

SAMPLE PAPER 1
Class 10 - Social Science

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- 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.
- Section A** – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- 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.
- 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
- 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.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
- Note:** CBQ stands for “**Competency Based Question**”. **50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.**

Section A

- Which one of the following provisions is related to Gandhi-Irwin Pact? [1]
 - To arrest Sir John Simon
 - To release the political prisoners
 - To abolish Salt Act
 - To arrest Gandhiji
- It is a 200-year-old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes in Meghalaya. [1]
 - under ground water storage system
 - rain water harvesting system
 - bamboo drip irrigation system
 - roof top rain water harvesting

3. [1]

COMPARISON OF COUNTRIES	
Country	Monthly incomes of citizens (in Rupees)

- a) Political War
- b) Political Conflicts
- c) Ethnic war
- d) Civil war

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

[1]



The above postage stamp of 1850 representing the Republic of France had which figure on them?

- a) Marianne
 - b) Clement Ader
 - c) Nicolas Appert
 - d) Andre-Marie Ampere
11. Evaluate the ways MNCs play a major role in the globalization process by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: [1]
- i. They take over some local companies in the existing country.
 - ii. Influencing the government's foreign policies of trade restrictions.
 - iii. Removing tax barriers from developing countries.
 - iv. They set up production in more than one country thus interlinking the economies.
- a) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
 - b) All the statements are appropriate.
 - c) Statements i and ii are appropriate.
 - d) Only statement iv is appropriate.
12. _____ has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations. [1]
- a) Belgium
 - b) France
 - c) Sri Lanka
 - d) Nepal
13. Arrange the following in correct sequence: [1]
- i. Rowlatt act passed by council
 - ii. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India
 - iii. Jallianwala bagh incident
 - iv. Simon Commission
- a) i, iii, iv, ii,
 - b) ii, iv, iii, i,
 - c) iii, iv, ii, i,
 - d) ii, i, iii, iv,
14. In a rural village in India, Radha, a farmer, cultivated cotton on her farmland, relying on natural factors like rainfall and sunshine. She sold the harvested cotton to Ramesh, a skilled weaver, who transformed the cotton fibers into beautiful fabrics. The journey from the agricultural sector activity of cotton cultivation to the [1]

manufacturing sector activity of textile manufacturing showcases the interconnectedness of these sectors in the Indian economy. Which sector involves the transformation of natural products into other forms through manufacturing processes?

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

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

Statement I: James Augustus Hickey published a lot of gossip in the weekly magazine the *Bengal Gazette* about the Company's senior officials in India.

Statement II: This enraged Governor-General William Bentinck and he persecuted Hickey.

- 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. Which one of the following terms is used to identify the old and new alluvial respectively? [1]

- a) Tarai and Bangar
- b) Tarai and Dvars
- c) Bangar and Khadar
- d) Khadas and Tarai

17. Which of the following statements reflects a lack of internal democracy within a political party? [1]

Statement i: Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings.

Statement ii: They fail to conduct internal elections regularly.

Statement iii: Top party leaders assume greater powers and make all the major decisions in the name of the party.

Statement iv: The opinions of those who disagree with the leadership are considered and given due importance.

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

18. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of: [1]

- a) Social community
- b) Politics
- c) Cultural community
- d) Economy

19. Which of the following is false with respect to the Multi-Party System? [1]

- a) In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition
- b) It is a system where there is a chance of coming to power either on their own or by alliance
- c) The United States of America has a multi-party system
- d) All of these

20. People with extra money deposit it in the banks by opening a bank account in their name. Banks accept deposits and also pay an interest rate on deposits. In this way, people's money is safe with the banks and it earns interest. People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand.

What is the term used in the above, when money can be withdrawn on demand?

- a) Demand Deposit
- b) Surplus Deposit
- c) Fixed Deposit
- d) Term Deposit

Section B

21. Study the cartoon thoroughly and mention what the two steering wheels symbolise. [2]



22. What changes were brought due to Napoleon's reforms and code? What were the reactions to these changes? [2]

OR

Why was the Napoleonic rule over other regions unpopular with some sections of Europe?

23. Define agriculture? Why has cultivation methods changed significantly over years? [2]
24. Write down the features of 'holding together' federations. [2]

Section C

25. Write the name of any two women writers of India in the 19th century and highlight their contribution who wrote about the different experiences of the women. [3]
26. "Agriculture gives boost to the industrial sector." Support the statement with arguments. [3]

OR

"India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential." Suggest and explain any three measures to get full potential.

27. A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganized sector. The total income of the city in this year 1997-1998 was Rs. 60,000 million. Out of this Rs. 32,000 million was generated in the organized sector. Present this data as a table. What kind of ways should be thought of for generating more employment in the city? [3]
28. Which features of Panchayati Raj do you like the most and why? [3]
29. Compare the workforce in three sectors and answer the question given below. [3]

WORKERS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS (IN MILLIONS)			
Sector	Organised	Unorganised	TOTAL
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
TOTAL	82	393	475
TOTAL IN %AGE	17.2	82.7	100%

The organised sector follows formal processes and procedures. They abide by government rules and regulations and provide job security, yet the grim percentage of workers employed in this sector tells a different story altogether. Analyse the possible reasons for this distorted figure.

Section D

30. "There is a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India." Justify the statement. [5]

OR

- Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight some of the measures to conserve them.
31. How did nationalism aligned with imperialism become the cause of the First World War? Explain. [5]

OR

- Describe the process of Unification of Italy.
32. What is meant by national parties? State the criteria for recognizing a party as National and State party. [5]

OR

- Examine any two institutional amendments made by different institutions to reform political and their leaders.
33. Define credit. Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples. [5]

OR

What is debt trap? Why is it more rampant in rural areas? Give reasons.

Section E

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

‘It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This 4 power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ... ‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. ‘Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Nonviolence is the supreme dharma ... ‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...’

- (i) Why did Gandhiji consider nonviolence as supreme dharma?
(ii) How was Gandhian satyagraha taken by the people who believed in his philosophy?
(iii) Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered as a novel way to resist injustice?
35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

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

Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation, creating vast opportunities for us. Today, large industrial houses are as commonplace as the industrial units of many MNCs (Multinational Corporations). The ever-increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Today, in India hydroelectric power contributes approximately 22 per cent of the total electricity produced. Moreover, multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. If you look into the housing societies or colonies in the cities, you would find that most of these have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs. Not surprisingly, we find that fragile water resources are being over-exploited and have caused their depletion in several of these cities.

- (i) What factors has aggravated the problem of water and energy requirements in India?
(ii) What contributes approximately 22 percent of the total electricity produced in India?
(iii) Explain the impact of industrialization and urbanization on water resources in India.
36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]
- The idea of development or progress has always been with us. We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live. Development or progress is likely to mean different to different

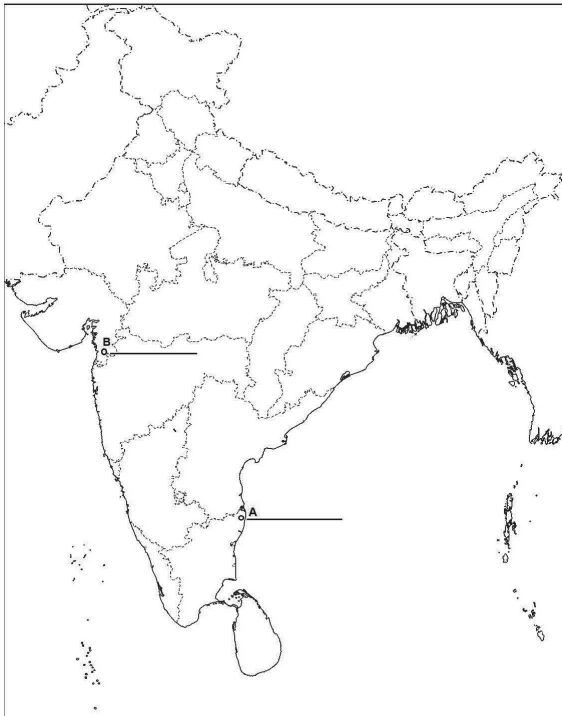
persons. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

- (i) Explain the negative effect of having more dams on the locals.
- (ii) What could be the developmental goal for a girl from a rich urban family?

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 1927.
 - B. The place associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any **three**)
- i. Paradip - Major Sea Port
 - ii. Hyderabad - Software Technology Park
 - iii. Bassien – Oil Field
 - iv. Narora – Thermal Power Plant
 - v. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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