomes of citizens of A & B: V Ι II III IV9500 9600 10000 10400 10500 A: 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 B Developmental Column A Category of person 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 (iii) Assured a higher support price for their growing crops crops (d) A rural woman from a landowning (iv) Regular job and high wages to increase family 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 d) T S Eliot c) Lord Byron 12. In which form of government, people rule themselves through institutions of self-[0.8]government? a) dictatorship b) autocracy

d) democracy

c) monarchy

13.	provisions and procedures.	seeing the implementation of constitutional	נט.8]
	a) Government	b) Judiciary	
	c) Executive	d) Legislature	
14.	Name the soil, which has an adequate propo	rtion of potash, phosphoric acid, and lime.	[0.8]
	a) Black soil	b) Sandy soil	
	c) Red soil	d) Alluvial soil	
15.	The Government has special powers	s in running the Union Territories.	[0.8]
	a) Local	b) Central	
	c) State	d) Opposition	
16.	Freedom, security, and respect are:		[0.8]
	a) Unimportant things	b) Non-materialistic things	
	c) Materialistic thing	d) Monetary things	
17.	Contour Ploughing refers to:		[0.8]
	a) Ploughing along the contour lines	b) Ploughing around the contour lines	
	c) Ploughing outside the contour lines	d) Ploughing opposite the contour lines	
18.	Which of these is a feature of the organised sector?		[0.8]
	a) Job insecurity	b) No provision for paid leave	
	c) Jobs are low paid and often not regular	d) Fixed no of working hours	
19.	In revolutionary France, who were granted e	exclusive rights to vote?	[8.0]
	a) All men	b) Property-owning men	
	c) All women	d) Property-owning women	
20.	Consider the following statements about pov Lanka.	ver sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri	[0.8]
	<ul><li>A. In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.</li><li>B. In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the</li></ul>		
	Sinhala-speaking majority.		
	C. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect		
	their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.		
	D. The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.		
	Which of the statements given above are correct?		
	a) A, B and D	b) A, B, C and D	
	c) B, C and D	d) C and D	
21.	It is the decision-making body for the entire		[0.8]
	and the country way for the cities		[0.0]

	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 leguminou	us crop?	[0.8]
	a) Millets	b) Pulses	
	c) Sesamum	d) Jawar	
24.	BMI is calculated by dividing by t	he height in meters squared of the person.	[0.8]
	a) weight	b) gender	
	c) age	d) income	
		Section B	
	_	any 18 questions	
25.	Which area is affected the most by the de-	velopment 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 reject a proposal.	all the people of a region are asked to accept or	[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 in	formation.	[0.8]
	<ul> <li>i. He led the movement to unify the region</li> <li>democrat.</li> </ul>	ons of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a	
	ii. Through his tactful diplomatic alliance defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.	with France, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in	
	a) Giuseppe Garibaldi	b) Victor Emmanuel II	
	c) Cavour	d) Otto von Bismarck	
29.	The <b>community government</b> is not elected community – no matter where they live.	ed by people belonging to which language	[0.8]
	a) Sri Lankan Tamils	b) German-speaking	
	c) French-speaking	d) Dutch-speaking	
30.	Sustainable development is necessary bed	cause:	[0.8]
	a) Human nature	b) Development of a country	

	c) The market will get disturbed	d) Resources will deplete	
31.	Name the community who got the benefit of elater in Belgium?	economic development and education much	[0.8]
	a) French-speaking	b) German-speaking	
	c) Dutch-speaking	d) English-speaking	
32.	The population of Sri Lanka is about		[8.0]
	a) two crores	b) fifty thousand	
	c) ten crores	d) five million	
33.	<b>Assertion (A):</b> Priests and bishops used Polish <b>Reason (R):</b> If they used Russian were suppose	h to preach instead of Russian. sed to send to Siberia by the Polish authorities.	[8.0]
	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.	
34.	Suppose in country A, 2 million children were one? Then, What is the infant mortality rate of	e born in 2017 and 80,000 died before the age of of country A?	[8.0]
	a) 30	b) 60	
	c) 80	d) 40	
35.	Subjects such as education, forest, trade union included in which of the following list?	ns, marriage, adoption, and succession are	[8.0]
	a) State	b) Union	
	c) Residuary	d) Concurrent	
36.	What major issue was criticised by the liberal	nationalists?	[8.0]
	a) Efficient bureaucracy	b) Censorship laws to control the press	
	c) A modern arm	d) Preservation of the Church	
37.	Which sector is also known as the Industrial s	sector?	[8.0]
	a) Service sector	b) Secondary Sector	
	c) Primary sector	d) IT(Information technology) sector	
38.	Which of the given country is a developing country?		[8.0]
	a) Russia	b) Brazil	
	c) Argentina	d) USA	
39.	Assertion (A): The first International Earth Summit was held in Sao Paulo, Brazil.  Reason (R): It was held to address environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.		[0.8]
	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.	

40.	Consider the following statements regarding the language policy of the Indian Federation.  i. Hindi was identified as the official language.  ii. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as scheduled languages.  iii. English can be used along with Hindi for official purposes.  Choose the right option from the following:		[0.8]
	a) i, ii and iii	b) only i	
	c) i and iii	d) i and ii	
41.	Which part of the population has affected mo		[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 a	and wind energy but lacks in water resources.	[8.0]
	a) Gujarat	b) Chhattisgarh	
	c) Haryana	d) Rajasthan	
43.	Ideology is the system of ideas reflecting a partial. Social ii. Political iii. Economical	rticular vision. Choose the correct one.	[0.8]
	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]
	<ul> <li>a) This is an example of the secondary or industrial sector being dependent on the primary.</li> </ul>	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.  Reason (R): It depends on the whims of the employer.		[0.8]
	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 State States.	es of India were changed in order to create new	[8.0]
	a) 1950	b) 1948	
	c) 1947	d) 1954	

#### **Section C**

#### Attempt any 10 questions

## Question No. 47 to 52 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists undergrounds. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini. Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states. Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Metternich described him as the most dangerous enemy of our social order.

47.	Which of the following is incorrect with resp	ect to views of Giuseppe Mazzini?	[0.8]
	i. He believed that nations are natural units of mankind.		
	ii. In his view, the creation of nation-states is a necessary part of the struggle for freedom.		
	iii. He believed in the creation of small states and kingdoms and wanted to further		
	disintegrate them.		
	iv. He believed that unification is the basis of	f Italian liberty.	
	a) Option (iv)	b) Option (i)	
	c) Option (ii)	d) Option (iii)	
48.	Which one of the following statements is not	true about Giuseppe Mazzini?	[0.8]
	a) He wanted a united Italian Republic.	<ul><li>b) He founded an underground society called "Young Italy".</li></ul>	
	<ul><li>c) He was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria.</li></ul>	d) He wanted Italy to be a monarchy.	
49.	Most of the revolutionaries saw the creati	on of nation-states as a necessary part of this	[0.8]
	<b>struggle for freedom.</b> A nation-state is a sta	te	
	a) where the nation has its own emblem and flag	b) which has a non-contiguous territory	
	<ul><li>c) where people of all groups enjoy equal rights</li></ul>	d) where people develop a sense of identity and share a common history	

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 [0.8] ideas:
  - 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 lead 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.

	Attempt any 2 questions			
		Section D		
	c) Indian Company of Agricultural Research	Agricultural Research		
	a) Integrated Community of     Agricultural Research      a) Indian Company of Agricultural	<ul><li>b) Indian Council of Agricultural</li><li>Research</li><li>d) International Confederation of</li></ul>		
58.	8. The Government of India has made concerted efforts to modernize agriculture like the establishment of ICAR, agricultural universities, veterinary services, etc. What does ICAR stand for?		[0.8]	
	<ul><li>a) HYV seeds</li><li>c) operation flood</li></ul>	<ul><li>b) All of these</li><li>d) package technology</li></ul>		
57.	The Green Revolution was based on the use of		[8.0]	
	<ul><li>a) Consolidation of land holdings</li><li>c) Crop Insurance</li></ul>	<ul><li>b) Abolition of Zamindari System</li><li>d) Maximum Support Price</li></ul>		
56.	agriculture?	ntroduced by the Government to improve	[0.8]	
5.0	c) Mechanization of farming	d) Increase in agricultural production	[0 0]	
	a) Improvement in the condition of farmers	b) Increase in irrigated areas		
55.	What was the main objective of the Green	•	[0.8]	
	<ul><li>a) Green Revolution</li><li>c) White Revolution</li></ul>	<ul><li>b) Gene Revolution</li><li>d) Blood-less Revolution</li></ul>		
54. Which of the following is associated with Operation Flood?			[8.0]	
	c) Administrative, Judicial	d) Executive, Organisational		
	a) Political, Institutional	b) Technological, Institutional		
53.	•	aced by Indian agriculture especially the pressure and reforms have been initiated.	[0.8]	

Question No. 59 to 60 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

On the map of India, some places are labelled as A, B and C. Answer the questions below based on these labels. (fig 3)



59. In this map (fig 3), label A represents:

[0.8]

a) Bhakra Nangal Dam

Producer

60.

- c) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
- b) Salal Damd) Tehri Dam
- In this map (fig 3), label B represents:

[0.8]

- a) Karnataka Major Cotton Producer
- c) Madhya Pradesh Major Cotton
- b) Maharashtra Major Cotton Producer
- d) Gujarat Major Cotton Producer

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