

Sample Paper 7

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. Study the picture and answer the following question -



Each letter dropping out of Napoleon's bag bears-

- (a) The names of the territories he lost.
- (b) The names of the territories he conquered.
- (c) The names of his soldiers.
- (d) The names of those who had these letters.

2. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence and select correct option.

1. Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of 4 paintings.
2. French Revolution.
3. Napoleon was defeated.
4. Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of united Italy.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (b) 2, 3, 1, 4
- (c) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (d) 4, 3, 2, 1

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

	Column I		Column II
A.	Sepoy	1.	A person employed by the company to recruit workers
B.	Orient	2.	Association of craftsmen or merchants for supervision and control of quality of crafts.
C.	Gomastha	3.	The countries to the east of Mediterranean.
D.	Guild	4.	Indian soldier of the British army.
E.	Jobber	5.	An official appointed by the company to work as its agent to supervise wearers and collect supplies.

Select the correct option :

- (a) A → 4, B → 3, C → 5, D → 2, E → 1
- (b) A → 4, B → 1, C → 2, D → 3, E → 5
- (c) A → 2, B → 5, C → 4, D → 1, E → 3
- (d) A → 3, B → 4, C → 5, D → 1, E → 2

4. Which one of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth century Europe ?

- (a) Printing of idea of Isaac Newton
- (b) Development of printing press
- (c) Interest of people in science and reason
- (d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.

Continue on next page.....

5. Complete the following table with the correct information-

Movement	Champaran Movement
Started in year	A
Started in state	B
Started because	Farmers of that region were forced to grow indigo on their land.

Choose correct option :

- (a) A - 1907, B - Bihar
- (b) A - 1917, B - Bihar
- (c) A - 1927, B - Punjab
- (d) A - 1937, B - Punja

6. Read the table given below and answer the following questions.

Table: Total finished steel production in India

Year	Production (in million tonne per annum)
2005	45.7
2006	49.4
2007	53.0
2008	57.8
2009	56.6
2010	68.3
2011	72.2

What is the total production of steel in India in the year 2007?

- (a) 49.4 millions
- (b) 45.7 millions
- (c) 56.6.0 millions
- (d) 68.3 millions

7. Consider the following statements :

1. In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
 2. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
 3. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
 4. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been devolved to the local government bodies.
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1, 3 and 4
 - (c) 1 and 2 only
 - (d) 2 and 3 only

8. Identify the unit of the Indian Union :

- These units are generally very small in size.

- These cannot be merged with states due to some reasons.
- These units have very small powers.
- Examples are Chandigarh, Dadar and nagar havelli.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) States
- (b) Villages
- (c) Union Territories
- (d) Central Government

9. **Assertion :** Uses of iron brought a radical change in human life.

Reason : Different kinds of tools were invented by using minerals.

- (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.

10. **Assertion :** Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work, irrespective of gender and caste.

Reason : Women are physically weak so they are rightfully paid less than men.

- (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.

11. 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.

12. Which one of the following is not an important feature of federalism?

- (a) Each level of government has its own area of Jurisdiction.
- (b) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be changed unilaterally by any one level of government.
- (c) Government has two or more than two levels.
- (d) Courts have the power to change the constitution.

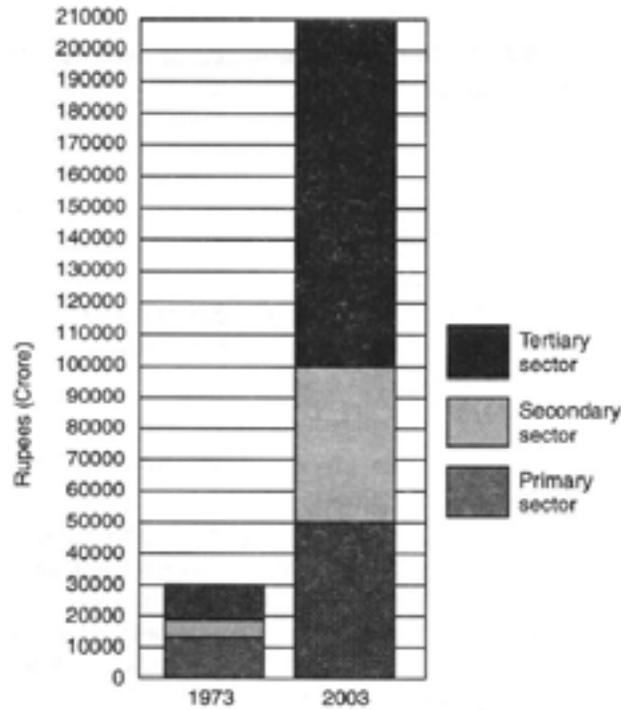
13. Following Caricature about political parties of India portrays that:



- (a) We have very large political parties base compared to any other country in the world.
- (b) Political parties can have different opinions based upon different interest Groups.
- (c) Most political parties have detailed agenda for development and progress during elections time but disappear during time of peril.
- (d) In democracy, having large population all the promises written in party manifesto can't be fulfilled.
14. The exchange of goods with a commodity is known as :
- (a) Double coincidence of wants
- (b) Local trade
- (c) Domestic trade
- (d) Foreign trade
15. "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." which of the following statement not justify this statement.
- (a) Environmental degradation issue is no longer a regional or national issue.
- (b) Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is essential for all the mankind and it is our common responsibility to save the environment.
- (c) These days it is a matter of discussion among different countries of the world.
- (d) Global warming, acid rain, etc., are to be controlled by one nation. It is a personal matter of thinking and finding the solutions.

Continue on next page.....

16. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:



Which sector has grown the most over thirty years?

- (a) Service sector
- (b) Public sector
- (c) Agriculture sector
- (d) Primary sector

17. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
(a)	Kandla	West Bengal
(b)	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu
(c)	Paradwip	Gujarat
(d)	Haldia	Odisha

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

Raghav has surplus money so he opens a bank account and deposits in it. Whenever he needs money, he can go to his bank and withdraw from there. This kind of deposit with the banks are known as

- (a) demand deposit
- (b) term deposit
- (c) fixed deposit
- (d) surplus deposit

19. Which of the following do we get when we divide the national income of a country by its total population?
- Human Development Index
 - Gross Development Product
 - Per Capita Income
 - None of the above
20. From the given option select the functioning activity of the Tertiary sector.
- goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops
 - this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries
 - activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
 - produce a good by exploiting natural resources

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24)

2X4=8

21. “Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it.” Justify the statement by giving three arguments.
- or
- Why was the traditional Chinese ‘accordion book’ folded and stitched at the side ?
 - What do you know about the Buddhist Diamond Sutra ?
22. Explain any three reasons for which the multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition in the recent years.
23. Mention any three features of ‘secularism’ described in the Indian Constitution.
24. Why is it necessary to increase a large number of banks mainly in rural areas? Explain.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29)

3X5=15

25. Describe the effects of nineteenth century city development on ecology and environment?
- or
- Describe the role of ‘technology’ in transformation of the world in the nineteenth century.

Continue on next page.....

26. Discuss community and conservation of wildlife.
27. How did the Belgium government accommodate the social differences ? Explain with examples.
28. Why are countries of the Middle East not called 'developed' in spite of high per capita income ?
29. Explain any three types of unemployment found in India.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)

5X4=20

30. The middle classes played an important role in the Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities. Explain. Why do you think that the movement slowed down in the cities?
or
How did Non-Cooperation movement start with participation of middle class people in the cities? Explain its impact on the economic front.
31. Why is a dense and efficient network of transport and communication a prerequisite for the development of local, national and global trade of today ? Give your opinion.
or
Highlight the significance of pipelines as the means of transportation, with the help of suitable examples.
32. "Caste can take various forms in Politics." Explain with examples.
or
Mention any three forms in which communalism is expressed in politics. Describe the solution provided by the Constitution framers of India to meet this challenge?
33. How do Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples.
or
Analyse any five positive effects of globalisation on the Indian economy.

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36)

4X3=12

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:
The example of indentured labour migration from India also illustrates the two-sided nature of the nineteenth-century world. It was a world of faster economic growth as well as great misery, higher

incomes for some and poverty for others, technological advances in some areas and new forms of coercion in others.

Indian traders and moneylenders also followed European colonisers into Africa. Hyderabad Sindhi traders, however, ventured beyond European colonies. From the 1860s they established flourishing emporia at busy ports worldwide, selling local and imported curios to tourists whose numbers were beginning to swell, thanks to the development of safe and comfortable passenger vessels.

Historically, fine cottons produced in India were exported to Europe. With industrialisation, British cotton manufacture began to expand and industrialists pressurised the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries. Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain. Consequently, the inflow of fine Indian cotton began to decline.

1. What do you mean by indentured labour?
2. How did Indian traders flourish?
3. Why did Indian cotton begin to decline?

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

The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. The processes of soil formation and erosion, go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two. Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining etc., while natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. In the Chambal basin such lands are called ravines. Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases the top soil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion. Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion. Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming. Ploughing in a wrong way i.e. up and down the slope form channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion. Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing. Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming. Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping. Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India.

1. Which land is known as bad land? In what basin such lands is known as ravines?
2. What do you understand by sheet erosion?
3. How does ploughing leads to the erosion? For what reasons balance between soil erosion and soil formation is disturbed?

36. Read the passage below :

Nannu is a daily wage earner. He lives in Welcome Mazdoor Colony, a slum habitation in East Delhi. He lost his ration card and applied for a duplicate one in January, 2004. He made several rounds of the local Food and Civil Supplies Office for the next three months. But the clerks and officials would not even look at him, leave alone do his job or bother to tell him the status of his application. Ultimately, when he filed an application under the Right to Information Act asking for the daily progress made on his application, names of the officials who were supposed to act on his application and what action would be taken against these officials for their inaction. Within a week of filing application under Right

to Information Act, he was visited by an inspector from the Food Department, who informed him that the card had been made and he could collect it from the office. When Nannu went to collect his card next day, he was given a very warm treatment by the Food and Supply Officer (FSO), who is the head of a circle. The FSO offered him tea and requested him to withdraw his application under Right to Information, since his work had already been done. [Impact of Right]

1. What does Nannu's example show ?
2. What impact did Nannu's action have on officials ?
3. Ask your parents their experiences when they approach government officials to attend to their problems ?

SECTION-F

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

2+3=5

37. (1) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the given political 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 (Dec. 1920) was held.
 - (b) Movement of Indigo Planters.
- (2) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.
- (a) Kolkata - An International airport
 - (b) Bokaro - An iron and steel plant
 - (c) Thiruvananthapuram - A software technology park
 - (d) Ramagundam - A thermal power plant



□□□□□□