



**VERY SPECIAL SAMPLE PAPER**

**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 led the peasants' movement in Oudh during the Non-Cooperation Movement? [1]
  - a) Jawahar lal Nehru
  - b) Baba Ramchandra
  - c) Sardar Patel
  - d) Mahatma Gandhi
2. The rivers which flow to the west side in India are \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
  - a) Narmada and Tapi
  - b) Ganga and Godavari
  - c) Ganga and Yamuna
  - d) Krishna and Godavari
3. Read the given data and find out the country where one’s average expected length of life is the highest at the time of birth. [1]

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**Reason (R):** Individual freedom and dignity, which are foundational principles in democracies, may not have the same legal and moral force in such systems.

- 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.

8. **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

9. In India, the government at the provincial or regional level are called: [1]

- a) Union Government                      b) Central Government
- c) Democratic Government                      d) State Government

10. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]



Which of the following aspect best represent the image?

- a) Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.                      b) Kaiser William I and the founding of Carbonari in Berne 1833.
- c) Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Italy in Marseilles in 1833.                      d) Count Camillo de Cavour and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.

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.





25. How did new forms of popular literature appear in print targeting a new audience in the 18th century? Explain with examples. [3]
26. Many of our spinners export cotton yarn while apparel manufacturers have to import fabric. Explain this statement with appropriate reasons. [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. Compare Tables “A” & “B” and answer the question given below. [3]

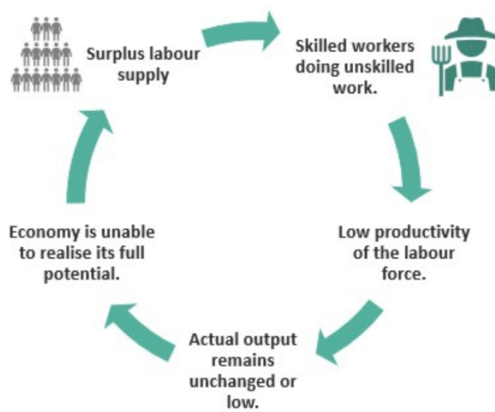
**Table- A**

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

**Table -B**

Share of sectors in employment in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1977-78	18	11	71
2017-18	31	25	44

- A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. Why didn't a similar shift out of the primary sector happen in the case of employment? Substantiate your answer.
28. How is a federal government different from the unitary form of government? Why are federations preferred these days? [3]
29. Nita cannot buy sewing machine due to which she has no other option than to work on the small farm land where already her husband and four children are working. Is Nita unemployed? If so then what kind of unemployment is it? [3]



### Section D

30. "Conservation of minerals is the need of the hour" support the statement with five facts. [5]

OR

(a) Name the non-metallic mineral which can be easily split into thin sheets.

(b) What are the properties of this mineral and in which areas is it found?

31. Explain the objectives of the 'Treaty of Vienna' of 1815. [5]

OR

Describe the process of Unification of Britain.

32. 'The political scene is the mass of many parties.' How do politicians manage these coalitions? Give your opinion. [5]

OR

Explain any five challenges faced by political parties in India.

33. How would you describe the organization and functioning of Self Help Group? [5]

OR

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are the building blocks of organization of the rural poor. Support the statement with examples.

### Section E

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

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmins, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power - something that usually only Brahmins had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore. In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

(a) Explain the meaning of **picketing liquor shops**.

(b) When did the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement begin?

(c) Why did the movement in the cities gradually slow down?

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

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

Today, in western Rajasthan, sadly the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline as plenty of water is available due to the perennial Indira Gandhi Canal, though some houses still maintain the tankas since

they do not like the taste of tap water. Fortunately, in many parts of rural and urban India, rooftop rainwater harvesting is being successfully adapted to store and conserve water. In Gendathur, a remote backward village in Mysuru, Karnataka, villagers have installed, in their household's rooftop, rainwater harvesting system to meet their water needs. Nearly 200 households have installed this system and the village has earned the rare distinction of being rich in rainwater. Gendathur receives an annual precipitation of 1,000 mm, and with 80 per cent of collection efficiency and of about 10 fillings, every house can collect and use about 50,000 litres of water annually. From the 200 houses, the net amount of rainwater harvested annually amounts to 1,00,000 litres.

- (a) What caused the rooftop rainwater harvesting practice to decline in western Rajasthan?
- (b) Why do some homes in western Rajasthan continue to use tankas when tap water is readily available?
- (c) Explain the successful adaptation of rooftop rainwater harvesting in Gendathur village in Mysuru, Karnataka, and its impact on water availability.

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

[4]

Suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type and levels of development are not sustainable. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth that cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation-specific. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together. In general, the question of development or progress is perennial. At all times as a member of society and as individuals we need to ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are. So the debate on development continues.

- (a) Identify the new area of knowledge which has been a subject of interest for social scientists and philosophers alike.
- (b) What have the scientists warned about the present type of development? Explain.

**Section F**

37. a. Two places 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:

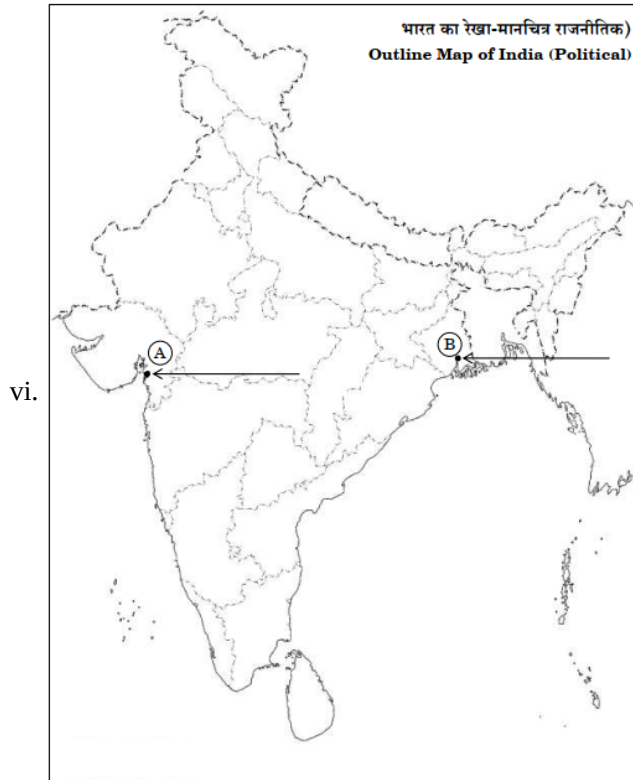
[5]

- A. The place where Gandhiji violated the salt law.
- B. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

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

- i. Hirakud - Dam
- ii. Kanpur - Cotton Textile Industrial Centre
- iii. Kandla - Sea-port
- iv. Salem - Iron and Steel Plant

v. Amritsar (Raja Sansi) - International Airport



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