

First Term Exam (2021-22)

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Sample Paper - 09 (MCQ Based)

Maximum Marks: 40 Marks

Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

General Instructions:

- i. This question paper is prepared by the team of teachers at myCBSEguide.
- ii. It contains 40 questions including MCQ, Case Study, Map and Assertion & Reasoning.
- iii. myCBSEguide questions 1-28 are based on Multiple Choice Questions.
- iv. myCBSEguide questions 29-33 are based on Assertion & Reasoning Questions.
- v. myCBSEguide questions 34 to 37 are based on Case Study Questions.
- vi. myCBSEguide questions 38 to 40 are based on Maps.

1. Who simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system, and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues in the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany?
 - a. Frédéric Sorrieu
 - b. Napoleon Bonaparte
 - c. Maximilien Robespierre
 - d. Giuseppe Mazzini
2. Which of the following arrangement is used to give minority communities a fair share in power?
 - a. Power shared among social groups
 - b. Power shared among different parties
 - c. Power shared among different organs of government
 - d. Power shared among different levels of government
3. In which of the following systems all the economic decisions are taken by the State ministry?
 - a. Socialist mechanism
 - b. Monopolist mechanism
 - c. Competitive market mechanism
 - d. Mixed economy mechanism
4. In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of _____.
 - a. democratic and social republics
 - b. absolutist and democratic
 - c. communal-it and social republics
 - d. majority and minority
5. Primitive substance farming is also known as _____.
 - a. community
 - b. intensive
 - c. commercial
 - d. slash and burn, shifting
6. Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilization is

known as:

- a. developed
- b. stock
- c. reserves
- d. potential

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7. A few gram panchayats grouped together are termed in various ways. Identify the incorrect one.
- a. Gram
 - b. Block
 - c. Panchayat Samiti
 - d. Mandal
8. Find the odd one out:
- i. Farmer
 - ii. Tourist Guide
 - iii. Washerman
 - iv. Tailor
- a. (ii)
 - b. (iv)
 - c. (i)
 - d. (iii)
9. Identify the personality from the given information.
- i. He led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
 - ii. Through his tactful diplomatic alliance with France, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
- a. Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - b. Victor Emmanuel II
 - c. Cavour
 - d. Otto von Bismarck
10. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?
- a. Moderate support price
 - b. Maximum support price
 - c. Minimum support price
 - d. Influential support price
11. Identify the State which are created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity, or geography.
- a. Nagaland, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand
 - b. Nagaland
 - c. Jharkhand
 - d. Uttarakhand
12. Economic development helps to increase:
- a. Poverty
 - b. Rural income
 - c. Equality
 - d. Per capita income
13. The division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government is called as:
- a. separation of powers

- b. vertical division of power
 - c. conflict resolution
 - d. horizontal division of power
14. Of the total population of the age group of 5-29 years, what percent of the population attends educational institutions?
- a. 80
 - b. 70
 - c. 51
 - d. 60
15. Rural local government is popularly known by the name of:
- a. national level
 - b. state level
 - c. panchayati raj
 - d. block level
16. Cotton textile industry in Manchester and Liverpool flourished due to the availability of _____ in India.
- a. good quality silk
 - b. good quality cotton
 - c. good quality hemp
 - d. good quality jute
17. Which area is affected the most by the development of the tertiary sector?
- a. Barren land
 - b. Coastal area
 - c. Urban area
 - d. Rural area
18. Which of the following is the majority group in Sri Lanka?
- a. Muslims
 - b. Christians
 - c. Sinhalese
 - d. Tamils
19. Government produces electricity because:
- a. It is their duty to do so
 - b. No other institution can produce it
 - c. To generate profit
 - d. Electricity produced by private sector is expensive
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20. Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in which region(s)?
- i. Habsburg dominions
 - ii. Russia
 - iii. Prussia
- a. ii only
 - b. i, ii and iii
 - c. i only
 - d. i and ii
21. The _____ plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.

- a. Government
 - b. Judiciary
 - c. Executive
 - d. Legislature
22. How can we generate employment in urban areas?
- a. Setting up a flour mill
 - b. Opening a cold storage
 - c. Setting up an agricultural bank
 - d. Promoting tourism
23. Name the soil, which has an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid, and lime.
- a. Black soil
 - b. Sandy soil
 - c. Red soil
 - d. Alluvial soil
24. Reserved constituencies is a good example of which arrangement?
- a. Power shared among different parties
 - b. Power shared among different levels of government
 - c. Power shared among social groups
 - d. Power shared among different organs of government
25. Which among the following is the second largest staple cereal crop of India?
- a. Paddy
 - b. Maize
 - c. Wheat
 - d. Bajra
26. Under which of the following is power shared in the Community Government of Belgium?
- a. Different social groups
 - b. State government and Community government
 - c. Central and State government
 - d. Different organs of government
27. Which of the following is an indicator of development?
- a. National income
 - b. National heritage
 - c. Nature
 - d. Democracy
28. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of Nationalism?
- a. French Revolution
 - b. Glorious Revolution
 - c. The Revolution of the liberals
 - d. Russian Revolution

For question numbers 29-33, two statements are given- one labeled Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:

- a. Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.
- b. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.
- c. Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement.

- d. Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.
29. Assertion: Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.
Reason: Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.
30. Assertion (A): The service sector is gaining more importance in the global economy.
Reason (R): As income levels decrease, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like private schools, and hospitals, eating outlets, tourism, etc.
31. Assertion (A): Per Capita Income calculated in US dollars.
Reason (R): US dollar is considered as the medium of international exchange. It is accepted as a method of payment across the world.
32. Assertion: Resources are free gifts of nature.
Reason: Resources like soil, air, water are easily available in nature.
33. Assertion: The subjects which are not included in Union List, State List, and Concurrent List are considered as Residuary subjects.
Reason: The subjects of this came up after the constitution was made and thus could not be classified.

Answer questions 34-37 based on the following case study:

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. In other words, they represented a country as if it were a person. Nations were then portrayed as female figures. The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation. During the French Revolution artists used the female allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic. These ideals were represented through specific objects or symbols. The attributes of Liberty are the red cap, or the broken chain, while Justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales. Female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation. In France, she has christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps. Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

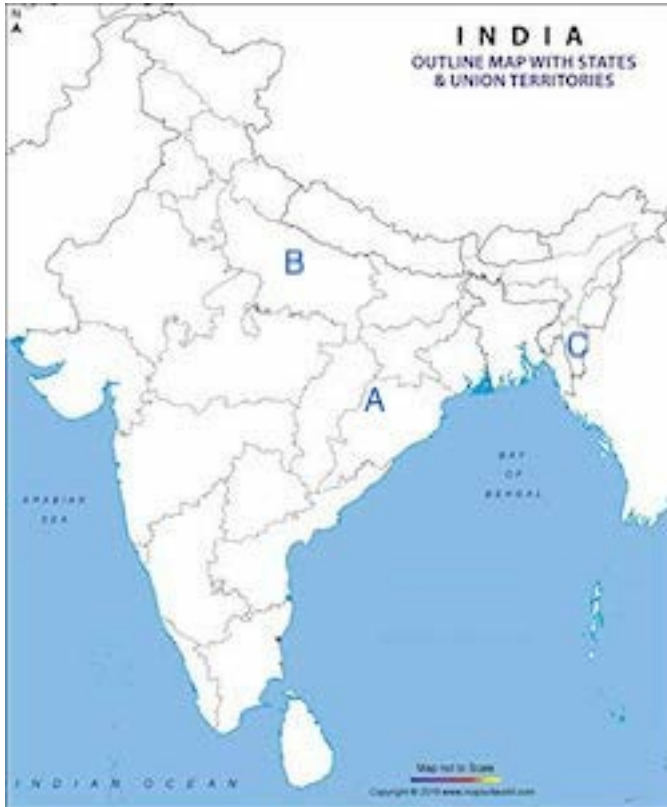
Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

34. Why were Female allegories invented by artists?
- Representation of the nation.
 - Representation of Imperialism.
 - Representation of heroism.
 - Representation of the modern state.
35. Which of the following is an allegory for 'liberty'?
- Crown of Oak
 - Olive Branch
 - Red Cap
 - Sword
36. What does a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolise?
- Peace
 - Justice

- c. Equality
 - d. Liberty
37. Which of the following is not true with respect to "Allegory"?
- a. It is a symbol representing an abstract idea.
 - b. It is an idea expressed through a person or a thing.
 - c. An allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and one symbolic.
 - d. Artist became an allegory of a nation.

Answer questions 38-40 based on the following Maps

On the map of India, some places are labelled as A, B and C. Answer the questions below based on these labels.



38. In this map, label A represents:
- a. Sardar Sarovar Dam
 - b. Hirakud Dam
 - c. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
 - d. Tungabhadra Dam
39. In this map, label B represents:
- a. Uttar Pradesh - Major Sugarcane Producer
 - b. Maharashtra - Major Sugarcane Producer
 - c. Karnataka - Major Sugarcane Producer
 - d. Tamil Nadu - Major Sugarcane Producer
40. In this map, label C represents:
- a. Laterite Soil – Manipur
 - b. Laterite Soil - Nagaland
 - c. Laterite Soil - Arunachal Pradesh
 - d. Laterite Soil - Mizoram

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Solution

1. (b) Napoleon Bonaparte
Explanation: In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
2. (a) Power shared among social groups
Explanation: This type of arrangement is meant to give space in the government and administration to diverse social groups who otherwise would feel alienated from the government. This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power.
3. (a) Socialist mechanism
Explanation: In socialism, all means of production are owned by the community, i.e. Government, and no individual can hold private property beyond a certain limit. Socialist mechanism is adopted by a country for the welfare of common masses.
4. (a) democratic and social republics
Explanation: In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics'.
5. (d) slash and burn, shifting
Explanation: It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their families. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.
6. (a) developed
Explanation: Resources which are developed and surveyed for utilization and are being used in the present time are known as Developed Resources. The level of development depends upon the level of technology. Fossil fuel resources are examples of developed resources.
7. (a) Gram
Explanation: The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat Samiti or block or Mandal.
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8. (c) (i)
Explanation: The primary sector includes all those activities the end purpose of which consists of exploiting natural resources. Among these only farmer belongs to the primary sector who is engaged in exploiting the natural resources.
9. (c) Cavour
Explanation: Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859
10. (c) Minimum support price
Explanation: The minimum support price is the price at which the government purchase crops from the farmers, whatever may be the price for the crops. It is an important part of India's agricultural price policy. It helps to incentivize the farmers and thus ensures adequate food grains production in the country.
11. (a) Nagaland, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand

Explanation: Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity, or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand.

12. (d) Per capita income

Explanation: Per capita income (PCI) or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area (city, region, country, etc.) in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population. Per capita income is often used to measure an area's average income. This is used to see the wealth of the population with those of others. Per capita income is often used to measure a country's standard of living.

13. (b) vertical division of power

Explanation: Power can be shared among governments at different levels - a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Let us call the division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government vertical division of power.

14. (c) 51

Explanation: About 60 % of the population belongs to the age group of 5-29 years. Out of this, only about 51% are attending educational institutions. The rest are not attending educational institutions, they may be at home or many of them may be working as child labourers in factories or anywhere else.

15. (c) panchayati raj

Explanation: Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati Raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a Gram Panchayat.

16. (b) good quality cotton

Explanation: The cotton textile industry in Manchester and Liverpool flourished due to the availability of good quality cotton from India. You have read about the Champaran movement which started in 1917 in Bihar.

17. (c) Urban area

Explanation: The demand for services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, schools, etc. These things are mostly demanded by big cities. Thus it is the urban area that is affected most by the development of the tertiary sector.

18. (c) Sinhalese

Explanation: They constitute about 75% of the Sri Lankan population. The Sinhalese identity is based on language, historical heritage and religion.

19. (d) Electricity produced by private sector is expensive

Explanation: Selling electricity at the cost of generation may push up the costs of production of goods in many industries, this, in turn, will increase the prices of the goods. Further many units especially small-scale units might have to shut down. The government here steps in by producing and supplying electricity at rates which these industries can afford. Therefore electricity is produced by the govt.

20. (d) i and ii

Explanation: Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished both in the Habsburg dominions and in Russia. The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in 1867.

21. (b) Judiciary

Explanation: In India, the judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.

22. (d) Promoting tourism

Explanation: The contribution of tourism to total employment of the Country during 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12 was 10.17%, 10.78%, and 11.49%, respectively. This contribution is increasing day by day and if tourism will be promoted a number of jobs will be provided in the urban areas.

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23. (d) Alluvial soil

Explanation: The chemical composition of the alluvial soils makes this group of soils as one of the most fertile in the world. The proportion of nitrogen is generally low, but potash, phosphoric acid, and alkalies are adequate, while iron oxide and lime vary within a wide range. The porosity and texture provide good drainage and other conditions favourable for bumper crops like sugarcane, paddy, wheat, and other cereal and pulse crops.

24. (c) Power shared among social groups

Explanation: 'Reserved constituencies' is a good example of 'Power shared among social groups'.

25. (c) Wheat

Explanation: This is the second most important cereal crop. It is the main food crop, in the north and north-western part of the country. This rabi crop requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It requires 50 cm to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.

26. (a) Different social groups

Explanation: Power are shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups.

27. (a) National income

Explanation: National income is the yardstick of measuring the growth performance of any economy.

28. (a) French Revolution

Explanation: The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. French was a full Fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch.

29. (b) Assertion and reason both are correct statements but the reason is not the correct explanation for assertion.

Explanation: Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings. In 1845, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them the raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.

Therefore, both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation for the assertion.

30. (a) Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.

Explanation: Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.

31. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Explanation: The Per Capita Income is calculated in US dollars because the US dollar is considered as the medium of international exchange. It is accepted as a method of payment across the world. Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared.

32. (d) Assertion is a wrong statement but the reason is a correct statement.

Explanation: The assertion is wrong because resources are not free gifts of nature rather they are a function of human activities. Humans transform materials available naturally in our environment into resources and use them. Resources like soil, air, water are easily available in nature. The reason is a correct statement.

33. (a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and the reason is the correct explanation for assertion.

Explanation: The subjects which are not included in Union List, State List, and Concurrent List are considered as Residuary subjects. It includes the subjects such as computer software that came up after the constitution was made. According to our constitution, the Union Government has the power to legislate on these 'residuary' subjects.

34. (a) Representation of the nation
35. (c) Red Cap
36. (b) Justice
37. (d) Artist became an allegory of a nation
38. Hirakud Dam
39. Uttar Pradesh - Major Sugarcane Producer
40. Laterite Soil - Mizoram