

SOCIAL SCIENCE

A Highly Simulated Practice Question Paper for
CBSE Class X Examination

Time : 3 hrs

Max. Marks

Instructions

1. Question paper comprises five Sections - A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
3. 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.
4. Section C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
5. 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.
6. 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).
7. 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.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A : Objective Type Questions (1 Mark)

1. Which of the following languages is not spoken in Belgium?
(a) German (b) Wallonia
(c) French (d) Dutch
2. Choose the correct option from list I and II.
3. Consider the following statements about democracy.
I. It promotes equality among citizens.
II. It enhances the dignity of the individual.
III. It does not have room to correct mistakes.

List I (Causes of land degradation)	List II (Areas)
(a) Mining and quarrying	(i) Rajasthan
(b) Waterlogging due to over irrigation	(ii) Punjab
(c) Overgrazing	(iii) All over India
(d) Retardation of water infiltration	(iv) Jharkhand

Which of the above statement is incorrect?

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) I and II
- (d) Only III

4. Complete the following table with correct information regarding cultivation of tea.

Tea	Type of crop	Climate required for its growth	Soil on which it grows
	Beverage crop	A - ?	B - ?

5. When does integration of markets take place?

6. An MNC owns or controls production in nation.

Or The money spent by a company to buy assets such as land, building, machines and equipment is called

7. What is an allegory?

Or What was Germania?

8. Name the soil which is found in the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.

Or Define the term 'leaching'.

9. Which one of the following countries is not a federation?

- (a) Brazil
- (b) South Africa
- (c) China
- (d) Russia

10. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) The share of agriculture in India's GDP has been declining in the past few years.

- (b) Subsidy on fertilisers is being reduced.
- (c) Crop production in India has been reducing during the last few years.
- (d) Employment in agriculture is reducing.

11. Correct and rewrite the statement. Between 1970 and 1980 Belgian leaders amended their constitution four times.

Or The Civil War in Sri Lanka ended in 2005.

12. The industry uses bauxite as a raw material.

13. Differentiate between literacy rate and attendance ratio.

14. Which of the following options is incorrect about the public sector?

- (a) Government owns most of the assets.
- (b) Services are provided by the government.
- (c) The main purpose is not to earn profit but to provide public service.
- (d) Individuals or companies own most of the assets.

15. Define the term partisanship.

16. What is the most important function of the banks?

- (a) Give loans to public.
- (b) Accept deposits and extend loans.
- (c) Open as many bank accounts as possible.
- (d) Give loans to government project.

Section B : Short Answer Questions (3 Marks)

7. The terms of credit can be unfavourable for small farmers. How? Justify the statement.

8. State the differences between renewable and non-renewable resources.

9. State any three features of arid soils of India.

10. "Technology has stimulated the globalisation process." Analyse the statement with examples.

11. Or Which ways are used by Government to attract foreign investment? State any three such ways.

20. Who is a Mayor? State his main functions.

21. What were the major proposals of the Vienna Congress?

22. Discuss the Centre-State relations in Indian federalism.

Section C : Source Based Questions (4 Marks)

Read the source and answer the following questions.

In his famous book *Hind Swaraj* (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come. How could non-cooperation become a movement? Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. Through the summer of 1920 Mahatma Gandhi and Shaikat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement. Many within the Congress were, however, concerned about the proposals. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920, and they feared that the movement might lead to popular violence. In the months between September and December there was an intense tussle within the Congress. For a while there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally, at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted.

- (i) Which of the following statements correctly describe how the swaraj would come according to Gandhiji?
- (a) If Indians would occupy all the responsible position.
 - (b) If Indians refused the administrative policy of the British.
 - (c) If Indians would refuse to cooperate with the British rule.
 - (d) None of the above
- (ii) Identify the stages of Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (a) Surrendering the government titles.
 - (b) Boycotting civil services, army, police courts, legislative councils, educational institutes, foreign goods, etc.
 - (c) Launching a full Civil Disobedience campaign.
 - (d) All of the above
- (iii) Why did some Congress men hesitate to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji?
- (a) Most of the Congress men admired the British.
 - (b) The Congress men were reluctant to boycott the council elections.
 - (c) The Congress men feared that the movement might lead to popular violence.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (iv) Finally the Non-Cooperation was adopted by the Congress after
- (a) the intellectuals of the Congress party agreed.
 - (b) all members of the Congress party agreed.
 - (c) a compromise between the supporters and the opponents of the movement was worked out.
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)

Read the source and answer the following questions.

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 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 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 from 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 field 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 line of trees to create shelter also works in 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.

- (i) The source given above relates to which of the following options?
 - (a) Soil Erosion
 - (b) Soil Conservation
 - (c) Sustainable Development
 - (d) None of the above
- (ii) The balance of the process of soil formation and soil erosion gets disturbed by which of the following activities?
 - (a) Deforestation
 - (b) Over-grazing

- (c) Construction activity
- (d) All of the above
- (iii) The running water cuts through the clayey soil and makes deep channels and
 - (a) gully
 - (b) rill
 - (c) sheet
 - (d) None of these
- (iv) Soil Erosion is caused due to
 - (a) sheet erosion
 - (b) defective method of farming
 - (c) wind erosion
 - (d) All of the above

25. Read the source and answer the following questions.

We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but utility will remain ever uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run.

We can also think about it by looking at the non-party based elections to the panchayat in many states. Although, the parties do not contest formally, it is generally noticed that the village gets split into more than one faction, each of which puts up a 'panel' of its candidates. Thus it is what the party does. That is the reason we find political parties in almost all countries of the world whether these countries are big or small, old or new, developed or developing.

The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for democracy.

- (i) Why the existence of political party necessary for democracy?
 - (a) No independent candidate can make any promise to the people.
 - (b) Independent elected representative are only responsible for his own constituency, not for the country.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Political party helps to develop public opinion.
- (ii) There are some non-party based election in the in many states.
 - (a) panchayat level
 - (b) zilla level
 - (c) assembly level
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (iii) The rise of political parties in a country is directly related to the
 - (a) emergence of representative democracies.
 - (b) emergence of strong public opinion
 - (c) development of the society.
 - (d) All of the above
- (iv) Consider the following statements about political parties.
 - (a) Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.
 - (b) Political parties helps the government to make policies.
 - (c) Political parties justify or oppose representative governments.
 - (d) All are true

26. Read the source and answer the following questions.
 Have you ever wondered why transactions are made in money? The reason is simple. 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 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 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.

In contrast, in an economy where money is in use, money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. It is no longer necessary for the shoe manufacturer to look for a farmer who will buy his shoes and at the same time sell him wheat. All he has to do is find a buyer for his shoes. Once he has exchanged his shoes for money, he can purchase wheat or any other commodity in the market. Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called a medium of exchange.

- (i) The source given above relates to which of the following options?
 - (a) Deposits with banks
 - (b) Money as a medium of exchange
 - (c) Credit system
 - (d) None of the above
- (ii) According to the given source, a system where goods were exchanged without using money is better known as
 - (a) Goods system
 - (b) Exchange system
 - (c) No money system
 - (d) Barter system
- (iii) A shoe manufacturer wants to exchange his shoes. Luckily, he meets a farmer who has wheat and is willing to exchange it for the shoes. What is this situation known as?
 - (a) Barter system
 - (b) Incidence of wants
 - (c) Double coincidence of wants
 - (d) None of the above
- (iv) The problem of similar wants made exchange difficult, so a new medium of exchange was developed known as
 - (a) rent
 - (b) cost
 - (c) capital
 - (d) money

Section D : Long Answer Questions (5 Marks)

- 27. How do the three sectors of economy work simultaneously to boost the economy of India?
 Or How does public sector contribute in development of the economy of a developing nation?
- 28. How did plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj? Explain.
- 29. Explain the role of Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi in the unification of Italy.
- 30. Describe any four features of agriculture in India.
 Or Why is agriculture called the backbone of Indian economy? Explain.
- 31. What role can an ordinary citizen play in deepening democracy?
 Or Justify the statement, "Democracy promotes the dignity and freedom of the citizens."

Section E : Map Based Question (5 Marks)

32. (a) Mark and locate the following on the given map of India.

(i) A place where the Congress session was held in September 1920.

(ii) A place associated with the Peasant Satyagraha.

(b) On the same political outline map of India, identify any three features and write their names on the marked lines.

(i) A thermal power plant

(ii) A major port

(iii) The largest producer state of jute

(iv) An iron and steel plant

(v) A soil region

