

Sample Paper 6

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.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20)

2X4=8

1. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?



- (a) A map explaining the sea routes used in 18th century by Europeans
- (b) A map celebrating the British Empire.
- (c) A map showcasing the importance of British Empire.
- (d) A map expressing the British ambitions of contouring the world.

2. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the options given below:
- Swaraj Party wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics.
 - It wanted members of Congress to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians.
 - It wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion State for India.
 - It wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission.

3. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List 1	List II
(a)	Sepoy	A person employed by the company to recruit workers
(b)	Gomastha	An official appointed by the company to work as its agent to supervise wearers and collect supplies.
(c)	Guild	Indian soldier of the British army.
(d)	Jobber	Association of craftsmen or merchants for supervision and control of quality of crafts.

4. Arrange the following in the correct sequence of old tradition of handwritten manuscripts:

- Vernacular languages
- Persian
- Arabic
- Sanskrit

Option :

- 2, 4, 3, 1
- 3, 4, 2, 1
- 3, 4, 1, 2
- 4, 3, 2, 1

5. Fill the table with correct information-

Name of soil	Crop can be sown	Peculiar quality
Black soil	A - ?	High water holding capacity
B - ?	Sugarcane, Paddy, wheat	Very fertile, contain potash, phosphoric acid and lime

Choose correct option :

- A - Tea, Coffee. B -Alluvial soil
- A -Cotton,.B -Black soil
- A -Tea, Coffee,.B -Red soil
- A -Cotton. B -Alluvial soil

Continue on next page.....

6. Match the following and choose correct option.

List-I (Crops)		List-II (Geographical conditions)	
A.	Barley	1.	Hot and dry climate with poor soil
B.	Rice	2.	Cool climate with poorer soil
C.	Millets	3.	Warm and moist climate with high altitude
D.	Tea	4.	Hot and moist climate with rich soil

Select the correct option :

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

7. Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that:

- A. It ensures the stability of political order.
- B. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- C. It gives a fair share to minority.
- D. It is the very spirit of democracy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) A, B
- (b) A, C and D
- (c) All are correct
- (d) A, B and C

8. Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party ?

- (a) Kanshi Ram
- (b) Sahu Maharaj
- (c) B.R. Ambedker
- (d) Jyotiba Phule

9. Identify the kind of legislative power distribution list by the Constitution of India :

- It includes the subject of national interest.
- Provides uniformity throughout the country.
- The Union govt alone has the power to make laws related to the subjects of this list.
- Banking, Defence and Communication are some of the subjects under this list.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) State List
- (b) Union List
- (c) Residuary List
- (d) All of these

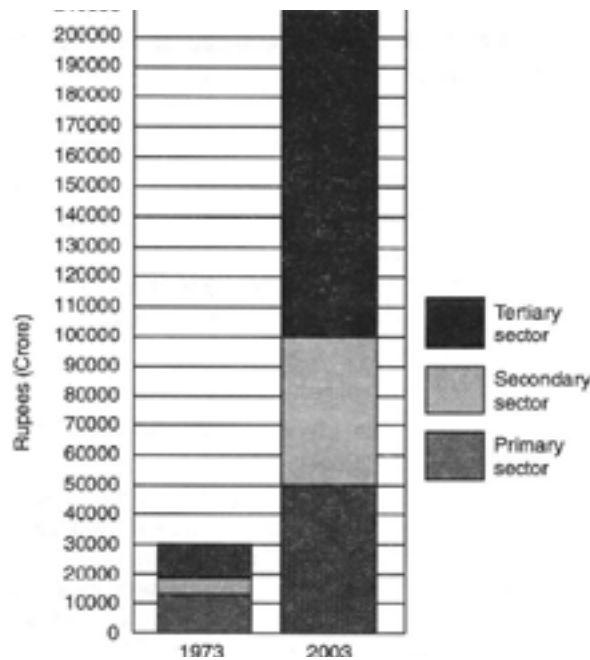
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- 10.** Assertion : Neglect of our environment has led to the destruction and extinction of many species of animals and plant life.
Reason : Decreasing Forest cover area is a major reason of destruction of species.
- Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - Assertion is true but reason is false.
 - Both assertion and reason are false.
- 11.** Assertion : India is a federation.
Reason : Power resides with the central authority.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - Both A and R are false.
- 12.** What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?
- States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.
 - States are dependent on revenue or funds on the central government.
 - Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
 - States have no financial autonomy.
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- 14.** Following caricature on democracy illustrates that:



- Democracy has to accommodate all the diverse demand from different section of society.
- Various pressure and Interest groups have vested interests in all democracies.
- Democracy can't be run or successful without diverse demand and pressure groups.
- Democracy is meant to fulfil all the demands of people for the people.

15. _____ is an example of renewable resources.
- Groundwater
 - Crude oil
 - Coal
 - Natural Gas
16. Infant mortality rate refers to the number of the children that die :
- before the age of one year as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year.
 - before the age of five years as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year.
 - before the age of one year as a proportion to 100 live births in that particular year.
 - out of 1000 live births in that particular year.
17. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:



- Which is the largest producing sector in 2003?
- Tertiary or Service sector
 - Secondary sector
 - Agriculture or Primary sector
 - None of these
18. What is the secondary sector?
- production of a good by exploiting natural resources
 - activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
 - activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process.
 - Mineral excavation

19. The following table shows the sources of credit for rural households in India in 2010:

	Sources	Share
1.	Moneylenders	30%
2.	Commercial banks	27%
3.	Co-operative societies and Commercial banks	25%
4.	Others (Traders, relatives, etc.)	18%

On the basis of the above table answer the following question:

- The share of formal sector is 27%
 - The share of formal sector is 48%
 - The share of formal sector is 52%
 - The share of formal sector is 38%
20. Read the information given below and select the correct option:
The developed countries have gone through historic changes in the economic sector as the economic activities had gradually shifted from Primary to Secondary to Tertiary sector. Now service sector has become the most important sector. The shifting of economic activities does not mean complete elimination of previous sectors, but the importance and dominance of next sector is increased. The shifting of economic activities mean that:
- previous sectors have been completely eliminated.
 - importance of next sector is increased.
 - production in three sectors has increased substantially.
 - primary sector has increased quantitatively.

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24)

2X4=8

21. “Industrialization had changed the form of urbanization in the modern period.” Analyze the statement with special reference of London.
- or**
- Describe three inventions along with the names of inventors which helped in the growth of textile industry.
22. “Multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny.” Identify the problems caused by the setting up of these projects and dams.
23. Explain the three factors that are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions.
24. Suggest any three ways to improve public facilities in India.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29)

3X5=15

25. Discuss in brief the development of printing culture in China.
26. Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources? Explain any four ways to conserve mineral resources.
or
How could iron make a revolutionary change in the life of man ? Explain it with three examples.
27. Explain two achievements and two difficulties of local self governments in India.
28. Why is a democratic government called a legitimate government ?
29. Show how tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)

5X4=20

30. “Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market in the country side.” Elucidate.
or
“The function and the shape of the family were completely transformed by life in the industrial city.” Clarify the statement with regard to urbanization that happened in England in the 18th century.
31. “Sexual division of labour is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.” Support the statement.
or
Describe the significance of Textile Industry in India with specific reference to Cotton industry.
32. Describe the necessity of political parties in democratic countries.
or
“All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well.” Analyse the statement with arguments.
33. Explain any five facilities available in the special economic zones developed by the Central and State governments to attract foreign investment.
or
How have our markets been transformed in recent years? Explain with examples.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36)

4X3=12

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

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.

On 13 April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Other had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds.

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

Questions :

1. What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?
2. By which episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh?
3. Which movement was talking about in the paragraph? What does it mean to the people?

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

The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. While local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages, state level trade is carried between two or more states. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.

As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade. Export and import are the components of trade. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between its export and import. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

India has trade relations with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. The commodities exported from India to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.

The commodities imported to India include petroleum crude and products, gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronic items, machinery, agriculture and allied products. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

Questions :

1. What do you mean by international trade?
2. What is meant by favourable and unfavourable balance of trade?
3. What are the commodities export and imported by India in international trade?

36. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want. Thus, everyone prefers to receive payments in money and then exchange the money for things that they want. Take the case of a shoe manufacturer. He wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he has produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Imagine how much more difficult it would be if the shoe manufacturer had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without the use of money. He would have to look for a wheat growing farmer who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoes in exchange. That is, both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. This is known as double coincidence of wants. What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy. In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature.

Modern forms of money include currency – paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metal such as gold, silver and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is without any use of its own. Then, why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.

The other form in which people hold money is as deposits with banks. At a point of time, people need only some currency for their day-to-day needs. For instance, workers who receive their salaries at the end of each month have extra cash at the beginning of the month. What do people do with this extra cash? They deposit it with the banks by opening a bank account in their name. Banks accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on the deposits. In this way people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an interest. People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.

Questions :

1. In which system, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature?
2. Why are paper notes and coins accepted as a medium of exchange?
3. Why do people prefer demand deposits?

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 Indian congress session was held in December 1920.
- (B) The place where 22 policemen were burnt by violent mob and due to this Gandhi ji withdrew the non cooperation movement.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbol
- (i) Singrauli-Thermal power plant
 - (ii) Kakrapara-Atomic power plant
 - (iii) Kanpur-Cotton textile Industry center
 - (iv) Bokaro-Iron and steel plant



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