



PRINCE ACADEMY

OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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SAMPLE PAPER (2024-25)

CLASS - X

Time : 03.00 Hours

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

M. M. : 80

General Instructions :

1. 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 is MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B Questions 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 Questions 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D Questions 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 34 to 36 are case based questions with three & two sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. Section F Question 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 a (2 marks) and 37 b (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 has to be attempted.

SECTION - A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The Swaraj Party was formed by:
(a) Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru (b) B.R Ambedkar and Subash Chandra Bose
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose (d) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
2. _____ of the earth's surface is covered with water.
(a) One third (b) Two fourth
(c) One fourth (d) Three fourth
3. Given chart gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil. Read the given data and find out which region can use the reserves for the maximum number of years.

Region/Country	Reserve (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy. June 2018.

- (a) Middle East
- (b) United States of America
- (c) World
- (d) None of these

4. Which of the following options represents the measures that can be taken under joint forest management (JFM) for the management and restoration of forests?
- Involving local communities.
 - Formation of local (village) institutions.
 - Promoting community afforestation.
 - Developing new methods of ecological farming.
- (a) Statement i and ii are correct. (b) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
(c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct. (d) Statement ii is correct.
5. _____ list contains subjects of local importance.
- (a) Union (b) State (c) Concurrent (d) Residuary
6. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes the Flemish region and the Wallonia region?
- (a) The Flemish region and the Wallonia region have equal population
(b) The Flemish region is predominantly Dutch- speaking, while the Wallonia region is predominantly French-speaking
(c) The Wallonia region shares a border with Netherlands, whereas the Flemish region does not
(d) The Wallonia region is smaller in area than the Flemish region
7. **Assertion (A)** : Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable.
Reason (R) : People have the right to choose their representatives and they have control over the rulers.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(d) 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
Village Palampur is situated about 10 kilometres west of Surat. In a village, males of families work as labourers while the females are responsible for household jobs. Due to a lack of income, a collective group was formed by 15 women. Each member of the group deposits Rs. 100 as savings every month. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. The group help women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc. Name the group formed by 15 women.
- (a) Self Financing Group (b) Self Credit Group
(c) Self Women Group (d) Self Help Group
9. Power shared by two or more political parties is which kind of government?
- (a) Central Government (b) Coalition Government
(c) Community Government (d) Federal government
10. Evaluate the instances of underemployment by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:
- Shyamlal pulls a rickshaw for the whole day and earns a meager amount to sustain a family of five.
 - Raju peddles his products for 10 hours every day but his income is dependent on various factors like weather and customer willingness to buy.
 - Mohan cultivates on his two hectares of land and is sometimes assisted by his elder son who has rented a small grocery shop in the village market.
 - Anil is a plumber in the city who works for various contractors and is always overwhelmed with work.
- (a) Only statement iv is appropriate. (b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
(c) All the statements are appropriate. (d) Statements i and ii are appropriate.
11. Which one of the following aspects was common between the writings of B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker?
- (a) Raised awareness about cultural heritage (b) Wrote on the caste system in India
(c) Motivated Indians for their national freedom (d) Highlighted the experiences of women

12. What was the rate of economic growth for countries in dictatorial regimes in 1950-2000?
 (a) 4.34% (b) 4.28% (c) 3.95% (d) 4.42%
13. Identify the painting from the options given below.



- (a) Frankfurt parliament (b) The proclamation of the German empire
 (c) Duma (d) Unification of Germany
14. Arrange the following statements in sequential order with respect to satyagraha movement:
- Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.
 - Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
 - Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act.
 - Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa.
- (a) i, iii, iv, iii (b) ii, i, iv, iii (c) iv, ii, i, iii (d) iii, i, iv, ii
15. 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 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
16. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer
- Statement I** : New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences.
Statement II : Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests.
- (a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect (b) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
 (c) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct (d) Both (i) & (ii) are correct
17. Two friends Ram and Lakhan engaged in a lively conversation about different types of soils. Ram, eager to challenge Lakhan, started giving clues to help identify arid soil. Which of the following clues provided by Ram would be most useful in identifying the arid soil?
- Clues :**
- They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
 - These soils are mostly deep to very deep and acidic (pH<6.0).
 - In some areas, the salt content is very high, and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.
 - This is the most widely spread and important soil.
- (a) Clue i and iii (b) Clue iii and iv (c) Clue iv (d) Clue ii

18. Which of the following statements will be considered by a political party while shaping public opinion?
- Statement I** : Raise and highlight popular issues.
Statement II : Launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.
Statement III : Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government.
Statement IV : Voice different views and criticize the government for its failures or wrong policies.
- (a) Statement i, ii and iii are right. (b) Statement i and ii are right.
(c) Statement iii is right. (d) Only statement iv is right.
19. Identify the incorrect statement in the context of political parties.
- (a) Political parties contest elections
(b) Political parties are the most trusted institutions all over the world
(c) Political parties play the role of opposition
(d) Political parties put forward different policies and programmes
20. In a small rural village, Farmer Sundar worked tirelessly on his land, preparing for the upcoming crop season. With limited resources, he sought a crop loan from the local bank to purchase essential inputs. Months later, after a good harvest, Sundar diligently repaid the loan. How do farmers like Sundar in rural areas typically repay crop loans?
- (a) Through the income earned from their crop production
(b) By purchasing personal assets or belongings
(c) By using savings accumulated over time
(d) By lending additional loans to friends and family

SECTION - B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention which federal political system could have as big a population as the Indian state of Maharashtra.



22. How was the ideology of liberalism allied with National Unity in early 19th century in Europe?

OR

Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

23. Write down the features of Intensive Subsistence agriculture.
24. Discuss the dual objectives of federalism.

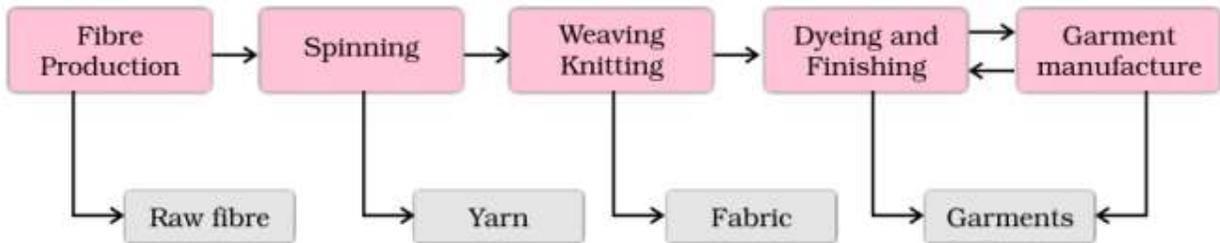
SECTION - C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

25. In which three ways did the printed books at first closely resemble the written manuscripts?
26. Examine what are the causes of industrial pollution of freshwater resources.

OR

Study the given flowchart and answer the questions that follow:



- i. Which is the basic material required for garment manufacturing?
 - ii. Give one example of value addition in the textile industry.
27. Seema wants to open a small flower shop near the village temple for which she needs 35000. Briefly explain which is the best credit source for her and why?
 28. Examine the concept of three tiers of government of Indian federalism.
 29. 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?

SECTION - D

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

30. Explain the different forms of occurrence of minerals.

OR

Write a short note on Bauxite, its formation, features and distribution in India.

31. "The use of Polish language came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance". Justify the statement.

OR

How would you categorise the factors which promoted the building up of the dominance of English ethnic in British Isles?

32. Define the term Political Party. Explain with examples, the need of political parties in India.

OR

Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party.

33. What are the main reasons for formal credit not being available to the rural poor? Why is there a need to expand rural credit?

OR

Elucidate the developments in the forms of currency from early times.

SECTION - E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

On 13th April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. While the

Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India.

- (a) How did Mahatma Gandhi react to the Rowlatt Act? (1)
- (b) What made Mahatma Gandhi call off Rowlatt Satyagraha? (1)
- (c) Why did Rowlatt Act enrage people? (2)

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Chhotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries. It is largely, because of the relative advantages this region has for the development of this industry. These include, low cost of iron ore, high grade raw materials in proximity, cheap labour and vast growth potential in the home market. Though, India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential.

- (a) In which region maximum iron and steel industries concentrated and why? (1)
- (b) Why are we not able to perform to our full potential largely? (2)
- (c) Where is Chota Nagpur Plateau located? (1)

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing. This could be in a factory, a workshop, or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as industrial sector. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and are different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector. The service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. For example, we require teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washermen, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works.

- (a) After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two. Explain. (2)
- (b) Call centre employees are not part of the secondary sector. Why? (2)

SECTION - F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

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.

A. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.

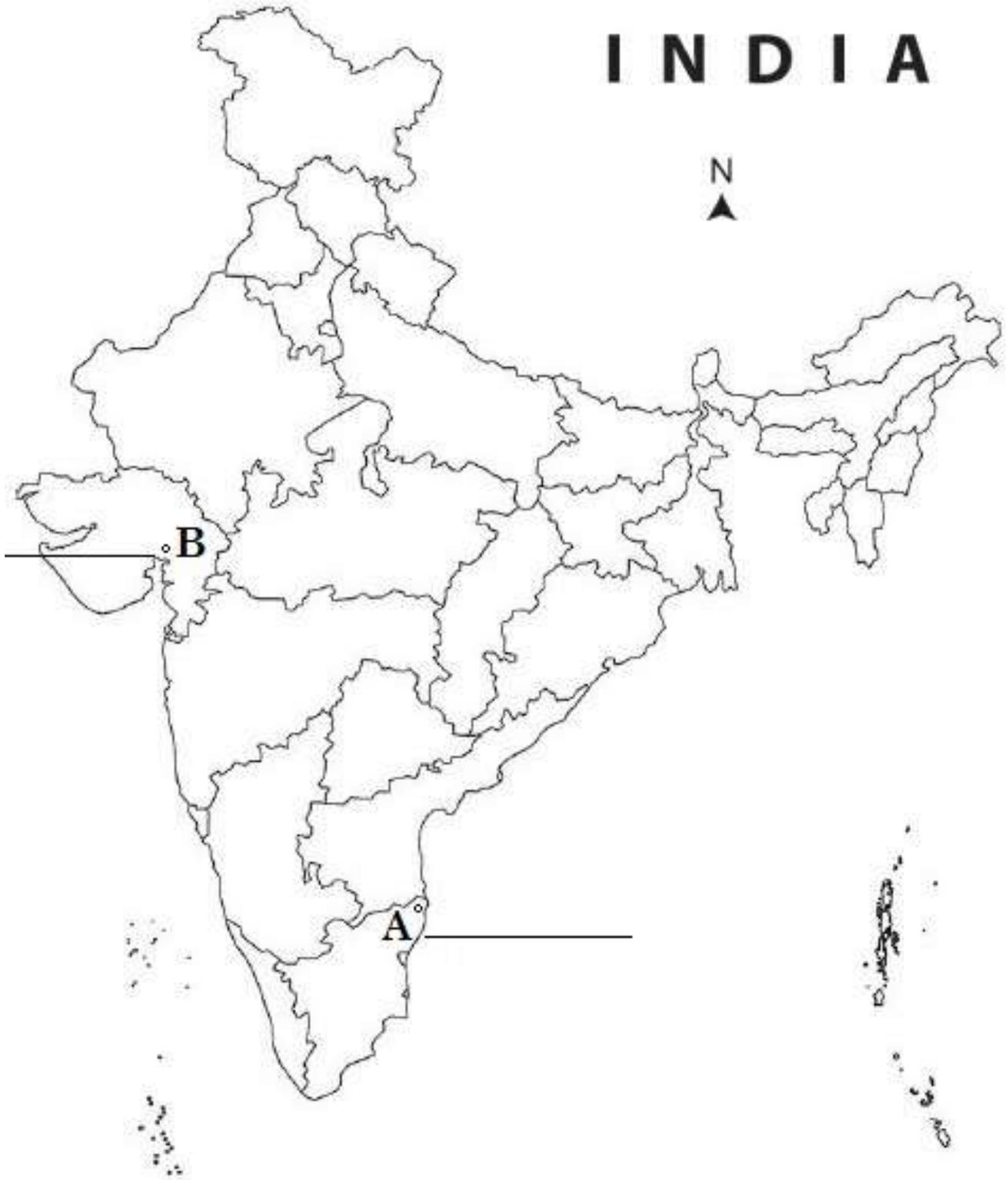
B. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.

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

- i. New Mangalore - Major Sea Port
- ii. Mumbai - Software Technology Park
- iii. Bailadila - Iron Ore Mines
- iv. Kakrapara - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Raja Sansi - International Airport

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