

Sample Paper 5
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. Choose the correct statement about the image given below.



- (a) This image was painted by artist Lorenz Clasen.
- (b) This image was painted by artist Julius Hübner
- (c) Germania guarding the Rhine was the title of this painting.
- (d) Philip Veit, was the artist who have made this painting.

2. Identify the correct reason for how Industrialisation changed the form of urbanization in the modern period in England from the options given below:
- All the rural areas changed into urban areas
 - Population migrated from urban areas to rural areas
 - London and other cities with industries acted as a magnet as they provided work opportunities.
 - All of the above.

3. Match the following items given in column I with those in column II.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Goods-Bought and Sold	1.	Spain
B.	Countries to the east of Mediterranean	2.	Hierarchy of society
C.	First European Country to conquer America	3.	Money as a medium
D.	Basis of Gender division	4.	Greece

Select the correct option :

- A → 1, B → 2, C → 3, D → 4
 - A → 4, B → 1, C → 2, D → 3
 - A → 2, B → 3, C → 4, D → 1
 - A → 3, B → 4, C → 1, D → 2
4. Arrange the following countries on the basis of “Print technology” started in these countries-
- Japan
 - China
 - Korea
 - India
- Option :
- 2, 4, 3, 1
 - 3, 4, 2, 1
 - 3, 4, 1, 2
 - 2, 3, 1, 4

5. Complete the following table with correct information-

Act	A-?
Year	B-?
Aim	To protect the remaining endangered species and their habitat.
Passed by	Indian Parliament

Choose correct option :

- A - Wildlife Protection Act, B - 1972
- A - Wildlife Security Act, B - 1952
- A - Wildlife Save Act, B - 1962
- A - Wildlife Security Act, B - 1982

6. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
(a)	Barley	Cool climate with poorer soil
(b)	Rice	Hot and dry climate with poor soil
(c)	Millets	Warm and moist climate with high altitude
(d)	Tea	Hot and moist climate with rich soil

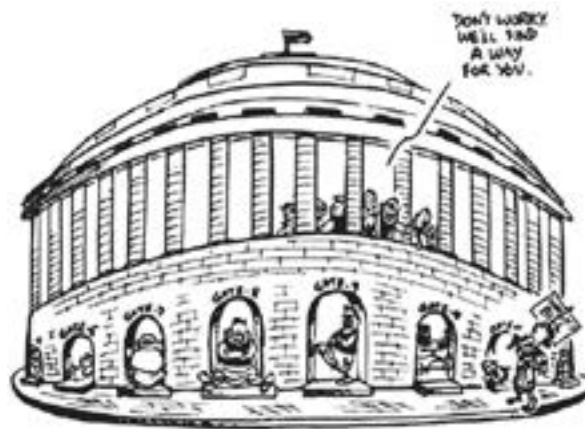
7. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janta Party ?

- (a) Bahujan Samaj
- (b) Revolutionary democracy
- (c) Integral humanism
- (d) Rast rawad (Nationalism)

8. Consider the following statements and select the correct code.

- (i) Power-sharing is good for democracy.
 - (ii) Power-sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts among social groups.
- (a) Statement (i) is true and statement (ii) is false
 - (b) Statement (i) is false but statement (ii) is true
 - (c) Both statement are true
 - (d) Both statement are false

9. The following picture talks about the reality of Indian Political System intended for:



- (a) Political Biasness against women for more representation in Parliament.
- (b) Lesser participation of women in Parliament.
- (c) Lack of women movements for more participation in Elected bodies.
- (d) Reluctant Ness in women for their political right.

10. Identify the political party which have:

- Presence in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, West Bengal and Tripura.
- In General Election 2019 got 4.09% vote share.
- Was 4th largest party in Lok Shaba 2019.
- Recognised as a national party in 2016.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) All India Trimool Congress.
- (b) Bhartiya Janta Party
- (c) Assam Gan Parishad
- (d) West Bengal Jan Party

11. **Assertion :** Water is a renewable resource.

Reason : Freshwater is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water that is continually being renewed.

- (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 :** It is very simple to make the changes in the basic structure of the constitution.

Reason : Both the houses have power to amend the constitution independently.

- (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 not a key features of federalism?

- (a) Different tiers of government have their own jurisdiction.
- (b) Changes in constitution require consent of both levels.
- (c) Courts have power to interpret constitution and powers of the different levels.
- (d) Sources of revenue for only central level are specified.

14. Which one of the following options describe 'Collateral'?

- (a) Double coincidence of wants
- (b) Certain products for barter
- (c) Trade in barter
- (d) Asset as guarantee for loan

15. Where is groundwater overuse particularly found?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Western U.P.
- (c) plateau areas of central and south India

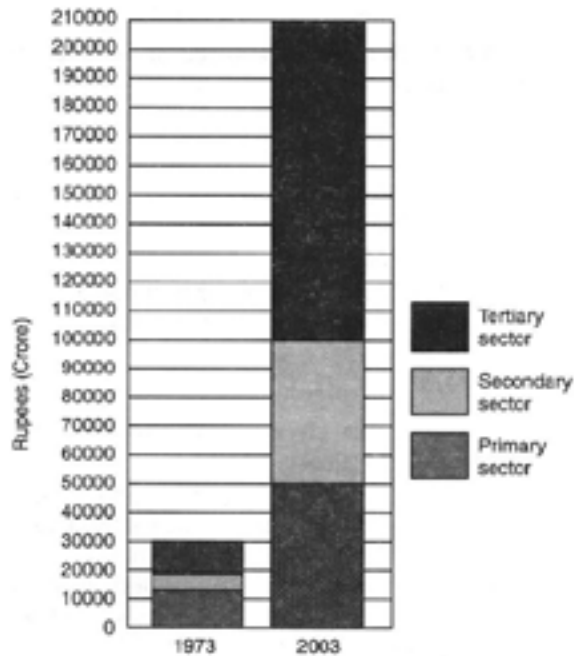
- (d) All of these

16. The following table gives the GDP in rupees (crores) by the three sectors

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1950	80,000	19,000	39,000
2011	9,65,00	13,70,000	30,10,000

The share of primary sector in above GDP table for 1980?

- (a) 57.97 %
 - (b) 59.97 %
 - (c) 28.26 %
 - (d) 13.17 %
17. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:



Which was the largest producing sector in 1973?

- (a) Secondary sector
 - (b) Tertiary sector
 - (c) Agriculture or Primary sector
 - (d) None of these
18. Which one of the following mediums of exchange is convenient ?
- (a) Money
 - (b) Commodity
 - (c) Gold
 - (d) Silver

19. In India, the share of agriculture in GDP has declined at a very fast rate in the recent years. This is due to
- (a) lack of diversification of rural economy
 - (b) slow growth in the prices of agriculture commodities
 - (c) saturation of employment opportunities in the agriculture sector
 - (d) very slow growth rate of agriculture and a fast rate of growth of other sectors
20. Read the information given below and select the correct option:
A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open-air dumps in a city and in the surrounding sea. This happened in a city called Abidjan in Ivory Coast, a country in Africa. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea, etc. After a month seven persons were dead, twenty in hospital and twenty-six thousand treated for symptoms of poisoning.
A multinational company dealing in petroleum and metals had contracted a local company of the Ivory Coast to dispose the toxic waste from its ship.
- (a) MNC dealing in petroleum and metals
 - (b) Local company of the Ivory Coast
 - (c) A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open air
 - (d) None of these

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24)

2X4=8

21. Why can the First World War be termed as first modern industrial war ? Give three reason.
or
Define liberalisation. Mention two components of liberalisation.
22. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples.
23. “Social divisions affect politics.” Examine the statement.
24. Write any two steps taken by the government to ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better ?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29)

3X5=15

25. Describe the role of poor peasantry in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement.’

26. “Dense and efficient network of transport is a prerequisite for local and national development.” Analyse the statement.

or

Examine with example the role of means of transport and communication in making our life prosperous and comfortable.

27. What is the difference between the Federal and the Unitary form of Government ?

28. Explain any three aspects of comparison of economic development of different nations/states.

29. “Primary sector’ was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development.” Evaluate the statement.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)

5X4=20

30. “Pariksha Guru is considered landmark in the history of Hindi novel.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

or

Distinguish between the themes of ‘Pride and Prejudice’ and ‘Jane Eyre’ novels written by Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte respectively.

31. “Nuclear energy is the hope of future.” Discuss this statement by giving five points.

or

Why is conservation of mineral resources essential ? Explain any three methods to conserve them.

32. Describe any five outcomes of democracy.

or

Discuss three merits of dictatorship or Authoritarianism.

33. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India ? Explain.

or

Why do the rural borrowers depend on the informal sector of credit ? What steps can be taken to encourage them to take loans from the formal sources ? Explain any two.

Continue on next page.....

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36)

4X3=12

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

Ernst Renan, 'What is a Nation?': In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?' ('What is a Nation?'). In this essay Renan criticises the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory: 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity... Its existence is a daily plebiscite... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.

Question :

1. What do you mean by the term Nation?
2. Write any two requirements for the formation of a nation.
3. How does a heroic past help in the formation of a nation?

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

Source A – Where did the workers come from ?

In most industrial regions workers came from the districts around. Peasants and artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centres in search of work. Over 50 per cent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri, while the mills of Kanpur got most of their textile hands from the villages within the district of Kanpur. Most often mill workers moved between the village and the city, returning to their village homes during harvests and festivals.

Source B – Dominated industrial production in India

European Managing Agencies, which dominated industrial production in India, were interested in certain kinds of products. They established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates from the colonial government; and they invested in mining, indigo and jute. Most of these were products required primarily for export trade and not for sale in India.

Source C – Industries shifted from yarn to cloth production

From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece-goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.

Questions :

1. Where did the workers come in cotton mills in India during 1900s?
2. What helped the European Managing Agencies to dominate the Indian markets?
3. Why did industrialists shift from yarn to cloth production ?

36. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.

The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By 1980's several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative.

Questions:

1. Which act recognises the Sinhala as the only official language?
2. Who launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language?
3. How many time Belgium amended their constitution?

SECTION-F

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

2+3=5

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct Name on the line drawn near them.
- (A) A place marked by a where the satyagraha movement of former took place.
- (B) The place where Indian congress session was held in 1927.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbol.
- (i) Ramagundan-Thermal power plant
 - (ii) Tarapur-Atomic power plant
 - (iii) Indore-Cotton textile Industry center
 - (iv) Bhilai-Iron and steel plant

