

**Class X Session 2023-24**  
**Subject - Social Science**  
**Sample Question Paper – 6**

**Time allowed: 3 hours**

**Maximum marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

- (i) The question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A - From Questions no. 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (iv) Section C contains Question no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- (v) Section D-Question no. 30 to 33 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section-E-Questions no. from 34 to 36 are Case Based Questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- (vii) Section F - Question no. 37 is Map Based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
- (x) Note: CBQ stands for "Competency Based Question". 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

**SECTION – A**

**MCQs (1 × 20 = 20)**

1. Which of the following is also known as Napoleonic code?

- (a) The Civil Code of 1807

- (b) The Civil Code of 1806
- (c) The Civil Code of 1804
- (d) The Napoleonic Code of 1807

2. What does the picture signify?



- (a) Map indicating the Italian states before unification, 1858
- (b) Map indicating the Italian states after unification, 1858
- (c) Map showing switzerland along with the various states
- (d) Map showing unification of Germany

3. From which year, the National movement spread to new areas in India incorporating new social groups and developing new modes of struggles?

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1914 | (b) 1916 |
| (c) 1919 | (d) 1918 |

4. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement (i): Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770.

Statement (ii): The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra.

- (a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.
- (b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct.
- (c) Both statements (i) and (ii) are incorrect.
- (d) Both statements (i) and (ii) are correct.

5. Under which of the following types of resources can solar energy be categorized?

- (a) Flow resource
- (b) Non-recyclable resource
- (c) Non-renewable
- (d) None of these

6. Which of the following industries come under the cooperative sector?

- (a) SAIL
- (b) BHEL
- (c) Bajaj Auto Limited
- (d) Sugar industries in Maharashtra

7. Which of the following river projects provide hydroelectricity to the industries of Maharashtra?

- (a) Koyna Project
- (b) Hirakud Project
- (c) Nagarjuna Sagar Project
- (d) Ghatprabha Project

8. Which language was declared as the only official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956?

- (a) Tamil
- (b) Sinhala
- (c) Hindi
- (d) English

9. Which of the following subjects is not included in the Union List?

- (a) Defence
- (b) Foreign affairs
- (c) Police
- (d) Banking

10. What are the constitutional provisions that make India a secular state?

- (a) India has state or official religion
- (b) State propagate one religion here

(c) Intervene in the religions affairs

(d) Freedom to practice, profess and propagate the religion of one's choice.

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

Assertion (A): A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women, is known as feminist.

Reason (R): India is a matriarchal society.

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

(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is correct but R is incorrect.

(d) A is incorrect but R is correct.

12. Match column I with column II and select the correct option using the codes given below:

Column I		Column II	
(A)	Congress Party	(i)	National Democratic Alliance
(B)	Bharatiya Janata Party	(ii)	State Party
(C)	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	(iii)	United Progressive Alliance
(D)	Telugu Desam Party	(iv)	Left Front

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

13. Which among the following statements are correct regarding political parties?

(i) In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.

(ii) A party reduces vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports.

(iii) Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by the government.

(iv) Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government.

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) only

(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

(b) (i), (ii) and (iv) only

(d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

14. In India, seats are reserved for women in \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Lok Sabha

(b) State Legislative Assemblies

(c) Cabinets

(d) Panchayati Raj Bodies

15. Assume there are four families in a country. The income of three families is ₹4000, ₹7000 and average per capita income of these families is ₹5000. If than 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

(a) 7500

(b) 3000

(c) 2000

(d) 6000

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 India, the primary sector is the largest employer.

Reason (R): The demand of services has increased enormously.

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

(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is correct but R is incorrect.

(d) A is incorrect but R is correct.

17. The motive of the public sector enterprises is

(a) profit making.

(b) entertainment.

(c) social welfare and security.

(d) none of these.

18. Read the information given below and select the correct option.

Rohan has taken a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house on 12% rate of interest. He has to submit papers of new house and salary record to the bank. What is this process called as?

(a) Interest Rate

(b) Collateral

(c) Principal Amount

(d) Installments

19. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

(A) Sale in shops and marts

(B) Transporting bakery products

(C) Production of wheat

(D) Baking the flour

(a) A-B-C-D

(b) C-D-A-B

(c) C-D-B-A

(d) D-A-B-C

20. BMI (Body Mass Index) is a method of finding out which of the following?

(a) Infant Mortality

- (b) Health Status
- (c) Longevity
- (d) Economic Status

**SECTION B**  
**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 × 4 = 8)**

21. Give one point of similarity and one point of difference between magnetite and hematite.
22. (A) Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India.

**OR**

- (B) How printing revolution helped in connecting the various nationalist communities in different parts of India?
23. How candidates for contesting elections are chosen in the USA and India?
24. Manav needs a loan to set-up a small business. On what basis, will Manav decide whether to borrow from the bank or the moneylender? Discuss.

**SECTION-C**  
**SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3 x 5 = 15)**

25. For what purpose did Ram Chaddha, publish 'Istri Dharm Vichar'?
26. (A) Give a comparative study of organised and unorganised sectors.

**OR**

- (B) Suggest any three ways to improve the condition of the public sector at grass root level.
27. Explain the factors that make federal government in India so attractive.
28. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Give two broad measures for it. As concerned citizens, how can you help to conserve energy?
29. "No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations." Justify the statement with arguments.

**SECTION D**  
**LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5 × 4 = 20)**

30. (A) Explain the political situation of Italy before its unification.

**OR**

(B) Explain the term conservatism. Explain with special reference to Europe.

31. (A) Some people conclude that "politics and social divisions should not be allowed to mix." Support this idea with two arguments.

**OR**

(B) "Caste can take various forms in politics". Describe any five forms.

32. (A) Distinguish between Bangar and Khadar?

**OR**

(B) 'Indiscriminate use of resources had led to numerous problems'. Justify this statement.

33. (A) "Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity." Support the statement with suitable example.

**OR**

(B) Assess globalisation in terms of foreign trade and integration of markets.

34. (i) The Justice Party of non-brahmans felt that entering the council was one way of gaining power. So they had boycotted the council elections.

(ii) (a) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from 102 crore to \* 57 crore.

(b) 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.

35. (i) Rajasthan is a state which faces water shortage due to low rainfall. People use rooftop rainwater harvesting to meet their demands.

(ii) People of Bengal have developed inundation channels in the flood plains to irrigate their fields.

(iii) 'Khadins' and 'Johads' are rain fed storage structures in agricultural field and in arid and semi- arid regions.

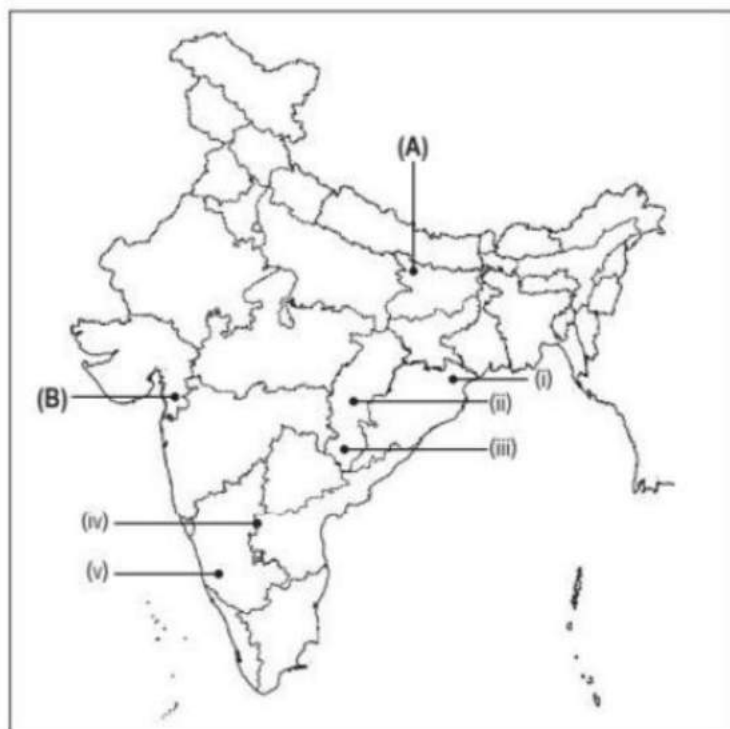


36. (i) Various sources of cheap credit in Sonpur are commercial banks and cooperative societies.
- (ii) Krishak Cooperative has 2300 farmers as members, it accepts deposits from its members and uses that deposits as collateral to obtain a loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members.
- (iii) No, only the following people in Sonpur can get credit at a cheap rate :
- (a) Those who have collateral.
  - (b) Those who have organised themselves into cooperative society.
  - (c) Those who can fulfill the documentation requirements of banks.

### SECTION F

#### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map:
- (I) Name the place where the Indigo farmers organised Satyagraha.
  - (II) Name the place where Gandhiji violated Salt Law.
- (b) Identify any 3 iron ore mines in the same political map of India mark as (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) and write their correct names.



## SOLUTIONS

1. (c): The Civil Code of 1804
2. (b): Map indicating the Italian states after unification 1858
3. (c): 1919
4. (c)
5. (a): Flow resource
6. (d): Sugar industries in Maharashtra
7. (a): Koyna Project
8. (b): Sinhala
9. (c): Police comes under state list.
10. (c): A is correct but R is incorrect.
11. (c): A is correct but R is incorrect.
12. (c): (A) - (iii), (B) - (i), (C) - (iv), (D) - (ii)
13. (a): (i), (ii) and (iii) only
14. (d): Minimum one-third of the seats are reserved for women in local governments. (Panchayati Raj Bodies and Urban local government).
15. (d): ₹ 6000
16. (b): Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
17. (c): Social welfare and security

18. (b): Collateral

19. (c): C-D-B-A

20. (b): Health Status

21. Similarity: Both the magnetite and hematite are varieties of iron ore.

Difference: The hematite iron ore contains 50 to 60 percent of iron ore but magnetite contains upto 70 percent of iron ore.

22. (A) The missionaries played a very important role in the growth of press in India, their contributions are given below:

(a) The Portuguese missionaries, in the mid-sixteenth century, brought the printing press to Goa.

(b) Jesuit priests learnt Konkani language and by 1674, 50 books were printed in Konkani and in Kanara languages.

(c) Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book at Cochin in 1579 and in 1713, they printed the first Malayalam book.

(d) The Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts by 1710.

**OR**

(B) Printing revolution not only stimulated publication of conflicting opinions, but also connected nationalist communities in different parts of India.

(i) To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday spoken language of ordinary people.

(ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy published the 'Sambad Kaumudi' from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the 'Samachar Chandrika' to oppose his opinion.

(iii) A wider range of people could not participate in these public discussions and express their views but they read the opinions.

(iv) New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions.

(v) Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating pan-Indian identities.

23. In the USA, members and supporters of the party choose candidates and in India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

24. Manav will decide whether to borrow from a bank or moneylender on the basis of the following loan terms:

(i) He should be able to provide the collateral and documentation required.

(ii) The interest rate which he must pay to the bank or moneylender along with the repayment of the principal.

(iii) The mode of repayment, its periodicity in cash, etc.

(iv) The penalty in case of default in repayment.

25. (i) Istri Dharm Vichar was a folk literature in Punjab which discussed women issues and was widely printed from the early 20th century.

(ii) Ram Chaddha published 'Istri Dharm Vichar' to teach women how to be obedient wives. It discussed the issues related to them in the 20th century in regards to their education, widow remarriage and other more issues.

26. (A) Comparison between organised and unorganised sectors are:

Organised sector:

(i) Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment.

(ii) Workers get several benefits from the employers like paid leave, provident fund, gratuity, etc.

(iii) Workers work for a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they are paid overtime by the employer.

Unorganised sector:

(i) Employment is subject to high degree of insecurity.

(ii) There is no provision for paid leave, holidays, etc.

(iii) Workers get less wages and there is no provision for overtime payment.

OR

(B) Reforms to improve public sector:

(i) More investment by Government at grass root level.

(ii) More banks and cooperatives.

(iii) Infrastructural development at grass root level.

(iv) Health and education profits at grass root level.

27. (i) The jurisdictions of different levels of the government are defined.

(ii) Administrative interference is absent because there is financial autonomy.

(iii) Problems are solved as per jurisdiction. The federal structure ensures 'unity amongst the people'.

28. Need to use renewable energy resources are:

(i) The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas.

(ii) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future.

(iii) Has serious repercussions on the growth of our country.

(iv) Hence, there is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources like solar energy, wind, tidal, biomass energy from waste material.

29. No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations because:

(i) Party system is not something, any country can choose.

(ii) It evolves over a long period depending on the nature of the society.

(iii) Social and regional division, history of policies and system of elections also play a role.

(iv) Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.

30. (A) Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. This is shown in the points below:

- (i) Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg empire.
- (ii) During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia- Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House.
- (iii) The North was under Austrian Habsburgs, the center was ruled by the pope and the Southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.
- (iv) The Italian language had many regional and local variations and no standard common form.

**OR**

(B) Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change. European Governments were driven by Conservatism, after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. Conservatives were people who believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved. Most conservatives did not want to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days because they had realised the changes initiated by Napoleon strengthened the traditional institutions like the monarchy. Monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon were restored to power to create a new conservative order in Europe. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies in Europe. Thus, the conservatives of that time accepted the changes which were in favour of their interests.

31. (A) It is true that politics and social divisions should not be allowed to mix. It leads to negative results. We can see this when caste starts influencing politics:

- (i) Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or subcastes which it had excluded earlier.
- (ii) New kinds of caste groups like backward and forward have emerged. This is not healthy for democracy and can lead to tensions, conflicts and even violence. It diverts attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption.
- (iii) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives. This is bad, because it gives the impression that elections are about caste and nothing else. This is far from truth.

OR

(B) The caste system is influenced by the politics and so it can take following forms in politics:

- (i) When political parties choose candidates, they keep in mind the caste composition of the voters and so, candidates are chosen on the basis of their caste many times.
- (ii) In many places, voters vote on the basis of caste and fail to choose suitable candidates.
- (iii) When a government is formed after the elections, political parties take care that different castes are represented in the government.
- (iv) Political parties appeal to caste sentiments during elections.
- (v) To gain support, political parties, raise caste- based issues during elections.
- (vi) The castes considered inferior or low until now have been made aware of their rights by the political parties.

32. (A)

S. No.	Khadar	Bangar
(i)	New Alluvial	Old Alluvial
(ii)	More fine particles and more fertile	High concentration of kanker nodules
(iii)	Continuous renewal	No continuous renewal
(iv)	It is found near river, delta and flood plains	It is found far from the river at higher level

OR

(B) Resources are vital for human survival and their indiscriminate use lead to the following problems:

- (i) To satisfy the greed of few individuals, depletion of resources has continued.
- (ii) Due to the accumulation of resources in few hands, the society gets divided into two segments, i.e., rich and poor.



(iii) Indiscriminate use of resources has led to ecological crisis, e.g., ozone layer depletion, land degradation, global warming and environmental pollution.

33. (A) This statement is true due to following reasons:

(i) As the resources are always limited, international trade provides the opportunity for its best use.

(ii) Goods or resources of one country are required by other and vice-versa. These differences create conditions for international trade.

(iii) Foreign investment and trade has helped India to improve its productivity of manufactured goods. International trade contributes to India's economic growth, raising income level of people. As more people in the world come to know about India; it stimulates tourism and opens the door for business and earning of foreign exchange.

(iv) In the recent years, exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of services associated with information technology adding large sums to the foreign exchange reserves.

(v) India has emerged as a large data processing giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology. Thus, it can be concluded that advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity.

**OR**

(B) Globalisation means integrating the economy of a country with the economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade, capital and movement of persons across borders. For a long time foreign trade has been the main channel connecting different countries. Integration of markets occur through foreign trade, when goods from the market of one country travels to the market of another country, thus connecting them. Since earlier times, foreign trade has been connecting the different countries. Early trade routes helped in connecting Asia to the rest of the world. These trade routes not only facilitated the movement of goods, but also the movement of people and ideas. Later on, trading interests attracted various trading companies such as the East India Company got attracted towards India. Thus, foreign trade creates opportunities for producers to reach beyond the domestic markets and compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, the buyers have more choices of goods, beyond domestically produced goods. With the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another and choices of goods in the markets rises. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal. And, producers in the two countries compete against each



other even though they are separated by thousands of miles. Thus, foreign trade results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.

34. (i) The Justice Party of non-brahmans felt that entering the council was one way of gaining power. So they had boycotted the council elections.

(ii) (a) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from 102 crore to \* 57 crore.

(b) 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.

35. (i) Rajasthan is a state which faces water shortage due to low rainfall. People use rooftop rainwater harvesting to meet their demands.

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(b) Those who have organised themselves into cooperative society.

(c) Those who can fulfill the documentation requirements of banks.

37. (a) and (b)

