

SAMPLE PAPER 5

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. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931? **[1]**
 - a) The British government agreed to grant independence
 - b) The British government agreed to release the political prisoners
 - c) Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference
 - d) Mahatma Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement
2. The river on which the Sardar Sarovar Project is constructed is: **[1]**
 - a) Narmada
 - b) Krishna
 - c) Chambal
 - d) Mahanadi

- a) Rajiv will repay the loan in a lump sum after 5 years. b) The loan has a fixed interest rate of 5 percent per month.
- c) The bank will return Rajiv's valuable equipment as soon as he submits his business plan. d) Rajiv had to provide the bank with his personal bank statements to secure the loan.

9. Which of the following arrangement is called a system of checks and balances? **[1]**

- a) Conflict resolution b) Vertical distribution
- c) Majoritarianism d) Horizontal distribution

10. Identify who is depicted in the painting from the options given below. **[1]**



- a) Mazzini b) Garibaldi
- c) Bismarck d) Napoleon

11. MNCs have been looking for locations around the world that would be cheap for their production. Evaluate the cost-effective methods adopted by the MNCs by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: **[1]**

- i. Opting for a cheap manufacturing location.
- ii. Setting up a production unit in the proximity of markets.
- iii. Hiring highly skilled engineers at cheap rates from developing countries.
- iv. Buy up local companies and expand production.

- a) All the statements are appropriate. b) Only statement iv is appropriate.
- c) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate. d) Statements i and ii are appropriate.

12. It is a situation under which a small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. **[1]**

- a) Political equalities b) Communal equalities
- c) Linguistic equalities d) Economic inequalities

13. Arrange the following statements in sequential order: **[1]**

- i. i. Simon Commission arrived in India
- ii. ii. Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement
- iii. iii. Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands
- iv. iv. Under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India.

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

c) iii, iv, i, ii

d) ii, i, iv, iii

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

Kamal is a daily wage labourer in a nearby grocery shop. He goes to the shop at 7:30 in the morning and works till 8:00 p.m. in the evening. He gets no other allowances apart from his wages. He is not paid for the days he does not work. He has, therefore, no leave or paid holidays. Nor was he given any formal letter saying that he has been employed in the shop. He can be asked to leave anytime with his employer. In which sector Kamal is engaged? Tick the most appropriate option.

a) Public Sector

b) Unorganised Sector

c) Organised Sector

d) Primary Sector

15. **Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer** [1]

Statement I: By the 1970s, caricatures, and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues.

Statement II: There were imperial caricatures lampooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

a) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct

b) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect

c) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect

d) Both (i) & (ii) are correct

16. During a geography class, the teacher discussed alluvial soils with the students, giving them various clues. [1]

Which of the following clues provided by teacher is correct?

Clues:

i. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.

ii. This is the most widely spread and important soil.

iii. Mostly these soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.

iv. These soils develop under tropical and subtropical.

a) Clue i and ii

b) Clue iv

c) Clue ii and iii

d) Clue i

17. Which of the following statements will be considered by a political party while shaping public opinion? [1]

Statement i: Raise and highlight issues popular issues.

Statement ii: Launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.

Statement iii: Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government.

Statement iv: Voice different views and criticize the government for its failures or wrong policies.

a) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

b) Statement i and ii are right.

c) Statement iii is right.

d) Only statement iv is right.

18. The Census of India records the religion of each and every Indian after every: [1]

a) fifteen years

b) five years

c) ten years

d) two years

19. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to Partisanship? [1]

a) All of these

b) Parties are not a part of the society and thus

involve partisanship

c) Partisanship is marked by a tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue

d) A person who is strongly committed to a party is Partisanship

20. Banker Megha diligently managed the local bank. With prudent planning, she allocated a small portion of the deposits as cash reserves for withdrawals. Meanwhile, Entrepreneur Ram approached the bank seeking a loan for his business venture. Megha, acting as a mediator, granted him the funds, charging a higher interest rate than what she offered to depositors. How do banks primarily generate income? [1]

a) Interest paid to depositors

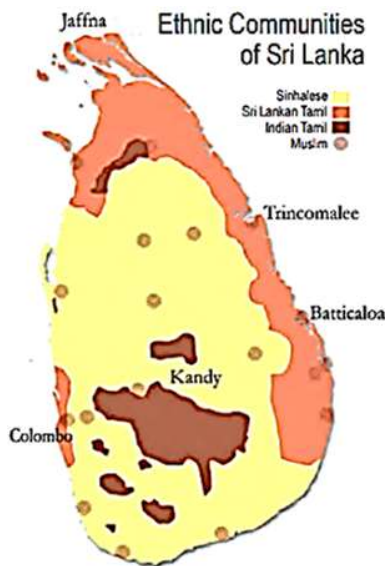
b) Interest charged from borrowers

c) Cash reserves held by banks

d) Deposits made by the public

Section B

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention which ethnic community is concentrated in the north and east of the country. [2]



22. Explain any three provisions of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815. [2]

OR

Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

23. Write briefly about the movement started by Vinoba Bhave known as Bloodless revolution? [2]

24. Why were the linguistic states created? What are their advantages? [2]

Section C

25. Why did James Augustus Hickey claim that the Bengal Gazette was 'a commercial paper open to all but influenced by none'? Explain. [3]

26. Chemical industries are widely spread over the country. Why do you think it is so? [3]

OR

Examine what are the causes of industrial pollution of freshwater resources.

[3]



27.

Why do you think NREGA 2005 is referred to as 'Right to work'? Imagine that you are the village head. In that capacity suggest some activities that you think should be taken up under this act that would also increase the income of people. Discuss.

28. Examine the 'holding together' nature of Indian Federalism. [3]

29. Study the table and answer the question given below. [3]

Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

It can be observed that comparatively over the last forty years, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector of the three sectors. Highlight the factors responsible for the rising importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production.

Section D

30. What is the difference between an open pit mine, a quarry and an underground mine with shafts? [5]

OR

Why is energy needed? How can we conserve energy resources? Explain.

31. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient". Analyse the statement with arguments. [5]

OR

"The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789." Explain the meaning of nationalism and throw light on the statement.

32. Describe the role of Political Parties in Indian democracy. [5]

OR

'The political scene is the mass of many parties.' How do politicians manage these coalitions? Give your opinion.

33. Describe the role played by Grameen Bank of Bangladesh in improvement of the condition of poor particularly women. [5]

OR

Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country. Support the statement with examples.

Section E

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

Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation when they discover some unity that binds them together. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's

imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.

- (i) Who portrayed Bharat Mata as an ascetic figure?
- (ii) The French replaced the former royal standard with a new flag as a step to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. What similar steps did Indians take?
- (iii) With reference to the context given above, acknowledge the contribution of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in infusing the sense of nationalism.

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

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields. Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another. For example, in the Sutluj-Beas river basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

- (i) What are some of the multiple uses of dams in modern times?
- (ii) What is the significance of the Bhakra-Nangal project in the Sutluj-Beas river basin?
- (iii) Explain the significance of multi-purpose projects in post-Independence India and their role in the nation's development and progress.

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

The income of countries is considered to be one of the most important attributes for making comparisons between countries. Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US dollar 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US dollar 955 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low-middle-income countries. The rich countries, excluding countries of the Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

- (i) What is the other name of average income?
- (ii) In which category is India classified based on its average income? Explain.

Section F

37. a. Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the [5]

help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

A. The place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

B. The place where Gandhiji organized 'Satyagrah' in favour of cotton mill workers.

b. Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India. (any **three**)

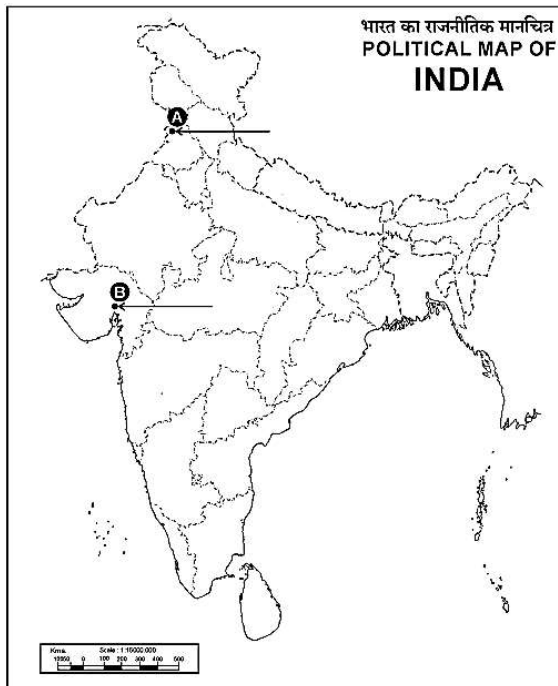
i. Tehri - Dam

ii. Indore - Cotton Textile Industrial Centre

iii. Vijaynagar - Iron and Steel Plant

iv. Noida - Software Technology Park

v. Chennai - Major Sea Port



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