

SAMPLE PAPER 2
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. Who wrote the Vande Mataram? [1]
 - a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
 - b) Rabindranath Tagore
 - c) Abanindranath Tagore
 - d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
2. In the year 2006, floods occurred in the states of: [1]
 - a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra
 - b) Gujarat and Maharashtra
 - c) Karnataka and Kerala
 - d) Maharashtra and Karnataka

3. [1]

SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2019			
Country	Gross National Income	Life Expectancy at Birth	HDI Rank in the World (2018)

	(2011 PPP)		
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	73
India	6,681	69.7	130
Myanmar	4,961	67.1	148
Pakistan	5,005	67.3	154
Nepal	3,457	70.8	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	134

As per the data given above which country has HDI rank close to India and also has a better life expectancy?

- a) Nepal
b) Pakistan
c) Sri Lanka
d) Bangladesh
4. Which of the following options has been proven successful through the Chipko Movement? [1]
- Preserving the genetic diversity of plants.
 - Community afforestation with indigenous species.
 - Diversified crop production.
 - Revival of traditional conservation methods.
- a) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
b) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
c) Statement ii is correct.
d) Statement i and ii are correct.
5. _____ became the 29th State of India. [1]
- a) Telangana
b) Haryana
c) Uttarakhand
d) Punjab
6. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes the concept of power sharing among different social groups? [1]
- Power sharing among different social groups can be observed in arrangements like the 'community government' in Belgium
 - Power sharing among different social groups is a method used to alienate minority communities from the government.
 - Power sharing among different social groups is exclusively limited to religious and linguistic groups.
 - Power sharing among different social groups is primarily focused on giving minority communities a fair share in power.
7. **Assertion (A):** If democracies are expected to produce good governments, then is it not fair to expect that they would also produce development. [1]
Reason (R): Evidence shows that in practice, many democracies did not fulfil this expectation.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
8. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]
- Gopal is supervising the work of one farm labourer. Gopal has seven acres of land. He is one of the few persons in Sonpur to receive a bank loan for cultivation. The interest rate on the loan is 8.5 percent per annum and can be

repaid anytime in the next three years. Gopal plans to repay the loan after harvest by selling a part of the crop. He then intends to store the rest of the potatoes in cold storage and apply for a fresh loan from the bank against the cold storage receipt. The bank offers this facility to farmers who have taken crop loans from them. What kind of facility is provided by a bank to Gopal?

- a) Cultivation Arrangements
- b) Credit Arrangements
- c) Collateral Arrangements
- d) Cold Storage Arrangements

9. In 2005, some new laws were made in Russia giving more powers to its _____.

- a) Court
- b) President
- c) All of these
- d) Citizens

10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following aspect is best representing the image?

- a) The fallen Marianne
- b) The fallen Mother Albania
- c) The fallen Mother India
- d) The fallen Germania

11. It is also common to find many organised sector enterprises in the unorganised sector. Evaluate the factors that make this possible by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:

- i. Companies adopt strategies to evade taxes.
- ii. Some enterprises refuse to follow labour laws.
- iii. Workers are not given a fair wage and are exploited to work more.
- iv. Unorganised sector offers a work-life balance as there is flexibility to work at one's own pace.

- 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. What was the rate of economic growth for countries in democratic regimes in 1950-2000?

- a) 4.34%
- b) 3.95%
- c) 4.42%
- d) 4.28%

13. Regarding the idea of Satyagraha, Arrange the following sentences in the correct order:

- i. Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places.
- ii. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915.
- iii. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
- iv. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

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

14. Rajesh, an ambitious entrepreneur, opened a wholesale store to sell locally-made textiles. He relied on the services of Priya, a skilled logistics coordinator, who efficiently organized the transportation and storage of the goods. Additionally, Rajesh sought assistance from Ankit, a knowledgeable banker, who provided financial

support to expand his business. Together, they exemplified the vital role of tertiary sector activities in supporting the production and trade of goods. Which sector of the economy includes activities such as transportation, storage, communication, banking, and trade?

- a) Quaternary sector
- b) Tertiary sector
- c) Primary sector
- d) Secondary sector

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

Statement I: As the demand for books increased, booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries. More than 50 scribes often worked for one bookseller.

Statement II: The production of handwritten manuscripts satisfied the demand for books.

- a) Both (i) & (ii) are correct
- b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- c) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
- d) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect

16. In a geography class, the teacher engaged the students in a discussion to identify a specific type of soil. She provided them with four clues. The students had to use these clues to identify the soil type. Based on the clues given, which type of soil is being discussed? [1]

Clues:

- i. It is ideal for growing cotton.
- ii. The formation of this soil depends on climatic conditions and parent rock material.
- iii. It is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region
- iv. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.

- a) Laterite soil
- b) Alluvial soil
- c) Black soil
- d) Red soil

17. Which of the following statements will be considered as a glitch about the self-declaration affidavit of the candidate contesting the elections? [1]

Statement i: This system has made a lot of information available to the public.

Statement ii: It has reduced the influence of the rich and criminals.

Statement iii: There is no system to check if the information given by the candidates is true.

Statement iv: The affidavit submitted by the candidates is validated before being accepted.

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

18. It means those who spent ₹327 or less per person per month in rural and ₹454 or less per person per month in urban areas: [1]

- a) Bottom of the previous line
- b) Below the prestigious line
- c) Below the preference line
- d) Below the poverty line

19. Which of the following statements will be considered as the criteria for judging any democratic country? [1]

Statement i: Expectations from democracy.

Statement ii: Complaints from democracy.

Statement iii: A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy.

Statement iv: Equal recognition of all individuals in a democracy.

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

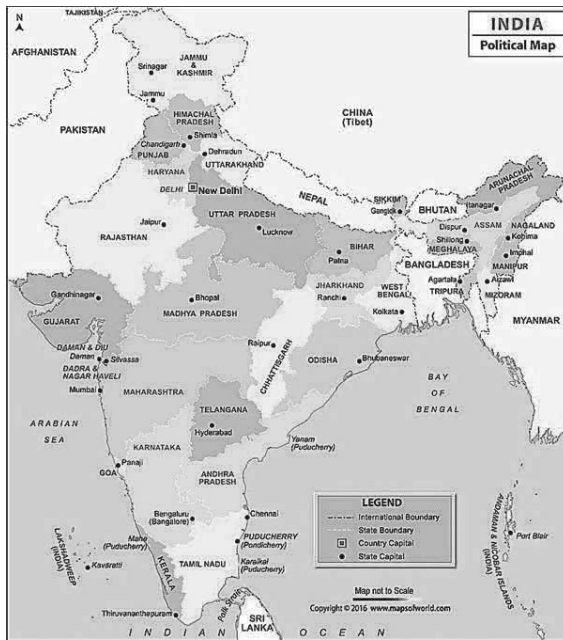
20. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]

It is a festival season two months from now and the shoe manufacturer, Rahim, has received an order from a large trader in town for 3,000 pairs of shoes to be delivered in a month's time. To complete production on time, Rahim has to hire a few more workers for stitching and pasting work. He has to purchase raw materials. To meet these expenses, Rahim obtains loans from two sources. First, he asks the leather supplier to supply leather now and promises to pay him later. Second, he obtains a loan in cash from the large trader as an advance payment for 1000 pairs of shoes with a promise to deliver the whole order by the end of the month. At the end of the month, Rahim is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed. Which situation best describes the above case?

- a) Demand Draft facility
- b) Cheque facility of Bank
- c) Credit Situation
- d) Activities of Self Help Groups

Section B

21. **Study the map thoroughly and mention any two Indian states formed to recognise the ethnic differences.** [2]



22. **Describe the process by which Italy was unified.** [2]

OR

What area was known as the Balkans?

23. **Why is subsistence agriculture still practised in certain parts of the country? Give reasons.** [2]

24. **Which policies have strengthened federalism in India?** [2]

Section C

25. **What led the colonial government to pass the Vernacular Press Act in 1878? How did it affect the vernacular newspapers?** [3]

26. **Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other?** [3]

OR

Classify industries on the basis of their main role. How are they different from each other?

27. **"Whether credit would be useful or not, it depends on the situation". Give two different examples in support of** [3]

this statement.

28. How is the Federal government better than a Unitary Government? Explain with the example of Belgium and Sri Lanka. [3]
29. "Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy." Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer. [3]

Table 1: Workforce

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
60%	11%	24%

Table 2: Contribution to GDP

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
23%	26%	51%

Section D

30. (a) Name the non-metallic mineral which can be easily split into thin sheets. [5]
(b) What are the properties of this mineral and in which areas is it found?

OR

"Minerals are indispensable part of our lives". Support the statement with examples.

31. "While it is easy enough to represent a ruler through a portrait or a statue, how does one go about giving a face to a nation." Examine this statement in context of European nationalism in five points. [5]

OR

Explain the objectives of the 'Treaty of Vienna' of 1815.

32. How would you explain the situation without political parties in country? [5]

OR

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

33. Why is it necessary for banks and cooperatives to increase their lending in rural areas? Explain. [5]

OR

Explain with an example the role of credit for development.

Section E

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

In the countryside, rich peasant communities were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of

radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

- (i) Name the peasant communities that were active in the movement.
- (ii) Why was Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places? (It might upset the rich peasants and landlords.)
- (iii) What did **Swaraj** meant for the rich peasants?

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

[4]

National Thermal Power Corporation (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 proactive 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.
 - d. Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
 - e. Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.
- (i) Define the term **sustainable development**.
 - (ii) What is the idea behind ISO certification?
 - (iii) Examine the proactive approach of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC).

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

[4]

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to the total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. Over a long time (more than a hundred years), and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms now began to work in factories in large numbers. They were forced to do so. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates. The secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment. Hence, over time, a shift had taken place. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed. In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production. Most of the working people are also employed in the service sector. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries.

- (i) GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product. What does it show?
- (ii) Which was the main factor for the change from the primary sector to the secondary sector?

Section F

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their

[5]

correct names on the lines drawn near them.

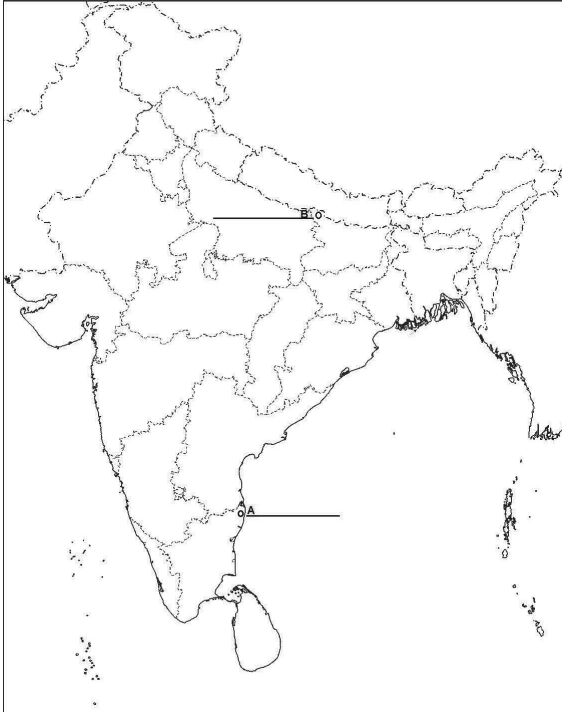
A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927

B. The place associated with the Movement of Indigo Planters.

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

- i. Kandla - Major Sea Port
- ii. Gandhinagar - Software Technology Park
- iii. Talcher – Coal Field
- iv. Rawatbhata - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Raja Sansi - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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