

Time : 3 Hours
Maximum Marks : 80

Social Science
CBSE
Sample Question Papers

Self Assessment Paper

1

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) The question paper comprises five sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (iv) Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are Source Based Questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- (v) Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section E – Question no. 32 is Map Based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- (vii) 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 has to be attempted.
- (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section 'A'

(1 × 16 = 16)

1. Choose the correct option from column A and column B.

(1)

Column A	Column B
(a) Cement Industry	(i) Gurugram
(b) Automobile Industry	(ii) Rajasthan
(c) Information Technology and Electronics Industry	(iii) Bengaluru
(d) Fertilizer Industry	(iv) Gujarat

2. Study the picture and answer the question that follows :

(1)

Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of Germania?

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- (a) Heroism and Justice
(b) Folk and Cultural Tradition
(c) Austerity and Asceticism
(d) Revenge and Vengeance
3. In which of the following Indian National Congress Session, the idea of Non- Cooperation Movement was accepted? (1)
- (a) Lahore Session
(b) Nagpur Session
(c) Calcutta Session
(d) Madras Session

OR

Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj party from the options given below :

- (a) Wanted members of Congress to return to council politics
(b) Wanted members of Congress to ask for Purna Swaraj for Indians
(c) Wanted members of Congress to ask dominion Status for India
(d) Wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission
4. Which local body has a 'Mayor' as its head? (1)

OR

Name a country that has one party system.

5. Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers? (1)
6. Read the following information and write a single term for it. (1)
- In this system, Power changes between two major, dominant Parties. In this system, to win elections, the winner has to get a maximum number of votes, but not necessarily a majority of votes.
7. Read the features of a soil given below and name the related soil. (1)
- (i) These soils range from red to brown in colour.
(ii) Generally sandy in texture and saline.
(iii) Soil lacks humus and moisture.
8. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B. (1)

Column A Category of person	Column B Developmental goals/Aspirations
(a) Landless rural labourers	(i) More days of work and better wages
(b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(ii) Availability of other sources of irrigation
(c) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(iii) Assured a higher support prices for their crops
(d) A rural woman from a land owning family	(iv) Regular job and high wages to increase her income

9. Switzerland is an example of _____ federation. (1)

OR

Spain is an example of _____ federation.

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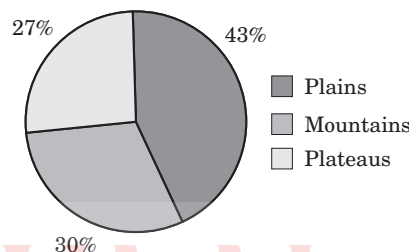
10. Study the table and answer the question given below. (1)

Some comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % 2011	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013–14
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43

Sources : Economic Survey, 2017-18 Vol. 2, Government of India; National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 575)

Question : In comparison to Kerala which state has the highest infant mortality rate.

11. Study the given graph and answer the following : (1)



About how much percent land area is plains?

- (a) 27% (b) 72%
(c) 30% (d) 43%

12. What is the intention of the government in raising money through taxes? (1)

13. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Rubber : (1)

Rubber	Annual rainfall required	Cropping pattern	Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	(A) –?	Plantation	(B) –?

14. Fill in the blank : (1)

_____ industry is used for manufacturing aircrafts, utensils and wires.

15. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option : (1)

Assertion (A) : The cultivation of rice is a primary activity.

Reason (R) : When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector.

Options:

- (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 correct but (R) is wrong.
(d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

16. A shopkeeper Sudha has to make a payment to the wholesaler and writes a cheque for a specific amount to the wholesaler. The wholesaler 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 completed without any payment of cash. (1)

Analyse the information given above, considering one of the following correct options :

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- (a) Check payments
- (c) Demand deposit

- (b) Interest on deposits
- (d) Money transfer

Section 'B'

(3 × 6 = 18)

- AI** 17. Define the term 'Romanticism'. How did it facilitate the promotion of nationalist sentiment? (3)

OR

Describe the incidence of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

- AI** 18. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him? (3)

19. "Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country." Support the statement with examples. (3)

20. Describe any three features of 'federal government'. (1×3=3)

OR

Describe any three features of 'unitary government'.

21. Explain the role of education and health in the overall development of a country. (3)

22. Why are formal sources of credit preferred over the informal sources of credit? Give three reasons. (3)

Section 'C'

(4 × 4 = 16)

23. Read the source given below and answer the following questions :

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, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power—something that usually only Brahmins had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

But this movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. How then could they boycott mill cloth for too long? Similarly the boycott of British institutions posed a problem. For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. These were slow to come up. So students and teachers began trickling back to government, schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

- 23.1 What was the purpose of Justice Party to contest Elections to the Council in Madras? Select the appropriate option : (1)

- (a) It wanted to contest elections to the council as it was one of the ways to gain some Income that usually only Brahmins had access to.
- (b) It wanted to contest elections to the council as it was one of the ways to gain some power that usually only Brahmins had access to.

- (c) It wanted to contest elections to the council as it was one of the way to gain more popularity that usually only Brahmans had access to.
- (d) It wanted to contest elections to the council as it was one of the ways to take revenge from Brahmans.
- 23.2 How was the effects of 'Non- Cooperation on the economic front' dramatic? (1)
- (a) Merchants refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- (b) The merchants imported goods from other countries.
- (c) The neighbouring countries were offering same goods at cheaper prices.
- (d) Public was not interested in buying foreign goods.
- 23.3 The import of foreign cloth between 1921 and 1922 saw changes because : (1)
- (a) Its value dropped from ₹ 100 crore to ₹ 97 crore
- (b) Its value dropped from ₹ 201 crore to ₹ 150 crore
- (c) Its value dropped from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore
- (d) Its value dropped from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 75 crore
- 23.4 Thousands of _____ left government controlled schools and colleges and _____ gave up their legal practices. (1)
- (a) Teachers, Judges (b) Headmasters, Clerks
- (c) Students, Advocates (d) Students, lawyers
24. Read the source given below and answer the following questions :
- The iron and steel industry is the basic industry since all the other industries — heavy, medium and light, depend on it for their machinery. Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defence, medical, telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods.
- Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development. Iron and steel is a heavy industry because all the raw materials as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky, entailing heavy transportation costs. Iron ore, coking coal and limestone are required in the ratio of approximately 4 : 2 : 1. Some quantities of manganese are also required to harden the steel. Where should the steel plants be ideally located? Remember that the finished products also need an efficient transport network for their distribution to the markets and consumers.
- In 2016 with 95.6 million tonnes of crude steel production, India ranked 3rd among the world crude steel producers. It is the largest producer of sponge iron. In 2016 per capita consumption of steel in the country was only around 63 kg per annum against the world average of 208 kg.
- Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.
- 24.1 Which industry is called the basic industry of India? (1)
- (a) Iron Industry (b) Steel Industry
- (c) Cement Industry (d) Iron and Steel Industry
- 24.2 Index of a country is regarded on what basis? Select the appropriate option : (1)
- (a) Extraction and processing of steel.
- (b) Production and consumption of steel.
- (c) Production and manufacturing of steel.
- (d) Consumption and manufacturing of steel.
- 24.3 Explain the process of manufacturing of steel. Choose the correct option : (1)
- (i) Pig iron (ii) Blast furnace
- (iii) Shaping metal (iv) Steel making
- Options :
- (a) (ii)-(i)-(iv)-(iii) (b) (iii)-(i)-(iv)-(ii)
- (c) (i)-(iv)-(ii)-(iii) (d) (ii)-(iii)-(iv)-(i)
- 24.4 Manufacturing steel is not every person's business. Suppose you are working in a steel industry, what will be the proportion of Iron Ore, coking coal and limestone you would use to produce steel? (1)

- (a) 2 : 1 : 4
(c) 4 : 2 : 1

- (b) 4 : 1 : 2
(d) 2 : 4 : 1

25. Read the source given below and answer the following questions :

Democracies that follow a federal system all over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties: parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the federation. This is the case in India as well. There are some countrywide parties, which are called 'national parties'. These parties have their units in various states. But by and large, all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.

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 six 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 the 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.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

- 25.1 What does the Election Commission of India allot to all Parties so that they are called 'Recognised Political Parties'? (1)

- (a) Emblem (b) Motif
(c) Symbol (d) Flag

- 25.2 A party is called 'National Party' only when it polls _____ of total valid votes in atleast _____ states and in addition it wins _____ Lok Sabha Seats. (1)

- (a) 2 %, Four, 4 (b) 6 %, Four, 4
(c) 4 %, Four, 4 (d) 2 %, Four, 3

- 25.3 Analyze the information given below, considering one of the following correct options: (1)

One of the oldest parties of the world. Founded in 1885 and has experienced many splits. Played a dominant role in Indian politics at the national and state level for several decades after India's Independence. Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the party sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India.

- (a) Communist Party of India (CPI) (b) All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)
(c) Indian National Congress (INC) (d) Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)

- 25.4 Two regional parties of West Bengal are : (1)

- (a) Forward Bloc and Trinamool Congress
(b) All India Trinamool Congress and Forward Bloc
(c) National Congress Party and Forward Bloc
(d) Indian National Congress and Forward Bloc

26. Read the source given below and answer the following questions :

Suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable.

Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain, then we would be overusing this resource.

Non- renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted.

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Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation specific. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.

In general, the question of development or progress is perennial. At all times as a member of society and as individuals, we need to ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are. So the debate on development continues.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

- 26.1** Renewable resources are the resources which get replenished by nature time to time. Example of renewable resource is: (1)
- (a) The Ocean Water (b) The Rain Water
(c) The Lake Water (d) The Ground Water
- 26.2** Who said, "The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but, not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person". Choose the correct option : (1)
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- 26.3** The non- renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. Why? (1)
- (a) Because we are finished with the stocks already.
(b) Because they are few in number.
(c) Because they were limited and are exhausted now.
(d) Because we have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished.
- 26.4** A development without environmental degradation and with conservation of resources for the future generations is called : (1)
- (a) Sustainability of Resources
(b) Sustainability of Development
(c) Sustainability of Renewable Resources
(d) Sustainability of Non-Renewable Resources

Section 'D'

(5 × 5 = 25)

- 27.** How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain. (5)

OR

- [AI]** How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain.

- [AI]** **28.** Explain any three geographical conditions required for the growth of rice in India. How is it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall? Explain with examples. (5)

- 29.** "Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country." Support the statement with examples. (5)

OR

"Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful." Support the statement with examples.

- [AI]** **30.** Differentiate between national and regional parties. (5)

- 31.** Why has federalism succeeded in India? Which were the policies adopted by India that ensured this success? Explain. (5)

OR

Describe any five factors that make democracy a better form of government than other alternatives.

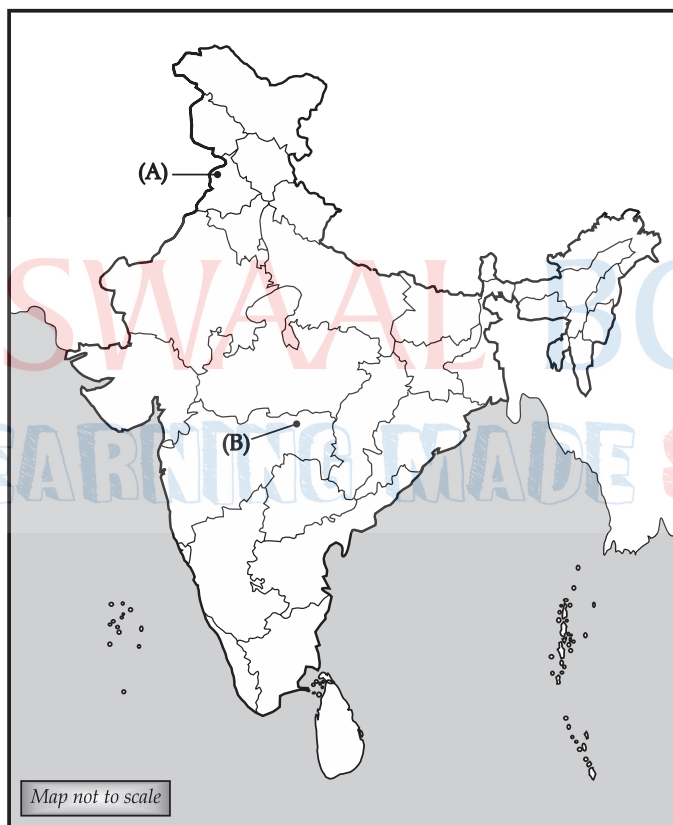
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Section 'E'

(2 + 3 = 5)

Map Based Questions

32. (i) 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 Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. (1)
- (B) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920. (1)
- (ii) On the same outline map of India, locate and label **any three** of the following with appropriate symbols :
- (a) **Hirakud** : Dam
- (b) **Kochi** : Major Seaport
- (c) **Chennai** : Software Technology Park
- (d) **Tarapur** : Nuclear Power Plant
- (e) **Thiruvananthapuram** : International Airport (3)



Finished Solving the Paper ?
Time to evaluate yourself !
<https://qrqo.page.link/jEmFX>

OR

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