

CBSE Class 10 Social Science

Sample Paper - 07

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- ii. Marks are indicated against each question.
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.
- iv. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- v. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- vi. Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts - 35 a. from History (2 marks) and 35b. from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following:

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (a) Sub-groups within a religion | (i) Denominations |
| (b) A former Roman Catholic court for identifying and punishing heretics | (ii) Protestant Reformation |
| (c) A sixteenth-century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome | (iii) Ulama |
| (d) Legal scholars of Islam and a body of Islamic law | (iv) Inquisition |

2. _____ on the streets became a common feature during the national movement.

-
- a. speeches
 - b. fights
 - c. riots
 - d. Mass processions
3. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:
- i. Rashsundari Debi published Amar Jiban.
 - ii. Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses.
 - iii. James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette.
 - iv. Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy.
- a. iii, iv, ii, i
 - b. iv, iii, i, ii
 - c. i, ii, iii, iv
 - d. iv, ii, iii, i
4. Who was Henry Patullo? What did he say about the Indian textiles?
5. This soil cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh:
- a. alluvial soils
 - b. black soils
 - c. laterite soils
 - d. red soils
6. Which two areas of India produce oranges mainly?
7. Name the industry which uses limestone as its basic raw material.
8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:
- The German language is mainly spoken in the Flemish region of Belgium.
9. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

-
- i. The beginning of the era of Coalition government at the Centre.
 - ii. The boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States.
 - iii. A major step towards decentralisation was taken.
 - iv. The use of English for official purposes was to stop.

- a. ii,i,iv,iii
- b. i,iii,iv,ii
- c. ii,iv,iii,i
- d. ii, iv, i, iii

10. Fill in the blanks:

Gender means differentiation between male and female based on _____.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

The women's movement is called _____.

11. State the concept of occupational mobility.

OR

Which period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of our country?

12. How much percentage of total deposits banks hold as cash reserves?

13. What is the function of Sustainable development?

- a. Taking care of present and future
- b. Taking care of young and old generation
- c. Taking care of present and past
- d. Taking care of working generation

14. Fill in the blanks:

WTO aimed at _____ international trade.

15. Those who worked in farms started working in factories because
- Crop failure
 - Economic backwardness in agricultural sector
 - New methods of manufacturing were introduced
 - People enjoyed doing so

16. Fill in the blanks:

In the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we are _____ the resource.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

BMI stands for _____.

17. SHGs stands for
- Self Help Groups
 - Self Housing Groups
 - Society Help Groups
 - Self House Groups

18. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Under MGNREGA 2006, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 150 days of employment in a year by the government.

19. Assertion (A): Dairy is considered as an activity related to the primary sector.

Reason (R): Dairy is dependent on the biological process of the animals and the availability of fodder.

- Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.
- Both assertion and reason are CORRECT but, reason is NOT THE CORRECT explanation of the assertion.

-
- c. Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.
 - d. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.

20. **Read the conversation between a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker:**

Shoemaker to a farmer: I'LL GIVE YOU SHOES FOR YOUR WHEAT.

Farmer to a shoemaker: I DON'T NEED SHOES. I NEED CLOTHES.

Shopkeeper: I WANT SHOES. BUT I DON'T HAVE WHEAT.

What kind of problem is faced by a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker?

- a. Lack of terms of credit
- b. Lack of Banking system
- c. Lack of double coincidence of wants
- d. Lack of collateral security

Section B

21. Mention the features of the flag which was designed by Gandhiji?

OR

How did the Salt March become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain.

22. Who were indentured labourers? How were they recruited? Explain condition of the indentured labourers who went to work in different parts of the world.

OR

Critically examine how British companies gradually asserted monopoly rights in India.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A: Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

Print created the possibility of the 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.

Source B: Gutenberg and the Printing Press

Printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout. The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles. Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were painted. In the books printed for the rich, space for decoration was kept blank on the printed page. Each purchaser could choose the design and decide on the painting school that would do the illustrations.

Source C: A New Reading Public

Access to books created a new culture of reading. Earlier, reading was restricted to the elites. Common people lived in a world of oral culture. They heard sacred texts read out, ballads recited, and folk tales narrated. Knowledge was transferred orally. People collectively heard a story or saw a performance. Before the age of print, books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in sufficient numbers

Questions:

Source A: How did print prove beneficial to those who disagreed with established authorities?

Source B: In what way did the early printed books closely resemble the manuscripts? Cite any one reason.

Source C: Why was the culture of reading only restricted to elites?

24. Why is mica considered the most important mineral in the electric and electronic industries? Give three reasons.

OR

Write about the composition and formation of limestone. What are the uses of it?

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25. Highlight three major distinctions between the federations of 'coming together' type and 'holding together' type.
 26. What is a political party? What are the components of a political party?
 27. Why do you think that the share of formal sector credit is higher for the richer households compared to the poorer households?

OR

Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Give any three reasons.

28. Calculate the value of final goods (which will become part of the GDP) in the case given below.
A cotton farmer sells his weekly output of cotton to a weaver for Rs.5,000. The weaver weaves cloth out of this and sells it to the cloth trader for Rs.6,500. The trader sells part of this cloth to a shirt maker for Rs.5,000 and the remaining cloth to a retailer for Rs.3,000. The shirt maker makes 60 shirts, each selling for Rs.150. The cloth retailer sells his cloth to the final customers for Rs.4,000.

Section C

29. Which conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century Europe?

OR

How did culture play an important role in Europe in creating the idea of the nation?

30. **Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. Foreign tourist's arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of 11.8 percent during the year 2010 as against the year 2009, contributing Rs 64,889 crore of foreign exchange in 2010. 5.78 million foreign tourists visited India in 2010. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.

Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and

cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of an international understanding of our culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

There is a vast potential for the development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of tourism for this upcoming industry.

Questions:

1. What is the contribution of Tourism in the Balance of Payments?
2. "Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades." With respect to this enlist reasons for which foreign tourists visit India.
3. How the industries of service sector are benefitted by tourism?
31. What ideas justify that agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other?
32. Give reason for which power sharing is desirable?
33. There are increasing inequalities in the economic scenario. Why?

OR

On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life? Explain.

34. How would flexibility in labour laws help Multinational Companies?

Section D

35. 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 December 1920.
 - B. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.
- b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols.

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- i. Haldia - Major Sea Port
 - ii. Noida - Software Technology Park
 - iii. Naharkatia – Oil Field
 - iv. Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant
 - v. Salal – Dam
 - vi. Raja Sansi - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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Answer
Section A

1. (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)
2. (d) Mass processions **Explanation:** Mass processions on the streets became a common feature during the national movement
3. (d) iv, ii, iii, i
Explanation: (iv) 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy

(ii) 1517, Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses

(iii) 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette

(i) 1876, Rashsundari Debi published Amar Jiban
4. Henry Patullo was an East India Company official. In 1772, Henry Patullo had ventured to say that the demand for Indian textiles could never reduce since no other nation produced goods of the same quality.
5. (b) black soils
Explanation: Black Soils cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys. It have been developed by the weathering of the Deccan lava. The soil is suitable for growing cottons. These soils cover an extensive area of 300,000 km sq.
6. Oranges in India are mainly grown in the States of Maharashtra particularly in Nagpur, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. India produces around 29 Lakhs tonnes of Orange every year.
7. The industry which uses limestone as its basic raw material is cement industry.
8. The Dutch language is mainly spoken in the Flemish region of Belgium.

9. (d) ii, iv, i, iii

Explanation: ii. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States.

iv. The use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965.

i. The period after 1990 was the beginning of the era of COALITION GOVERNMENT at the Centre

iii. A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992.

10. Sex

OR

Feminist movement

11. Occupational mobility is shifting from one occupation to another, usually when a new generation takes up occupations other than those practised by their ancestors. Hence, it refers to the ease with which workers can switch career fields to find gainful employment.

OR

The Period after 1990 saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of our country. This was also the beginning of the era of the Coalition governments at the centre.

12. 15% of total cash reserves.

13. (a) Taking care of present and future

Explanation: Sustainable development means that development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations. Humanity has the ability to make development sustainable—to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

14. Liberalising

15. (c) New methods of manufacturing were introduced

Explanation: As the new methods of manufacturing were introduced, people started working in factories because working in factories yield a good earning as compared to the farms.

16. Overusing

OR

Body Mass Index

17. (a) Self Help Groups

Explanation: A self-help group is a village-based financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10–20 local women or men. Most self-help groups are located in India, though SHGs can be found in other countries, especially in South Asia and Southeast Asia. In these groups the members of the group pool their savings and the members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.

18. Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.

19. (d) Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion. Explanation: Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.

20. (c) Lack of double coincidence of wants

Explanation: Lack of double coincidence of wants

Section B

21. A. In 1921 Gandhiji had designed the swaraj flag.

B. It was a tricolor flag and had a spinning wheel in the centre representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

C. Tricolors were-red, green and white.

D. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.

OR

The 'Salt March' acted as an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because of the following reasons:

-
- i. Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.
 - ii. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the by the rich and the poor alike. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.
 - iii. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. But Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so to peacefully defy the British, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
 - iv. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.
This march developed the feeling of nationalism, people in different parts of the country broke the salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.

22. Indentured labourers were bonded labourers under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off their passage to a new country or home. Recruitment was done by agents engaged by employers and was paid a small commission.

The condition of the indentured labourers in different parts of the world was very pathetic. It can be described as follows:

- i. They were subjected to harsh, inhuman and unsympathetic conditions. They have very few legal rights.
- ii. If they were unwilling to migrate, they were abducted by agents. If they were caught while escaping, they faced severe punishment.
- iii. Employers could bring criminal charges against labourers and punish and jail them for non-fulfilment of contracts.
- iv. They worked on plantations in unhygienic conditions and earned low wages.
- v. If the work was found unsatisfactory, deductions were made from their wages.

OR

British companies gradually asserted monopoly rights in India because:

- i. By the middle of the 18th century, after establishing political power in Bengal and

Carnatic, the East India Company began to assert its monopoly right to trade. British cotton industries were not developed, but the Indian fine textiles were in great demand in Europe.

- ii. So, the East India Company was keen on expanding textile exports from India. The company developed a system of management and control that would eliminate competition, control costs and ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk goods.
- iii. They appointed paid Gomasthas to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.
- iv. The rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So they turned to the countryside.

23. Source A: (Any one relevant point)

- i. Those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas.
- ii. Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently and move them to action.

Source B: (Any one relevant point)

- i. The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles.
- ii. Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were painted.

Source C: The culture of reading was only restricted to elites because before the age of print, books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in sufficient numbers.

24. Mica is:

- i. The excellent dielectric in strength and has a low powerless factor.
- ii. It has insulating properties and resistance to high voltage.
- iii. Most indispensable mineral used in electric and electronic industries.

OR

Composition: Limestone is found in association with rocks composed of calcium carbonates or calcium and magnesium carbonates.

Formation: It is found in sedimentary rocks of most geological formation.

Uses: Limestone is the basic raw material for the cement industry and essential for smelting iron ore in the blast furnace.

25. The exact balance of power between the central and state governments varies from federation to federation. This balance depends mainly on the historical context on which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations are formed. They are holding together federation and coming together federation.

Holding Together Federation:

- i. Large country decides to divide its power between states and the centre.
- ii. Central government tends to be more powerful.
- iii. Federating units have unequal power.

Coming Together Federation:

- i. Independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
- ii. All the states have equal power and are strong.
- iii. By pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they increase their security.

26. **Political Party:**

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. Always political parties take some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good.

There are different views on what is good for the society and people. Every political party wants to persuade people why their policies are better than other parties and try to win the support of people.

Three Components of a Political Party:

- i. **The Leaders** Every political party has some prominent leaders who formulate policies and programmes of the party and choose candidates for contesting elections.

- ii. The Active Members They are involved in different committees of the party and participate directly in their activity.
- iii. The Followers They believe in the party's ideology and support the party by casting their votes in favour of the party at the time of election.

27. The share of the formal sector credit is higher for the richer households due to the reasons mentioned below:

- o Formal sector credit requires proper documents and collateral as security against loans. But poor people lack in providing such things which affect their capacity to get loans from the formal sector. The richer households are in a better position to provide collateral and other necessary documents which are required by the banks and cooperatives. Hence, absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting banks loans.
- o Richer households have means to exert pressure on banks and cooperatives to sanction loans. These households have greater capacity to repay the loans compared to the poor households.

OR

Lenders ask for collateral as a security against the loan because of the following reasons:

- i. It acts as a proof that a loan has been taken from the lender.
- ii. It secures the lender in case the borrower do not return the money with interest. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to recover the payment.
- iii. The collateral helps the lender in getting back his money with interest. Collateral assets such as land, vehicle, etc. act as a security for the lenders in case the borrower defaults on the repayment of the loan.

28.

| | Particulars | Amount |
|----|---|---------------|
| a. | A cotton farmer sells his weekly output of cotton to a weaver for Rs.5,000. Value added by the farmer = | Rs.5,000 |
| | The weaver weaves cloth out of this and sells it to | |

| | | |
|----|--|----------|
| b. | the cloth trader for Rs.6,500. Value added by the weaver = Rs.6,500 - Rs.5,000 = | Rs.1,500 |
| c. | The trader sells part of this cloth to a shirt maker for Rs.5,000 Value added by the trader = Rs.5,000 + Rs.3000 - Rs.6,500 = | Rs.1,500 |
| d. | The trader sells remaining cloth to a retailer for Rs.3,000. Value added by the retailer = Rs.4,000 - Rs. - Rs.3,000 = | Rs.1,000 |
| e. | The shirt maker makes 60shirts, each selling for Rs.150. Value added by the shirt maker = 60×150 - Rs.5,000 = | Rs.4,000 |

Calculation Total value of final goods:

= Value added by all
= Rs.(5,000 + 1,500 + 1,500 + 1,000 + 4,000)
= Rs.13,000

This is the same value as the final goods i.e. Rs.4,000 for the cloth and Rs.9,000 for the shirts.

Section C

29. Following were the obstacles viewed by the new commercial classes, to the economic exchange and growth during the nineteenth century Europe:
- i. There was enormous increase in population all over the Europe.
 - ii. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums and could not afford to fulfill the basic needs.
 - iii. Increase in unemployment. In most countries, there were more job-seekers than employment.
 - iv. Cheap machine-made goods from England were giving stiff competition to small producers of European towns.
 - v. The price of food inflated many folds due to bad harvest. It led to a widespread pauperism in European towns.

OR

Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe in the following ways:

- i. Art, music, literature, and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist sentiments.
- ii. Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the *das Volk*.
- iii. The glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they favoured emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.
- iv. Language too boosted nationalism. The Polish people opposed the Russian occupation and the ban on the Polish language, by using it in the Church gathering for all religious ceremonies and for religious instruction. The Polish language became a weapon of the nationalists.
- v. Two Germans, Grimm Brothers, used stories and folktales written in German to promote the German spirit against the domination of the French.
- vi. Operas and music, like that of Karol Kurpinski, kept alive the national spirit.
- vii. Folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka became national symbols.

30. 1. Tourism contributed to Rs 64,889 crore of foreign exchange in 2010.

2. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

3. (Any one relevant point)

- i. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry
- ii. It promotes national integration.
- iii. It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.

31. Agriculture and industry move hand and hand. The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools etc. to the farmers. Thus, development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculture in increasing their production but also made the production

processes very efficient. Meanwhile, industrial labour and employers are dependent on agriculture for the food and other products. Thus it can be said that agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other.

32. Power sharing is desirable for various concrete reasons. Two sets of reasons have been listed out which favours power sharing in two different manners like: Prudential reason and Moral reason.

Prudential Reason

- According to prudential reason, power sharing accommodates social diversity hence, helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- Power sharing in another way ensures the political stability through competition among various political parties.
- Besides, power sharing is also desirable to the promotion of national unity and integrity.

Moral Reason

- Moral Reason is a very deeper reason of power sharing.
- According to moral reason, power sharing is desirable to produce an accountable, responsible and legitimate government.
- It implies maximum popular participation through decentralisation of powers so that people would be consulted on how they are to be governed.

In this way, both the sets of reasons signify the importance of power sharing in the forms of Community Government, Reserved Constituencies and Decentralisation of powers.

33. i. The economic development of a country depends on several factors like the country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.
- ii. India achieved in the area of political equality but could not be achieved in the economic field.
- iii. In India, a small number of ultra-rich people enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.
- iv. The share of their wealth in the total income of the country has been increasing.

Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining.

- v. Sometimes, the people of the bottom level, find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, like food, clothing, house, education and health.
- vi. The democratically elected government does not appear to be as keen to solve the question of poverty as people expect from them.
- vii. The policies and their applications are taken by the different governments of India to alleviate poverty are not adequate. Thus in actual life, democratic governments in India are unable to reduce economic inequalities.

Thus, it can be concluded that there are increasing inequalities in the economic scenario.

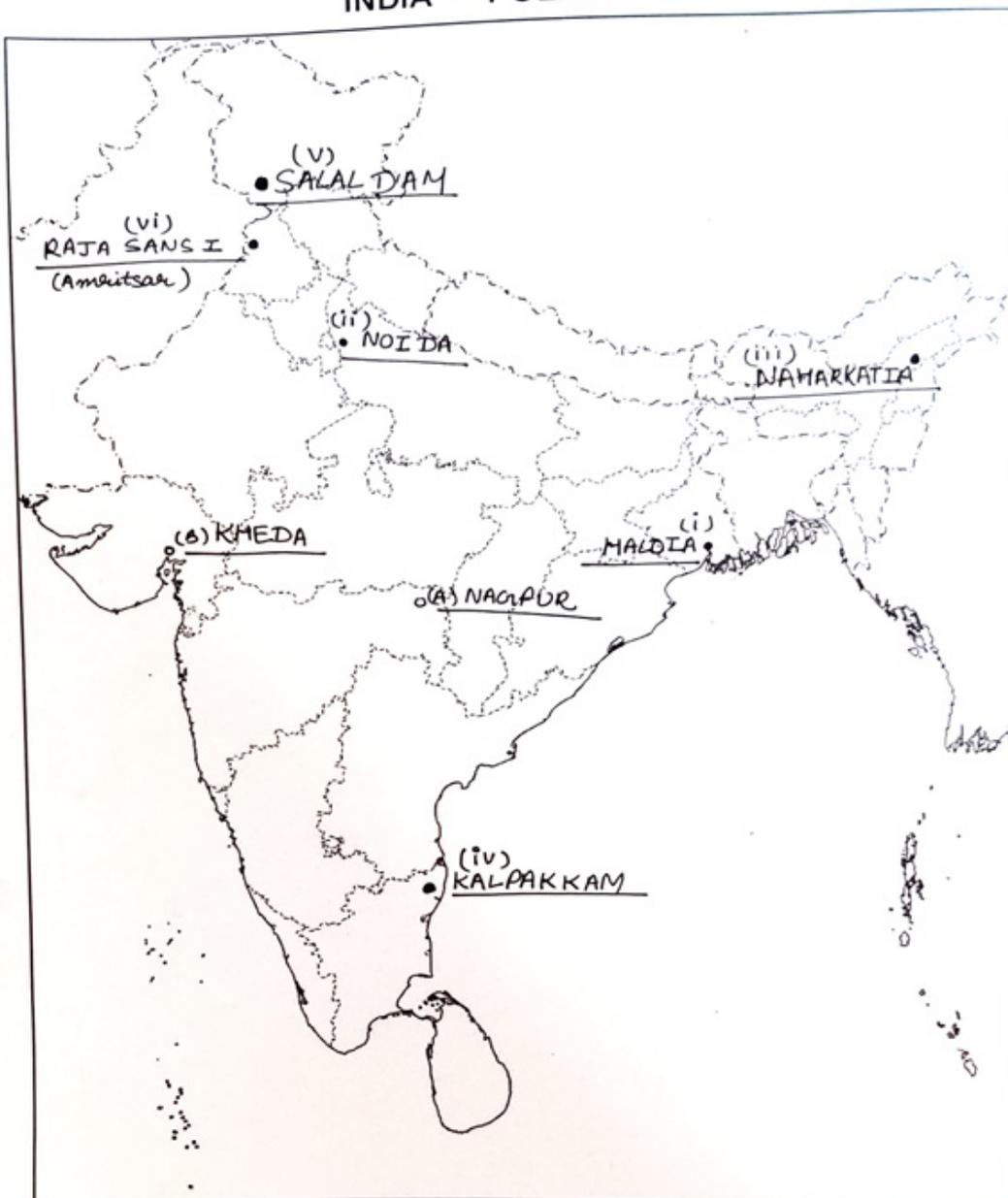
OR

- i. Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competitions. This reduces the possibility of some tensions becoming explosive or violent.
 - ii. A democratic country looks into the needs and aspirations of every section of society. It is also able to handle social conflicts, divisions and differences.
 - iii. The government of Belgium was able to negotiate differences between two linguist communities after framing policies which accommodated the major ethnic communities in the country.
 - iv. Accommodating the demands of minority communities reduces the possibility of problems becoming explosive or violent. In a democratic government, the majority should work in close cooperation with the minority.
 - v. No society can fully or permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But mechanisms can be evolved to negotiate the differences.
 - vi. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is a definite plus point of a democracy.
 - vii. The rule of the majority community should not be taken in the religious or linguistic sense alone. Thus, on the basis of social accommodation and respecting each other's cultures and freedom - a major feature of democracy, it is a fair expectation that a democratic country should produce a harmonious social life.
34. i. In the absence of strict laws most of the companies employ workers on temporary basis so that they do not have to pay workers for the whole year.

- ii. Workers also have to put in very long working hours and work night shifts on a regular basis during the peak seasons.
- iii. Wages are low and workers are forced to work overtime to make both ends meet.
- iv. To earn huge profits employers try to cut the labour cost by different ways.
- v. Flexibility in labour laws have helped the companies to increase their income granted by not paying reasonable wages and other benefits such as provident fund insurance etc.

Section D

INDIA – POLITICAL



35.