

# My Tutorials Coaching, Jaipur

## Sample Question Paper-3

### SOCIAL SCIENCE

#### Class-10th

**SOLVED**

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

#### General Instructions:

- Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- 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.
- 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
- 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.
- Section E – Questions no from 34 to 36 are Case Based Questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- 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).
- 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.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

### Section A: MCQs

[1 × 20 = 20]

#### 1. Match the following

	Column – A		Column – B
(i)	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	(a)	Bengal Gazette
(ii)	James Augustus Hickey	(b)	Sambad Kaumudi
(iii)	Fardoonji Murzben	(c)	Kesari
(iv)	Raja Rammohan Roy	(d)	Bombay Samachar

#### Options:

- (i)–(c), (ii)–(a), (iii)–(d), (iv)–(b)
  - (i)–(c), (ii)–(d), (iii)–(a), (iv)–(b)
  - (i)–(a), (ii)–(b), (iii), (c), (iv)–(d)
  - (i)–(d), (ii)–(b), (iii)–(a), (iv)–(c)
2. Look at the given picture. Identify the name of the person represented as a postman in the given image:
- Giuseppe Mazzini
  - Napoleon Bonaparte
  - Otto von Bismarck
  - Giuseppe Garibaldi



3. The Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because:
  - (A) they wanted to rules to be implemented.
  - (B) there was no Indian member in the Commission.
  - (C) there were rulings in favour of the rich Indians.
  - (D) All of the Above
4. The Europeans were attracted the most to Africa for:
  - (A) its natural beauty.
  - (B) the opportunities for investment.
  - (C) its vast land resources and mineral wealth.
  - (D) the recruitment of labour.
5. The two types of resources that are used in the process of production:
  - (A) biotic and abiotic resources
  - (B) renewable and non-renewable resources
  - (C) individual and national resources
  - (D) potential and reserved resources
6. A type of millet rich in iron, calcium, other micronutrients and roughage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) Wheat
  - (B) Rice
  - (C) Tea
  - (D) Ragi
7. Barley: Rabi crop, Cotton: Kharif crop, .....: Zaid crop.
  - (A) Wheat
  - (B) Mustard
  - (C) Soya bean
  - (D) Cucumber
8. Look at the picture given below. Identify the best significance of this cartoon from the following options:



- (A) Problems with two party system
  - (B) A car with two steering
  - (C) Problems of a coalition government
  - (D) None of the above
9. In an accountable government:
    - (A) people have the right to elect the leaders to form the government and if possible they participate in the decision-making process.
    - (B) people do not have the right to elect leaders.
    - (C) people are a part of the decision-making process.
    - (D) only a privileged section of society is allowed to vote.
  10. The Government in which people have the right to know the process of decision making is known as:
    - (A) Accountable government
    - (B) Responsive government
    - (C) Legitimate government
    - (D) None of these

11. Why one party political system is not considered a good democratic system?

- (A) Because it brings about a stable government
- (B) Because one party system has no democratic option.
- (C) Because of easy and faster decision making.
- (D) Because it is less expensive.

12. What is the prudential reason behind Power Sharing?

- (A) It gives absolute power to the citizens.
- (B) It gives absolute power to the government.
- (C) It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- (D) It ensures foreign investments.

13. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka?

- (A) Christian and Tamil
- (B) Buddhist and Hindu
- (C) Sinhala and Tamil
- (D) Sinhala and Christian

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a criterion for comparing development of different countries?

- (A) Educational level of the people
- (B) People's material possessions
- (C) The health status
- (D) The per capita income

15. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

**Assertion (A):** Banks keep a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves.

**Reason (R):** This is kept to meet the loan requirements of the people.

**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. Ramu is a shoe manufacturer and he wants to directly exchange shoes for rice without the use of money. Now he will have to look for a rice growing farmer who not only wants to sell rice but also wants to buy the shoes in exchange.

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

- (A) Double coincidence of wants
- (B) Goods exchange with goods
- (C) Goods exchange with money
- (D) None of these

17. Which of the following statement regarding under-employment is NOT correct?

- (A) Underemployment means more people engaged in a job than needed.
- (B) Underemployment is found only in agricultural sector.
- (C) Underemployment is also called disguised unemployment.
- (D) Underemployment is also found in other sectors.

18. Which development depends on the country's population, size, global situation and cooperation from other countries?

- (A) Social development
- (B) Financial development
- (C) Economic development
- (D) Political development

19. Which country's status transformed from being an international debtor to an international creditor? AI
- (A) Great Britain (B) USA  
(C) France (D) Italy
20. The difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is:
- (A) Very vast (B) Slightly noticeable  
(C) Very low (D) Negligible

### Section B: Very Short Answer Questions

[2 × 4 = 8]

21. What were some of the important commodities that were exported from India via medium of the Silk route?

OR

What are the present day nations that formed the region of Balkans?

22. Who were the two main people who led the foundation of the Swaraj Party?
23. Write about the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP).
24. Which body in India has the right to issue and produce the currency in India?

### Section C: Short Answer Based Questions

[3 × 5 = 15]

25. Write about the Rowlatt Act, 1919. AI

OR

Explain the issue behind the Khilafat Movement.

26. Describe the uses of oil seeds. Which state is the largest producer of groundnut?
27. Write a note on Human Development Index.
28. How is Democracy a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative government?
29. Apart from income, which other things people look for growth and development? AI

### Section D: Long Answer Based Questions

[5 × 4 = 20]

30. "Getting a job in factories was always difficult in the 19th century." Justify the statement comparing the case of England and India.

OR

Describe the life of the workers in Victorian Britain.

31. "The 33% of area should be under forest." Justify the statement highlighting the advantages of forests. AI

OR

"Three-fourth of the earth's surface is covered with water but there is still scarcity of water across the globe." Explain giving three reasons.

32. Describe the role of citizens in a democracy.

OR

Differentiate between 'Coming Together Federation' and 'Holding Together Federation', with examples.

33. How can consumers and producers be benefited from foreign trade? Explain with examples.

OR

"No country can survive without international trade in the present global world." Explain the statement.

### Section E: Case Based Questions

[4 × 3 = 12]

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

[4]

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. Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model.

- Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of the majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
- Many powers of the central government have been given to the state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- Brussels has a separate government in which both communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
- Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

You might find the Belgian model very complicated. It indeed is very complicated, even for people living in Belgium. But these arrangements have worked well so far. They helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.

1. Which is the third kind of government in Belgium? [1]
2. Who elects the third kind of government? [1]
3. Why is Belgium model unique? [2]

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

[4]

Most of the public sector undertakings market their steel through Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL). In the 1950s China and India produced almost the same quantity of steel. Today, China is the largest producer of steel. China is also the world's largest consumer of steel.

Chhota Nagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries. It is largely, because of the relative advantages this region has for the development of this industry. These include, low cost of iron ore, high grade raw materials in proximity, cheap labour and vast growth potential in the home market. Though, India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to: high costs and limited availability of coking coal, lower productivity of labour, irregular supply of energy and poor infrastructure.

1. Name the nation which is the largest producer as well as the consumer of steel in the world? 1
2. Which regions in India are the hub of iron and steel industries in India? 1
3. What are some of the limitations which have affected the production of iron and steel in India to reach its true potential? 2

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

4

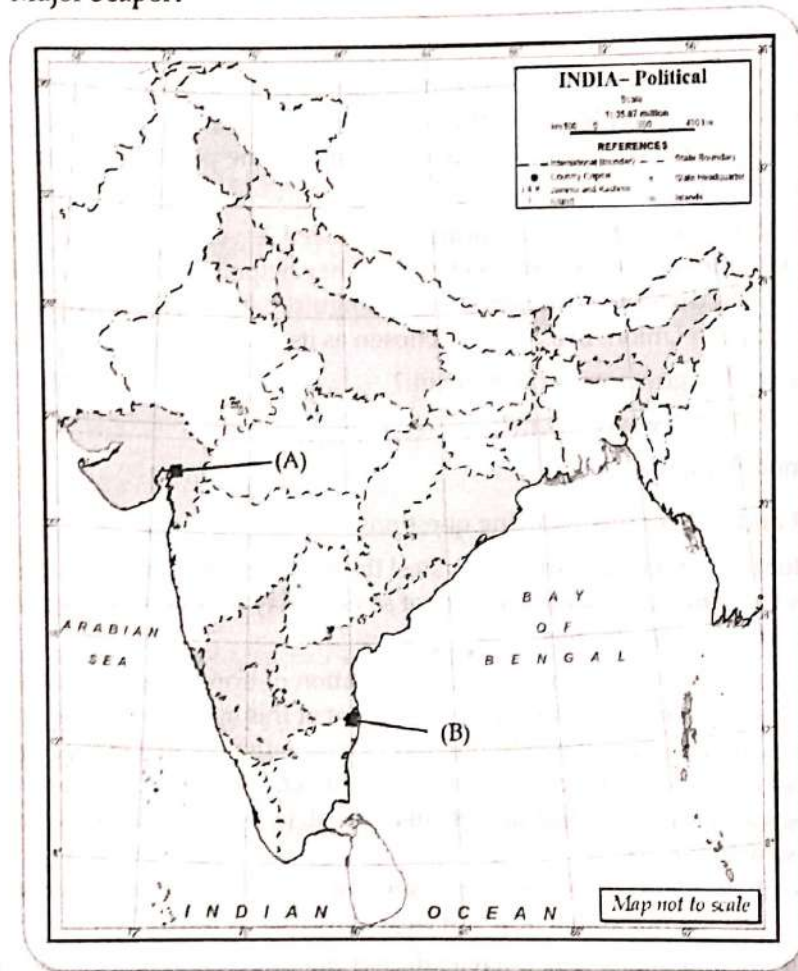
The second democratic movement was held to restore democracy established in 1990. The real power was in the hands of the elected representatives but king became the head of the state. King Birendra was killed in a massacre in 2001. He had accepted Constitutional Monarchy. King Gyanendra seized power in 2005. He refused to accept democratic rule. All the major political parties in Nepal formed a seven party alliance. An indefinite strike was launched by the maoists insurgents and various other groups. Security forces found it difficult to manage millions of people, who demanded restoration of democracy almost everyday. As a matter of fact, democracy was restored in Nepal on 24th April 2006. A new Constituent Assembly was formed. The Parliament was restored and an all party government was formed.

1. What was the political impact of the death of King Birendra in 2001? 1
2. Who was King Gyanendra? 1
3. What was the seven party alliance and what purpose does it serve? 2

## Section F: Map Based Questions

[1 × 5 = 5]

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [2]
- (A) The place which is known for Peasant Satyagraha.  
(B) The place where the Congress Session was held in 1927.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols. [3]
- (a) Mayurbhanj – Iron-ore Mine  
(b) Gandhinagar – Software Technology Park  
(c) Namrup – Thermal Power Plant  
(d) Kandla – Major Seaport



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## SOLUTIONS

### Sample Question Paper-3

#### SOCIAL SCIENCE

##### Section A

1. Option (A) is correct.
2. Option (B) is correct.  
*Explanation:* "The courier of Rhineland" signifies the image of the loss of the battle of Leipzig. Napoleon on his way back to France is referred to as a postman. Each letter falling from the bag signifies the name of the territories that Napoleon lost.
3. Option (C) is correct.  
*Explanation:* The commission was set up by the British parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. This commission was boycotted by the Indian because there was no Indian member in the commission.
4. Option (C) is correct.
5. Option (B) is correct.  
*Explanation:* The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable resources. The resources which take millions of years in their formation are known as non-renewable resources.
6. Option (D) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Among all the options, only Ragi is a millet crop whereas wheat is a rabi crop, rice and groundnut are a kharif crop.
7. Option (D) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Zaid crops are grown between Kharif and Rabi, between March and July on irrigated lands. Cucumber, pumpkin, and bitter gourd are examples of Zaid crops.
8. Option (C) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Coalition government means when two or more political parties form an alliance to contest the election and run the government.
9. Option (A) is correct.  
*Explanation:* A Government is said to be accountable when it allows its citizen to participate in its decision making and also frames or develops various laws or policies by which citizens can hold the government responsible for and policies of programmes.
10. Option (B) is correct.
11. Option (B) is correct.
12. Option (C) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. No single community can take decision arbitrarily.
13. Option (C) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Sri Lanka is few kilometres off the southern coast of Tamil Nadu. The major social groups are the Sinhala and the Tamils.
14. Option (B) is correct.
15. Option (C) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. This is kept as a provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day.
16. Option (A) is correct.  
*Explanation:* When two parties agree to sell and buy each other's commodities, this situation is known as a 'double coincidence of wants'. That is, what a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy. Such a situation is a feature of the barter system.
17. Option (B) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Underemployment is the term used to designate the situation of those who are able to find employment only for shorter than normal periods—part-time workers, seasonal workers, or a day or casual workers.
18. Option (C) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Economic development of a country can be measured by its per capita income, literacy rate, health status, infant mortality rate and life expectancy of persons living in that country.
19. Option (B) is correct.  
*Explanation:* Britain had borrowed large sums of money from US banks as well as from the US public.

Thus, the war transformed the USA from being an international debtor to an international creditor.

20. Option (D) is correct.

**Explanation:** The economic growth rate in all dictatorial regimes was 4.42% as compared to all Democratic regimes' 3.95% during the period 1995-2000.

### Section B

21. The two of the most important commodities that were exported from India to foreign nations were textiles and spices. The spices were in high demand in Europe as they were used for the preservation of the meat. The Indian textiles were very fine due to which it has a very high demand.

OR

The Balkans formed a region of geographical and ethnic variation, comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.

22. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru established the Swaraj Party within the Congress.

23. The Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) is a bilateral project between the Government of India and Japan, introduced in 1993. It is one of the largest river restoration projects in India.

24. The authority of issuing currency in India lies with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Apart from RBI no body or organisation has the right to issue currency in India.

### Section C

25. Rowlatt Act 1919:

(i) In the year 1919, the British Government passed a new rule called Rowlatt Act, under which the government had the authority and power to arrest people and keep them in prisons without any trial if they are suspected with the charge of terrorism. It also provided the government with enormous powers to repress political activities.

(ii) Mahatma Gandhi was extremely agitated by enactment of Rowlatt Act. He was extremely critical about the act and argued that everyone cannot be punished for isolated political crime.

(iii) The Act was ill famed as 'Black Act' by the people and Indians protested against the Rowlatt Act. (1 × 3 = 3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

OR

**Khilafat Agitation:**

(i) The Khilafat movement (1919-1924) initiated by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali was a

mass movement against the reduction of temporal powers of Caliph after defeat of Ottoman-Turkey in the First World War.

(ii) To defend Khalifa's temporal powers, Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 as he was considered as the spiritual head of Muslims.

(iii) Gandhiji supported it because he saw it as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a Unified National Movement.

(1 × 3 = 3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]

26. (a) Oil seeds usually have two main uses:

(i) They are used as a cooking medium as most of them are edible. For example, groundnut oil sunflower oil, coconut oil, etc.

(ii) They are used as raw materials. For example, oil seeds are important raw materials for the production of soap, cosmetics, ointments, etc.

(b) Gujarat is the largest producer of groundnut in India. Other states are Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Telangana. (2 + 1 = 3)

27. Human Development Index is published by the UNDP.

(i) It indicates the level of development of a country.

(ii) It indicates to a country how far it has reached and how far it is yet to reach to achieve high ranks in matters such as per capita income of the people.

(iii) One comes to know the important welfare elements such as life expectancy, literacy, educational level of people and health status.

(1 × 3 = 3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

28. Democracy is a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative form of government because it:

(i) Promotes equality among citizens.

(ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual.

(iii) Improves the quality of decision making.

(iv) Provides a method to resolve conflicts.

(v) Allows room to correct mistakes.

(Any Three) (1 × 3 = 3)

29. (i) Apart from income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect for others.

(ii) They resent discrimination. All of these are important goals.

(iii) In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more



consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.

- (iv) Money or material things that one can buy with, it is one factor on which our life depends.

(Any Three Points)

(1 × 3 = 3)

### Section D

30. (i) **England:** The actual possibility of getting a job depended on the existing network of friendship and kin relationship. A person was more likely to get a job if he had a friend or a relative working in the factory. Many who did not have connections had to wait for weeks spending nights under bridges or in the night shelters.
- (ii) **India:** In India, the number of job seekers was always more than the jobs available. Industrialists usually employed jobbers, who usually were old and trusted workers to get new recruits. The jobber got people from his village, ensured them a job and helped them settle in the city. Jobbers eventually began demanding money for the favours they showed and controlled the lives of workers.

(2 ½ + 2 ½ = 5)

OR

- (i) Labour was in abundance, whereas job opportunities were few.
- (ii) Job seekers, who came from villages, had to spend the night under bridges or in night shelters as they had no place to stay in the city.
- (iii) Much of the work was seasonal in nature such as bookbinding.
- (iv) Wages were low and life was difficult when prices of goods in the city rose sharply.
- (v) Workers had to look for odd jobs when they could not find proper employment in factories.

(1 × 5 = 5)

31. The 33% of area should be under forests because of the following reasons:

- (i) They reduce flooding and improve water quality by slowing the rate at which rainfall runoff and flows into rivers.
- (ii) They provide fallen leaves to feed the soil and aquatic organisms.
- (iii) They play an important role in preventing soil erosion by holding the soil firmly to the ground.
- (iv) Forests increase the level of groundwater by showing the amount of rainfall runoff that percolates into the soil and replenishes our main source of drinking water.
- (v) Forests improve air quality, especially in summer, by lowering temperatures and filtering dust.

These also absorb various gases like ozone, carbon, monoxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, airborne ammonia and heavy metals and release oxygen.

OR

Water scarcity is due to the following causes:

- (i) 96% of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as oceans and only 2.5% as fresh water. Nearly 70% of this freshwater occurs as ice sheets and glaciers, while a little less than 30% is stored as groundwater in the world's aquifers.
- (ii) Water availability varies over space and time mainly due to the variation in seasonal and annual precipitation.
- (iii) Rapid urbanisation.
- (iv) Rapid increase in population that demand more and more water.
- (v) Industrialisation is another cause; large industrial houses are using more and more water.
- (vi) More water is required to generate electricity.
- (vii) Rising income levels also create more demand for water.

(Any five) 1×5=5

32. The roles of citizens in a democracy are as follows:

- (i) Citizens exercise their rights and freedoms and get benefited from the democratic setup.
- (ii) They must be aware of their rights and duties.
- (iii) They should be aware of the issues and problems the country is facing.
- (iv) They must cooperate in maintaining law and order.
- (v) People must consider other's needs and interests also.

(2 + 3 = 5)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

OR

Difference between 'Coming Together Federation' and 'Holding Together Federation':

- (i) 'Coming Together Federations' are formed when independent states come together to form a bigger state and 'Holding Together Federations' are formed when a large country decides to divide itself into sub-units.
- (ii) In 'Coming Together Federations' the State Governments are strong, whereas in 'Holding Together Federations', the Central Government is strong.
- (iii) In 'Coming Together Federations', all State Governments have equal powers, but in 'Holding Together Federations', this may not be the case.

Examples of Coming Together Federations—

The USA, Switzerland and Australia.

Examples of Holding Together Federations —

India, Spain and Belgium.

33. Consumers and producers are benefited from foreign trade:

- Foreign trade creates an opportunity for producers to reach beyond the domestic market.
- Producer can sell their products not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.
- For buyers import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods.
- With the opening of trade goods travel from one market to another.
- Choice of goods in the market rises.
- Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.
- Producers in the two countries closely compete with each other.
- Any other relevant point. (Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018]

OR

Advancement of International Trade:

- Trade between two countries through sea, air or land route helps in the development of the country.
- No country can survive without international trade.
- Export and import are the components of trade.
- Commodities in export include agriculture and allied products, ores and minerals, gems and jewellery, etc.
- The commodities imported to India include petroleum and its products, precious stones, chemicals, etc.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018]

### Section E

34. [4]
- Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government- the 'Community Government'. [1]
  - It is elected by people belonging to one language community - Dutch, French and German-Speaking - no matter where they live. [1]
  - The Belgium model is unique because the Dutch speaking people had accepted equal representation in the Central government in spite of being in majority. [2]

35.

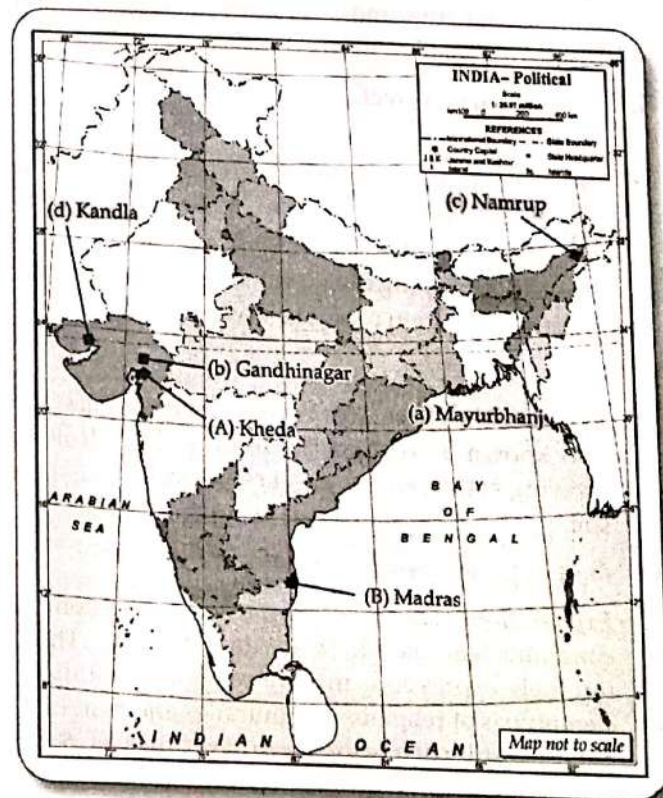
- China has become the largest producer as well as the consumer of steel in the world. [1]
- The region of the Chhotanagpur plateau in India is the one where maximum number of iron and steel plants are located. [1]
- There are numerous reasons which have hampered the growth of iron and steel industries in India. The coking coal which is major component in the industry has high cost, the productivity of the labour is not sound, there is lack of robust supply of materials and many more reasons. [2]

36.

- After the death of King Birendra there was a political turmoil in Nepal and the democracy came in severe danger. This led to the beginning of the protests in the country. [1]
- King Gyanendra was able to seize the power in Nepal after the killing of King Birendra in the year 2005. [1]
- The seven party alliance was the alliance of all the major political parties of Nepal which came together to fight for the restoration of democracy in Nepal. Strikes were launched by them in the country and demonstration were led by them which received support of millions of people. Due to their efforts democracy was finally restored in Nepal in April 2006. [2]

### Section F

37.



[2 + 3 = 5]