

SOCIAL SCIENCE

A Highly Simulated Practice Question Paper for
CBSE Class X Examination

Time : 3 hrs

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
4. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
5. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32 (a) from History (2 marks) and 32 (b) from Geography (3 marks).
7. 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.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A : Objective Type Questions (1 Mark)

1. Define the term 'defection'.
2. Where was the first upheaval taken place in July 1830?
 - (a) Italy
 - (b) France
 - (c) Germany
 - (d) Greece
3. Choose the correct option from Column I and II.

Column I	Column II
(a) Alluvial soil	(i) Formed by intense leaching due to heavy rain
(b) Black soil	(ii) Classified as bangar and khadar
(c) Laterite soil	(iii) Good for growing cotton
(d) Red soil	(iv) Diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks

4. Complete the following table with correct information regarding commercial farming.

Commercial farming	Type	Main characteristic	An example in Haryana and Punjab
	Plantation	A - ?	B - ?

5. Mention the significance of Lahore Congress Session.
6. The group of activity associated directly using natural resources is under the sector.
Or sector has replaced the primary sector and became the largest producing sector.

7. State any two features of forest soil.
Or State any two features of alluvial soil.
8. Mention two subjects in the Concurrent list of Indian Constitution on which laws can be made.
Or What have been two bases on which new states have been created in India?
9. Distinguish between public and private sector.
10. The type of unemployment in which more number of people work than actually needed is known as :
(a) over employed
(b) under employed
(c) disguised unemployment
(d) seasonal unemployment
11. Correct and rewrite the following.
Many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of Sanskrit should be continued.
12. A consists of a body of water which is protected and deep enough to allow ships to anchor.
13. Why is Alluri Sitaram Raju well-known?
Or What does the term Khalifa refer to?
14. Find the incorrect option.
The development goal of an urban unemployed youth may be
(a) having a self-owned home to live in

- (b) having a permanent white collar job
(c) not having to face social discrimination
(d) having more opportunities for jobs

15. Arrange the following events in correct sequence.

- (i) First cement plant in Chennai
(ii) Cotton mill set up at Mumbai
(iii) Formation of NTPC
(iv) Jute mills set up at Rishra

Codes

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| (a) | (iv), | (iii), | (ii), | (i) |
| (b) | (ii), | (iv), | (i), | (iii) |
| (c) | (i), | (ii), | (iii), | (iv) |
| (d) | (iii), | (i), | (iv), | (ii) |

16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) In the situation of underemployment, people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.

Reason (R) This situation is also called disguised unemployment.

Codes

- (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

Section B : Short Answer Questions (3 Marks)

17. If you are asked to suggest some ways to create employment opportunities in cities, then what would be your suggestion?
18. Give three features of each National Party and Regional Party?
19. Do you believe that 'foreign trade integrates the markets in different countries'?
Or Explain the ways in which globalisation and pressure of competition have changed the lives of workers substantially.
20. Explain the Rowlatt Act and its effect on Indian nationalism.
Or Describe any three major problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non-Cooperation Movement.
21. What do you understand by mineral based industries? State its four examples.
22. What was the impact of the First World War on India?

Section C : Source Based Questions (4 Marks)

23. Read the source and answer the following questions.

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 Brahmins 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, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

But this movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. How then could they boycott mill cloth for too long? Similarly the boycott of British institutions posed a problem. For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. These were slow to come up. So students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts.

(i) Identify the section of people in the cities who mainly participated in the Non Cooperation Movement.

- (a) Educated middle class
- (b) Upper class
- (c) Only the supporters of Congress
- (d) All of the above

(ii) Which of the following statements correctly describe why the Justice party of Madras did not boycott the council election?

- (a) This party was ruled by the Brahmins who wanted to capture the power.
- (b) This party belonged to non-Brahmins who wanted to enter the council election.
- (c) The non-Brahman leadership of the justice party tried to gain political power which was only enjoyed by the Brahmins.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

(iii) Why the effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front were more dramatic?

- (a) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed.
- (b) Foreign clothes were burnt, people started wearing Khadi.
- (c) The import of foreign clothes halved.
- (d) All of the above

(iv) Why did the boycott of British institutions posed a problem during the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (a) The students were reluctant to leave the British institute.
- (b) The teachers were not happy with the administration of Indian institutions.
- (c) There was not enough alternative Indian institutions.
- (d) Intellectuals were not in favour of Indian institutes.

24. Read the source and answer the following questions.

This type of farming is still practised in few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes. Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of the country.

It is jhumming in North-Eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland; Pamlou in Manipur. Dipa in Baster district of Chhattisgarh and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the government. Such a party system is called two-party system. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system.

If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi-party system. Thus in India, we have a multi-party system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 Parliamentary elections- the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front. The multi-party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

So, which of these is better? Perhaps the best answer to this very common question is that this is not a very good question. Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections. These cannot be changed very quickly. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances. For example, if India has evolved a multi-party system, it is because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations.

- (i) In some countries of the world, power rotates mainly between two parties, this type of country is
- (a) United States of America
 - (b) United Kingdom
 - (c) Republic of China
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (ii) Sometimes several parties in a Multi-party system decide to join hands for contesting elections, which is known as
- (a) Alliance
 - (b) Front
 - (c) Either (a) or (b)
 - (d) None of the above
- (iii) Why does the Multi-party system often appear very messy?
- (a) It shows a variety of interests and opinions.
 - (b) There are so many candidate for the same post.
 - (c) They oppose each other.
 - (d) All of the above
- (iv) Each country adopts a party system
- (a) depending on the nature of society.
 - (b) depending on the social and regional divisions at the society.
 - (c) depending on the ideology of the leaders.
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)

Read the source and answer the following questions.

Modern forms of money include currency-paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metal such as gold, silver or copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is not used without any use of its own. Then, why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. As per Indian law, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency. Moreover, the law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. Hence, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange.

- (i) The source given above relates to which of the following options?
- (a) Barter system
 - (b) Double coincidence of wants
 - (c) Currency
 - (d) None of the above
- (ii) Money in modern times comes in different forms. These include
- (a) Grains and cattle
 - (b) Cowrie shells and stones
 - (c) Gold and silver coins
 - (d) Currency notes and coins
- (iii) What is the most important function of money?
- (a) It is used in banking transactions
 - (b) It is used in payment of loans.
 - (c) It is used in stock market exchange
 - (d) It is used as a medium of exchange
- (iv) Which of the following banks of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central Government?
- (a) Bank of India
 - (b) Central Bank of India
 - (c) State Bank of India
 - (d) Reserve Bank of India

Section D : Long Answer Questions (5 Marks)

27. "Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries." Support this statement by giving five examples.
28. Why is power sharing desirable? Give any three prudential reasons.
29. Bring out the major differences between the Belgian and Sri Lankan democracies.
- Or Explain the ways by which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities.
30. Name the two major beverage crops grown in India. Describe their growing areas.
- Or Name the two major fibre crops grown in India. Describe the conditions required for growth of these two crops with their growing areas.
31. Define the significance of secondary sector in Indian economy.
- Or Why has tertiary sector become dominant in Indian economy? State any five reasons.

28 - describe any three prudential reasons