

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS X**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 80**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. There are 29 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are 1mark questions.  
Answer of these questions may be from one word to one sentence each.
4. Questions from serial number 11 to 18 are 3 marks questions.  
Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 19 to 28 are 4marks questions  
Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
6. Question No. 29 is on map work. Attach the map inside your answer book.

- |     |  |                                 |
|-----|--|---------------------------------|
| Q.1 | Name the person who pioneered mass production of Cars in USA   | 1                               |
|     | OR   |                                 |
|     | What was the role of gomastha under the East India Company?  | 1                               |
|     | OR   |                                 |
|     | What was referred to as the 'iron monster' in London?  | 1                               |
| Q.2 | What were penny chapbooks?   | 1                               |
|     | OR   |                                 |
|     | Mention the main theme of 'Oliver Twist' written by Charles Dickens.   | 1                               |
| Q.3 | Explain the difference between the Net Sown Area & Gross Cropped Area  | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| Q.4 | What are endemic species?  | 1                               |
| Q.5 | Why is mineral conservation very essential for sustainable development?  | 1                               |
| Q.6 | What is the upper limit of the financial investment which separates a small scale industry from a large scale industry in India? | 1                               |
| Q.7 | Name the <u>two</u> conflicting groups of people in Sri Lanka.   | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| Q.8 | Explain the term feminist movements.   | 1                               |

- Q.9 “What may be development for one may not be development for the other.”  
Explain with a suitable example. 1
- Q.10 Mention any two ways through which people are exploited in the market.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Q.11 Read the following extract from the textbook and answer the questions that follow:
- The Independence Day Pledge, 26 Jan. 1930 :** We believe that it is inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.
- (a) In what two ways was the British rule in India oppressive?
- (b) Explain the immediate effects of the Lahore Session of the Congress on the Indian National Movements. 1+2=3
- Q.12 “Some icons and symbols were used for unifying the people and inspiring within them the feeling of nationalism.” Give two evidences in support of the statement.  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
- Q.13 Explain three major features of global agricultural economy that had taken shape towards the close of the 19th century. 3x1=3
- OR
- Explain any three reasons as to why the technological changes were taking place at a slower pace in the factories in the 19th century. 3x1=3
- OR
- Describe in three points the Social changes in the city of London with respect to entertainment and leisure of the people due to industrialization. 3x1=3
- Q.14 Describe three short comings of manuscripts that were overcome by the printing press? 3
- OR
- Describe how the works of Munshi Prem Chand reflect the social conditions of the Indian society in the early 20th Century. 3
- Q.15 “A major test of Indian Federalism is the language policy of India” Support the statement with three suitable arguments. 3
- Q.16 Explain any three forms of power sharing. 3
- Q.17 Explain the following terms : 3
- (1) Infant Mortality Rate; (2) Literacy Rate and (3) Net Attendance Ratio. 3

- Q.18 Explain with suitable examples the meaning of “right to be informed” as provided under Consumer Protection Act. 3
- Q.19 What are the differences of opinion between the two groups in Vietnam regarding the introduction of French Education System? 4

OR

- How did the Balkan region become a source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871? Explain four points. 4x1=4
- Q.20 Which are the four fibre crops produced in India? Which one of them is not obtained directly from the crops? What is the name given to the process involved in its production? 2+1+1=4
- Q.21 Describe any four traditional methods of rainwater harvesting adopted in different parts of India. 4x1=4
- Q.22 In which region of India is air transport more popular than the other means of transport? Give three reasons. 1+3=4
- Q.23 “Women in India continue to be discriminated leading to their unequal position in the society” Justify this statement with four suitable examples. 4x1=4
- Q.24 Describe any two features each of sectional and promotional pressure groups in India. 2+2=4
- Q.25 Explain any two challenges of democracy. 2+2=4
- Q.26 Why has tertiary sector become the largest producer in India over the last 30 years? Explain four reasons. 4x1=4
- Q.27 Name two formal and two informal sources of rural credit in India. State any two advantages of formal source of credit. 1+1+2=4
- Q.28 Analyse one good and one bad effect of globalisation in India. 2+2=4
- Q.29 Six features with serial numbers 1 to 6 are marked in the given outline political map of India (page 369). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :
1. A place where congress session was held in December 1920
  2. A city associated with Jallianwala Bagh incident.
  3. A type of soil
  4. A major tea producing state
  - 5 An iron ore mine
  - 6 A thermal power plant. 6x1=6

OR

Q.29 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India (page 370) :

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Dandi                         | 2. Champaran                           |
| 3. Kanpur                        | 4. Hirakud Dam                         |
| 5. Eastern terminal city of NH 2 | 6. Northern most International Airport |

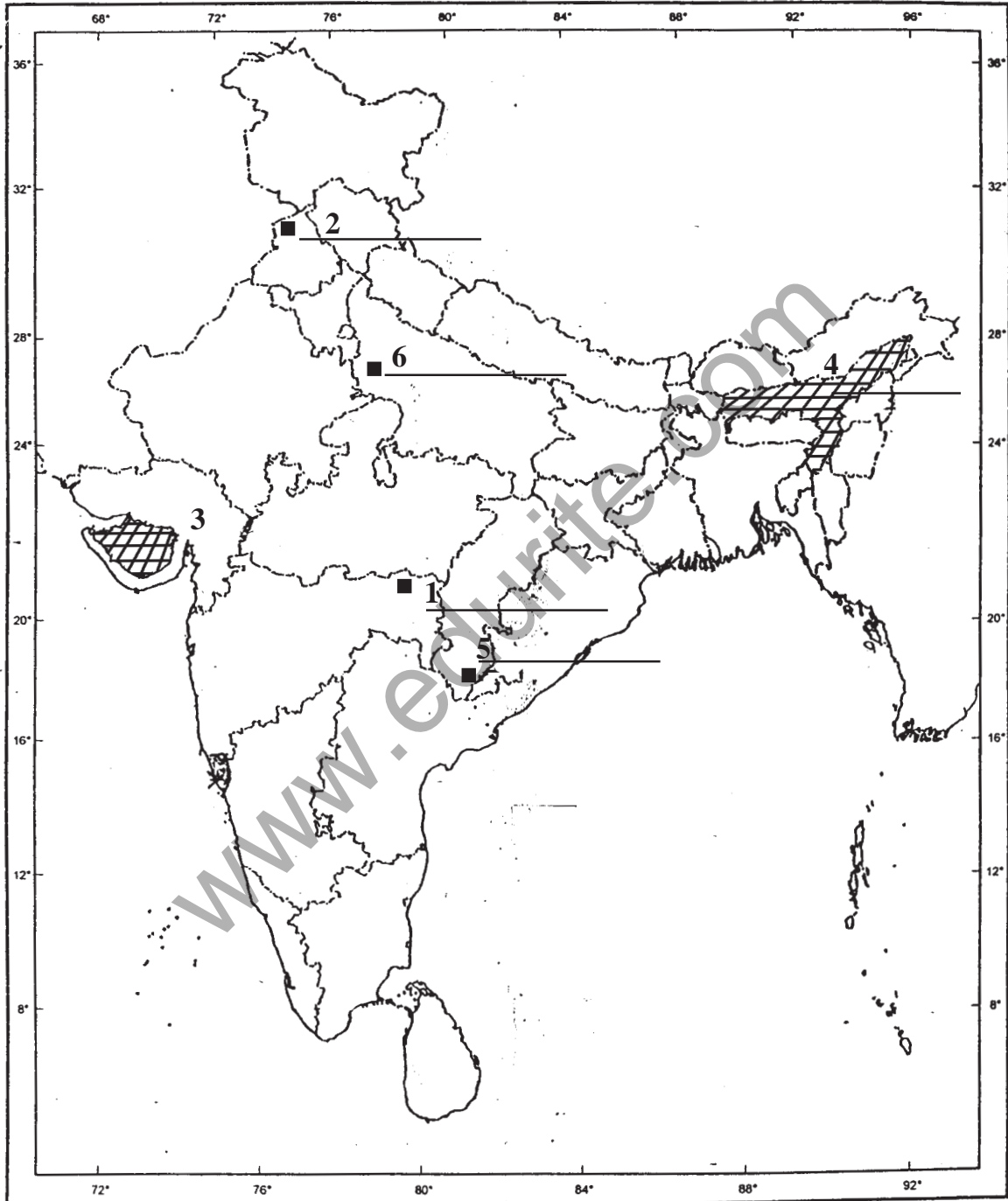
6x1=6

**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 29 on map work**

1. Name the place where Gandhiji organised satyagrah against mill owners.
2. Name the place where violence occurred due to which Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (3) Name the dam built on Chenab river.
- (4) Name the software technological park located in Madhya Pradesh.
- (5) Name the southern most major seaport of India.
- (6) In which state is Narora nuclear power plant located?

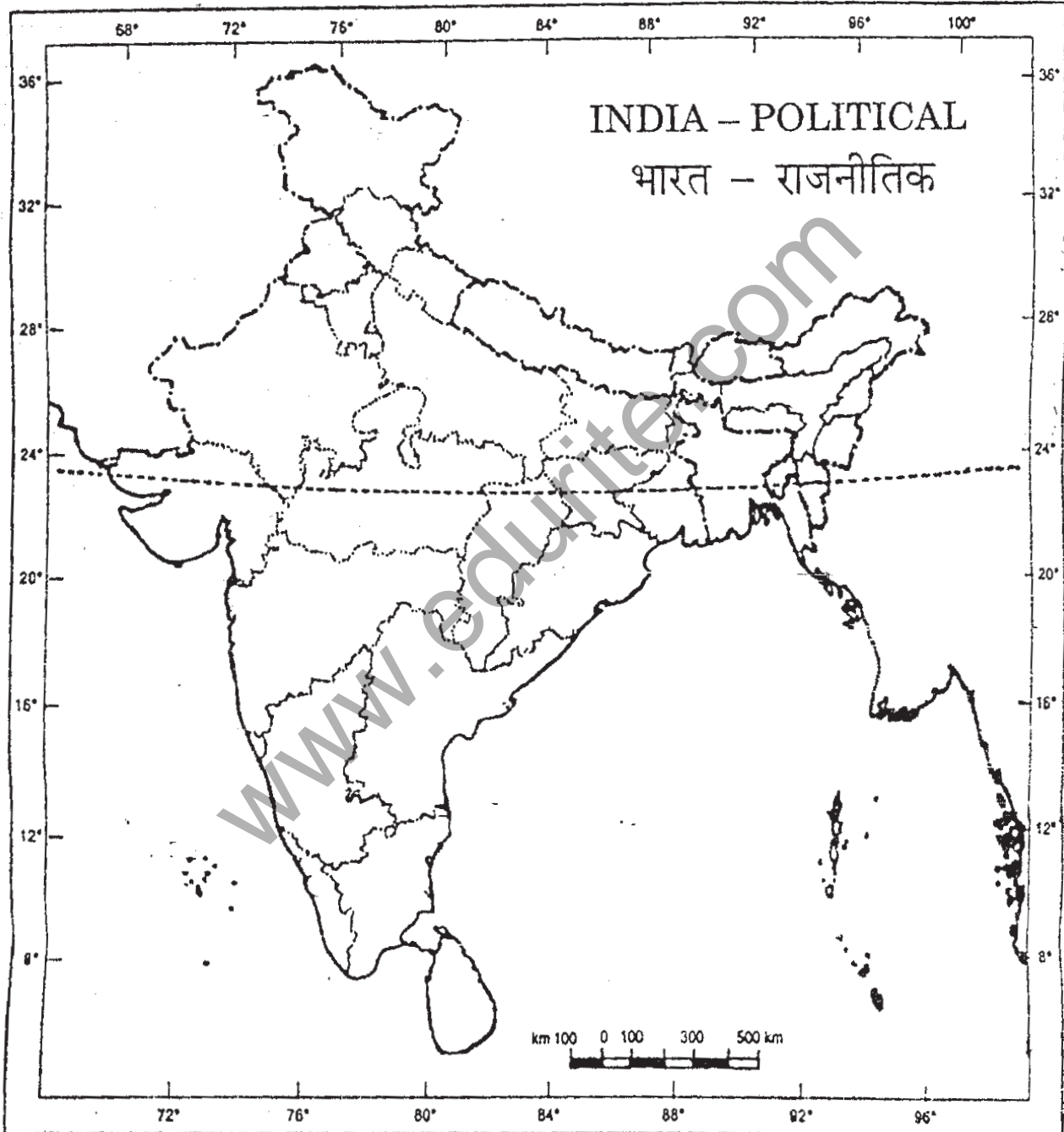
6x1=6

Outline political map of India for Q.29 on Map Work (identification)



or

Outline political map of India for Q.29 (Map Work)



**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II**  
**CLASS X**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Q. No.	Outline of Answers	Marks
Q.1.	Henry Ford (TBI page 94)	1
	OR	
	Supervised weavers, collected supplies & examined the quality of cloth. (TBI page 115)	1
	OR	
	The London Underground Railway (TBI page 134)	1
Q.2	i) Penny chapbooks were pocket sized books sold by petty pedlars called chapmen.	
	ii) They were sold for a penny . (TB1, Page 162)	1
	OR	
	Oliver Twist is the tale of a poor orphan who lived in the world of petty criminals and beggars (TBI, Page 181)	1
Q.3	<b>Net Sown Area</b> is the actual land area used for cultivation, but the <b>Gross Cropped Area</b> includes both the net sown area and the area sown more than once in an agricultural year (TB2 page 5)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Q.4	<b>Endemic Species</b> : These animal species are found in isolated regions only. Andaman teal, wild pig, Nicobar pigeon, Mithun of Arunachal Pradesh etc. (any one example) (TB 2 page 15)	1
Q.5	<u>Mineral Conservation is essential because:</u>	
	(1) Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable.	
	(2) They have great importance in everyday life	
	(3) Development of industries and agriculture is mainly dependent on minerals.	
	(4) Formation of minerals is very slow. (Any one point) (TB2, Page 57)	1
Q.6	<u>Upper limit of financial investment in small scale industry :</u>	
	1 crore rupees is the upper limit which separates a small scale industry from a large scale industry. (TB2, Page 67)	1

- Q.7 Tamils and Sinhalese (T.B 3, page 37)  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Q.8 Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life are called Feminist movements. (T.B 3, page 41) 1
- Q.9 The establishment of a dam leads to infrastructural development but many people have shifted out of the village, hence it may not be development for them. (T.B 4, Page 5) 1
- Q.10 Adulterated goods, underweight goods, spurious products, etc. are sold (Any two) (T.B. 4, Page 76)  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Q.11 (a) **The two ways in which British rule in India was oppressive were:-**
- (1) Denial of fundamental freedom to the people of India to live and enjoy the benefits of their labour.
  - (2) Ruination of India's economy by destroying native industries and crafts.
  - (3) Make Indians feel socially and culturally inferior to the British.
  - (4) Exploitation of the masses [Any two points  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$  mark]
- (b) **The immediate effects of the Lahore Session of the Congress on the Indian national movement :-**
- (1) Demand of Purna Swaraj
  - (2) 26 Jan, 1930 would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to pledge to struggle for Complete Independence.
  - (3) Launching of the Civil Disobedience movement with the Salt March on 12th March 1930. On 6th April Gandhiji reached Dandi and violated the Salt Law. (Any 2 points 2 marks) (T.B. 1, Page 63)  $1 + 2 = 3$
- Q. 12 i) The image of Bharat Mata came to be identified with India, the motherland. She was first painted by Abanindranath Tagore. She was portrayed as an ascetic figure-calm, composed, divine and spiritual. Later the the image was painted by many other artists and acquired different forms. This image was circulated in popular prints.
- ii) The flag also became a symbol of nationalism. During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed with eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India and crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims. Gandhiji also designed the Swaraj flag. It was also tricolour and had a spinning wheel in the centre representing Gandhian ideal of self-help.
- Carrying the flag and holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance.
- (T.B. 1 Page 71 and 72)  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$



**Q.13 Major features of the global agricultural economy towards the close of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century:-**

- (1) Global agricultural economy meant that a self sufficient rural society was being replaced by a rising industrial city with more population and an increased demand for food.
- (2) This required clearing of vast forest lands to undertake agriculture. Thus new forest lands were cleared to meet the British demand in East Europe, Russia, America and Australia.
- (3) A large scale migration of nearly 150 million people from all over the world. Lands were cultivated not by peasants owning this land but by hired workers brought from distant lands.
- (4) Entailed heavy capital investment and use of technology.
- (5) Railways, ships, new ports, etc were introduced or built for transportation.
- (6) The workers were paid very low and they were from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. (TB1, Page 83) (Any 3 Points)

3

OR

**Reasons for slower pace of technological changes in the 19th century:**

- (1) Cotton textile and metal industries were the leading industrial sectors till 1840's. Even these industries could not easily displace traditional industries. In textile especially a large portion of the output was not produced in the factories but outside within the domestic units.
- (2) The basis of changes however did not imply the full use of steam-powered industries. Small innovations formed the basis of growth - glass work, food processing, building, production of implements etc.
- (3) New technology was expensive and industrialists were cautious about using it.
- (4) Repair of machine was costly.
- (5) Industrialists were slow in adopting even the most powerful technology - Steam Engine. (TB1, Pages 107-108) (Any 3 Points)

3x1=3

OR

**Social changes in London with respect to entertainment and leisure:**

Industrialization brought two contrasting social classes in England - The Rich or the Wealthy and the poor - the working class.

- (1) Differences could be seen even in entertainment and leisure.  
To the Wealthy- Long annual 'London Season', Cultural events such as opera, theatre and classical music performances.
- (2) For the Working Class- it was meeting in Pubs and taverns to have a drink, exchange news and sometimes organise for political action.
- (3) Entertainment for the common people - Libraries, art galleries, museums, etc which were established by the government.
- (4) Music halls became popular for lower class people.
- (5) Cinemas in the early 20th century - become mass entertainment, Industrial workers spent their holidays by the sea. (Any 3 points)  
(TB1, Page 136) 3x1=3

- Q14. 1) Copying manuscripts was expensive, whereas printing reduced the cost of the books.
- 2) Copying manuscripts was time consuming and laborious whereas printing reduced time & multiple copies could be produced
- 3) Manuscripts were fragile, could not be carried around easily, therefore circulation was limited. Printing books were easy to circulate and there was a growing readership. 3x1=3

(TBI page 156& 159)

OR

Munshi Prem Chand was one of the greatest literary figures of modern Hindi and Urdu literature. Prem Chand's characters created community based on democratic values. The Central Character of his novel 'Rangbhoomi' Surdas is a visually impaired beggar from an untouchable caste is of significance. The story of Surdas was inspired by Gandhiji's ideas.

Before Prem chand, Hindi literature was confined to tales, the stories of magical powers and escapist fantasies. His Novel 'Sevasadan' (1916) discussed the lives of ordinary people and social issues. It deals with the condition of women in society like issues of child marriage, or dowry along with ways the upper classes used the space created by partial self governance allowed under the colonial rule. (to be assessed as a whole)

(T.B. 1, Page 189)

3

- Q 15 1) Our constitution does not give the status of national language to any one language.
- 2) There are safeguards to protect other languages as 21 other languages besides Hindi are recognised as scheduled languages by the constitution.
- 3) States can have their own official language in which much of the governmental work takes place.
- 4) English alongwith Hindi continues to be used for official purpose in the Central Govt.

(T.B. 3, Page 20) (Any three point)

3x1=3

Q.16 Power sharing in modern democracies:

- (i) Power is shared among different organs of government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (ii) Power can be shared among government at different levels i.e., national, state and local.
- (iii) Sharing of power among different social groups i.e., linguistic and ethnic groups.
- (iv) Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movements 3x1=3  
(TB3, page 8) (any 3 points)

Q. 17. (1) **Infant Mortality Rate** indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

- (2) **Literacy Rate** measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
- (3) **Net Attendance Ratio** is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

(TB4, Page 10)

3x1=3

Q. 18. When we buy any commodity the manufacturer has to display certain information on the packing of the product. The consumer has right to be informed and the manufacturer has to provide such information as MRP, date of manufacture, the date of expiry etc.  
(TB 4, Page 80) 3

Q.19. The French wanted to strengthen their rule in Vietnam through the control of Education. There was difference of opinion between the two groups.

- (1) One group was in favour of the French language as a medium of instruction. This would promote French Culture and the Vietnamese would be introduced to the culture and civilization of French. The educated people in Vietnam would respect French sentiments and ideals and will work for the French.
- (2) The other group of thinkers suggested that Vietnamese be taught in lower classes and French in the higher classes. The few who learnt French and acquired French cultures were to be rewarded with French citizenship. 2+2=4

(TB 1 Page 34,35)

OR

Balkan region - a source of tension

- (1) It was a region of geographical, ethnic variation comprising Romania, Bulgaria, etc:and its inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs.
- (2) Large part of Balkans was under the Ottoman Empire and the disintegration of which created an explosive situation. One by one its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.

- (3) Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they were independent but subsequently subjugated.
- (4) The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other & hoped to gain territory.
- (5) Matters complicated because of intense rivalry among European powers over Trade & colonies as well as naval and military might. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the first world war. (Any 4 points)

(TB 1 Page 26)

4X1=4

Q.20 (1) Cotton, Jute, hemp and Natural silk.

(2) Natural Silk

(3) Sericulture

2+1+1=4

(TB2, Page 42)

Q.21 **Traditional methods of rainwater harvesting used in India are :**

(1) Guls or Kuls : People built guls and kuls in hilly and mountainous regions to divert water. These are simple channels. They are mainly used in Western Himalaya.

(2) Roof top rain water harvesting : Commonly practised to store drinking water in Rajasthan.

(3) Inundation Channels : These channels developed in the flood plains of Bengal to irrigate fields.

(4) Khadins and Johads : In arid and semi arid regions some agricultural fields were converted into rainfed storage structures. These structures are found in Rajasthan.

(5) Tankas : In Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer almost all houses have tankas for storing drinking water. Tankas are part of the well developed roof top rain water harvesting system.

(6) Any other method (Any 4 points) (TB2, Page 31)

4x1=4

Q22. (a) North -East region (1 mark)

(b) **Reasons** : (1) Mountainous region (2) Densely forested area,

(3) Frequent floods and (4) International frontiers.

(5) Any other relevant point

(Explanation of any three points, 3 marks)

1+3=4

Q.23 Women in India still lag behind men inspite of some improvement since independence .Reasons are.

(i) Low literacy level of women : 54 percent compared to 76 percent among men.

(ii) Unequal sex ratio of women and men

- (iii) Proportion of women among highly paid and valued jobs is still very small.
- (iv) Unequal wages for women in almost all areas of work.
- (v) Preference for sons and presence of practices like female foeticide.
- (vi) Harassment, exploitation and violence is common against women.

(Any four of the above points) (T.B. 3, page 42-43)

4x1=4

- A.24 (i) Sectional Groups are those interest groups which seek to promote the interests of a particular group of society.

They aim at betterment and well being of their members and not society in general.

e.g. Trade unions, business association.

- (ii) Promotional or public interest group.

- Promote collective rather than selective good.
- Their concern is with social justice and social equality for the entire society e.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan.

2+2=4

(TB 2, page 64)

- Q. 25. **The challenges of democracy are:**

- (i) Foundational challenge i.e. the challenge of transition to democracy and instituting democratic government.
- (ii) Established democracies face challenge of expansion i.e. ensuring greater power at all levels of government.
- (iii) Deepening of democracy i.e. strengthening the institutions of democracy (TB 3, Page 102) (Explanation of any two pts.)

2+2=4

- Q.26 The tertiary sector has become the largest producing sector because of :

- (i) Increasing role of the government in providing economic infrastructure and social infrastructure like health and education.
- (ii) Development of agriculture and industry results in development of services.
- (iii) Rise in level of income results in more demand for services.
- (iv) Growth of knowledge results in emergence of new services.

4x1=4

(TB4, Page 24)

- Q.27 (a) Formal sources of rural credit are :

- (i) Cooperative societies.
- (ii) Commercial banks. (2x½=1 mark)

- (b) Informal sources of rural credit are :
- (i) Money lenders
  - (ii) Traders, family members, friends etc. (2x½=1)
- (c) Advantages of formal sources of credit :
- (i) Provide loans at low rate of interest
  - (ii) Don't use any unfair practices as are used by money lenders (2x1=2)
- (TB4, Page 49) 1+1+2=4

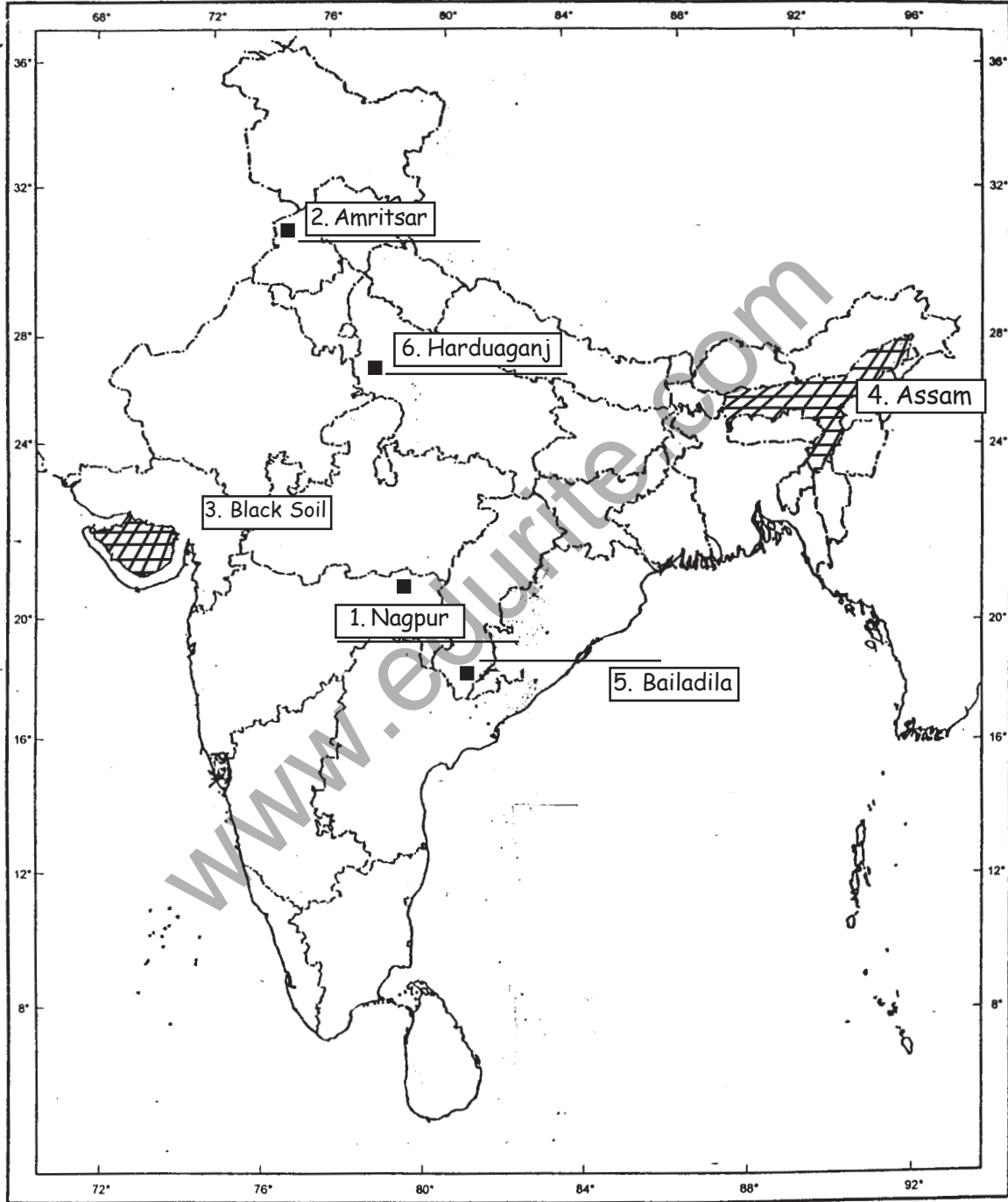
- Q.28 (a) Good effect of globalisation :
- Globalisation has resulted in greater competition among producers-both local and foreign. This has improved their quality of the product and lowered the prices.
- (b) Bad effect of globalisation :
- For a large number of small producers and workers globalisation has posed major problems. These producers were not able to face the competition from large foreign producers and hence several of such production units had to shut down.
- (TB4, Page 62) 2+2=4

- Q. 29 See answers on maps attached (page 379) 6x1=6
- OR
- See answer on map attached (page 380) 6x1=1

**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Map Question No. 29**

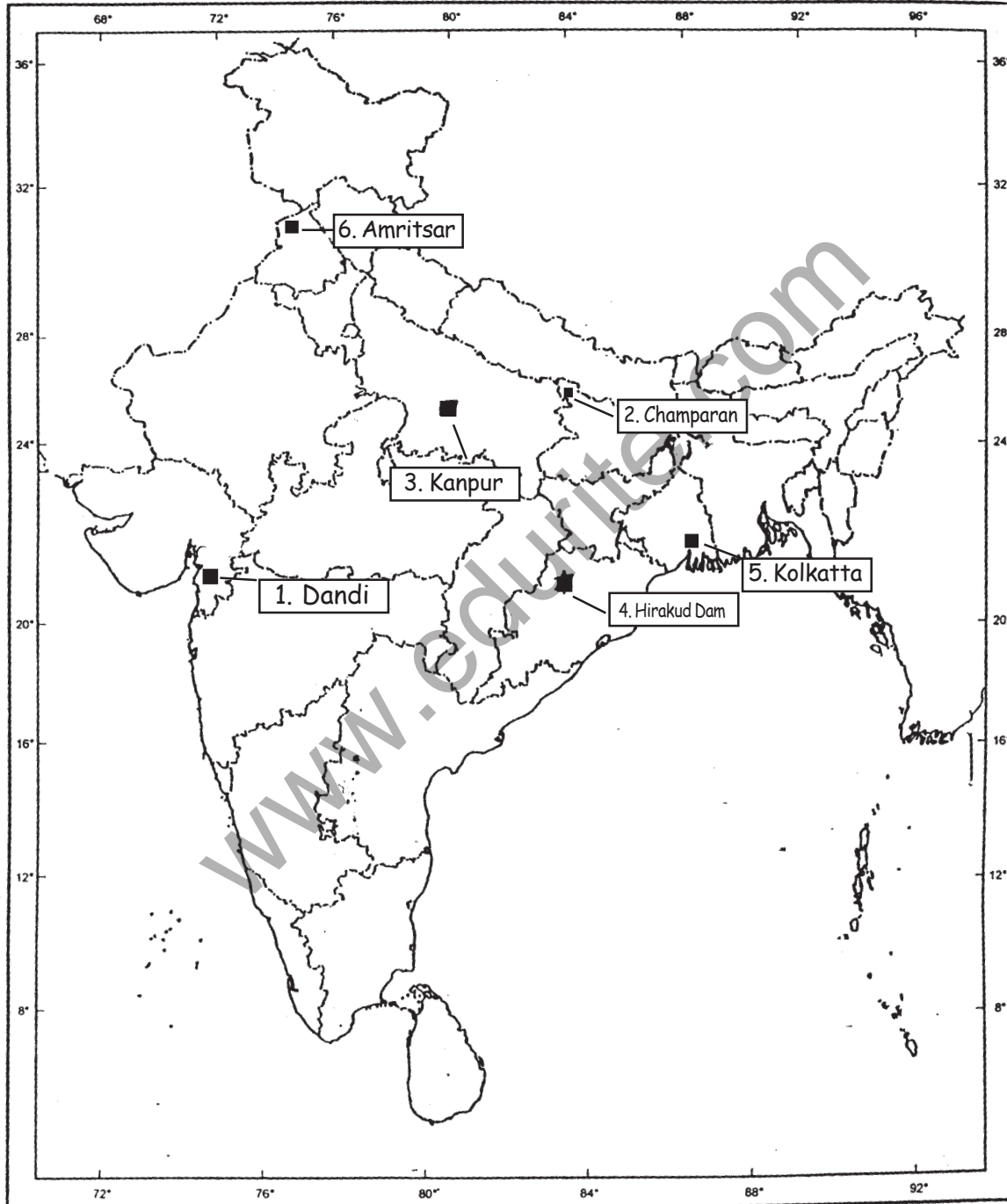
- (1) Ahmedabad
- (2) Chauri Chaura
- (3) Salal
- (4) Indore
- (5) Tuticorin
- (6) Uttar Pradesh 6x1=6

Ans. of Q.29 on map work (identification)



OR

Ans of Q. 29 on map work (locating and labelling)





## Sample Question Paper II

Subject : Social Science Class : X Max Marks : 80 Time : 3 Hours

### QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

S.No. of Question	Unit & Ch. Number	Form of Ques.	Marks Allotted	Estimated Time	Estimated Difficulty level
1	I,4/5/6	VSA	1	2 Minutes	B
2	I,7	VSA	1	2 Minutes	C
3	II, 1	"	1	"	B
4	II,2	"	1	"	C
5	II,5	"	1	"	B
6	II,6	"	1	"	C
7	III,3	"	1	"	C
8	III.4	"	1	"	C
9	IV,1	"	1	"	C
10	IV,5	"	1	"	C
11	I,3	SA	3	"	C
12	I,3	SA	3	6 Min	C
13	I,4/5/6	"	3	"	A
14	I,8	"	3	"	B
15	III, 2	SA	3	6 Min	C
16	III,1,2	SA	3	"	B
17	IV, 1	SA	3	6 Min	B
18	IV,5	SA	3	"	B
19	I,1/2	LA	4	8 Min	C
20	II,4	LA	4	"	B
21	II,3	LA	4	"	B

<i>S.No. of Question</i>	<i>Unit &amp; Ch. Number</i>	<i>Form of Ques.</i>	<i>Marks Allotted</i>	<i>Estimated Time</i>	<i>Estimated Difficulty level</i>
22	II,7	LA	4	"	B
23	III,4	LA	4	8Minutes	B
24	III,5	"	4	"	B
25	III,8	LA	4	"	A
26	IV,2	"	4	"	B
27	IV 3	"	4	"	C
28	IV 4	LA	4	"	A
29		Map Q	2+4	12 Min.	A
Reference for abbreviations to Difficulty Level					
	A	Difficult	20%	16 Marks	
	B	Average	50%	40 Marks	
	C	Easy	30%	24 Marks	