

CLASS X : SAMPLE QUESTIONS PAPER - 2

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

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 – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each.
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.
Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each.
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. 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 few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

SECTION – A

Multiple Choice Questions (20 × 1 = 20)

1. Which of the following events is described in the given image?



- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (a) Giuseppe Mazzini is unifying Italy | (b) The Club of Thinkers |
| (c) The founding of Young Europe | (d) Singing of Treaty of Vienna |

2. How was the Rowlatt Act of 1919 perceived in terms of fundamental rights and civil liberties by Indians?
- It was viewed as a regressive legislation in favour of the majority Indians.
 - It was considered as severely curtailing the right to personal liberty.
 - It was seen as a necessary measure to prevent communal tensions.
 - It was regarded as a safeguard for protecting British soldiers.
3. Which one of the following regions was called as the 'Fabled City of Gold'?
- Peru
 - Mexico
 - El Dorado
 - Spain
4. Match the following columns and choose the correct answer from the options given below.

Column I		Column II	
(A)	Rashsundari Debi	(i)	Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal
(B)	Sudarshan Chakra	(ii)	Kesari
(C)	Kashibaba	(iii)	Amar Jiban
(D)	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	(iv)	Sacchi Kavitaen

- A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)
 - A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)
 - A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)
 - A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(iv)
5. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option.
- Statement I:** Soil is one of the most important renewable natural resources.
- Statement II:** Various factors like change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, etc. contribute to the formation of soil.
- Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.
 - Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.
 - Both statements I and II are incorrect.
 - Both statements I and II are correct.
6. Unclassed forests are mainly found in
- All north-eastern states and parts of Gujarat
 - Kerala and Tamil Nadu
 - Punjab and Haryana
 - West Bengal
7. Which of the following statements is correct about sugarcane crop?
- It grows well in hot climate with a temperature of 30°C.
 - The major sugarcane producing states are Himachal Pradesh and Haryana.
 - It is a tropical as well as subtropical crop, grows well in hot and humid climate.
 - India is the largest producer of sugarcane.
8. Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power sharing. Identify which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer, using the codes given below.
- Decreases the possibility of arbitrariness
 - Delays decision making process
 - Increases instability
 - Promotes people's participation in government
 - Accommodates diversities.
- (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
 - (i), (ii) and (v) only
 - (i), (iv) and (v) only
 - (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) only
9. Which among the following are the key features of federalism?
- There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
 - Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own Jurisdiction.
 - The Jurisdiction of the respective levels of governments are not specified in the constitution.
 - The fundamental provisions of constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government.
- (i), (ii) and (iii) only
 - (i), (ii) and (iv) only
 - (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
 - (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

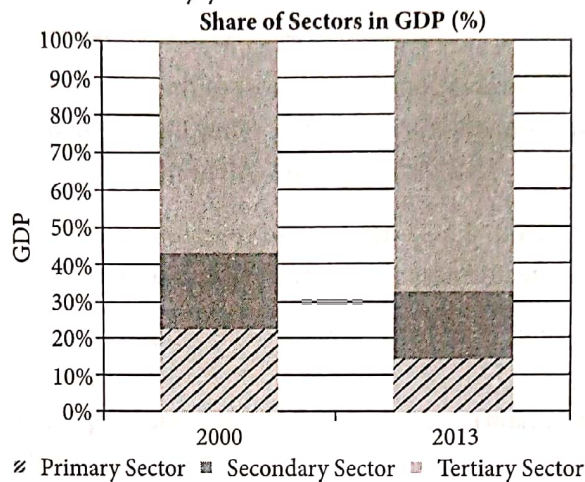
10. In which of the following countries is the participation of women in politics very high?
 (a) Finland (b) Hungary (c) Russia (d) Latvia
11. There is a third kind of government apart from the central and the state governments in Belgium. What is this government known as?
 (a) Participatory government (b) Regional government
 (c) Provincial government (d) Community government
12. Which among the following elections is party based?
 (i) Lok Sabha election (ii) Vidhan Sabha election
 (iii) Panchayat election (iv) Rajya Sabha election
 (a) (i) only (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
 (c) (i) and (iii) only (d) None of these
13. Which one of the following features is common to most of the democracy?
 (a) They have formal constitution. (b) They hold regular election.
 (c) They have political parties. (d) All of these
14. Which factor is often missing from a non-democratic government?
 (a) Efficiency (b) Effectiveness (c) Transparency (d) Economic growth
15. Match the column I with column II and select the correct option.

Column I (Category of person)		Column II (Developmental goals/Aspirations)	
(A)	Landless rural labourers	(i)	Availability of other sources of irrigation
(B)	Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(ii)	Regular job and high wages to increase income
(C)	Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(iii)	More days of work and better wages
(D)	A rural woman from a land owning family	(iv)	Assured a higher support prices for their crops

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (ii) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) |
| (b) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| (c) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (d) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |

16. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 states a guarantee of minimum 100 days of employment per year. If government is unable to fulfill these 100 days of employment, the government would have to
 (a) pay the compensation in lieu of these days (b) provide another scheme for the same
 (c) pay at least 20% allowance (d) provide health care as compensation.
17. Read the information given below and select the correct option.
 Mohan is an agricultural labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon his employer and the landowner for credit who charges an interest rate of 5 percent per month. Mohan repays the money by working physically for the landowner on his farmland. Over the years his debit will
 (a) Increase - because of increasing interest and non-payment of monthly amount.
 (b) Remain constant - as he is working for the employer but is repaying less.
 (c) Reduce - as amount equivalent to his salary is being counted as monthly repayment.
 (d) Be totally repaid - as he is repaying the debt in the form of physical labour.

18. Read the given statements and choose the most appropriate option.
Statement I : The terms of credit are same for all the credit arrangements.
Statement II : The term of credit depends upon the nature of the lender and the borrower.
- (a) Both statement I and statement II are correct.
 (b) Both statement I and statement II are incorrect.
 (c) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.
 (d) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.
19. Which one of the following has been the major source of foreign exchange for I.T. Industry?
 (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (b) Oil India Limited
 (c) Steel Authority of India Limited (d) Business Process Outsourcing
20. Which sector has grown the most in forty years?



- (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector
 (c) Tertiary sector (d) All the sectors

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (4 × 2 = 8)

21. "Natural gas is considered an environment friendly fuel." Explain the statement in two points.
 22. (A) What were the reasons behind the formation of Khilafat Committee?

OR

- (B) Briefly discuss the causes of Quit India Movement.
 23. Explain any two consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan government.
 24. What efforts should be made by any country to improve its HDI?

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5 × 3 = 15)

25. For what purpose did Ram Chaddha, publish '*Istri Dharm Vichar*'?
 26. (A) Name the sector that is the largest employer in India. Why does this sector produce only a quarter of the national GDP?
 OR
 (B) Suggest any three ways to improve the condition of the public sector at grass root level.
 27. Explain the factors that make federal government in India so attractive.

28. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Give two broad measures for it. As concerned citizens, how can you help to conserve energy?
29. "No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations." Justify the statement with arguments.

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (4 × 5 = 20)

30. (A) What changes came in Nationalism in Europe after 1848? Who was the architect of this process? How was it practiced?

OR

- (B) Examine the conditions of Italy before unification.

31. (A) Highlight any three hydraulic structures as part of water management programmes initiated in ancient India along with the period when they were built.

OR

- (B) Describe the procedure for rooftop rainwater harvesting.

32. (A) Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.

OR

- (B) State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.

33. (A) Why is it necessary for banks and cooperatives to increase their lending in rural areas? Explain.

OR

- (B) "Consequences of environment degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". Support the statement with example.

SECTION E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (3 × 4 = 12)

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow.

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest-marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high caste families. In rural areas, they came from rich peasant households.

Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

- (i) The women from rural areas mainly belonged to which group?
(ii) Which incident marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
(iii) How did women participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

35. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers. Thus, development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient.

In the present-day world of globalisation, our industry needs to be more efficient and competitive. Self-sufficiency alone is not enough. Our manufactured goods must be at par in quality with those in the international market. Only then, will we be able to compete in the international market.

- (i) How are agriculture and industry connected?
- (ii) Name the products made by the industry for agriculture.
- (iii) How should industry respond to globalisation?

36. Read the case given below and answer the questions that follow.

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. 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.

- (i) What is the main cause that led to environmental degradation?
- (ii) Define sustainable development.
- (iii) What attempts should be taken to preserve the environment and resources on Earth?

SECTION F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) On the given Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A and B with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.
- (I) The place where Peasants struggled against the Indigo plantation system.
 - (II) The city where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.
- (b) On the same given map of India, locate the following:
- (i) Raniganj Coal Mines
 - (ii) Bassien Oil Fields
 - (iii) Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant
 - (iv) Haldia - Sea Port

