

Class- X Session - 2022-23

Subject - Social Science (087)

Sample Question Paper - 4

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. Who was the leader of the Forza Italia founded in 1993? [1]
 - a) Berlusconi
 - b) Abraham Lincon
 - c) Nalson Mandela
 - d) Martin Luther
2. The division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government is called as: [1]
 - a) separation of powers
 - b) vertical division of power
 - c) conflict resolution
 - d) horizontal division of power
3. Arrange the following freedom movements in decreasing order: [1]
 - i. Poona Pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar.
 - ii. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh was founded.
 - iii. Bhagat Singh killed a senior British police officer in Lahore.
 - iv. All congress ministries resigned.
 - a) i, iv, iii, ii
 - b) iv, ii, iii, i
 - c) ii, iv, iii, i
 - d) iv, i, iii, ii

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

8. Which of the following are regarded as the most valuable forest? [1]

- a) Open forest b) Unclassed forest
- c) Protected forest d) Reserved forest

9. Which of the following activity is not from the primary sector? [1]

- a) Fishing b) Animal husbandry
- c) Making sugar from sugarcane d) Bee-keeping

10. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) India is the second-largest producer	(i) Both as rabi and Kharif crop
(b) It grows well in sandy soil and shallow black soil	(ii) Sugarcane
(c) Castor seed	(iii) Black soil
(d) Cotton	(iv) Bajra

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

11. Identify the incorrect option as given below: [1]

- a) The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance. b) Banks have to submit information to the RBI on income tax returns.
- c) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators d) The RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

12. A new **British nation** was forged through the propagation of a dominant _____ culture. [1]

- a) Latin b) French

c) English

d) Vietnamese

13. **Assertion (A):** Some national leaders feared creating new states on a linguistic basis. [1]

Reason (R): The Central Government resisted linguistic states.

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.

14. Read the given data and find out what percentage of barren and unculturable land has decreased from 1960-61 to 2014-15. [1]

General Land Use Categories	Percentage (1960-61)	Percentage (2014-15)
Current Fallow	3.73	4.9
Culturable Wasteland	6.23	4.0
Barren and unculturable land	18.11	5.5
Net Sown Area	46.26	45.5
Forest Area	18.11	23.3

a) 23.61

b) 5.5

c) 18.11

d) 12.61

15. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following: [1]

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH		
Category	Male (%)	Female (%)
Literacy rate for rural population	76	54
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90	87
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85	82

What percentage of males are more educated than the females?

a) 22

b) 85

c) 76

d) 15

16. Fill in the blank: [1]

AGRICULTURE	DEPENDENCY
Intensive Subsistence Farming	Biochemical inputs and irrigation
Commercial Farming	?

a) Higher doses of modern inputs

b) Socio-cultural practices

c) Natural environmental

d) Involves exploitation of natural

conditions

resources

17. Find the odd one out from the following options: [1]
- i. Banks : Rich households
 - ii. Krishak Cooperative : Agricultural implement
 - iii. Swapna : Moneylender
 - iv. Arun : Loan

a) Option (iv)

b) Option (i)

c) Option (ii)

d) Option (iii)

18. Out of the following which is a mineral-based industry? [1]
- a) Coffee
 - b) Sugar
 - c) Tea
 - d) Petrochemicals

19. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]
- Swapna, a small farmer, grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, hoping that her harvest would help repay the loan. Midway through the season, the crop is hit by pests and the crop fails. She is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. Next year, Swapna takes a fresh loan for cultivation. It is a normal crop this year. But the earnings are not enough to cover the old loan. She is caught in debt. She has to sell a part of the land to pay off the debt. Which situation is Swapna facing?

a) Situation of barter system

b) Situation of lack of double coincidence of wants

c) Situation of no collateral security

d) Situation of debt trap

20. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]
- She was a young married girl in a very orthodox household, She 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. Name the person with reference to the given information.

a) Rashsundari Debi

b) Kailashbashini Debi

c) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein

d) None of these

Section B

21. What could be done in terms of credit availability for India's development? [2]
22. What are the main reasons for the water scarcity these days? [2]
23. What are the modern forms of money? Why is the 'rupee' widely accepted as a medium of exchange? [2]

24. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing from the Indian context. [2]

OR

What is civil war? Name the country and two social groups between which civil war broke out due to Majoritarianism.

Section C

25. Highlight three major distinctions between the federations of 'coming together' type and 'holding together' type. [3]
26. Students in a school are often classified into Primary and Secondary or junior and senior. What is the criterion that is used? Do you think this is a useful classification? Discuss. [3]

OR

Explain the differences between Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors using examples other than those mentioned in the text.

27. "The Government of India gives holidays for the festivals of most of the religions." Why is it so? Give your view point. [3]
28. How are economic development and human development related to each other? [3]
29. "Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government." Analyse the statement. [3]

Section D

30. List the various problems faced by the Indian weavers in the 19th century. [5]

OR

"By the first decade of the 20th century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation in India." Support the statement with examples.

31. Why is soil considered as a resource? Explain with five arguments. [5]

OR

What are the steps involved in the complex process of resource planning? Why is resource planning important in the context of a country like India?

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

OR

What is meant by national parties? State the criteria for recognizing a party as National and State party.

33. Can you illustrate the features of the New Economic policy introduced in 1991? [5]

OR

"Be careful! That's our world you are playing with! Some day you'll have to pay a

price!" How would you prioritize the facts behind this warning?

Section E

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

[4]

Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. Even those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas. Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently, and move them to action. This had significance in different spheres of life.

Not everyone welcomed the printed book and those who did also had fears about it. Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people's minds. It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread. If that happened the authority of 'valuable' literature would be destroyed.

In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.'

- (i) Why were Martin Luther's Theses a challenge to Church in Europe?
- (ii) Why were people afraid of the newly printed books entering the market?
- (iii) Enumerate the benefits of prints with respect to dissenters of established authorities.

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

[4]

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as a trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between the two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state-level trade is carried between two or more states. The advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.

As the resources are space-bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed an unfavourable balance of trade.

International trade has undergone a sea change in the last fifteen years. Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

- (i) Which terms are used to describe trade between two or more countries?
- (ii) What major changes have been seen in international trade?

- (iii) Explain the balance of trade of India with respect to the commodities exported to and imported from India.

36. **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?

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 Jallianwala Bagh Incident.

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

- i. Kochi - Major Sea Port
- ii. Pune - Software Technology Park
- iii. Durg— Iron Ore Mines
- iv. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Chhatrapati Shivaji - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL

