

Sample Paper 4

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2022-23

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – From question 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 Q.25 to Q.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.
 - 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.
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SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20)

2X4=8

1. Consider these statements about the Image given below



1. Title of this caricature is “The Club of Thinkers”.
2. The plaque on the left bears the inscription: ‘The most important question of today’s meeting: How long will thinking be allowed to us?’
3. This was a caricature of a meeting called by liberals.
4. This caricature was created in 1820.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) 1, 2 and 4
2. Consider the following statements regarding Dandi March organised by Mahatma Gandhi and identify the incorrect one from the following.
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi started the Dandi March from Sabarmad Ashram
 - (b) Dandi March is also known as salt march
 - (c) Dandi March was started on 11 March 1930
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi accompanied 72 of his trusted members.
3. Which of the following was the reason for calling off 'the Non-cooperation Movement' by Gandhiji?
- (a) Pressure from the British Government
 - (b) Second Round Table Conference
 - (c) Gandhiji's arrest
 - (d) Chauri-Chaura incident
4. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
(a)	Gomasthas	Official who acted as company's agent
(b)	Spinning Jenny	Richard Arkwright
(c)	Steam engine	James Hargreaves
(d)	Cotton mill	James Watt

5. Arrange the following books in the ascending order of the dates of their publication-
- 1. 'Kesari' written by Balgangadhar Tilak.
 - 2. 'Gulamgiri' written by Jyotiba Phule.
 - 3. 1st printed edition of 'The Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas'.
 - 4. 'The Sambad Kaumudi' published by Ram Mohan Roy.
- Option :
- (a) 2, 4, 3, 1
 - (b) 1, 4, 2, 3
 - (c) 4, 3, 1, 2
 - (d) 3, 4, 2, 4

Continue on next page.....

6. Match the following and choose correct option.

	List I (Types)		List II (Method)
A.	Terrace farming	1.	Different crops grown parallelly
B.	Strip cropping	2.	Hill slopes are used as cultivable land in the form of flat cut regions of slope
C.	Contour ploughing	3.	Along the slope of mountain
D.	(D) Crop rotation	4.	Different crops grown in systematic succession

Select the correct option :

- (a) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
- (b) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- (c) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
- (d) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

7. Complete the table with correct information-

National Waterways	Between	Length (in km)
?	Sadiya-Dhubsri	891

Choose correct option :

- (a) Satluz River
- (b) Ganga- Haldia
- (c) The Brahmaputra river
- (d) Kollam- Kozhikode

8. Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power sharing. Identify those which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below.

- A. Power sharing reduces conflict among different communities
- B. Power sharing decreases the possibility of arbitrariness
- C. Power sharing delays decision making process
- D. Power sharing accommodates diversities
- E. Power sharing increases instability and divisiveness
- F. Power sharing promotes people's participation in government
- G. Power sharing undermines the unity of a country

- (a) A, B, D, F
- (b) A, C, E, F
- (c) A, B, D, G
- (d) B, C, D, G

Continue on next page.....

9. The below cartoon clearly state that :



- (a) Perils of running a coalition Govt.
- (b) A coalition govt have more work to do.
- (c) The best way to run a democratic country like India is Coalition govt.
- (d) Coalition govt increases the overall efficiency of the Govt and hence shall be welcomed.

10. Identify the kind of administrative system :

- It is prevailing only in 25 countries and consists of two-level Government.
- USA is known for the oldest country running this system successfully.
- One level of govt. under this system is for the entire country and another for states that runs day to day administrative work.
- Both of this level of govt. enjoys their power independent of each other.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Unitary
- (b) Federalism
- (c) Both
- (d) None of these

11. **Assertion :** Forests plays a key role in the ecological system.

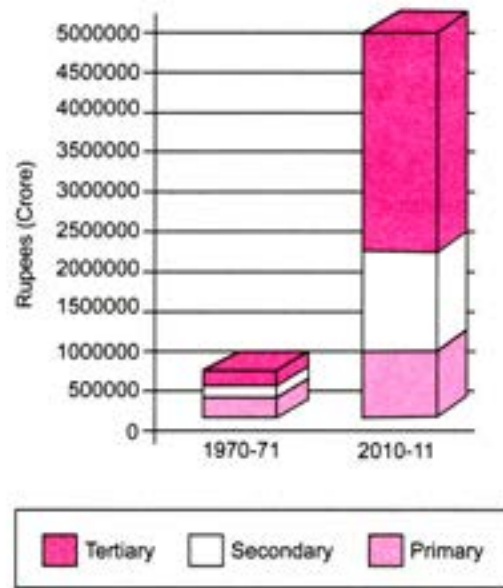
Reason : Forest are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

- 12. Assertion :** Hindi is identified as the only official language of India.
Reason : It helped in creating supremacy of Hindi speaking people over others.
- (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) Both A and R are false.
- 13. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a federal government?**
- (a) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
 - (b) Federation has only one level of government.
 - (c) One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
 - (d) The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.
- 14. Democracy is preferred over dictatorship everywhere except**
- (a) Nepal
 - (b) Pakistan
 - (c) India
 - (d) Bangladesh
- 15. “Girls in India in the rural sector are sometimes not able to get secondary level education” which of the following is not the correct reason for this situation.**
- (a) Society’s mind set which prefers boys getting better secondary and higher education.
 - (b) Due to Poverty people are unable to provide basic education to their children
 - (c) In villages women also constitute a major agricultural workforce which again works to their disadvantage.
 - (d) Decreasing crime against women
- 16. Which of the following statements is correct?**
- (a) Service sector contributes more than half of the GDP of India.
 - (b) The scope of attracting tourists is limited as there is hardly any place of tourist attraction in India.
 - (c) As an economy grows, first service sector grows and then agriculture and industrial sector grows.
 - (d) None of the above

Continue on next page.....

17. Study the following bar chart



The largest producing sector in 1970-71 is

- Primary sector
 - Tertiary sector
 - Secondary sector
 - Primary and Secondary both
18. Most of the agricultural labourers like Mohan depend upon loans from informal sector. Which of the following statements about this sector is correct –
- There are government bodies to supervise informal sector.
 - Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest.
 - Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high.
 - Money lenders use fair means to get their money back.
19. Read the information given below and select the correct option:
A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier, Prem and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque, and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.
Identify what happens after the transaction between Salim and Prem:
- Salim's balance in his bank account increases and Prem's balance increases.
 - Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance increases.
 - Salim's balance increases and Prem's balance decreases.
 - Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance also decreases.

20. The following table shows source of rural households in India in the year 2003.

Source	Share
Money lender	30%
Co-operative societies	27%
Commercial Bank	25%
Other (Merchant, Relative etc.)	18%

Analyzing the table above, what is the share of formal sector in total credit?

- (a) 25%
- (b) 27%
- (c) 52%
- (d) 18%

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24)

2X4=8

21. Why did Europeans flee to America in nineteenth century ? Explain.

22. How is cement industry responsible for land degradation?

or

Define the term 'Carding.'

23. What two policies of the Sri Lankan government had increased the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils ?

24. Underemployment continues to be rampant in the rural areas. Suggest any three ways through which employment for rural people can be generated.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29)

3X5=15

25. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the eighteenth century.

26. "Print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

or

"Colonial administrators found 'vernacular' novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs." Prove the statement by giving three evidences.

27. Why are we not able to perform to our full potential in the production of iron and steel in India? Explain any three reasons.
28. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens ? Analyse.
29. “Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you need to live well.” Explain giving suitable examples.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)

5X4=20

30. Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe.
or
Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange.
31. Analyse the importance of ‘rainwater harvesting.’
or
Why is there a need to develop rainwater harvesting system in India? Explain.
32. ‘Communalism can take various forms in politics.’ Explain.
or
“In India, women still lag behind men despite some improvement since Independence.” Support the statement with examples.
33. “Credit pushes the borrower into situations from which recovery is very painful.” Support the statement.
or
Describe the significance of the Reserve Bank of India.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36)

4X3=12

34. Study the given sources and answer the questions that follow:

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.

The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g., high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides, in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For

example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Orissa, it is a subsistence crop.

India's food security policy has a primary objective to ensure availability of food grains to the common people at an affordable price. It has enabled the poor to have access to food. The focus of the policy is on growth in agriculture production and on fixing the support price for procurement of wheat and rice, to maintain their stocks. Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for procuring and stocking food grains, whereas distribution is ensured by public distribution system (PDS).

Question:

1. Which type of agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools?
2. What does commercial farming use in order to obtain higher productivity?
3. What is the primary objective of India's food security policy?

35. Study the sources and answer the questions:

SOURCE A – Functions

Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in the society crystallise on the lines parties take.

SOURCE B – How many parties should we have?

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.

SOURCE C – National political parties

Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol – only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognised' by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called, 'recognised political parties'. The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party. A party that secures at least 6 per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognised as a State party. A party that secures at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

Question:

1. Which function of political parties is highlighted here?
2. Which type of political party system is the best one? Why?
3. Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. Why?

Continue on next page.....

36. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

In general, MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs and where the availability of other factors of production is assured. In addition,

MNCs might look for government policies that look after their interests. Having assured themselves of these conditions, MNCs set up factories and offices for production. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called investment. Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment. Any investment is made with the hope that these assets will earn profits.

At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefit to the local company of such joint production is two-fold. First, MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Second, MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.

But the most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production. MNCs with huge wealth can quite easily do so. To take an example, Cargill Foods, a very large American MNC, has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh Foods. Parakh Foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India, where its brand was well-reputed. Also, Parakh Foods had four oil refineries, whose control has now shifted to Cargill. Cargill is now the largest producer of edible oil in India, with a capacity to make 5 million pouches daily. In fact, many of the top MNCs have wealth exceeding the entire budgets of the developing country governments. With such enormous wealth, imagine the power and influence of these MNCs.

Question:

1. Write any two conveniences for which MNCs set production.
2. What is the difference between investment and foreign investment?
3. What is the common route for MNC investments? Give an example.

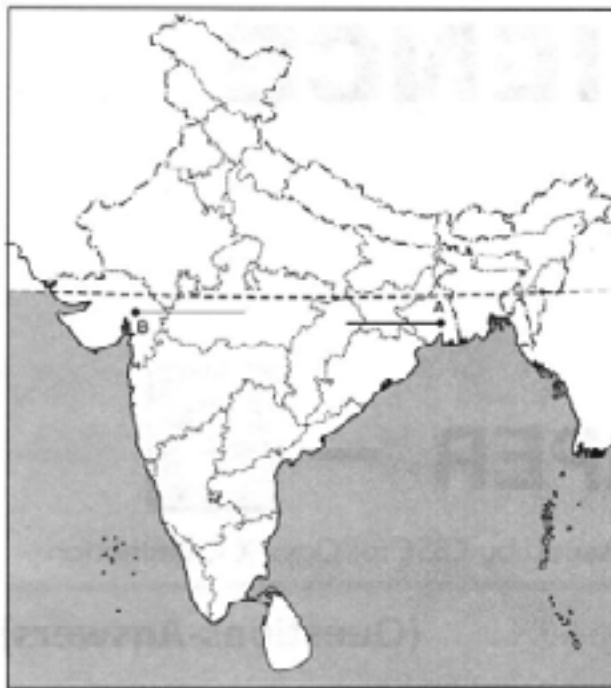
SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b)

2+3=5

37. (1) Two features A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the information provided and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
- (A) Place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
(B) The place where the cotton mill workers satyagraha organised in 1918.
- (2) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.
- (i) The Khetri mines.
(ii) A Software-Technology Park in Karnataka.
(iii) The Southernmost city of the North-south Corridor.
(iv) Kandla Seaport.

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