

CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper - 02

Maximum Marks:

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) To demand a new international economic order that would give them real control over their natural resources.	(i) IBRD
(b) To revise the international economic system in favour of developing countries.	(ii) IMF
(c) To deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations.	(iii) NIFO
(d) To finance post-war reconstruction.	(iv) G-77

2. The conservative high-caste Hindus were called as:

- a. begars

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following option best describes the above picture?

- Frontispiece of Chap books
- Frontispiece of Bibliotheque Bleue
- Frontispiece of Accordion Book
- Frontispiece of Penny Magazine

4. Who popularised Rastafarianism?

5. Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defence, medical, telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of _____.

- a. consumer goods
- b. basic goods
- c. heavy goods
- d. electric goods

6. By whom the Bhoodan-Gramdaan movement was initiated?

7. What is leguminous crops?

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The community government in Belgium is a good example of power-sharing among different political and pressure groups.

9. Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon?



- a. The States Plead for More Powers
- b. Poverty and Hunger in India
- c. Power sharing as per Dynastic Succession.
- d. Sharing of Powers between State and Union Government

10. Fill in the blanks:

_____ is a rule of the majority.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

_____ regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences.

11. In which area does the democracy fail to achieve in contrary to other forms of government?

OR

Suggest the main features of dictatorship.

12. Besides the size of per capita income, which another property of income is important in comparing two or more countries?
13. Development goal for a prosperous farmer is
- a. To get loan from bank
 - b. To get irrigation facility
 - c. To get his children educated
 - d. To get farming implements

14. Fill in the blanks:

The RBI or Central Bank of India, founded in _____.

15. More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village. The above Developmental Goals falls under which category of person?
- a. An adivasi from Narmada valley
 - b. Landless rural labourers
 - c. Prosperous farmers from Punjab
 - d. Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops

16. Fill in the blanks:

The Government in India buys wheat and rice farmers at a _____.

OR

Fill in the blanks:

Cottons is a _____ product and cloth is a _____ product.

17. Why is it necessary for banks and cooperatives to increase their lending particularly in rural areas?
- To increase their profits
 - Rural areas are a good option for lending
 - To reduce the dependence on informal sources of credit
 - Rural areas require more loan
18. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Dairy is dependent on the mechanical process of the animals and the availability of fodder.

19. **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.

- Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
 - Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.
 - Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.
 - Both assertion and reason are CORRECT but, reason is NOT THE CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
20. Identify the incorrect option from the following statement:
- In the formal sector, RBI supervises their function of giving loans.
 - The rate of interest in the formal sector is lower than that of the informal sector loans.
 - Collateral is required to obtain credit in the formal sector.
 - The main motive of the formal sector is making only profit.

Section B

21. What were the methods used by peasants of Awadh to achieve their goal? Explain.

OR

Critically examine the main aspects of Indian National Movement during the period between 1920 and 1935.

22. 'Despite stiff competition from machine-made thread, the Indian handloom production not only survived, but also saw a steady growth in the 20th century'. Explain reasons in favour of your answer.

OR

How did many Indian entrepreneurs survive despite of tight economic controls imposed by the British Government?

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

Source A:

Print Comes to India From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey.

Source B:

Print Culture and the French Revolution The ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically-minded readers. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely

printed and read. Thus their ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature.

Source C:

The Nineteenth Century Women became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century, women were seen as important readers. Some of the best-known novelists were women. Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman: a person with a will, the strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

Questions:

Source A: What led to the execution of Hickey?

Source B: Give one example to show that the ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people through print.

Source C: Name some best-known women novelists of Europe who re-defined the picture of women in society.

24. Why the use of firewood and dung cake should be discouraged?

OR

Why is conservation of minerals important? How can we conserve minerals?

25. "Power is shared between different social groups." Comment on this statement with the help of an example.

26. Write a short note on Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP).

27. Which agency was successful in meeting the credit needs of the poor at reasonable rates in Bangladesh?

OR

"Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation."
Examine the statement.

28. Distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary activities with examples.

Section C

29. Describe the process of Unification of Britain.

OR

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

30. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. In India, roadways have preceded railways. They still have an edge over railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons; (a) construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines, (b) roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, (c) roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas, (d) road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, (e) it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower, (f) road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and seaports. In India, roads are classified in the following six classes according to their capacity.

Questions:

1. Give the importance of road with regards to topographical factors.
2. "Roadways still have an edge over railways in India." Support the statement with two arguments.
3. Give the classifications of roads.

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31. What are resources. What are the ways to classify resources?
32. What challenges did centre-state relations in India face before the 1990s? Why is power sharing between centre and state more effective today?
33. 'In actual life, democracy does not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities' - explain by giving examples.

OR

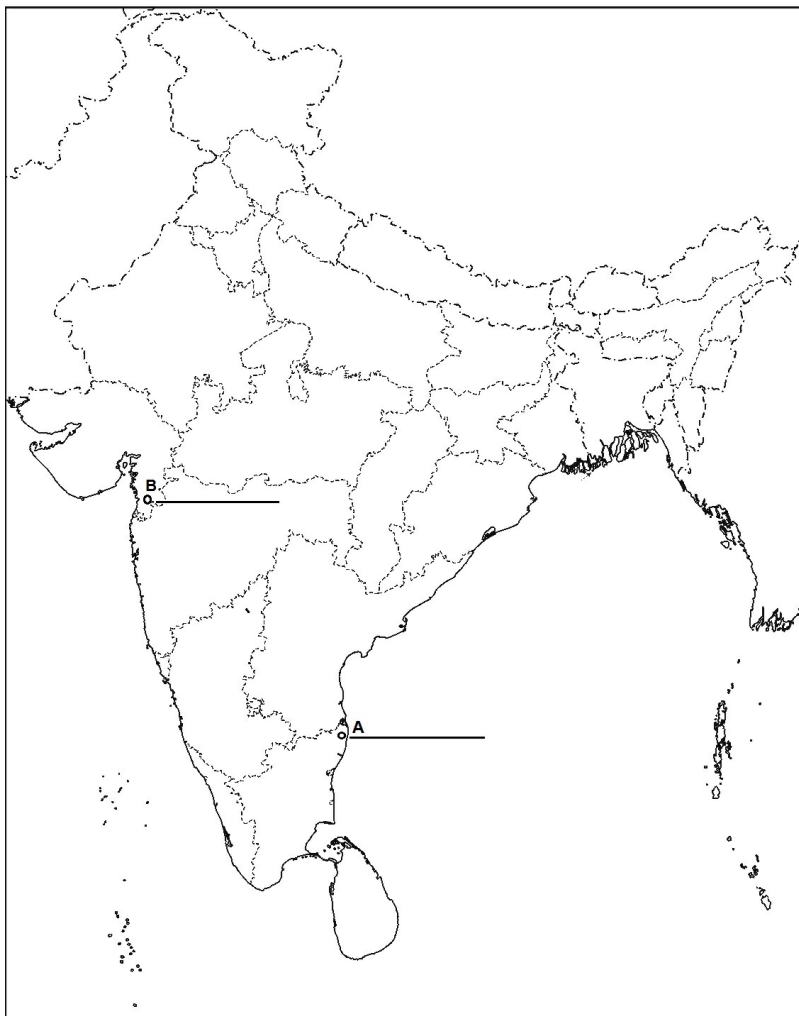
Describe any five constitutional provisions that make India a secular.

34. How are Multinational Corporations (MNCs) controlling and spreading their productions across the world? Explain.

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 Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.
- B. The place associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols.
- i. Paradip - Major Sea Port
 - ii. Hyderabad - Software Technology Park
 - iii. Bassien – Oil Field
 - iv. Narora – Thermal Power Plant
 - v. Tehri – Dam
 - vi. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper - 02

Answer
Section A

1. (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

2. (b) sanatanis

Explanation: Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of swaraj. One such group was the nation's 'untouchables', who from around the 1930s had begun to call themselves dalit or oppressed. For long the Congress had ignored the dalits, for fear of offending the sanatanis, the conservative high-caste Hindus.

3. (d) Frontispiece of Penny Magazine

Explanation: Penny Magazine was published between 1832 and 1835 in England by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. It was aimed primarily at the working class

4. Rastafarianism, reflecting Indian cultural links was made famous by the Jamaican reggae star Bob Marley.

5. (a) consumer goods

Explanation: Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defence, medical, telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods.

6. The Bhoodan-Gramdaan movement was initiated by Vinoba Bhave in 1951 at Pochampally village which is now in Telangana, India.

7. Leguminous are a family of flowering plants having pods (or legumes) like fruits and root nodules enabling storage of nitrogen-rich material. Their leaves are compound leaves and consist of several small leaflets and their flowers resemble the bean or groundnut flower in shape. Examples, peas, beans, clover etc.

8. The community government in Belgium is a good example of power-sharing among different social groups.

9. (a) The States Plead for More Powers

Explanation: This cartoon is about the States Pleading for More Powers.

10. Democracy **OR** Non-democratic

11. Democracy fails to achieve higher economic development.

OR

The main features of dictatorship are:

- i. No Constitution
- ii. Monopoly overpower
- iii. No value of public opinion
- iv. No individual has freedom or dignity
- v. Dictator's decision is supreme.

12. Per capita income is important but not the only criterion for development. Along with average income, equitable distribution of income in a country should also be considered. If the national income is widely distributed among the people, it shows a better distribution of income and vice versa.

13. (c) To get his children educated Explanation:

A prosperous farmer wants high income for his crops. He also wants his children to be able to get education and settle abroad.

14. 1935

15. (b) Landless rural labourers

Explanation: A Landless rural labourers aspires for more days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village.

16. Fair-price **OR** Natural, Manufactured

17. (c) To reduce the dependence on informal sources of credit

Explanation: Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and

often cheat the borrowers and a little to increase their income. This also leads to the situation of debt trap. In order to help the people of rural areas it necessary for banks and cooperatives to increase their lending particularly in rural areas.

18. Dairy is dependent on the biological process of the animals and the availability of fodder.
19. (b) Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT. Explanation: Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.
20. (d) The main motive of the formal sector is making only profit.

Explanation: The main motive of the formal sector is social welfare

Section B

21. In Awadh, Jawaharlal Nehru and Baba Ramchandra started the Oudh Kisan Sabha to overcome the problems of the peasants. The aim was to integrate the peasant movement with the Non-Cooperation Movement. But the Awadh peasants used methods that went against the ideals of the congress.
- A. In many places ***nai-dhobi bandhs*** were organized by panchayats to deprive landlords of the service of even barbers and washer men.
- B. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of beggar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
- C. Some peasants denied doing beggar-work without at landlords' farms without any payment.
- D. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted.

OR

Following were the main aspects of the Indian National Movement between 1920-1935:

- a. Beginning of Mass Movement after Jaliianwala Bagh Massacre.
- b. Application of Satyagraha to Mass Movement, new methods to protest, boycott, picketing, renunciation of titles, and non-payment of taxes.
- c. People of different sections and parts shared a common bond of resistance—

united in their hatred against the British rule.

- d. The Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) was formed in 1927 to organise their business interests. Industrialists like G.D. Birla and Thakurdas actively supported the movement with financial aid and even refused to sell the imported goods.

22. Despite stiff competition from machine-made thread, the Indian handloom production not only survived, but also saw a steady growth in the 20th century because of the following reasons:

- i. Indian weavers adopted new technology helping weavers to increase production without raising costs.
- ii. Weavers began to use fly shuttle which increased productivity per worker, speeded up production and reduced labour demand.
- iii. Some weavers produced coarser cloth while other weavers wove finer varieties. The finer varieties were bought by the rich and the sale of Banarasi and Baluchari saris was not affected by famines or droughts.
- iv. Mill could not imitate specialized weavers. Sari with woven borders, or the famous lungi and handkerchiefs of Madras, could not be easily displaced by mill production.

OR

As British control over Indian trade tightened, the space of Indian merchants became limited. However, many Indian Entrepreneurs survived despite tight economic controls imposed by the British government because of the following reasons:

- i. When Indian businessmen began to set up industries in the late nineteenth century, they avoided competing with Manchester goods in the Indian market.
- ii. Many Indians became junior player in the trade with China by providing finance, procuring supplies and shipping consignments.
- iii. Some merchants traded with Burma, Middle East and East Africa and accumulated capital through other trade networks.
- iv. Some merchants operated within India, carrying goods from one place to another, banking money, transferring funds between cities and financing traders.

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- v. When opportunities of investment in industries opened up, many Indian entrepreneurs set up their own factories.

23. Source A:

Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey.

Source B: (Any one relevant point)

- i. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed.
- ii. When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientific-minded readers by his scientific logic.

Source C: Some best-known women novelists of Europe who re-defined the picture of women in society are Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, George Eliot.

24. Firewood and dung cattle dung cake are most common in rural India. According to one estimate more than 70 per cent energy requirement in rural households is met by these two. Continuation of these is increasingly becoming difficult due to decreasing forest area. Moreover, using dung cakes too is being discouraged because it consumes most valuable manure which could be used in agriculture.

OR

Conservation of minerals is important for the following reasons:

- i. Minerals are exhaustible.
- ii. They are limited.
- iii. Minerals have manifold uses.
- iv. The growth of industrialisation has accelerated the extraction of minerals.

We can conserve minerals by:

- i. making efficient use of them and using recyclable sources of energy wherever possible.

- ii. Use of alternative renewable substitutes.
- iii. Technology should be improved to use low-grade ores profitably.

25. Power may be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. In some countries there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration.

There is a system of 'reserved constituencies' in our country. 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.

There is a government called "community government" in Belgium. This government is elected by the people, belonging to one language or community - Dutch, French and German speaking, no matter where they live. This government has the power relating to culture, education and language issues.

These arrangements help to avoid a civic strife between the two major communities and possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

26. In the year 1984, under the leadership of Kanshi Ram, Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded in Uttar Pradesh. The party seeks to represent Bahujan Samaj, which includes Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), OBCs and religious minorities. This party is inspired by the ideas and teachings of Shahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker and BR Ambedkar. It stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the Dalits and oppressed people. The party headquarter is in Uttar Pradesh. It is also active in neighbouring states like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Punjab. After Kanshi Ram, Mayawati became the leader and formed government in Uttar Pradesh.

- 27.
- The agency that was successful in meeting the credit needs of the poor at reasonable rates in Bangladesh is Grameen Bank.
 - It was founded by Professor Muhammad Yunus.

OR

The deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors because of the

following reason:

- i. Safety: People's money is safe with the banks.
- ii. Earn Interest: Banks accepts the deposits and pay interest to the depositor.
- iii. Easy Withdrawal: People can withdraw the money as and when they require.
They can make payment easily through cheques.

The deposits with the banks are beneficial to the nation because of the following reason:

- i. Availability of cheap loans (with more deposits) to a large number of people.
- ii. Boost the industry by providing cheap loans.
- iii. The interest rate provided on deposits adds to the income of the family, thus increasing the overall income of the nation.

From the above points, it can be concluded that deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation

28.

Primary activities	Secondary activities	Tertiary activities
It is known as agriculture and allied services sector.	It is known as manufacturing sector.	It is known as service sector.
This sector produce goods and services by exploiting natural resources.	This sector transforms one good into another by creating more utility from it.	This sector provides useful services to primary and secondary sectors for these functioning of their working.
This sector is unorganised and use traditional techniques.	It is an organised sector and uses better techniques.	It is an organised sector and uses better techniques.
Activities related to agriculture, forestry fishing, mining and	It includes manufacturing units, small scale units, large firms, big corporates	Services related to Banking, transportation, communication, teaching,

animal husbandry are included in this sector.	and multinational corporations.	nursing, etc. are tertiary activities.
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Section C

29. In Britain, the formation of a nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval, revolution or national struggle but of a long drawn out parliamentary process. The process of unification of Britain is as follows:
- i. Britain was not a nation-state prior to 18th century. England had people of many ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish with their own cultural and political traditions.
 - ii. The English nation steadily grew in importance, wealth and power and extended her influence over other nations of the island.
 - iii. In 1688, England established as a nation-state. English parliament seized power from the monarchy.
 - iv. In 1707 the Act of Union between England and Scotland led to the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
 - v. England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all spheres. British Parliament was dominated by English members.
 - vi. Ireland was forcibly taken by the British after the failed revolution led by Wolfe and his United Irishmen (1798) and a new "British Nation" was formed.

OR

Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian occupation, the polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for church gatherings and all religious instructions. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. So we say that the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

30. 1. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.

2. (Any two relevant points)

Roadways still have an edge over railways in India for the following reasons:

- i. It is because it is still the most common means of transport in the country.
- ii. The construction costs of roadways are much lower than the construction costs of railways.
- iii. While it is difficult to lay down railway lines in hilly tracts or mountainous regions, roads can be easily built-in dissecting tracts of land.
- iv. Roads today connect even the smallest village to a large town. Railways have yet not been able to connect villages to cities.
- v. Roadways are economical in transporting a few people and a small quantity of goods over short distances. Roads provide a link between various railway stations.

3. In India, roads are classified in the following six classes according to their capacity:

- i. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways.
- ii. National Highways.
- iii. State Highways.
- iv. District Roads.
- v. Border Roads.
- vi. Other Roads.

31. Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs is called a resource. It should be technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable. Only then, it can be termed as a 'Resource'. The resources can be classified into the following ways:

- i. On the basis of origin: On the basis of origin resources can be biotic or abiotic.
- ii. On the basis of exhaustibility: Based on exhaustibility resources are classified into renewable and non-renewable resources.
- iii. On the basis of ownership: Based on ownership resources are classified into an individual, community, national and international resources.
- iv. On the basis of the state of development: Based on the state of development resources are classified into potential, developed and stock resources.

32. Restructuring the centre state relations is one way in which federalism has been

strengthened in practice in our country. How the constitutional arrangements for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements.

Challenges before 1990:

- i. Political scene was dominated by one party both at the Centre and in the States.
- ii. As and when the ruling party at the state level was different from the parties that ruled at the Centre tried to undermine the power of the States.
- iii. The Central Government would often misuse the constitution to dismiss the State Government that were controlled by rival parties.
- iv. This undermined the spirit of federalism.

Power sharing between centre and state is more effective today as:

- i. Now the Centre and the majority of State Governments belong to different political parties in coalition.
 - ii. A number of regional parties have become powerful and play a crucial role at the Centre and States.
 - iii. The era of "coalition" government at the Centre has inculcated respect for federal autonomy.
 - iv. This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for autonomy of state governments.
33. A. In most of the democracies a small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.
- B. The share of the rich class is increasing whereas those who are not at bottom of the society have been little to depend upon.
- C. Even in India, the poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet the democratically elected government does not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as is expected.
- D. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty.
- E. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for the food supplies.

OR

Secularism means no special status is given to any religion. It is just not an ideology of some parties or persons.

- i. There is no official religion for the Indian State.
- ii. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give special status to any religion.
- iii. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to proffer's practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- iv. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
- v. The Constitution allows the State to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

34. MNC is an enterprise operating in several countries but managed from one (home) country. There are a variety of ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production across the globe which are as under:

- i. MNCs set up production jointly with the local companies of that area. This benefits the local companies as the MNC may bring with it better technology and provide money for investment.
- ii. They set-up units where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low cost.
- iii. Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for productions with small producers.
- iv. They have tremendous power to determine price, quality delivery and labour conditions for distant producers.
- v. Sometimes, MNCs order the product from local producers. When the product like garments is supplied to the MNC, they sell it under their own brand name.
- vi. Most of the times, MNCs buy up the local companies to expand production. For example, Cargill Food, an American MNC had bought Parakh Food.

Section D

INDIA – POLITICAL

35.

