

Class- X Session - 2022-23
Subject - Social Science (087)
Sample Question Paper - 1
with Solution

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions :

- i. *Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.*
- ii. **Section A** – *From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.*
- iii. **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.*
- iv. **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
- v. **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.*
- vi. **Section-E** - *Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each*
- vii. **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).*
- viii. *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.*
- ix. *In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*

Section A

1. The total renewable water resources of India are estimated to be: [1]
 - a) 1987 sq. km/annum
 - b) 1877 sq. km/annum
 - c) 1867 sq. km/annum
 - d) 1897 sq. km/annum
2. Who wrote the book **Small is Beautiful**? [1]
 - a) Gandhiji
 - b) Schumacher
 - c) Hitler
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:- [1]
 - i. Blast Furnace
 - ii. Transport of raw material from plant
 - iii. Shaping Metal
 - iv. Pig Iron
 - a) i, iv, ii, iii
 - b) ii, i, iv, iii
 - c) i, ii, iii, iv
 - d) iii, iv, i, ii
4. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: [1]

- i. Revolt against economic hardships
- ii. Napoleon invades Italy
- iii. Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires
- iv. Greek struggle for independence begins

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

5. The credit helps to meet: [1]

- a) Household needs
- b) Working capital needs of production
- c) Day to day expenses
- d) The borrower and the lender

6. Consider the following statements and identify the incorrect one: [1]

- a) Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste
- b) The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA frequently lose elections in our country
- c) All parliamentary constituencies in the country have a clear majority of one single caste
- d) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community

7. Match the following: [1]

(a) Cheque	(i) A person who deposits the amount in the bank account
(b) Currency	(ii) A paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been drawn.
(c) Interest rate	(iii) a medium of exchange for goods and services
(d) Depositor	(iv) the rate a bank or other lender charges to borrow its money, or the rate a bank pays its savers for keeping money in an account

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

8. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, _____ imports into India declined. [1]

- a) London
- b) Sweden
- c) Manchester
- d) Russia

9. Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for: [1]

a) technical rights

b) official

c) more privilege

d) equal rights

10. Match the following:

[1]

Column A	Column B
(a) A mineral which are not corroded by water.	(i) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Metallic mineral which is obtained from veins and lodes.	(ii) Gold
(c) The leading copper-producing state.	(iii) Karnataka
(d) The highest solar power generating capacity state.	(iv) Zinc

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

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

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

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

11. **Assertion (A):** Horizontal distribution of power is called a system of checks and balances.

[1]

Reason (R): Power can be shared among governments at different levels like union, state and local levels of government.

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.

12. Demonetisation was done with a motive of controlling:

[1]

a) Increase in prices of goods

b) Inflation

c) Stagflation

d) Corruption

13. Match the following:

[1]

(a) An institution that mediates between the depositor and the borrowers	(i) Micro-finance
(b) Debt trap	(ii) Mode of payment
(c) The mode through which the borrower will repay the loan	(iii) Credit(loan)
(d) Self Help Group	(iv) Banks

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

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

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

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

14. India's bauxite deposits are mainly found in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills, and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni. Identify the share of the state covered in the region mentioned here from the table below.

[1]

Production of Bauxite in 2016-17	Percentage
Jharkhand	9

shopkeeper refused to accept the payment. Avinash told the shopkeeper that he cannot refuse the payment made by him. After reading the above case state why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Store of Value | b) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of credit arrangements |
| c) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Barter exchange | d) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment |

19. Choose the correct statement regarding the main features of the Poona Pact of September 1932: [1]

- i. Reserved seats for Depressed Classes in provincial and central legislative councils.
- ii. The Dalits to be called Depressed Classes and not Harijans.
- iii. The Dalits to be called Depressed Classes and Harijans.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) i only | b) i and iii |
| c) i and ii | d) ii only |

20. Which party believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism, and democracy? [1]

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) | b) Indian National Congress (INC) |
| c) Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) | d) Communist Party of India (CPI) |

Section B

21. Describe the positive impact of casteism with regard to political expression. [2]

22. Explain the following: [2]

- a. G-77
- b. Great Depression of 1929.

23. Identify the different thrust areas of human development. Which one of them plays the most significant role in the development? [2]

24. Explain any two factors which enable globalisation in India? [2]

OR

Explain the functions and importance of World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Section C

25. What are biosphere reserves? [3]

26. What were the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian Government? Why have these barriers been removed now? [3]

OR

What could have been the steps taken by consumer groups?

27. With the help of examples, show how power can be shared between social and [3]

linguistic groups.

28. Judiciary plays an important role in Indian federalism. Justify the statement. [3]
29. Why the Samajwadi Party is not regarded as a national party? [3]

Section D

30. Describe the process of Unification of Britain. [5]

OR

Explain the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

31. Name the major Horticulture Crops of India and also write their areas of cultivation. [5]

OR

Suggest any five measures to enhance agricultural production in India.

32. There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities, but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment. Explain the above statement on the basis of facts. [5]

OR

What is meant by sustainable economic development? Give its main features.

33. Democracy has failed to reduce economic inequality and poverty. Do you agree? Give arguments in support of your answer. [5]

OR

How does democracy accommodate social diversities?

Section E

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

The lives and feelings of women began to be written in particularly vivid and intense ways. Women's reading, therefore, increased enormously in middle-class homes. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home and sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century. Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling.

But not all families were liberal. Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances. Sometimes, rebel women defied such prohibition. We know the story of a girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India who secretly learnt to read and write in Urdu. Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. So she insisted on learning to read a language that was her own. In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.

- (i) Give the contribution of journals in bringing awareness for women's education?
- (ii) What was the impact of printed books on women in India in the 19th century?
- (iii) What were the negative conceptions regarding the education imparted to women?

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

[4]

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long-distance communication is far easier without the physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.

Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. All India Radio (Akashvani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.

India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects. India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

- (i) Give the importance of mass communication.
- (ii) Describe the nature and role of feature-films in India.
- (iii) Distinguish between means of personal communication and mass communication.

36. **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-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power - something that usually only Brahmans 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.

- (i) Explain the meaning of **picketing liquor shops**.
- (ii) When did the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement begin?

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

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 September, 1920.

B. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.

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

i. Marmagao - Major Sea Port

ii. Noida - Software Technology Park

iii. Durg – Iron ore mines

iv. Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant

v. Rajiv Gandhi - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL

