



PRINCE ACADEMY

OF HIGHER EDUCATION

[Co-edu. Sr. Sec. School, Affiliated to CBSE, Affiliation No. - 1730387]

Palwas Road, Near Jaipur - Bikaner Bypass Crossing, SIKAR - 332001 (Raj.) INDIA

Mob. : 9610-75-2222, 9610-76-2222

www.princeeduhub.com | E-mail : princeacademy31@gmail.com

SAMPLE PAPER

CLASS - X

Time : 03 Hours

SOCIAL SCIENCE - 087

M. M. : 80

General Instructions :

1. This 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-Questions 1 to 20 are 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 sub questions and are of 4 marks each
7. Section F Question 37 is map based, carrying 5 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)

- 01.** The French revolutionaries declared that the mission and destiny of the French nation was _____. 1
 - (a) to conquer the people of Europe.
 - (b) to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.
 - (c) to strengthen absolute monarchies in all the countries of Europe.
 - (d) to propagate the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in every part of the world.
- 02.** The Primary focus of the Atal Bhujal Yojana is 1
 - (a) To provide clean drinking water to rural communities.
 - (b) To improve irrigation facilities for agriculture.
 - (c) To promote sustainable groundwater management and conservation.
 - (d) To build large dams for river water storage.
- 03.** Milpa and Roca comes in the category of following agriculture? 1
 - (a) Intensive subsistence farming
 - (b) Primitive subsistence farming
 - (c) Plantation Agriculture
 - (d) Commercial farming
- 04.** Which of the following is an abrasive mineral? 1
 - (a) Silica
 - (b) Limestone
 - (c) Aluminium oxide
 - (d) All of the above

- 05.** Ash pond management is a part of 1
 (a) BHEL (b) SAIL (c) NTPC (d) None of these
- 06.** What is an 'alliance'? 1
 (a) Two parties contest elections (b) Several parties join hands for contesting elections
 (c) One party contests elections (d) None of these
- 07.** Based on the conflicting developmental goals, which of the following pairs is not correctly matched? 1
 (a) More wages to workers-for the interests of the entrepreneur.
 (b) Rich farmers want to sell food grains at high prices- poor workers want to purchase it at low prices.
 (c) Construction of a dam means more and cheaper power for people-The tribal do not want to leave the place.
 (d) Expansion of roads in the city-good for reducing traffic congestion.
- 08.** Examine the picture carefully and determine what does this picture depict? 1



- (a) Traditional family role
 (b) Habit of women
 (c) Husband voluntarily entertains his wife
 (d) Fear of print
- 09.** Choose the incorrect option from the following. 1
 (a) Courier-Tertiary sector (b) Fisherman-Primary sector
 (c) Carpenter-Primary sector (d) Banker-Tertiary sector
- 10.** A 'debt trap' means: 1
 (a) inability to repay credit amount (b) ability to pay credit amount
 (c) over spending till no money is left (d) none of these
- 11.** What initiative has been implemented in India to ensure women's representation in elected bodies? 1
 (a) Women are given priority in contesting in elections.
 (b) Reserved seats for women constitute one-fifth of local government bodies.
 (c) The constitution ensures that at least one-third of seats in local government bodies are reserved for women.
 (d) Women are appointed as advisors to elected representatives in local government bodies.
- 12.** Which of the following is a 'barrier' on foreign trade? 1
 (a) Sales tax (b) Quality control (c) Tax on import (d) Tax on local trade

13. Match the following.

1

List I (Parties)	List II (Ideologies)
A. Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)	1. It represents dalits, adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.
B. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)	2. It emphasises cultural nationalism and a Uniform Civil Code.
C. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	3. It emphasises accountability and clean governance.
D. Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M)	4. It supports Marxism-Leninism and democratic elections.

Codes

(a) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

(b) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

(c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

(d) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

14. Which of the following was not a provision of the Act of 1956 passed in Sri Lanka? 1

(a) Sinhala was recognised as the only official language

(b) Buddhism was to be protected by the state

(c) Provinces autonomy was given to Tamils

(d) Sinhala's were favoured in government jobs

15. What fundamental values are highlighted as the basis of democracy? 1

(a) Economic prosperity and social hierarchy

(b) Gender equality and religious beliefs

(c) Passion for respect and freedom

(d) Cultural traditions and historical dominance

16. The Book Gulamgiri deals with _____. 1

(a) Restriction on vernacular press

(b) Treatment of widows

(c) Injustices of caste system

(d) none of these

17. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

I. Mahtama Gandhi organised a Satyagraha movement in Ahmedabad among cotton mill workers. 1

II. Mahatma Gandhi travels to Champaran to inspire peasants against the oppressive plantaion system.

III. Mahatma Gandhi organises a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district.

IV. Mahatma Gandhi launches a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act.

Options

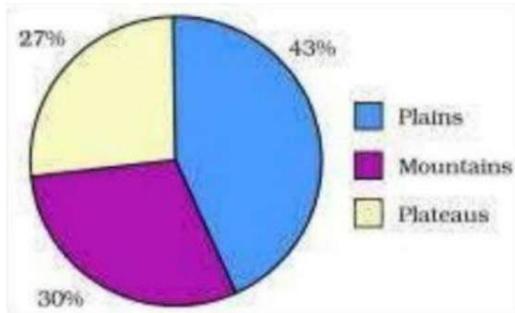
(a) II, III, I, IV

(b) I, II, III, IV

(c) II, I, III, IV

(d) III, II, I, IV

18. Interpret the following pie diagram and choose the correct option for the following question. 1



The plateau region of India is known for its significant reserves of which of the following?

- (a) Agricultural land
- (b) Rivers
- (c) Minerals, fossil fuels, and forests
- (d) Tourist destinations.

Direction: In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

- (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

19. **Assertion (A)** : When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local governments it is called decentralisation. 1

Reason (R) : At least one third of all positions are reserved for women in local government bodies.

20. **Assertion** : Human Development mentions how much socio-economic development has happened in a country. 1

Reason : Comparison of national income of two countries explain Human Development Index.

SECTION-B (Very Short Answer Questions)

- 21. Why were Indians outraged by the Rowlatt Act? 2
- 22. Suggest any two ways to conserve wildlife in India. 2
- 23. Why did the feeling of alienation increase among the Sri Lankan Tamils in 1956? Explain. 2
- 24. Money eliminates the double coincidence of wants. Justify. 2

SECTION-C (Short Answer Questions)

- 25. Examine the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India. 3
- 26. Explain the features of primitive subsistence and commercial farming in India. 3
- 27. Why is democracy considered a better form of government? Support your answer with arguments. 3
- 28. A new crop makes a difference between life and death. Explain with an example. 3
- 29. Explain the working condition of workers in the unorganized sector. 3

SECTION-D (Long Answer Questions)

30. "After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution." Justify the statement 5

OR

What do you understand by the Napoleonic Code or the Civil Code of 1804?

31. "India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources." Explain. 5

OR

What is the manufacturing sector? Why is it considered the backbone of development? Interpret the reason.

32. What is communalism? What different forms can it take in politics? 5

OR

Explain some legal and other measures to reform political parties.

33. "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Assess the statement. 5

OR

Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain.

SECTION- E (Case based questions)

34. Read the given extract and answer following questions:

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England, where industrialization was more advanced than on the continent. This was especially so in textile production, which was carried out mainly in homes or small work shops and was only partly mechanized. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to wide spread pauperism in town and country.

(i) What kind of economic hardship did Europe face during the first half of the nineteenth century? 2

(ii) Which country was producing cheap machine made goods? 1

(iii) How were peasants struggled in the region? 1

35. Read the passage given below and answer the questions asked.

Political party can be understood as an organized group of people who work for purpose of contesting elections and gaining political power in the government. Group decides some policies and programs keeping in mind the collective interests of society. Collective good is a controversial idea. Everyone's opinion is different at this. On this basis, parties try to convince people that their policies are better than others. They try to implement those policies after winning the elections by getting the support of the people. Thus parties also represent the basic political division of a society. The party belongs to any one part of the society; hence its ideology is inclined towards that particular class/community of the society. The identity of a party is determined by its policies and its social base. Political parties have three main parts: leaders, active members, and followers or supporters.

(i) State the importance of political parties. 1

(ii) State the role of regional parties. 1

(iii) Name any two major political parties of India. 2

36. Read the given extract and answer following questions:

Do you know that in India about 60 percent of the population belongs to the age group 5-29 years? Out of this, only about 51 percent are attending educational institutions. There stand particularly those aged less than 18 years may be at home or many of them may be working as child labourers. If these children are to attend schools, we will require more buildings, more teachers and other staff. A study conducted by the erstwhile Planning Commission estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone. Similarly, if we are to improve the health situation, we need many more doctors, nurses, health workers etc. to work in rural areas. These are some ways by which jobs would be created and we would also be able to address the important aspects of development . Every state or region has potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area. It could be tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT. Some of these would require proper planning and support from the government. For example, the same study by the Planning Commission says that if tourism as a sectorism proved, every year we can give additional employment to more than 35 lakh people.

- (i) How many jobs can be created in the education sector alone? 1
(ii) What are the different areas where people can be employed? 1
(iii) What is the study of planning commission about tourism sector? 2

SECTION - F (Map skill base question)

37.

5

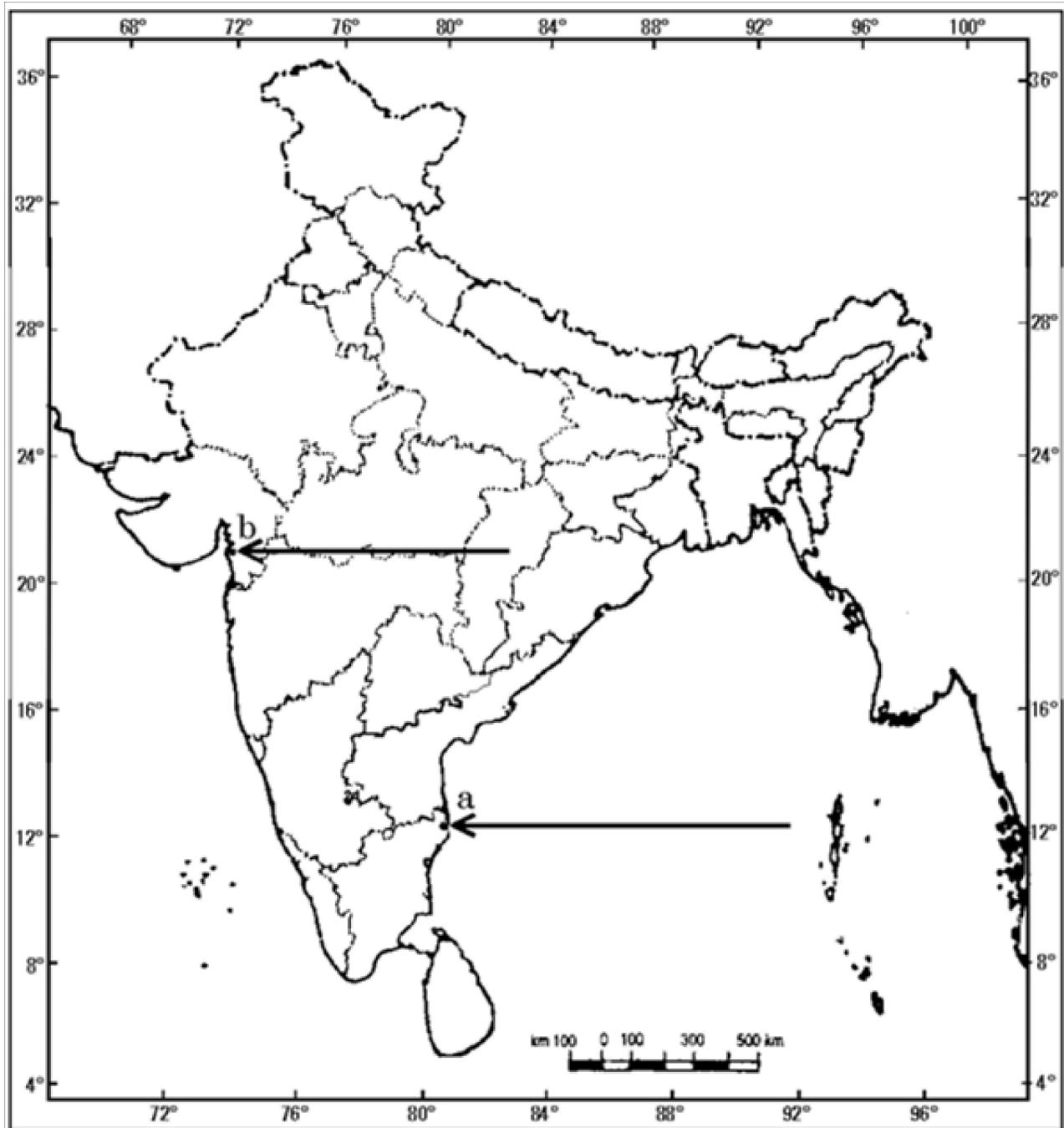
(A) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near the mark:

- a. Place where Congress Session was held in 1927.
b. Place from where Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement.

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

- (i) Salal Dam
(ii) Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station
(iii) Bengaluru Software Technology Park
(iv) Namrup Thermal Power Plant
(v) Bassein oil field.

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